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## Agile QA Practices

A course from  
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### Team agreements

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- Take phone calls outside team room
- Laptops down unless doing team work
- Questions as we go or in parking lot
- Break when needed
- Be on time
- Work in pairs




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### "Project" plan

| Day 1                  | Day 2   | Day 3   |
|------------------------|---|---|
| Introduction           | Iteration 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discuss</li> <li>• Distill</li> <li>• Develop</li> <li>• Demo</li> <li>• Retrospect</li> </ul> | Iteration 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discuss</li> <li>• Distill</li> <li>• Develop</li> <li>• Demo</li> <li>• Retrospect</li> </ul> |
| Review and overview    |   | Wrapup  |
| Project inception      |   | Parking lot review  |
| Initiation/Iteration 0 |   |   |

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### Today's standup

- Review agile fundamentals
- Approach to quality on an agile team
- Role and responsibilities of QA
- Planning, tracking and communicating

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What's work like now?

### EMPATHY MAPPING

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What do you remember from Agile Fundamentals?

### AGILE REVIEW

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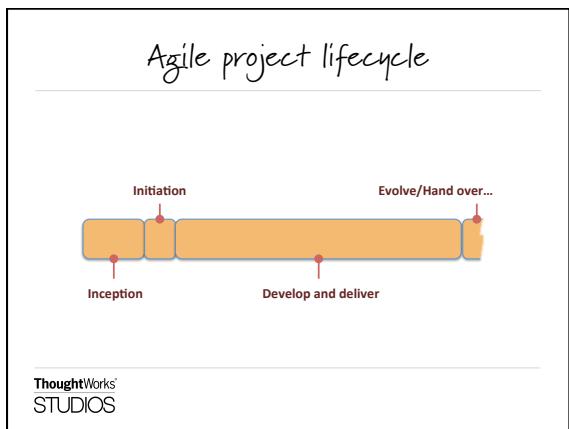
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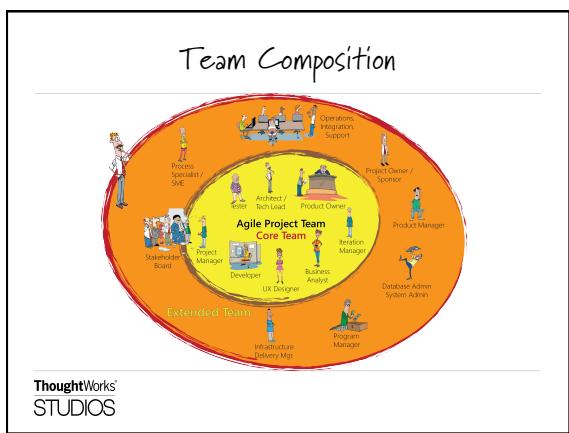
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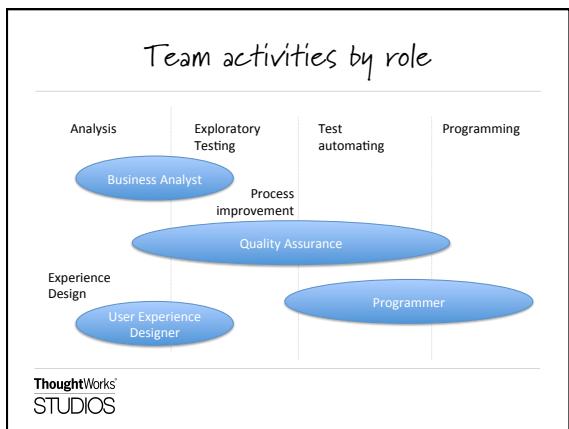
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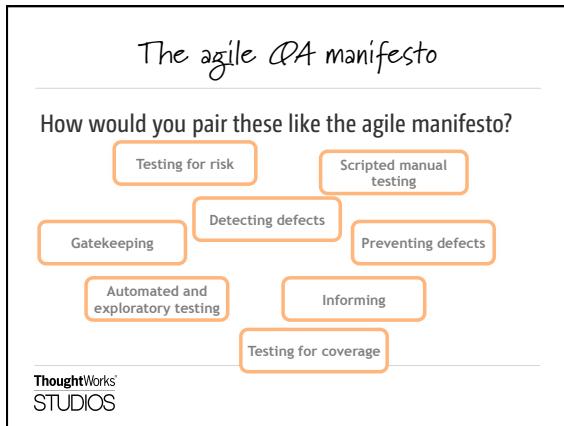
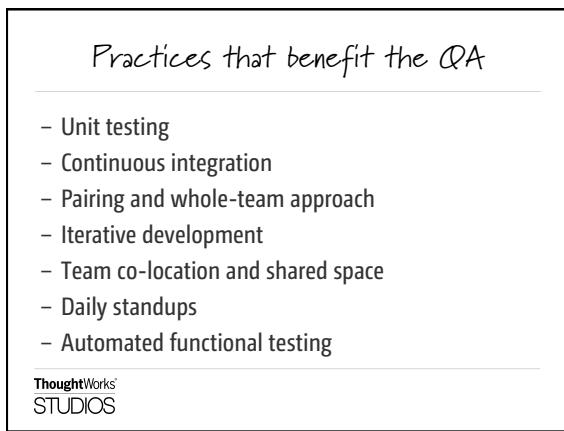
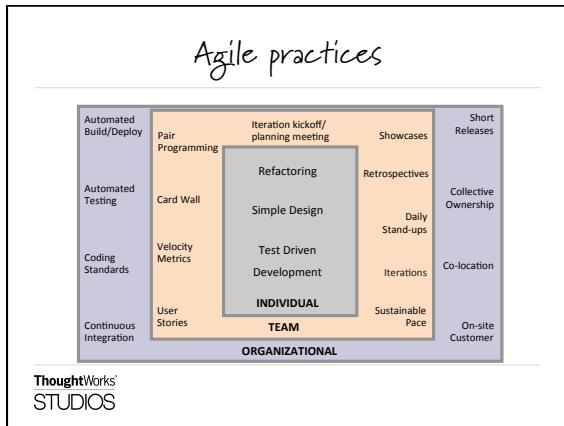
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The agile QA manifesto

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Through this work we have come to value:

|                                   |                         |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Preventing defects                | Detecting defects       |
| Automated and exploratory testing | Scripted manual testing |
| Testing for risk                  | Testing for coverage    |
| Informing                         | Gatekeeping             |

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# Agile QA

## Agile Values

Simplicity, Feedback, Courage, Respect and Communication

### HOW DO THE AGILE VALUES RELATE TO QA?

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Crispin and Gregory's tester's bill of rights

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You have the right to:

- Ask questions of customers and programmers and receive timely answers
- Bring up issues related to quality and process at any time
- Ask for and receive help from anyone on the project team, including programmers, managers, and customers
- The tools you need to do your job in a timely manner

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## What you will learn

- How agile QA and testing differs from other approaches
- How to develop an agile test strategy
- How to write valuable user stories and acceptance criteria
- Testing practices that work well in agile projects
- How to automate tests

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## Questions?

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## Inception

Phase 1 of an agile project



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*Goals of inception*

| Goal  | What QA does   |
|---|--|
| Understand the problem and business context | Help translate business needs into stories               |
| Develop a shared understanding of the scope | Help determine how team will assess quality and progress |
| Define a candidate architecture             | Develop high-level testing strategy with team            |
| Develop a credible plan                     | Help team create release plan                            |
| Build relationships                         | Be involved with team early and often                    |

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*Roadmap*

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*Deliverables – The Plan*

Initial Story List      Release Plan

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Market opportunity: to create the best agile project management tool around!

## THE PROJECT

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### Product features

- Support release planning
- Tracking and reporting
- Project collaboration
- Project management
- Create highly configurable projects
- Maintain multiple users
- Show highly configurable views
- Historical data

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Inception task 1

## CREATE MASTER STORY LIST

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*Review: Story structure*

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- As a <role>
- I want to <goal>
- So that <rationale>

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*Rethinking the role of Agile QA*

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| Traditional Tester Role                       | Agile QA Role   |
|---|---|
| Is part of separate test team                 | Is part of the entire team                                    |
| Testing happens at end of development         | Testing happens parallel to development                       |
| Works alone                                   | Pairs with BAs, programmers and others                        |
| Acts as gatekeeper                            | Highlights risk   |
| Has no or little contact with business        | Has direct contact with business                              |
| Tests written and automated after development | Tests are written and automated before and during development |

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*Motivation behind agile testing*

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- Tests provide the safety net that lets agile projects proceed at a rapid pace.
- Commitment to testing is reflected by the creation of large automated suites and vigilance for any changes that lead to test failures.

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## Testing strategy

- Initially defined during project inception
- Light-weight and non-prescriptive
- Outline basic test process
- Types of testing and responsibilities
- List environment and resource requirements
- List dependencies
- Highlight risks and issues
- Strategy can and should change throughout a project

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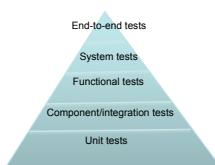
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## Building a testing pyramid

- How much?
- What should we automate vs. leave manual?
- Which tools?
- When in the development cycle?
- Who does the automation?
- What mix of testing makes sense?



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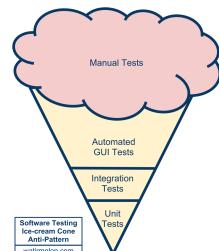


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## Alister Scott's testing anti-pattern



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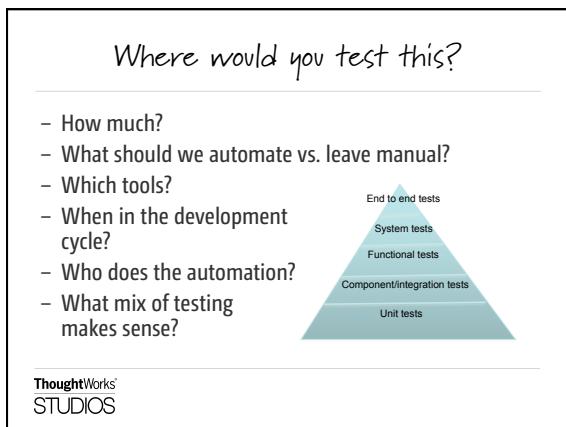
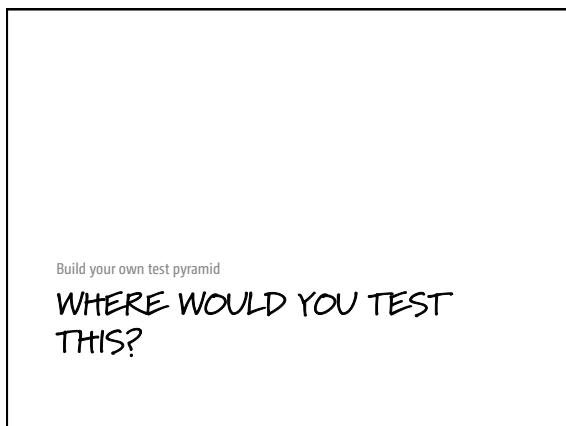
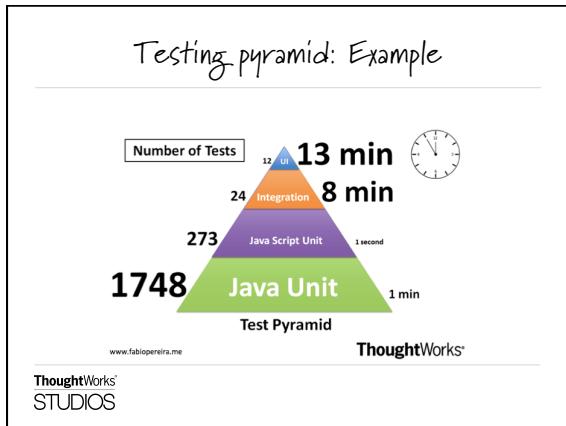
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### *Agile testing practices*

- Just-in-time test strategy
- Test early: move it forward in cycle
- Automated testing
- Acceptance test driven development
- Manual testing becomes exploratory testing
- “Rightweight” testing

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### *Testing Practices: Test early*

- Story card reviews
- Acceptance tests
- Functional tests
- System integration tests
- Performance
- Security

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Inception task 2

### *HIGH-LEVEL TEST STRATEGY*

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Inception task 3

## DETERMINE HOW TEAM WILL ASSESS QUALITY AND PROGRESS

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### Principles of agile metrics

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- Foster transparency, honesty and trust
- Means to the end of improvement
- Use to compare team to itself and not to others
- Use “for a season” to address specific problems
- “Of the team, by the team, for the team”
- Measure team, not individuals
- Big and visible
- Low cost

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### Questions to ask

| Questions to ask  | Example areas to track  |
|---|---|
| What is the quality of our product?<br>What is the quality of our process?<br>What is our progress?<br>How good is our testing?<br>What is our truck/lottery number?<br>Where are most of our defects appearing?<br>Are we going too fast? Slow?<br>Where are our bottlenecks | Build performance (time, too many red builds, long-running builds)<br>Stories rejected at showcase<br>Burndown/burnup line<br>Code coverage<br>Pairing habits<br>Velocity consistency<br>Needless interruptions (non-story work)<br>Cumulative flow, Cycle time<br>Work in progress<br>Defects in production<br>Running tested features |

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Pairamid/Pairing chart

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What kind of behavior do we want to encourage?

**MAKE YOUR OWN METRIC**

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Behavior-driven metrics

- Name of metric
- Description of its purpose
- Positive behaviors that it encourages
- Negative behaviors that it encourages
- Ways it can be gamed

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## Test reporting and communicating

- Testing tasks measured and reported within the context of the team and overall effort
- All activities have a testing element
- A story reported as complete once all testing activities required have been carried out
- Testing activities that happen outside of the standard story lifecycle can be captured independently and reported within the standard project status report
- Track defects alongside stories (not separate tool)

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## Defects

- Stories within iteration don't have defects but are merely done or not done
- Defect fixing is not a parallel stream of work, but part of the main development backlog
- Defects are treated like stories (prioritized and have acceptance criteria).

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"Agilify" your current reporting process

## REPORTING ON TESTING

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*Initiation (Iteration 0)*

Phase 2 of an agile project

Inception                              Initiation                              Develop and deliver                      Evolve/Hand over...

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*Iteration 0 and QA*

- Help team determine “done” for stories, iterations
- Get familiar with technology
- Spike an automated test
- Plan for iteration 1

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*What is “done”?*

- Common, objective understanding across team of completeness
- No notion of “code complete”
- Done criteria for stories, iterations and releases
- Only push of a button needs to happen before story/iteration/release is deployed in production
- Developed in conjunction with business

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### Done criteria examples

- All tests (unit, functional, integration) pass
- Exploratory tested
- Integrated into trunk
- In pre-prod environment
- Demoed to stakeholder
- Meets all cross-functional requirements
- Databases are migrated

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Iteration 0 task 1

**WHAT IS "DONE"?**

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Development practices that are useful for QA

**GET FAMILIAR WITH  
TECHNOLOGY**

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*Continuous Integration*

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"The key is to automate absolutely everything and run the process so often that integration errors are found quickly." -- Martin Fowler



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*Continuous Integration*

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**Benefits of continuous integration**

- Gives quick feedback on problems
- Lowers cost of change
- Gets the most out of automated testing
- Facilitates whole-team approach
- Tests builds and deployments using production-like processes
- Reduces waste caused by manual integration
- Provides a safety net so we can make changes with confidence

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*Continuous Integration*

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**Core practices**

- Check in regularly
- Create comprehensive automated test suite
- Keep the build and test process short
- Don't check in on a broken build
- Run all commit tests locally after updating, before committing
- Never go home on a broken build (but be prepared when someone does)
- Always be prepared to revert to previous revision
- Don't comment out failing tests/assertions
- Visual build monitor

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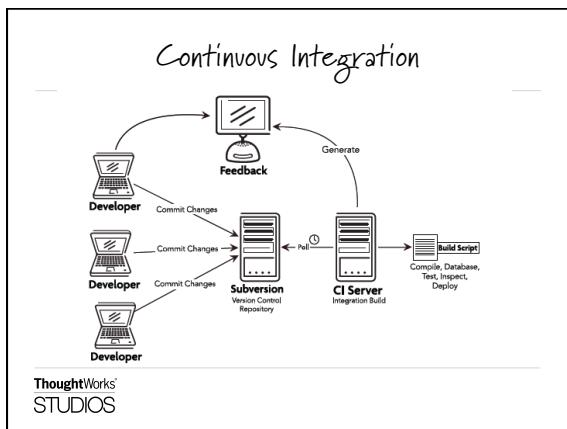
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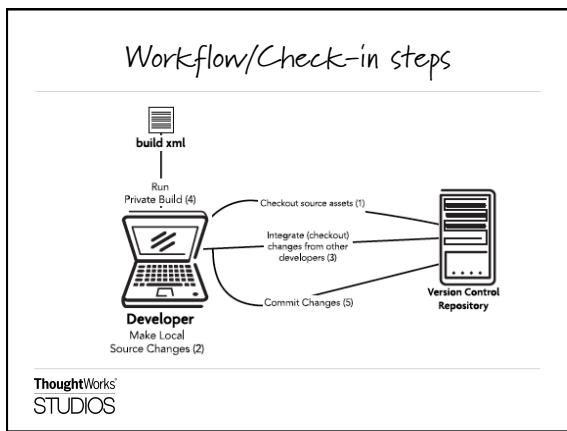

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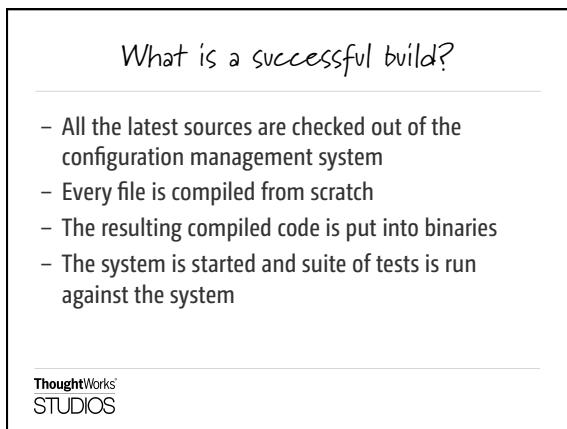

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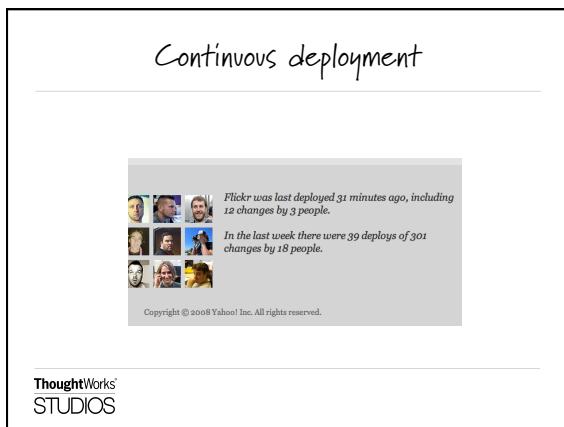
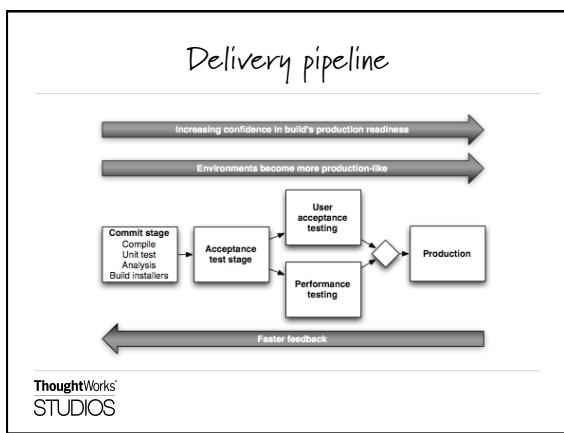
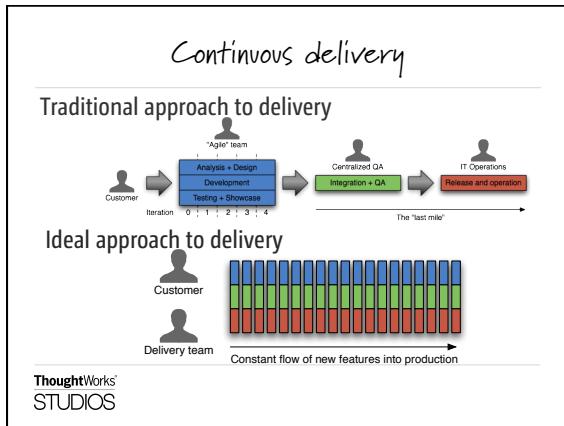

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Iteration 0 task 3

## SPIKE AN AUTOMATED TEST

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### Functional test example

**Google Test**

```
// JUnit Assert Framework can be used for verification
@import net.sf.sahi.client.Browser;
public class NCRShouldBeListedOnGoogleSearch {
    private Browser browser;
    @Before
    public void setup() throws Exception {
        browser = new Browser();
        browser.setUrl("http://www.google.com");
    }
    @Test
    public void givenUserIsOnTheGoogleHomePage() throws Exception {
        browser.navigateTo("http://www.google.com");
    }
    @Test
    public void whenTheUserSearchesForNCR() throws Exception {
        browser.textBox("q").setValue("NCR");
        browser.submit("btnG");
    }
    @Test
    public void thenNCRIsDisplayedInTheSearchResults() throws Exception {
        assertEquals(true, browser.link("NCR").isAvailable());
    }
}
```

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### Functional Testing

**Behavior-driven development frameworks**

```

graph LR
    A[feature file] -- "① Generated by Visual Studio Integration" --> B[generated fixture class]
    B -- "② Executed by test-runner" --> C[step definition class]
    C -- "③ Calls" --> D[domain class]
  
```

The diagram illustrates the BDD framework structure. It starts with a 'feature file' which is 'Generated by Visual Studio Integration' to produce a 'generated fixture class'. This 'generated fixture class' is then 'Executed by test-runner' to generate a 'step definition class'. Finally, the 'step definition class' 'Calls' the 'domain class'.

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## What is Functional Testing?

- Answers the question of "can the user do this" or "does this particular feature work"
- Business-facing, product-facing tests
- Tests that prove you "built the right thing" (as opposed to "built the thing right")

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## What is Functional Testing?

### Types of Functional Tests

- End-to-end testing (i.e., does the application work all the way through)
- Regression tests that reflect a particular defect found in production
- Testing "from a user perspective", which includes acceptance tests
  - Acceptance testing is particularly relevant in Agile
  - Guarantees that the requirement as specified is implemented in the software
  - Some teams use Acceptance test driven development
  - All functional tests are not acceptance tests however

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## What is unit testing?

### Per Michael Feathers, it's not a unit test if:

- It talks to the database
- It communicates across the network
- It touches the file system
- It can't run at the same time as any of your other unit tests
- You have to do special things to your environment (such as editing config files) to run it

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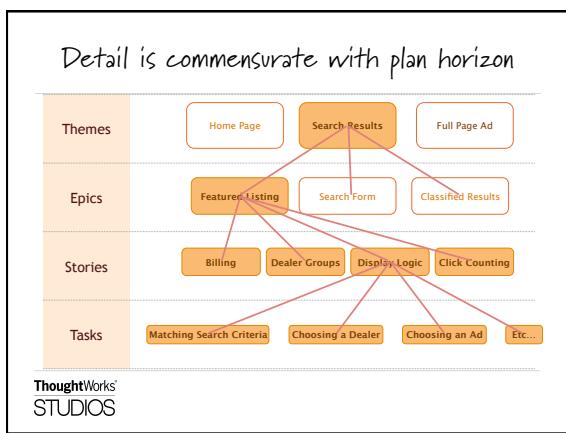
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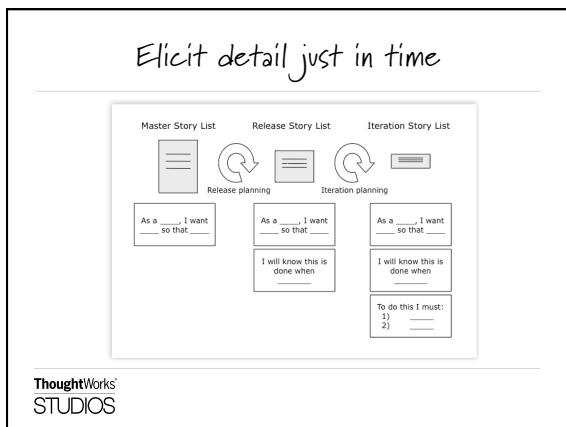
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## Story attributes

- INVEST
  - Independent
  - Negotiable
  - Valuable
  - Estimatable
  - Small
  - Testable
- 3 C's (Card, Conversation, Confirmation)

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## Writing acceptance criteria

- Collaborative
- How will you know when we're finished?
- Multiples per story
- All or nothing



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## Acceptance criteria

- Given <context>
- When <action>
- Then <expectation>

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## Acceptance criteria examples

#134  
As an Internet Banking customer  
I want to see a list of my accounts  
So I can choose to see more detail

Est: 5

**Alternate path**

**Alternate path**

**Bad path**

Given the customer has one transaction account and one credit account  
When they have completed logging in  
Then the screen should show the names and numbers of the two accounts sorted in account number order

Given the customer has just one transaction account  
When they have completed logging in  
Then the screen should show the name and number of the account

Given the customer has no accounts  
When they have completed logging in  
Then the screen should show a message stating that no accounts are available

Given the customer has more than 20 accounts  
When they have completed logging in  
Then the screen should show the first 20 accounts (in account number order) only

Given the customer has some accounts  
When they have completed logging in  
And the system cannot retrieve the account details  
Then the screen should show an error message with associated code and details to contact for support

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Pre-iteration planning

**ADD ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA TO ITERATION 1 STORIES**

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Develop and deliver

Phase 3 of an agile project

Initiation

Inception

Develop and deliver

Evolve/Hand over...

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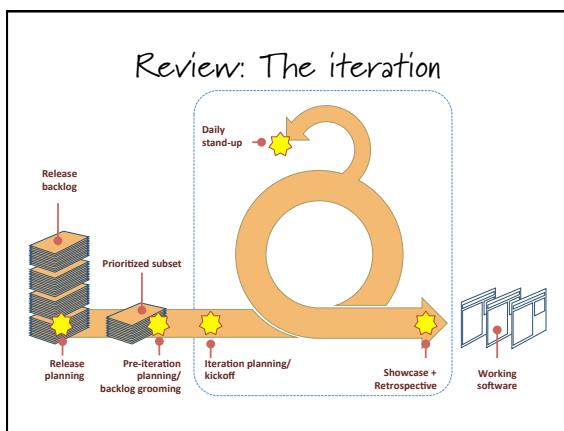
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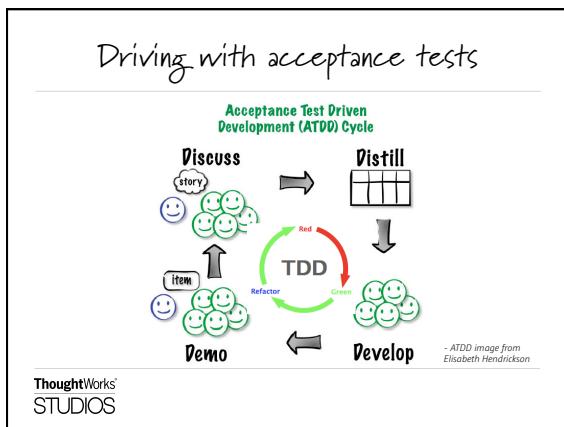
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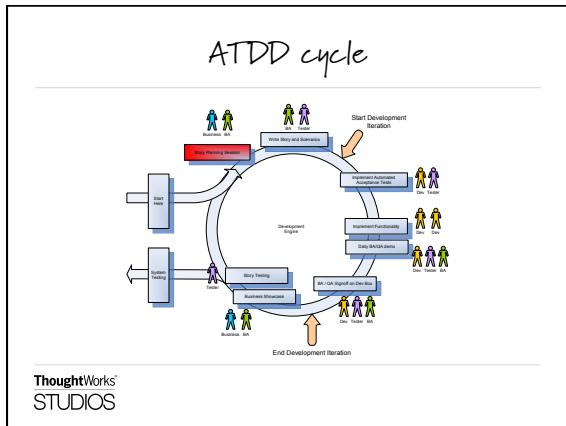
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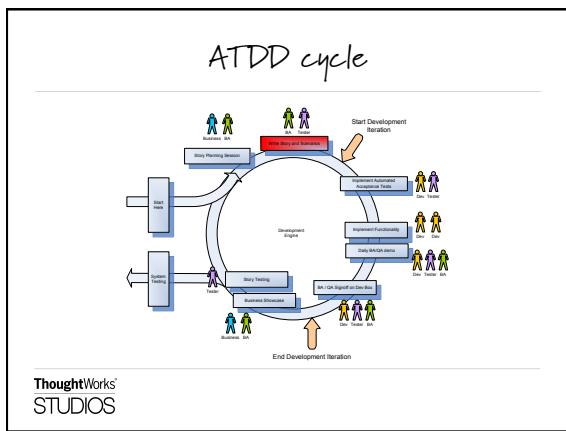
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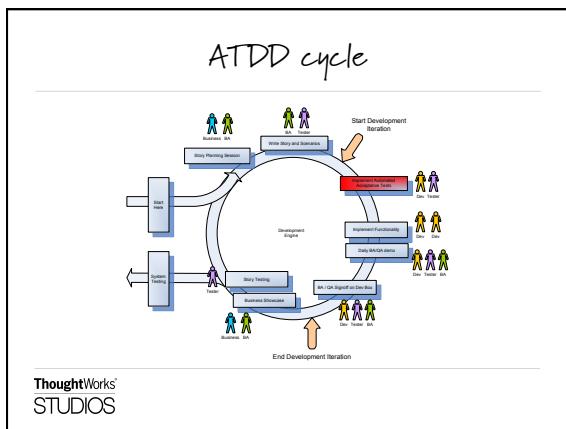
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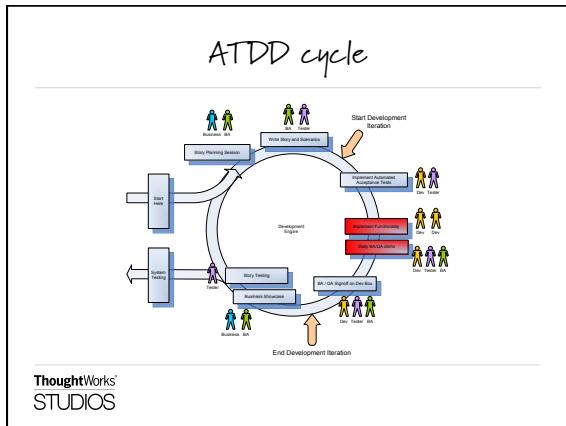
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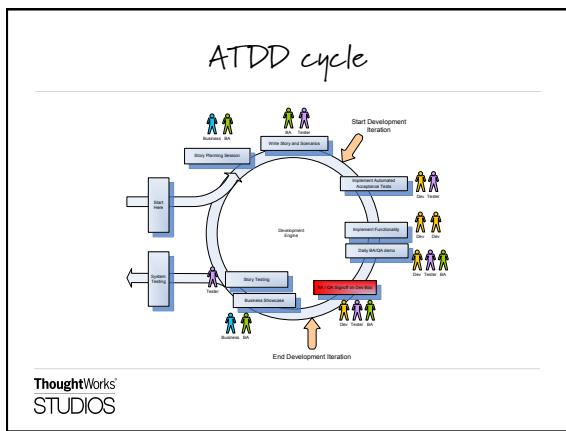
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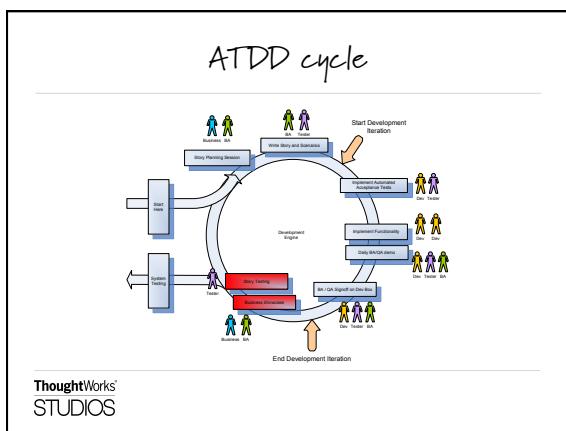
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## Functional Testing

- Given <initial context>
- When <action>
- Then <expected result>

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## Acceptance-testing defects

- Given <initial context>
- When <action>
- Then <expected result>
- Rather than <unwanted behavior>

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## Functional Testing

### Automating Functional Tests

- Functional Test Automation Makes Testing an Asset
- Living documentation
- Why Functional Test Automation?
- Unit Testing is Fundamentally Different
- Automated Testing Has Additional "Gotchas"

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Why and how we automate

## AGILE TEST AUTOMATION

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### Why automate?

- Provide fast feedback to the team
- Serve as safety net, provide confidence
- Facilitate repeatable testing
- Optimize manual testing
- Verify business case
- Reduce mundane tasks

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### What's different in agile?

- Automation happens as part of development
- Automate acceptance tests, more than end-to-end tests (in general)
- Automated tests form a regression test suite and are executed in CI to give faster feedback

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## Who automates?

- Shared responsibility of the team = much more likely to succeed
- Feedback improves the confidence of all team members in the quality of the software
- Shared ownership leads to an understanding of the tests
- Avoids a false confidence in automation

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## Myths

- Reduce head count
- 100% automation
- ROI from day-1
- Automation script can find more bugs

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## Develop and deliver

Iteration 2




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### Today's standup

- Learn automation practices and patterns
- Learn and do exploratory testing

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Functional Testing

## AUTOMATION PRACTICES AND PATTERNS

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### Proven practices for test development

- Separate intent from implementation (mechanics)
- Test automation best practices = programming best practices:
  - Abstraction
  - Encapsulation
  - Refactoring
  - Don't repeat yourself

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## *Proven practices for scenarios*

- Think (and specify) from the business perspective
- Write tests for reusability
- Refactor steps
- Extract steps as you go
- Rule of thumb for workflow – not more than 10 steps
- Limit verifications and assertions in extracted steps

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## *Proven practices for user-interface tests*

### **UI Changes**

- Xpath is difficult to maintain  
Avoid using xpaths
- ID change  
Create constant IDs & reuse

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## *Challenges*

### **Unstable Tests**

- Page synchronization
- Waits
- Data dependencies
- Side-effects from tests
- Order/group execution problems

### **Unclear Tests**

- Too many asserts
- Test duplication
- Unnecessary/duplicated setup

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## Page-object pattern

- Encapsulate all of the actions a user can do or see on a page into a singular object
- A product page would have things like, add to chart, add to gift register, related products, review, etc..
- Typically relies on method chaining – methods in a page object always return another page object
- Doesn't need to reflect entire actual page

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## Page-object pattern

### Positives

- Makes code more readable
- Makes a navigation map for your tests

### Negatives

- Breaks down in a few places
- Assumes that your app page structure is designed well

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## Page-object pattern

Login Page

Add Customer Page

Add Movie Page

Membership Plan

Rent Movie Page

Return Movie Page

Search

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## *Page-object pattern*

```
public class LoginPage {
    public void UserLogin() throws Exception {
        # Login implementation
    }
}
public class AddCustomerPage {
    public void AddCustomer() throws Exception {
        # Add Customer implementation
        # enter customer name
        # enter customer ID
        # submit customer info
    }
}
public class RentMoviePage {
    public void RentMovie() throws Exception {
        # Rent Movie implementation
        # enter customer ID
        # enter Movie Name
        # submit Rental
    }
}
```

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## *Domain-object pattern*

- Group all the actions associated with a specific domain concept like search or filtering in the application together.
- Or, groups all the meaningful domain entities together, with relevant actions as methods
- Makes your test suite look more like a library from a code perspective.
- You can implement method chaining, but it requires a map of some sort, which is hard to maintain.

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## *Domain-object pattern*

### Positives:

- Helps with apps that have many cross-cutting concerns
- Tests don't represent the structure of the application, which is likely to change
- Easy for new users to pick up

### Negatives:

- Not as elegant as the Page Object Pattern
- More work to maintain

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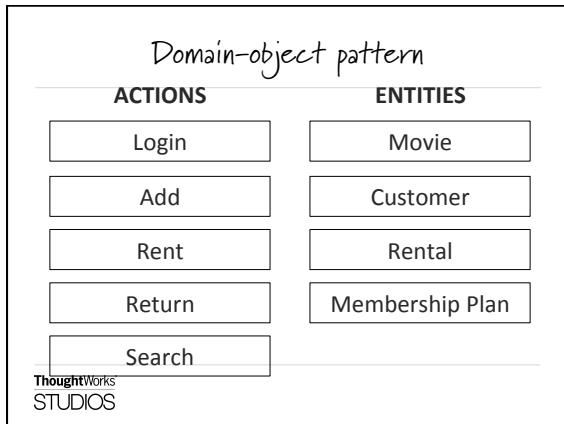
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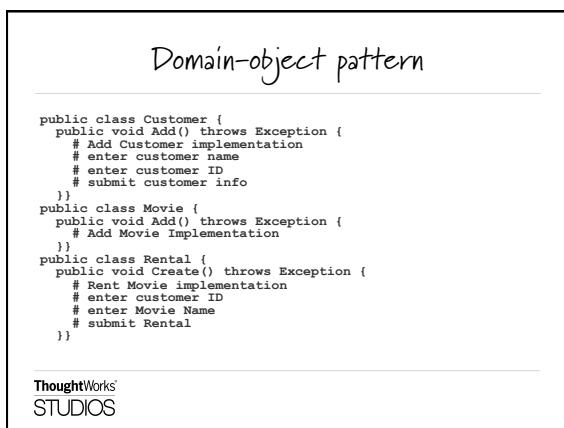
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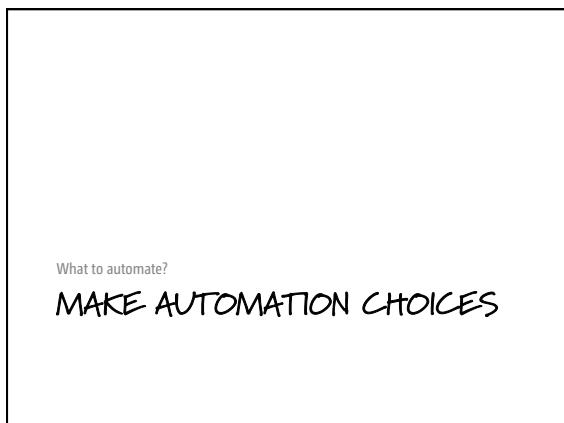
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### What to automate?

- Repeated, scriptable tests
- Tests whose failure feedback is valuable to the project
- Tests for defects
- Tests that aren't extremely complex to orchestrate
- Tests that need to be run often

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### Why automation fails

- Test code isn't treated like product code
- Over-engineering your test scripts/framework
- Trying to test everything with functional tests
- Using tools that aren't well suited

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### Hendrickson's traits of ill-suited tools

- Test-last workflow encouraged by such tools is wrong for an Agile team
- Scripts created by these tools become unmaintainable
- Specialized tools require test-automation specialists and lead to knowledge silos

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### *Characteristics of agile-friendly tools*

- Support starting test automation effort immediately
- Separate the test intent from the implementation details
- Support and encourage good programming practices for the code portion
- Support writing test automation code using real languages, with real IDEs
- Foster collaboration

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### *QA-programmer collaboration*

- Test code is still code!
- Give the same love and care to test code as well
- Treat test code as a long-lived artifact
- Test code as living documentation



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Manual testing complements automated testing

### **EXPLORATORY AND OTHER TESTING ACTIVITIES**

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### *Other testing activities*

- Regression testing
- Bug Bashes/Testapalooza
- User-acceptance testing and feedback
- Beta testing

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### *Exploratory testing*

- Unscripted, (mostly) manual testing
- Simultaneous learning, test design and test execution
- Supplements scripted automated tests

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### *Cross-functional requirements*

- Specify criteria that can be used to judge the operation of a system, rather than specific behaviors
- Define how a system is supposed to *be* (rather than *is*)
- Security testing such as permission/access, penetration, compliance testing
- User-experience testing such as usability, user walkthroughs, A/B, multivariate testing
- Operations testing such as failover/recovery, disaster recovery, backup/restore, monitoring, deploy/rollback testing
- A.k.a. "utilities"

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*For more*

Resources and readings:

– [http://community.thoughtworks.com/hives/  
f83e3d7490/summary](http://community.thoughtworks.com/hives/f83e3d7490/summary)

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