



How to DevOps your Testing Strategy

An Exercise in Value Stream Analysis

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Joined EPAM in April of 2018 as VP, DevTestSecOps, based in Newtown PA.

Prior to EPAM, Adam served as the VP of Quality and DevOps Engineering at Lincoln Financial Group, where he was responsible for leading the implementation of Continuous Testing and Continuous Delivery.

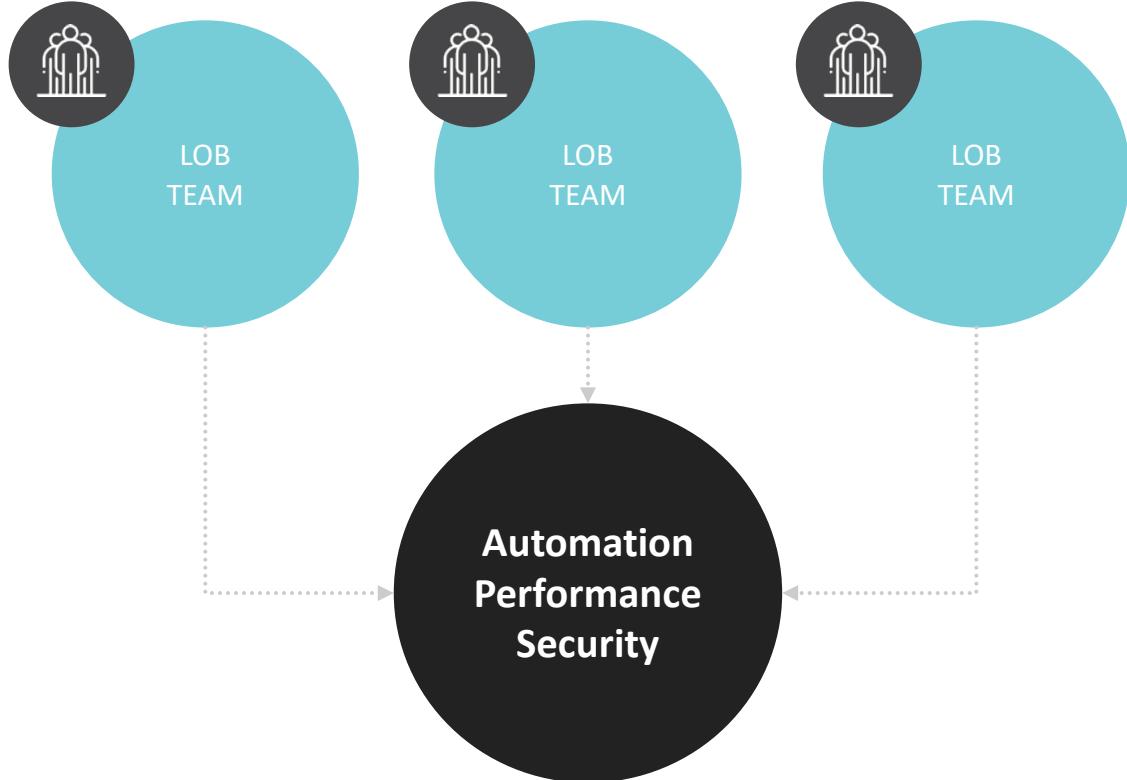
Adam regularly speaks at conferences as well as writing blogs and articles on Testing and DevOps.

You can find more of Adam's thinking on the [TechWell blog](#) or follow him on Twitter at [@bugman31](#).



AGILE

Traditional QA Organization

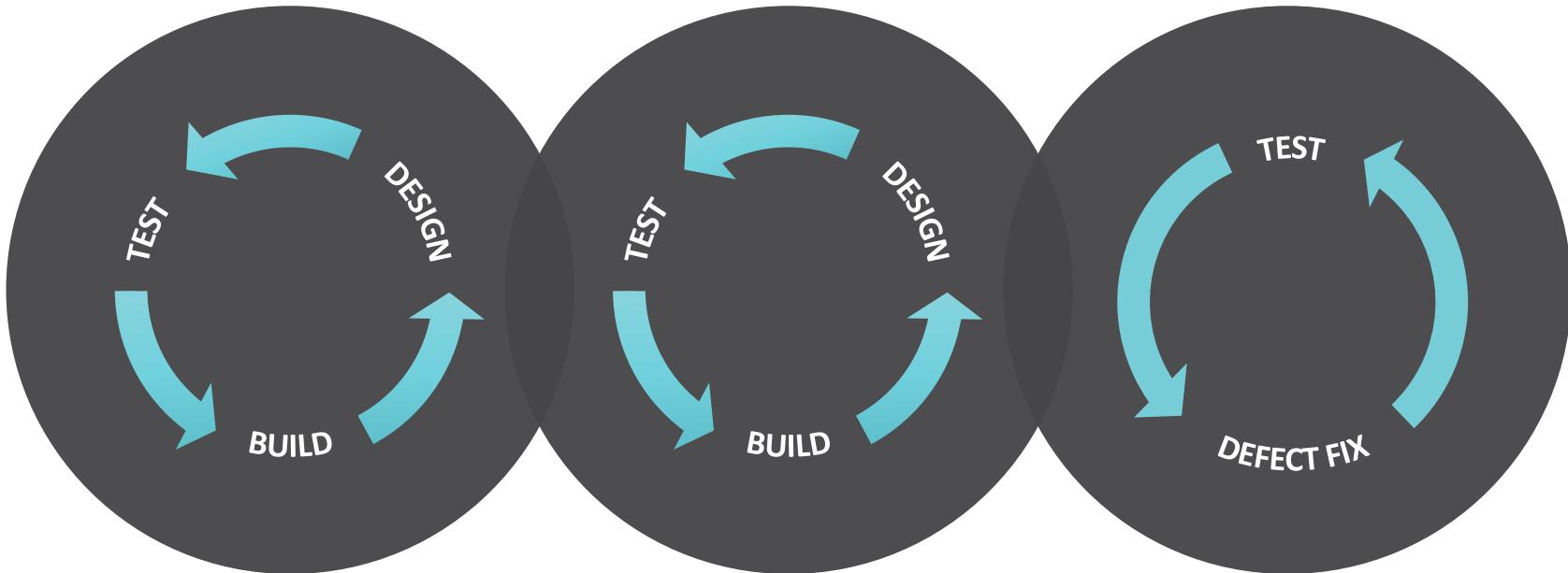


Agile?

SPRINT 1

SPRINT 2

HARDENING





DEVOPS

DevOps is a Philosophy

DELIVER HIGH QUALITY WORKING SOFTWARE FASTER



Agile Pod
(Dev, QA, PO, BSA)



Infrastructure



Arch.



Prod Support



Shared Services (e.g. Security
Testing, Perf Testing)

DevOps is a philosophy where teams are accountable for everything required to get their code developed, tested and deployed to production, while shared service teams provide the automation and tools to enable them.

You Build it You Own it

5 Key Principles to DevOps

1 Build once, deploy many

2 Enable self-service and on-demand capabilities

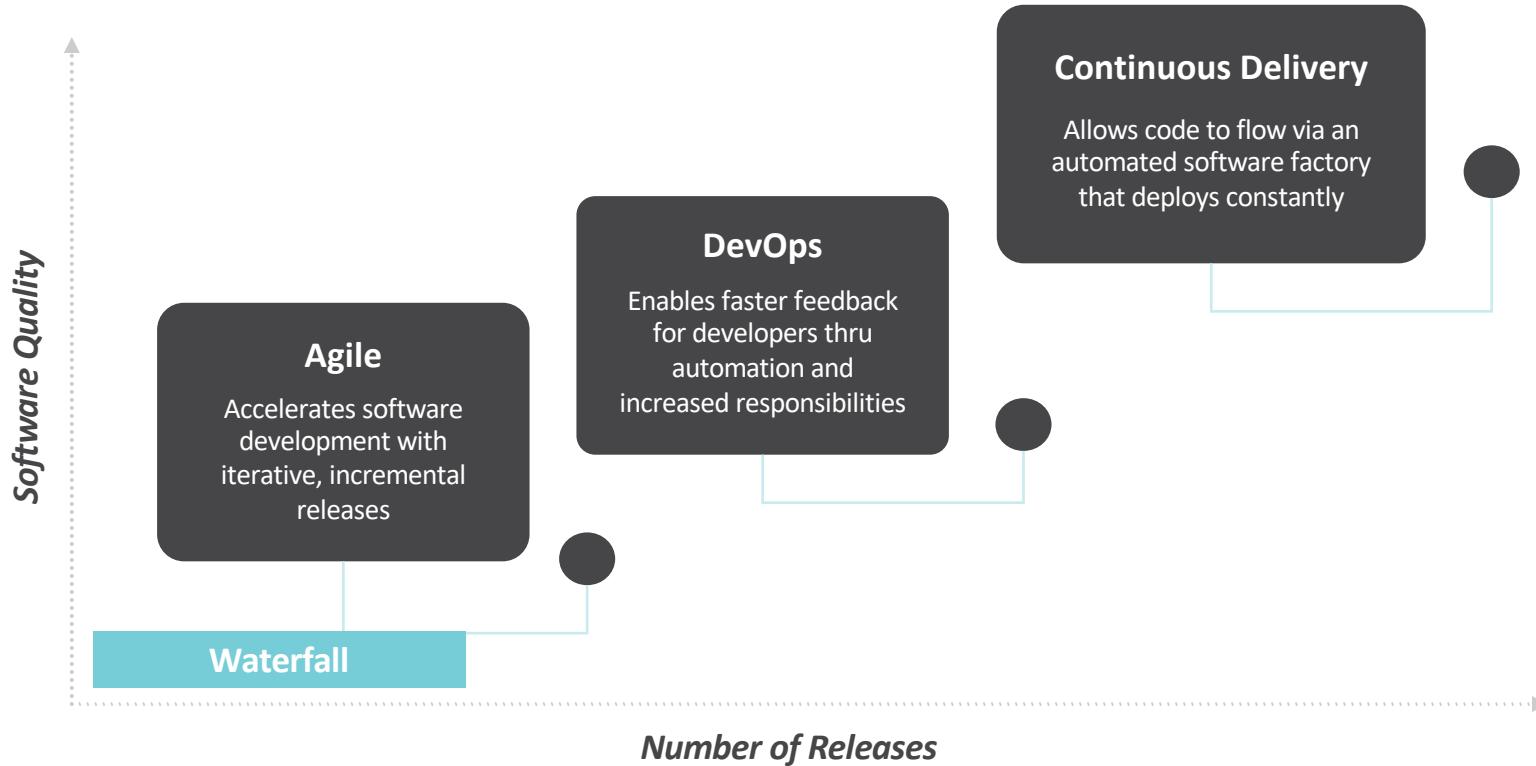
3 Leverage SMEs for support and best practices

4 Identify opportunities to remove bottlenecks

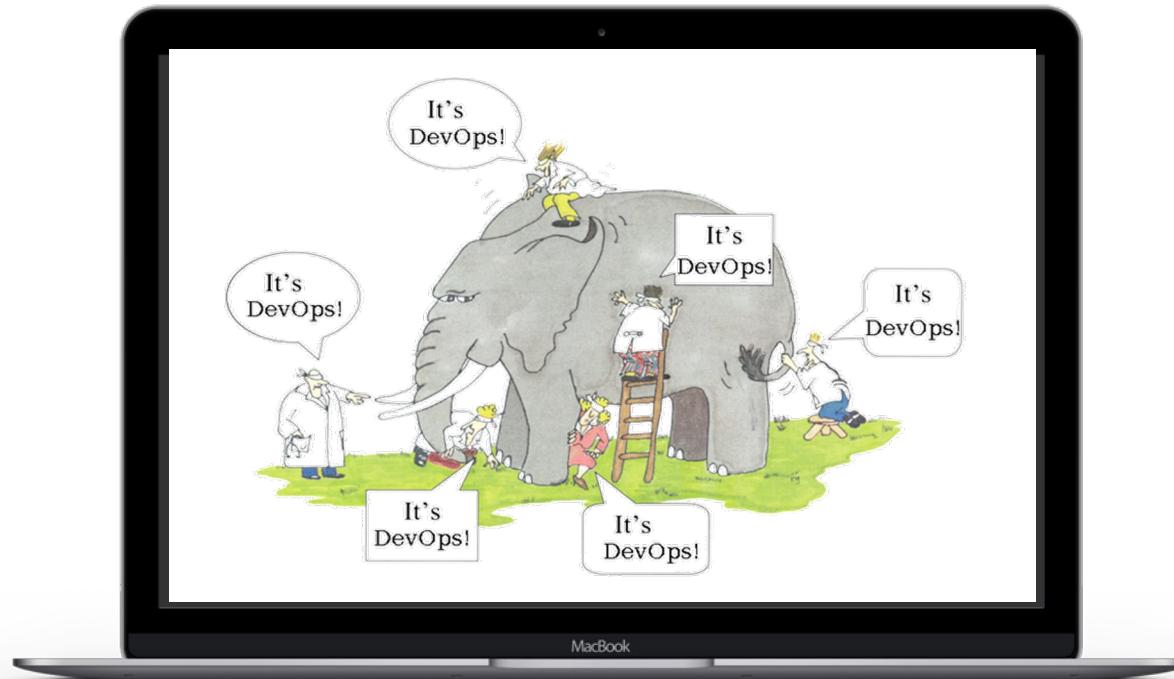
5 Increase and assume accountability



DevOps is the Next Part of Your Agile Journey



What is DevOps?



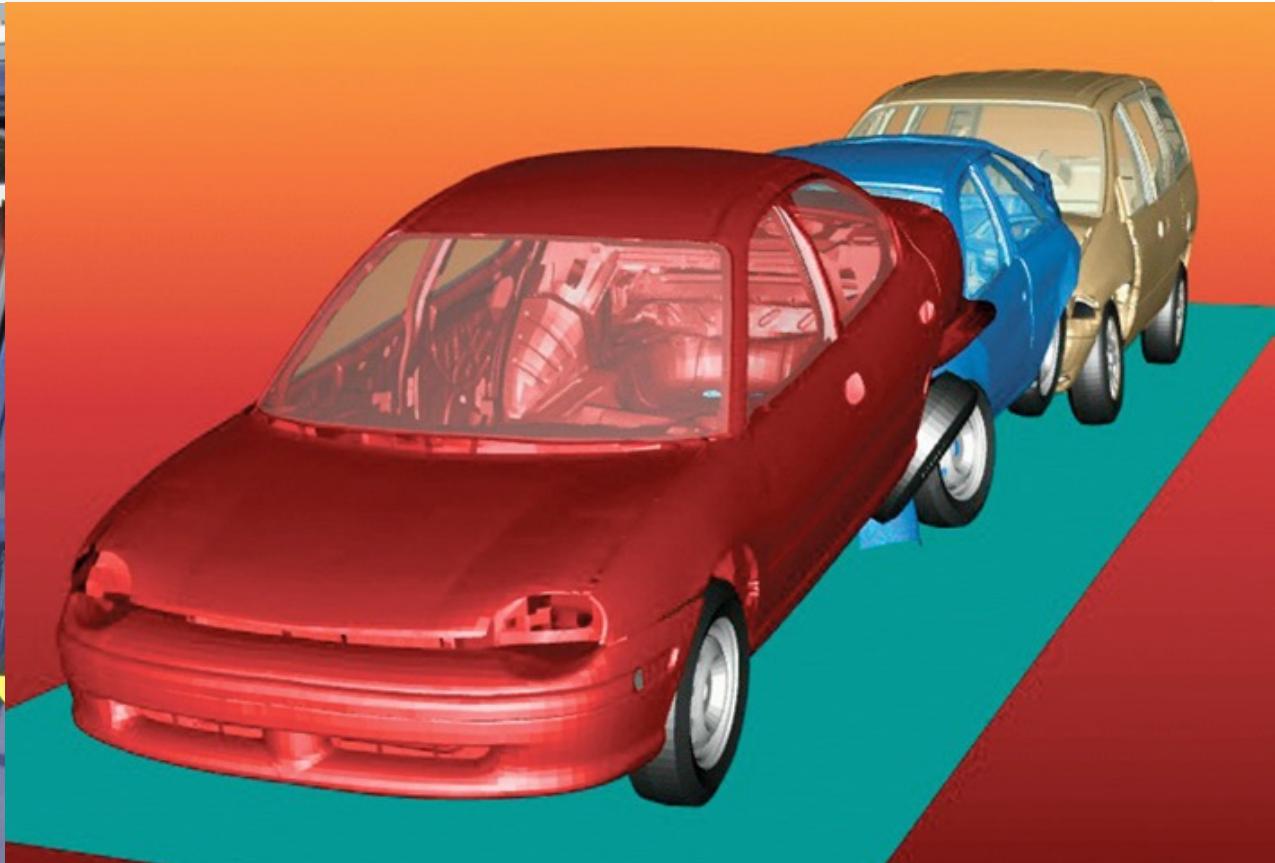
Automate Everything



Fast Feedback



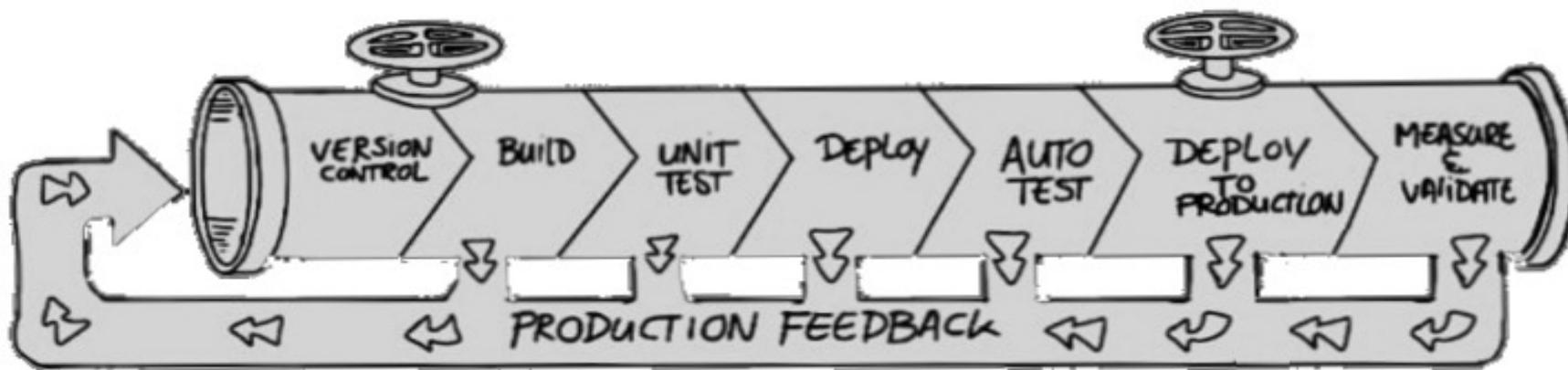
Remove Constraints



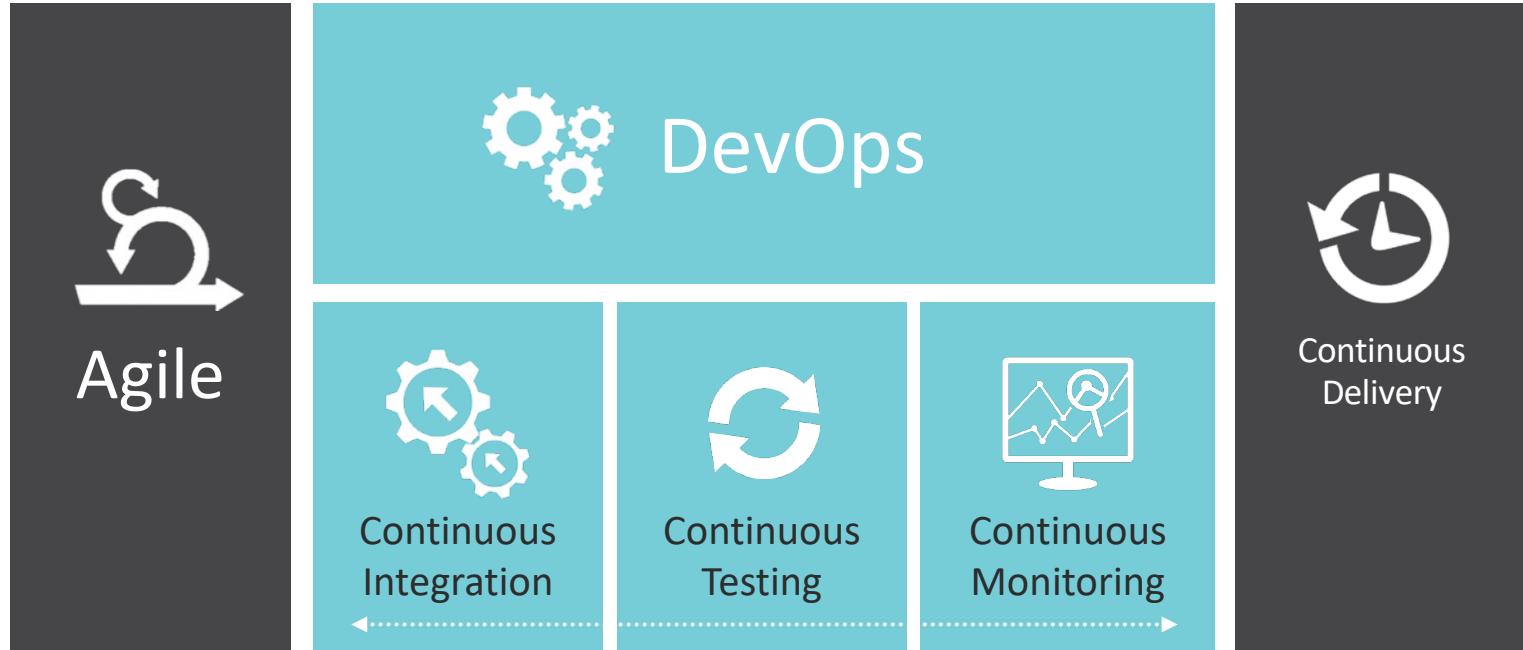
Collaboration Early and Often



Focus on Flow



Agile + DevOps



Value Stream Analysis – Setting Context

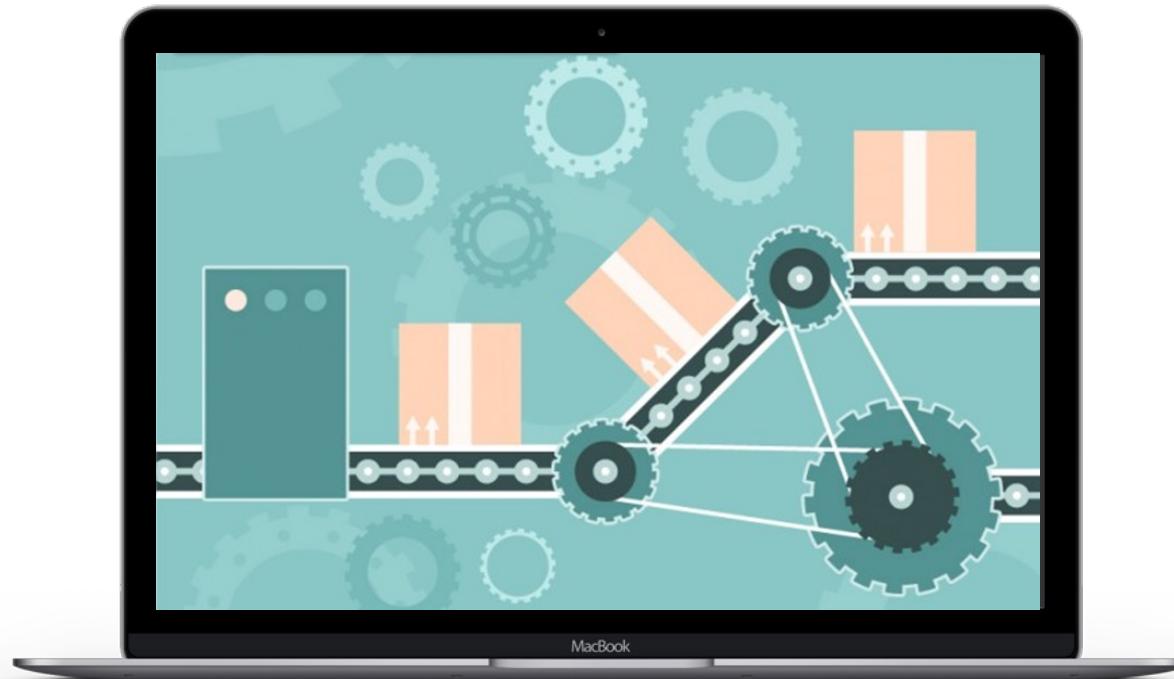
1. Pick Case Studies – At least 4

2. Set Context (15min)

- Company and Product
- Agile or Waterfall?
- Describe team's makeup
- Overall release timeline (sprint length, time to test, deploy, releasee)
- Describe “Quality” of product (defect leakage, test fail rate, pass rate)

HOW DOES OUR TESTING HAVE TO CHANGE?

Pipelines



Real-Time Automation

BEHAVIOR-DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT (BDD)

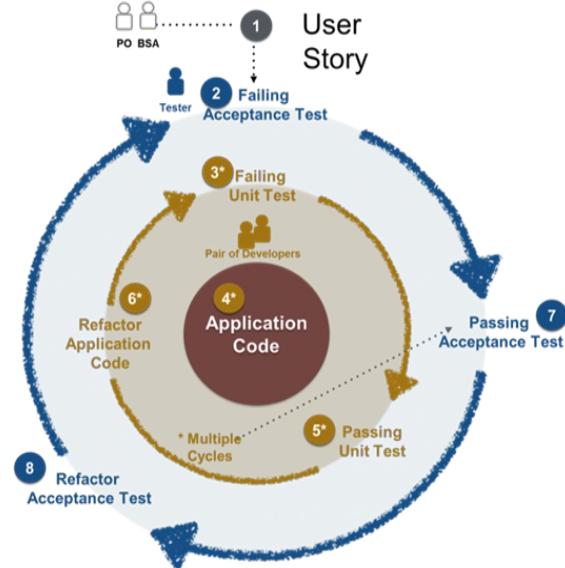
- Team Focused
- Stress on Stories
- Add a Test
- Run all Tests
- Write Code
- Refactor Until Added Test Passes

TEST-DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT (TDD)

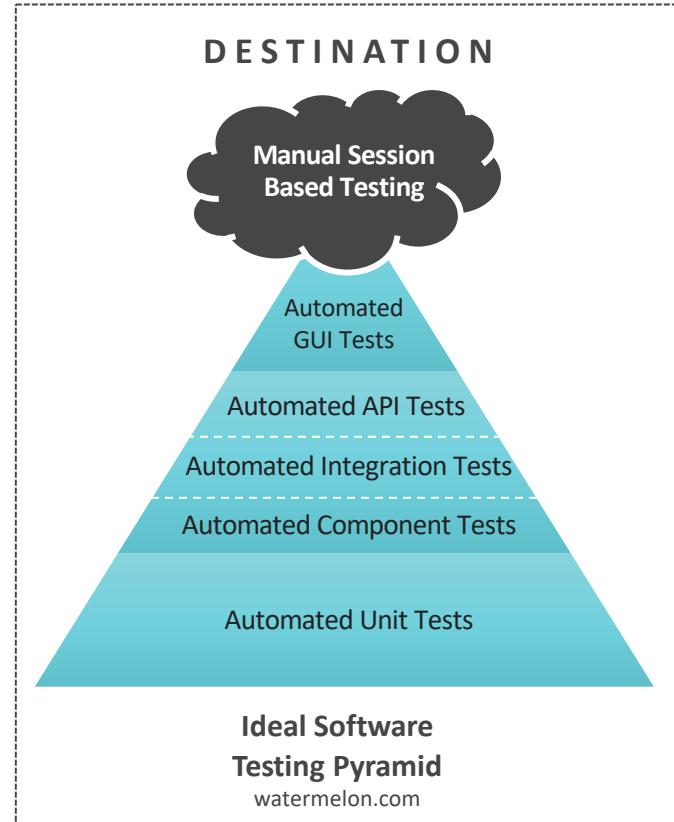
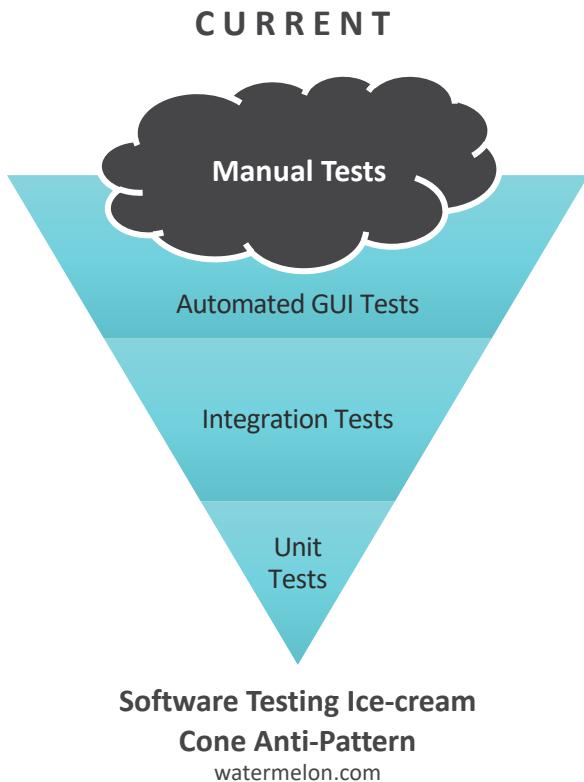
- Developer Focused
- Closer to Unit Level
- Add a Test
- Run all Tests
- Write Code
- Refactor Until Added Test Passes

ACCEPTANCE TEST-DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT (ATDD)

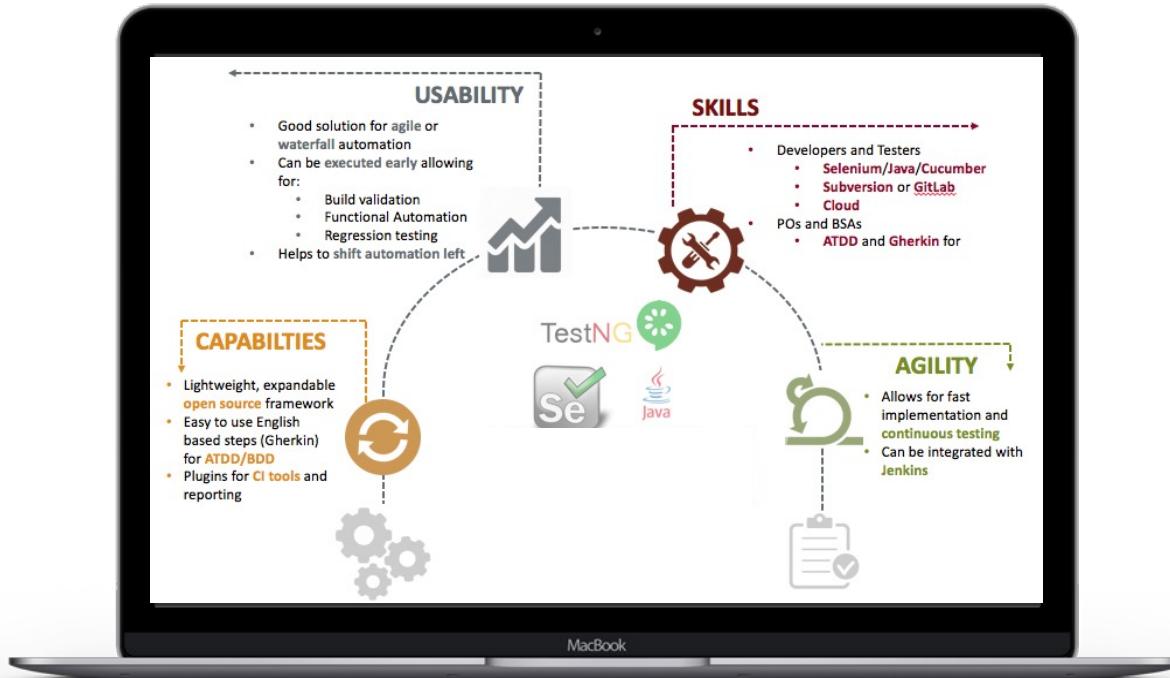
- Team Focused
- Stress on Acceptance Criteria
- Add a Test
- Run all Tests
- Write Code
- Refractor Until Added Test Passes



Testing Approach



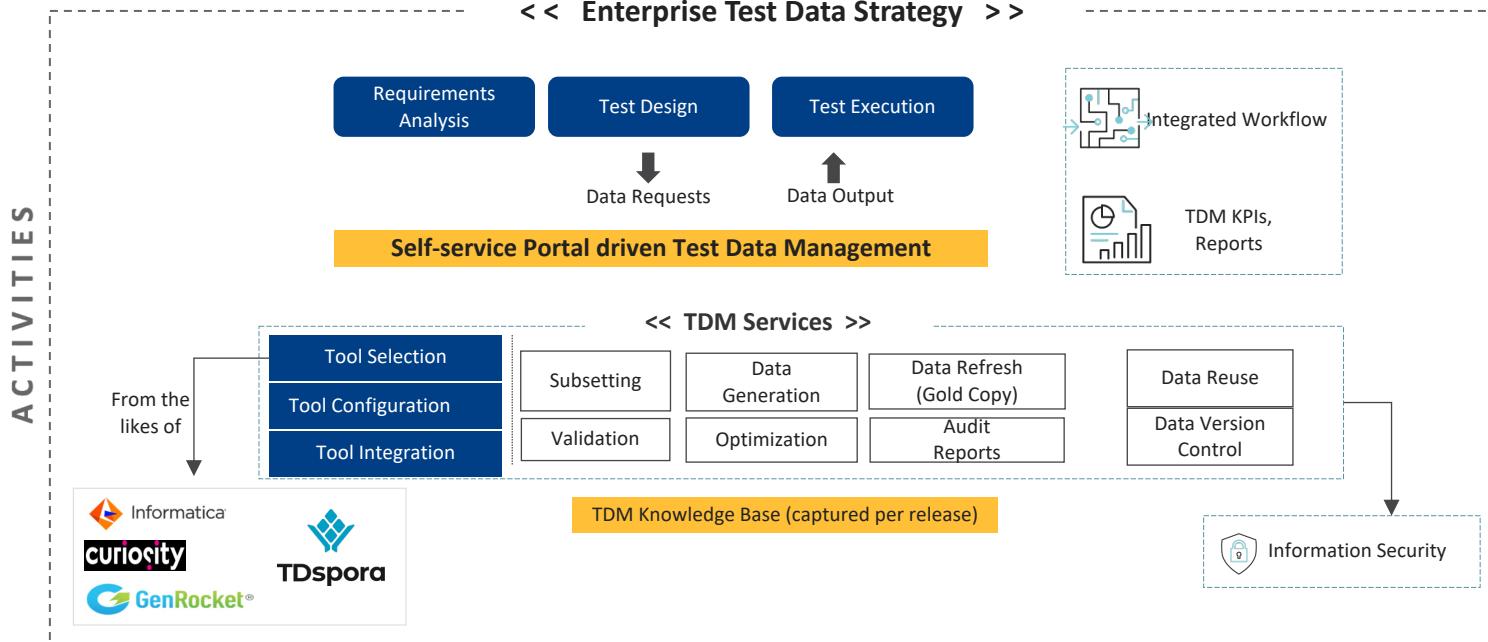
Open Source Tools



Environments

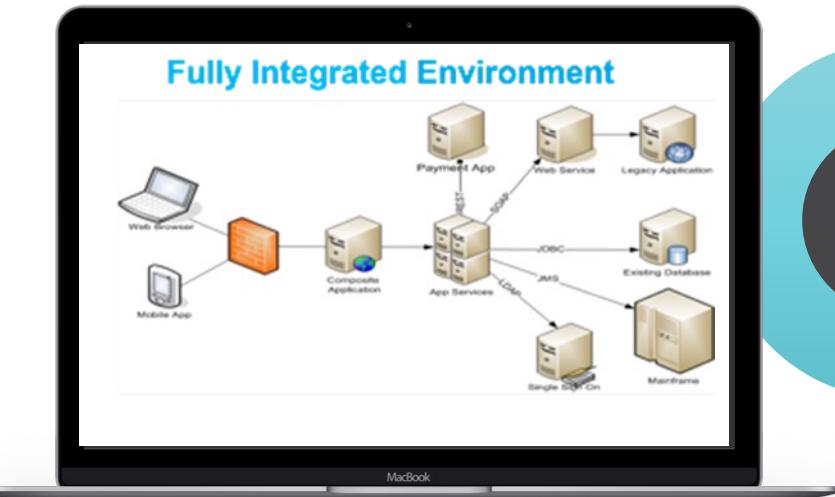


Test Data Management

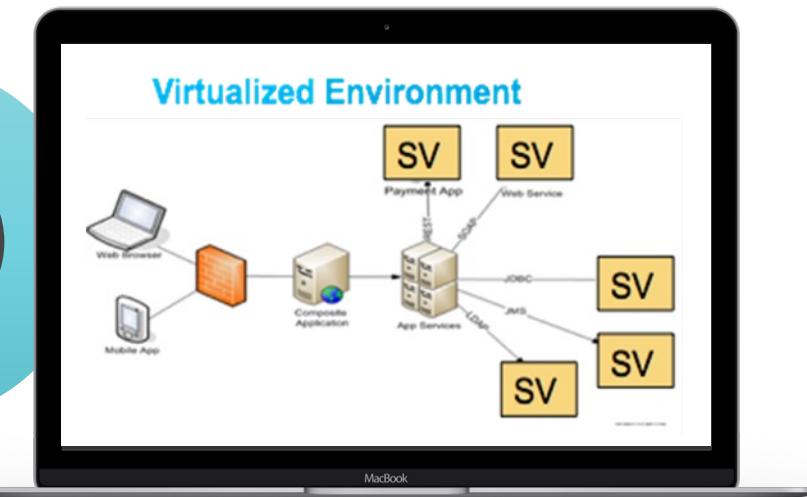


Service Virtualization

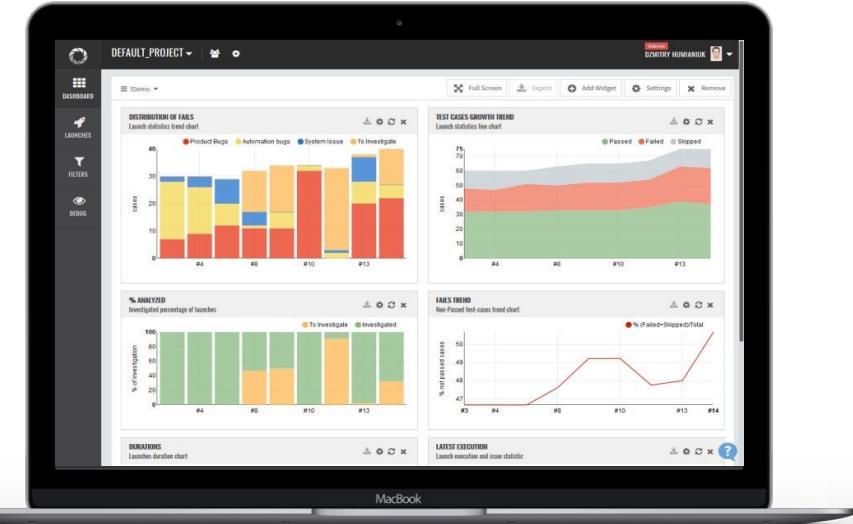
INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT



VIRTUALIZED ENVIRONMENT



Realtime Insights



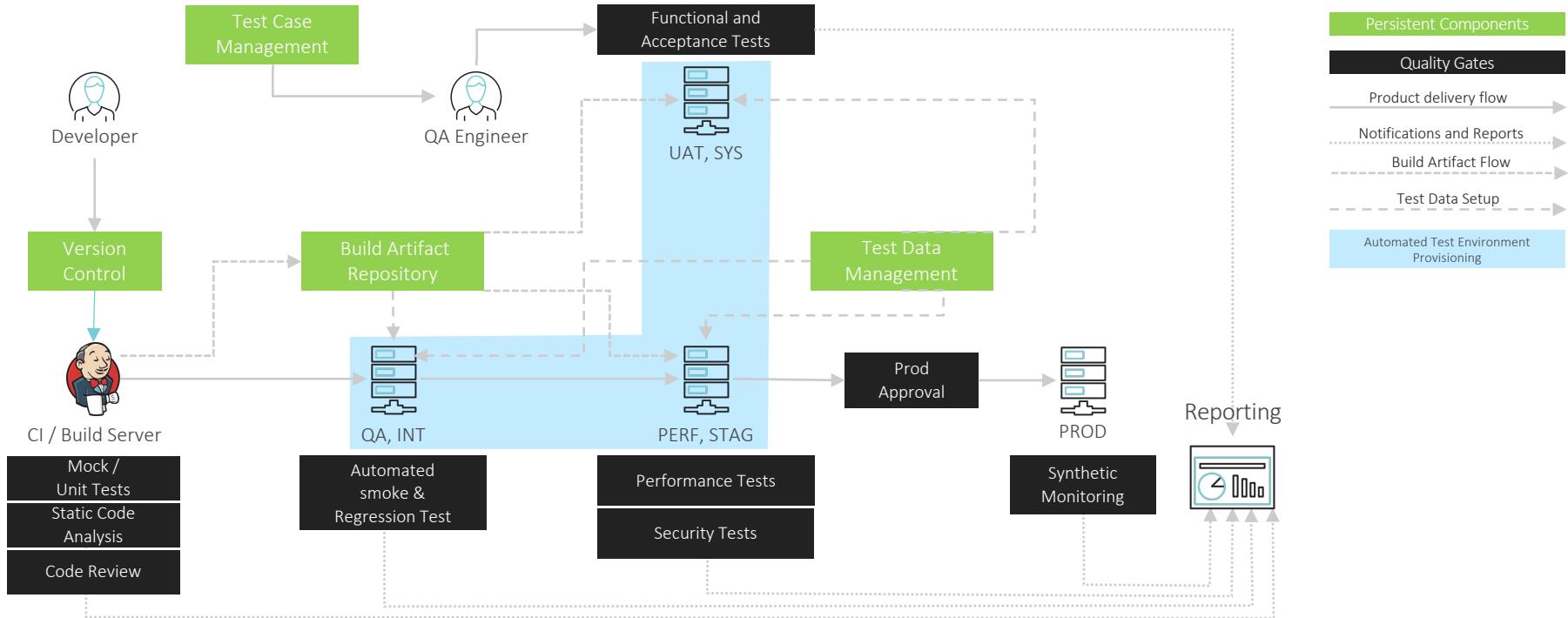
Reportportal.io



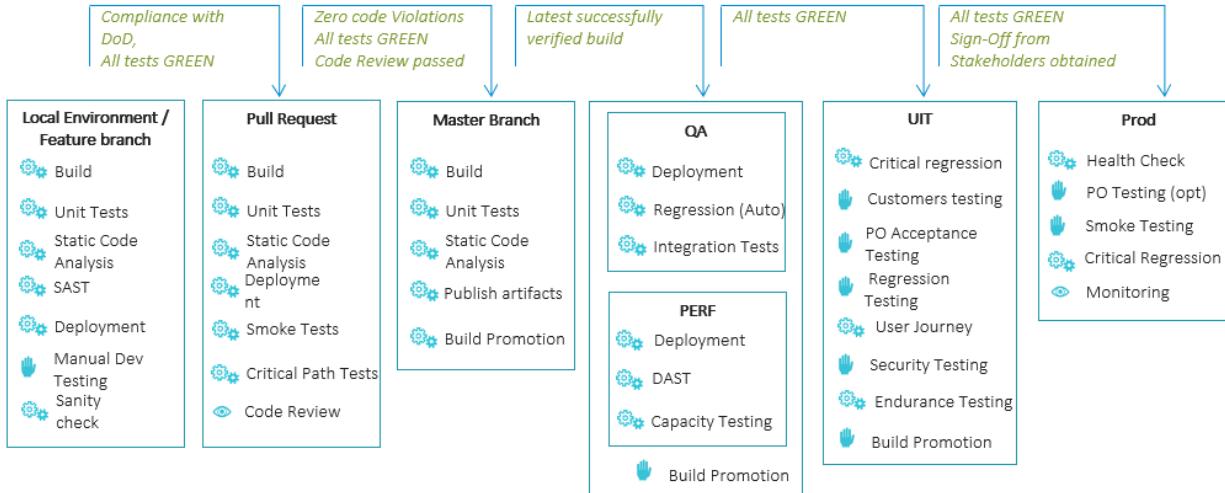
CapitalOne.io

Continuous Testing

Delivery and Governance are tracked and supported by KPIs and industry standard quality gates in every level of testing architecture.



Example of a Continuous Testing Pipeline



HIGHLIGHTS

- Automated quality gate is implemented as a step in the pipeline that outputs a binary result (pass/fail)
- Based on the result the decision on whether the build can move further down the pipeline is made automatically

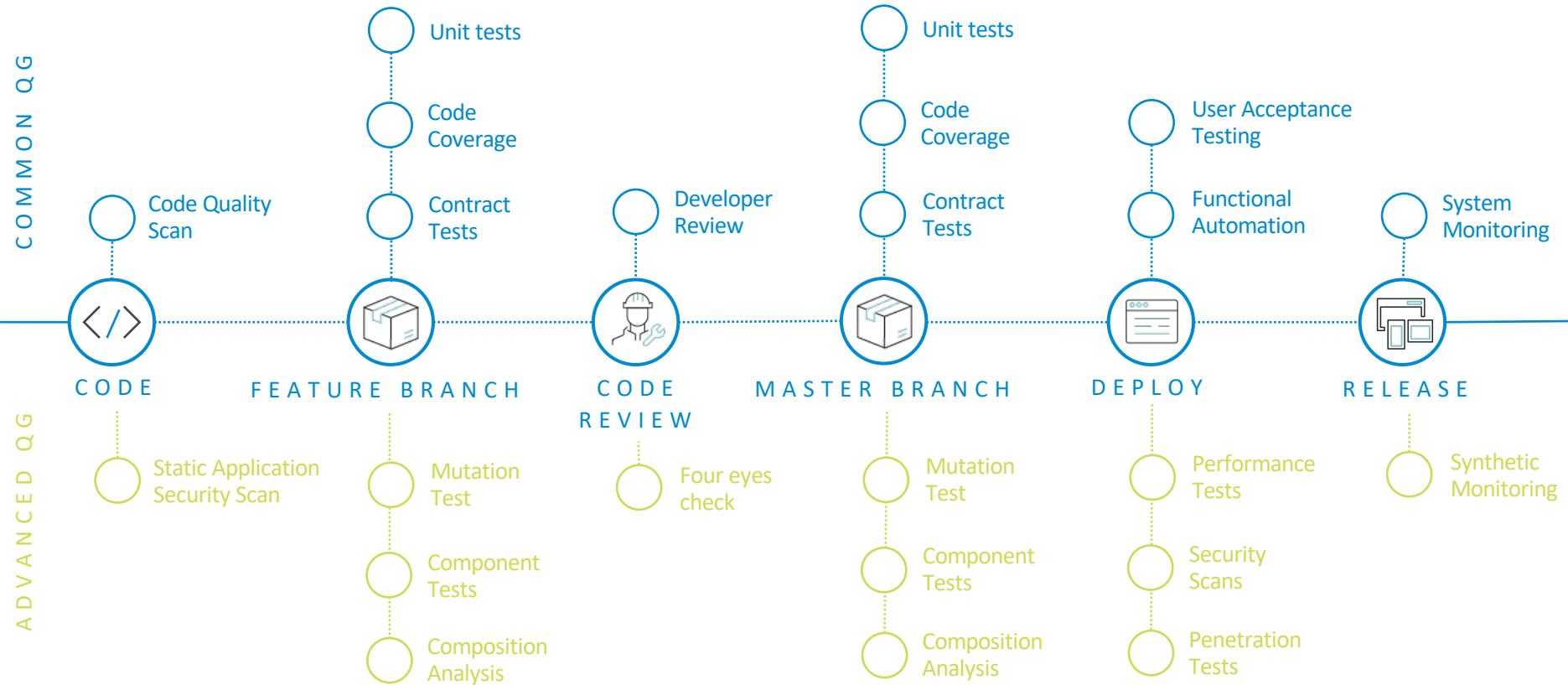
EXPECTED BENEFITS

- Time savings on build/deployment administration
- Time savings on test result analysis
- Harmful code remains at hands of the author until fixed and doesn't affect the rest of the team
- Tests are properly maintained

KPIs TO MEASURE VALUE

- Count of bugs let through the gates
- Count of bug-free code increments

Continuous Testing Quality Gates



Value Stream Analysis – Setting Context

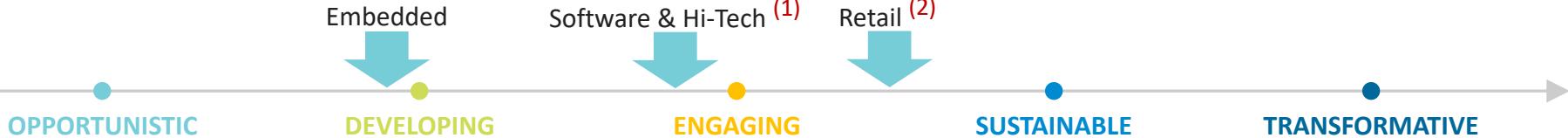
1. Describe Testing (15min)

- How much is manual vs Automated?
- What type of automation is done?
- What tools are used?
- Who does the automation?
- What is the CI process? Is Automation part of it?

Continuous Testing isn't common yet

CT standards:

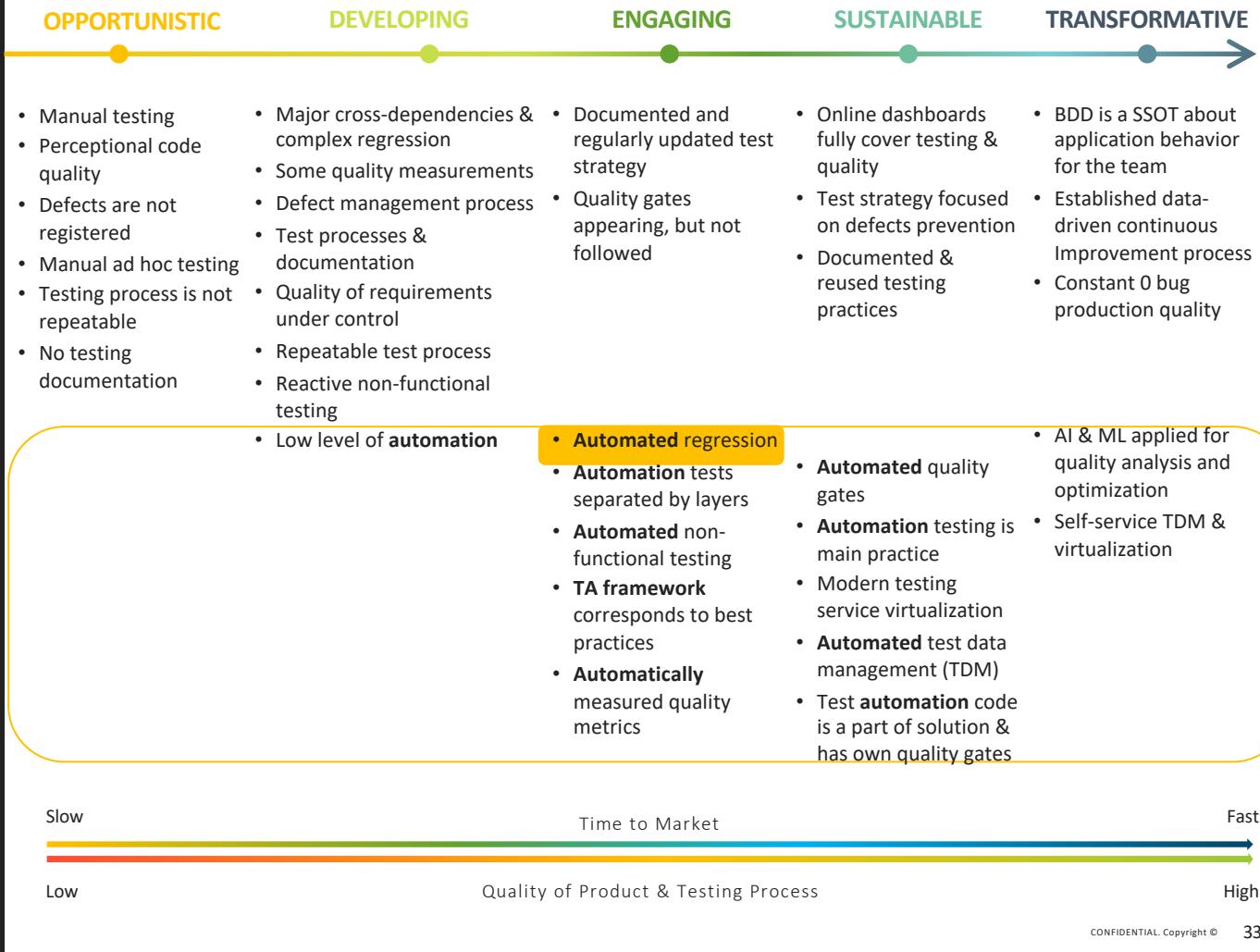
- Code review, code standards, pair programming
- Pre-commit verification, automated deployment process
- Automation tests as a part of DoD.
- Automated quality gates, quality metrics and dashboards covering all test stages, risk-based quality management
- Self-service test data management and service virtualization
- Full traceability between requirements, tests and test results
- Non-functional requirements are assessed continuously
- Continuous improvement process.
- Real-time app monitoring
- Self-service infrastructure



Continuous Testing Maturity Model

We think of Continuous Testing as the **Target State of testing**.

Thus, at EPAM we pursue Continuous Testing transformation for our Clients to drive increasing the maturity of Continuous Testing across project teams



Value Stream Analysis – Improvements and Recommendations

1. How do you think it could be improved and why? (15min)

- Process, Tools, People, etc

SDLC maturity drives immediate needs

Provide a Testing Transformation Journey Tailored to Client's Maturity

Types of Testing Engagements

Maturity

Waterfall/Agile

Cost Savings thru improved productivity and automation

- Improving automation effectiveness
- Implementing testing best practices
- Maximizing utilization of on/offshore resources

Organizational Needs:

- QA assessment and consulting
- Open source testing frameworks
- AI/ML based tools
- Testing as a Service (manual and automation)
- Onsite, nearshore and offshore

DevOps

Increased value by improving overall quality and time to market

- Continuous quality
- Testers who are engineers
- Non-functional testing is automated
- Quality gates are enforced

Organizational Needs:

- EngX assessment and consulting
- Off-the-shelf performance and security testing platform
- Testing as a Service (performance and security)
- Test data management as service
- Mobile and IoT device farms

Continuous Delivery

Leveraging emerging technologies to know what tests to run and which data to use

- Cloud native automation frameworks and tools
- AI based testing insights
- ML based risk models

Organizational Needs:

- Continuum consulting
- Cloud native CI/CD and testing framework
- Gig workforce
- AI based tools
- ML based data modeling IP

Low

High

Keep QA or not?

QA Organization	Developers Test only
<p>high ↑</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Test Engineers and SDET_s build robust test frameworks, testing solutions are fully embedded in release process for CI/CDQuick regression, quick feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Developers test their own code from within the code. Tests are in sprint.Focus is on the system, not on the stakeholders. Tend to miss big picture issues like usability or End to End integration.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Testers focus on test design and coverage; developers write the automated frameworksRegression tests may be slow, unautomated scenarios are tested manually	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Developers or project team run test scripts when available.
<p>↓ low</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Focus is on the stakeholders and value of the product. ExploratorySlow release cycles, regression testing bottlenecks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Developers might have some unit tests, Product owners, project managers, other staff does UAT in their spare time.Shallow focus is on the stakeholders, not the systemHigh risk

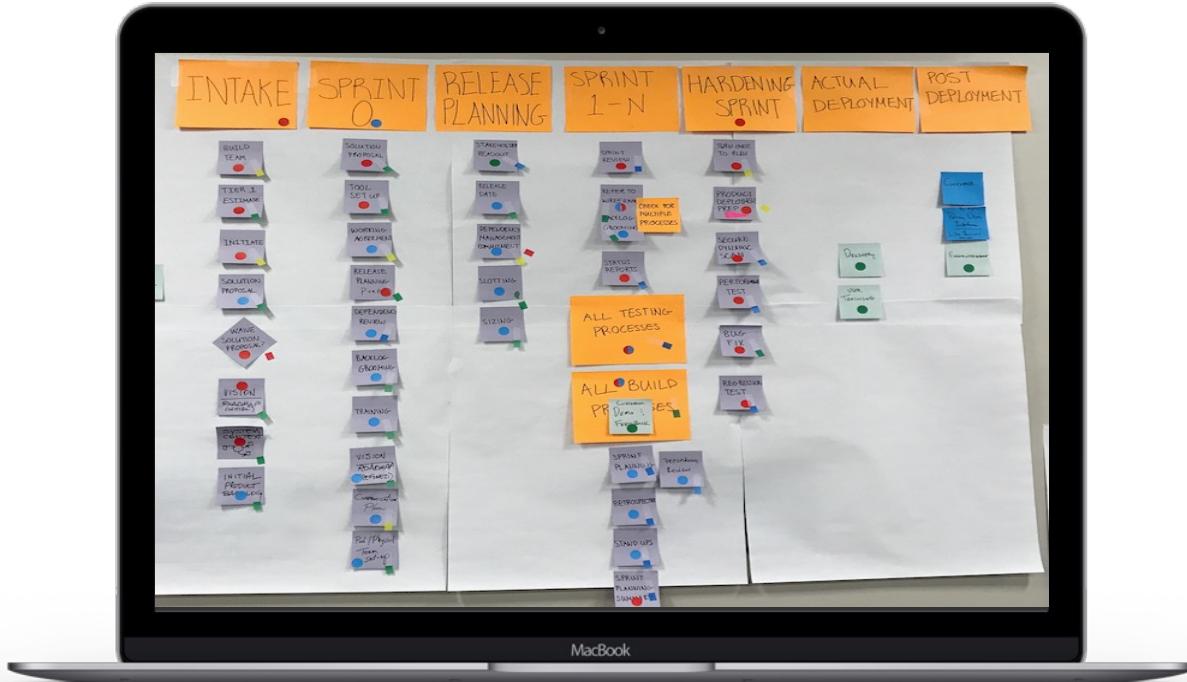
Suggested Core Metrics To Start With

QUALITY METRICS	
METRIC	TARGET
Defect containment efficiency	>95%
Number of open defects	Trend not growing
Test coverage	Meet the target
Defects density	Trend not negative
Bug fixing projection	Trend not negative
Defect rejection rate	<10%
Reopened issues rate	<10%
Requirement traceability	100%
Defects age (by priorities)	Top priorities <3 d; All priorities <30 d
Cost of poor quality	<15%

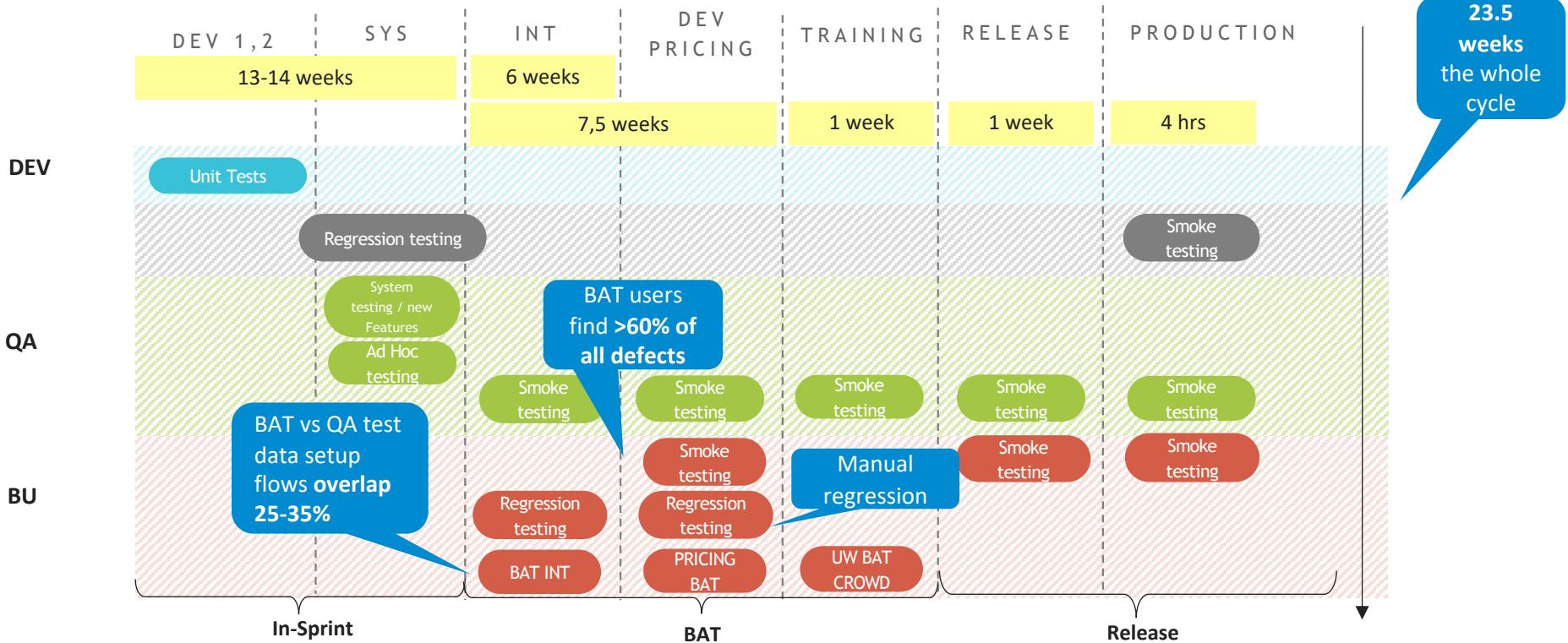
TEST AUTOMATION METRICS	
METRIC	TARGET
Execution frequency	Increase
% of results analyzed	100%
% of product issues (Test Automation Stability)	>90%
Execution Time	Custom
Auto test development velocity	Increasing
TA Maintenance effort	<15%
Average Test Success Ratio	Trend not negative
Regression suite Automation Coverage	80%
Smoke suite Automation Coverage	100%

HOW DO YOU START?

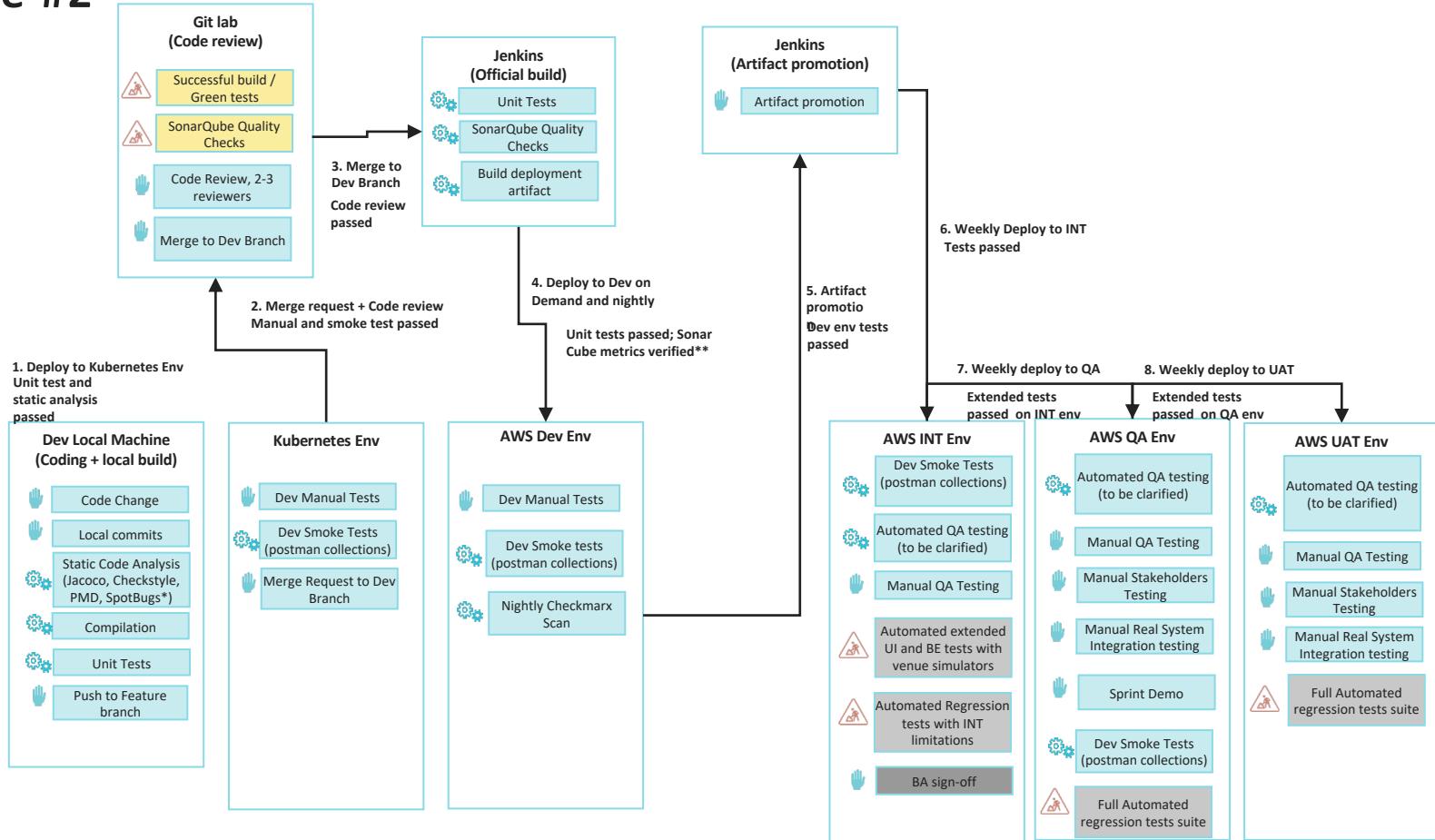
Value Stream Analysis



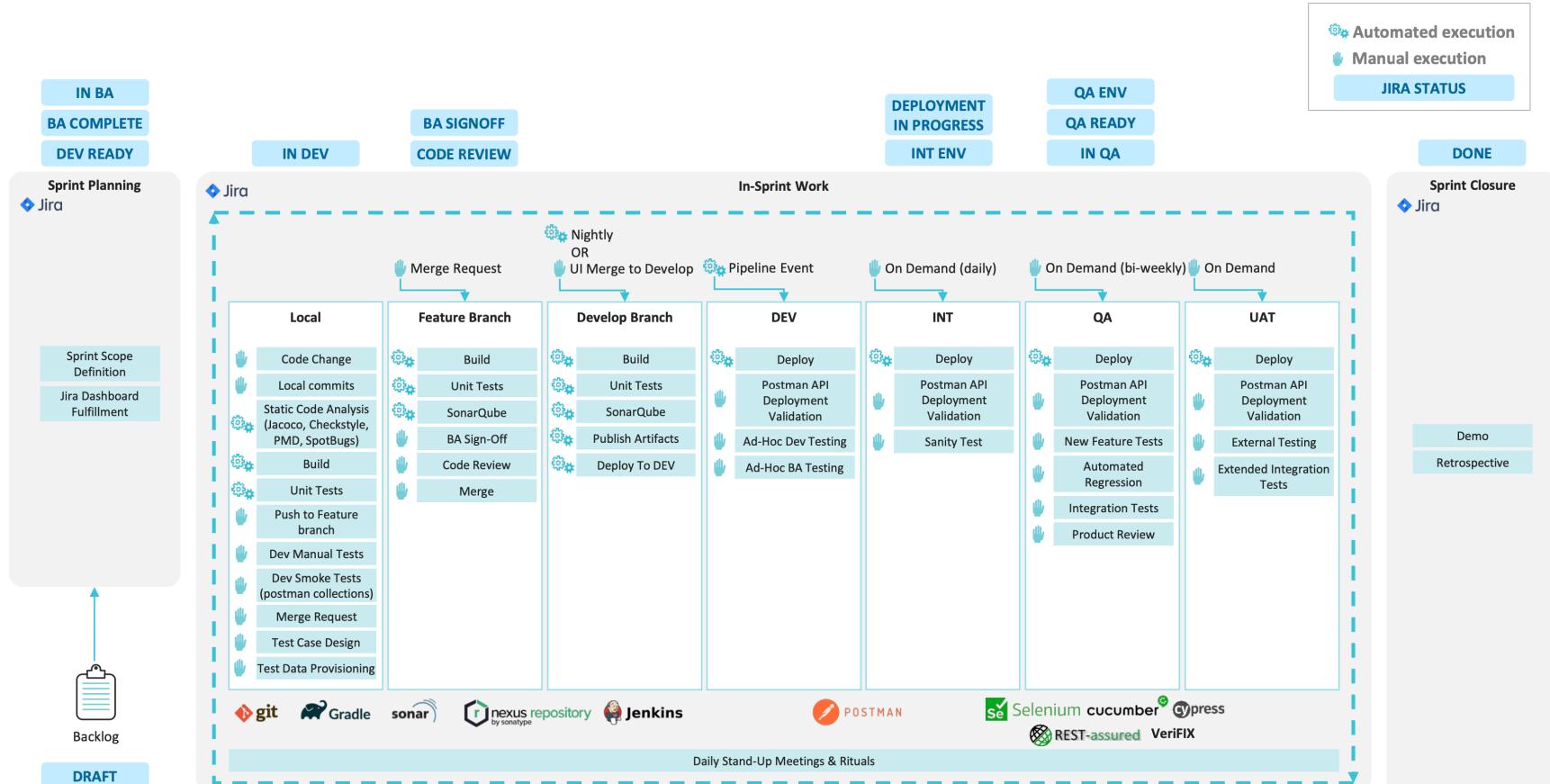
Example - Value Stream



Example #2

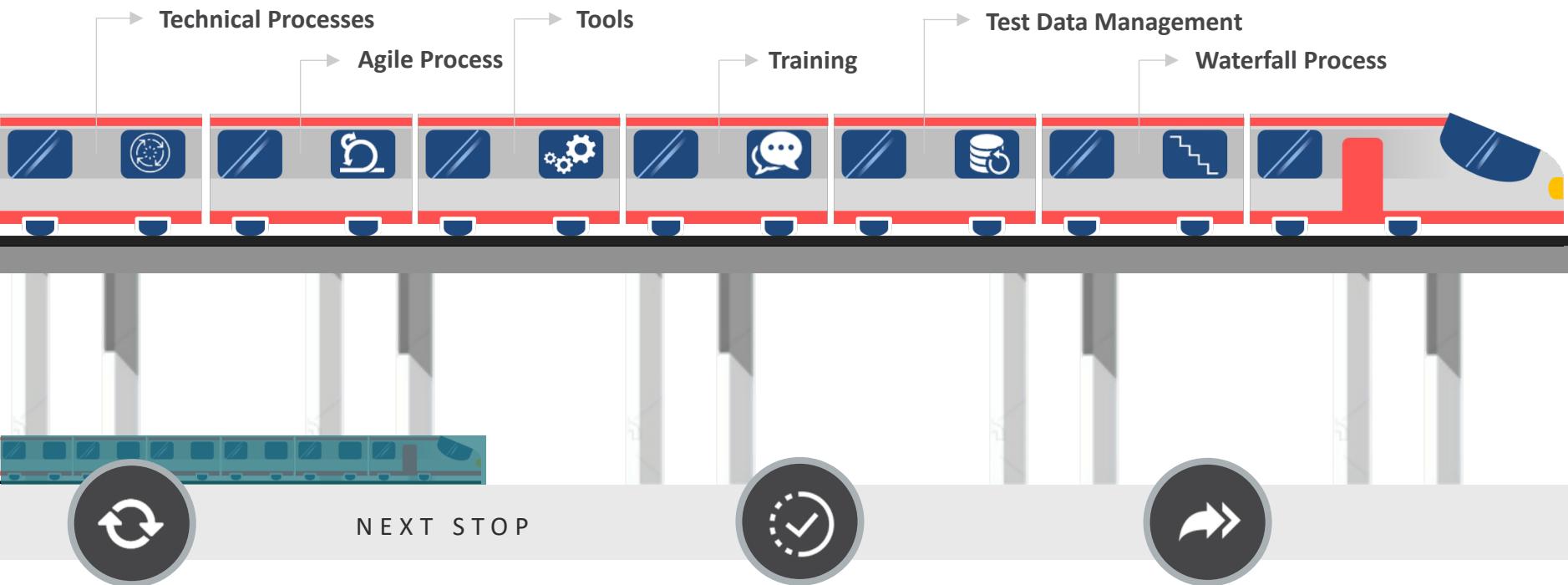


Example #2 - Fixed

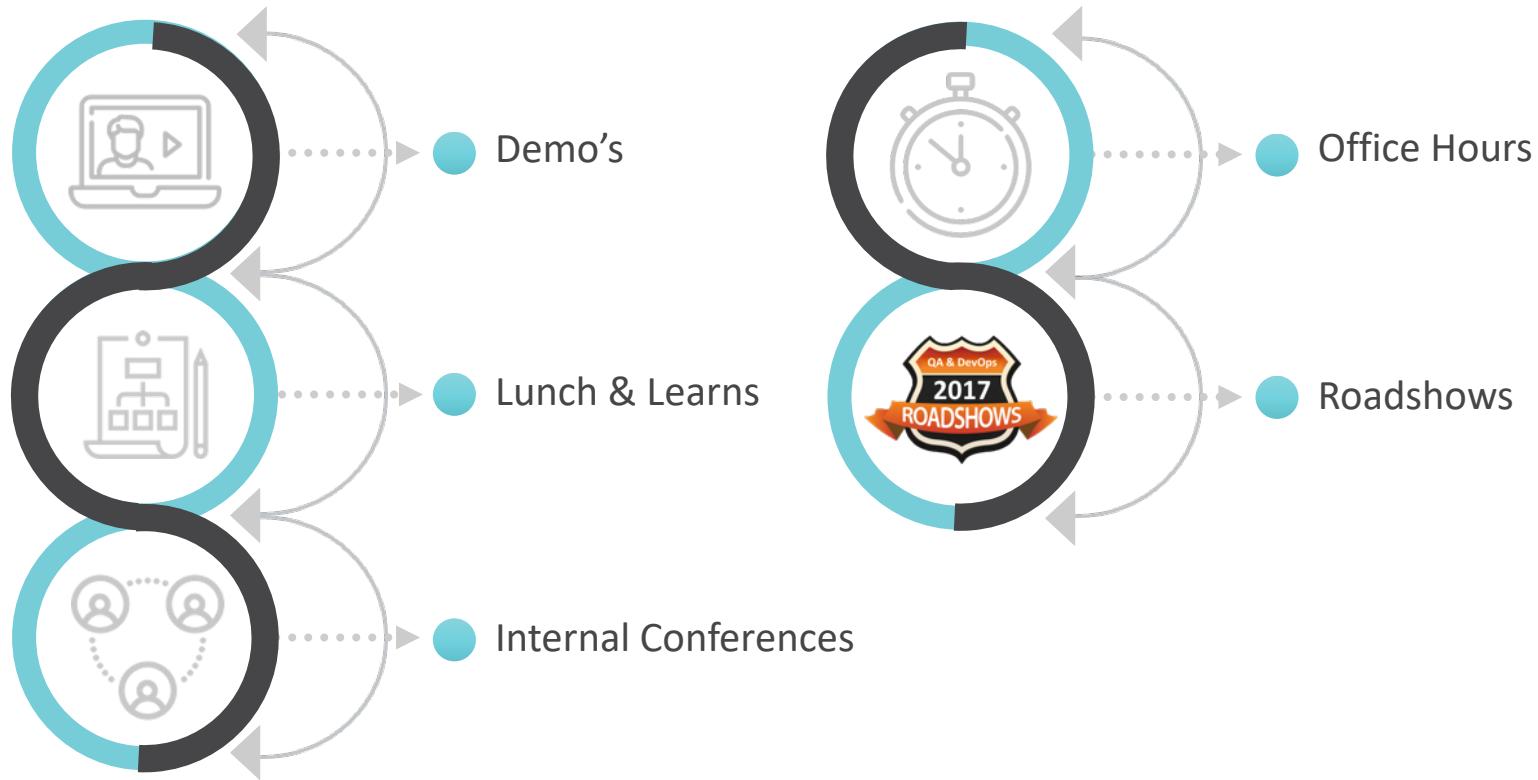


PEOPLE

Empower People to Drive Change



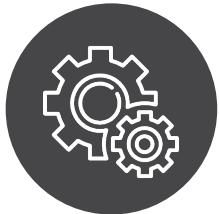
Build a Community



Common Challenges



Lack of **funding**



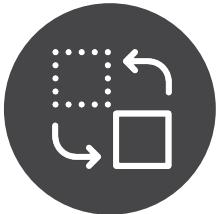
Project delivery
mindset



3rd party
dependencies



Questions on
direction



Lack of **Technical**
resources

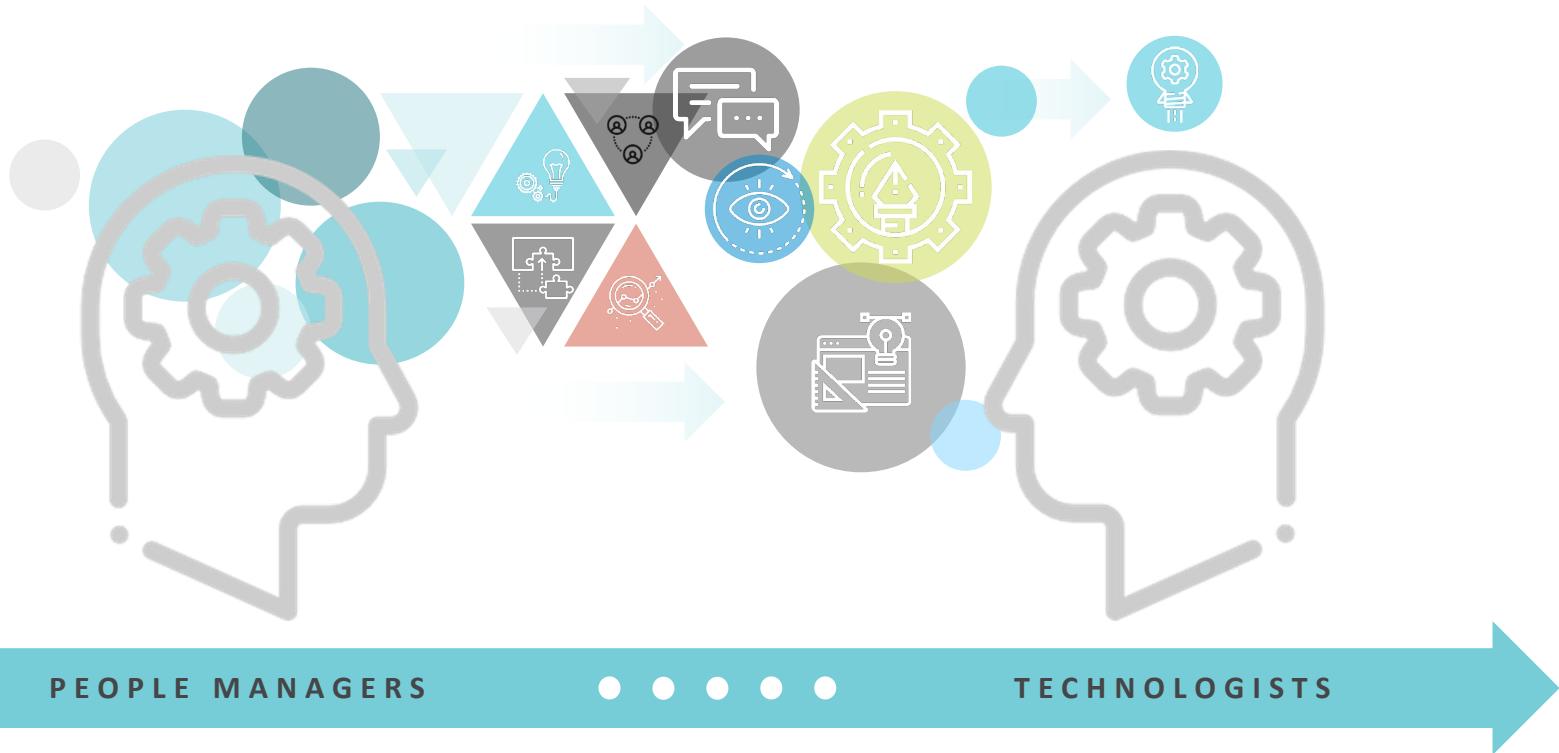


Top down and bottom up support is critical

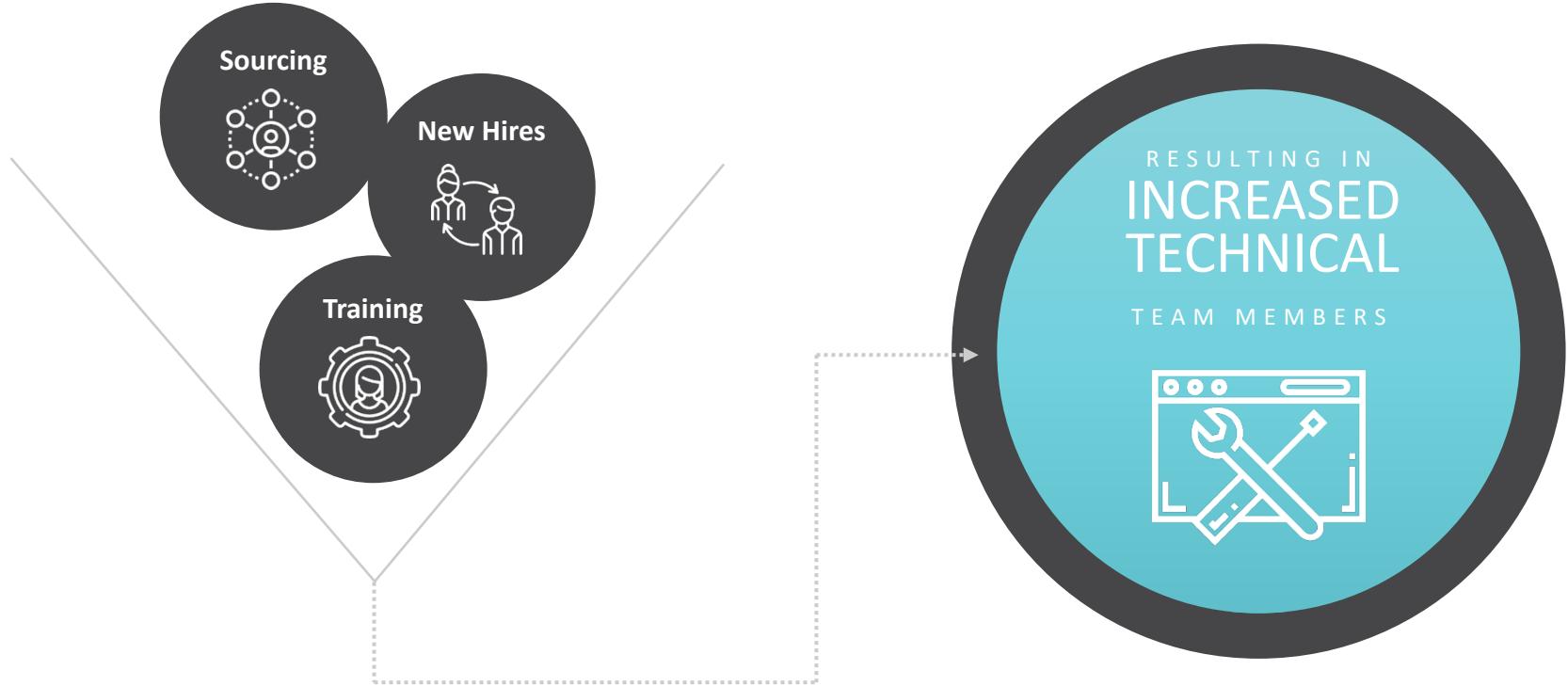
Take Inventory of Your Team



Identify Your Future Leaders



Use multiple levers to get more technical

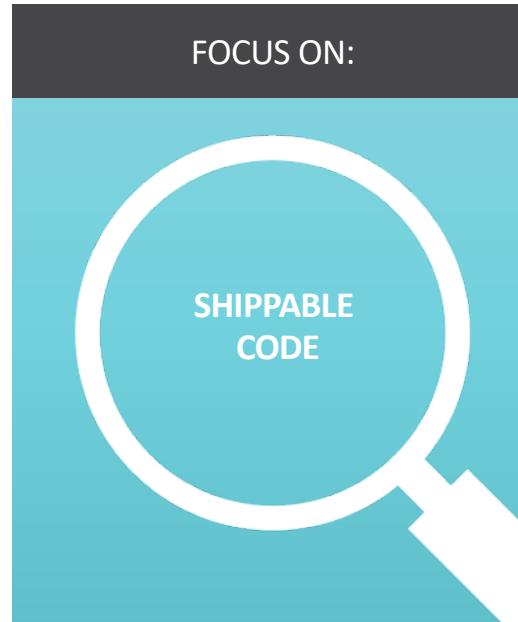


Enterprise Groups Focus on Enablement

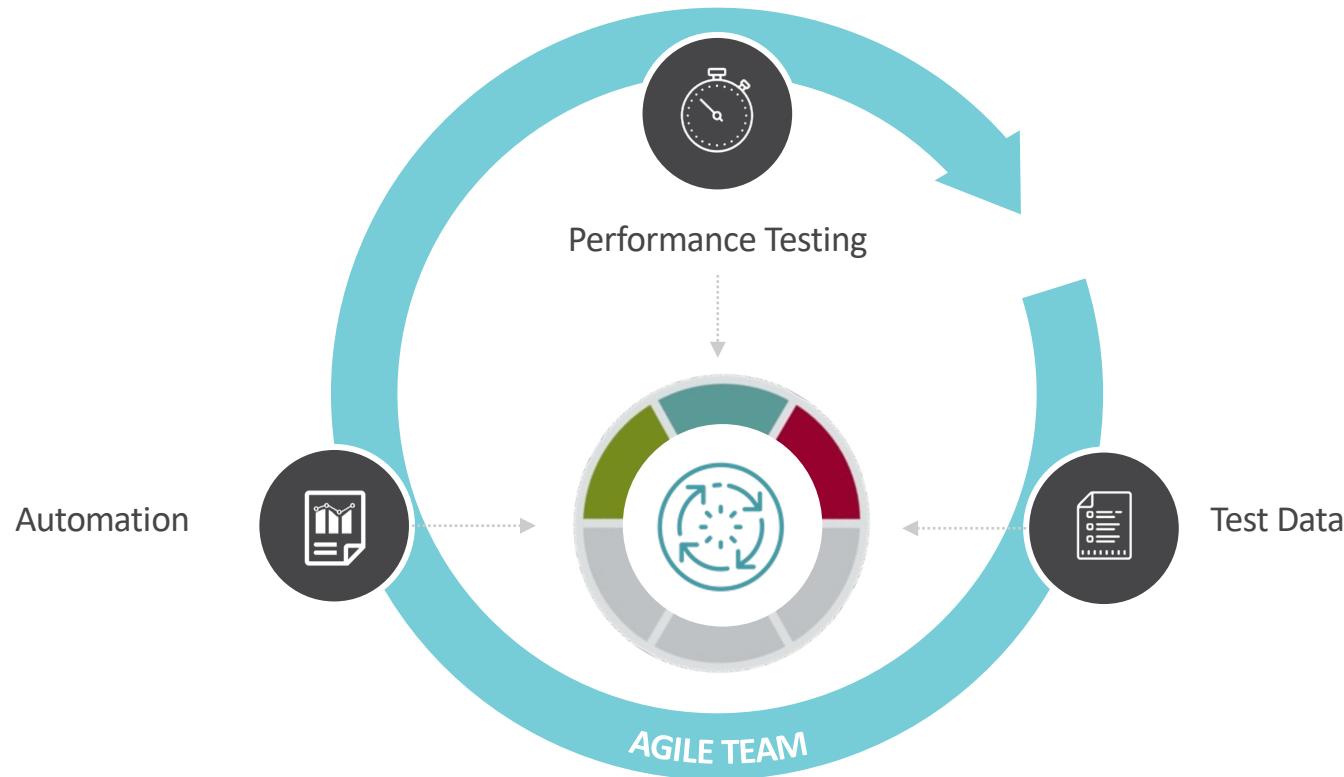
ENTERPRISE TEAMS



TEAM MEMBERS



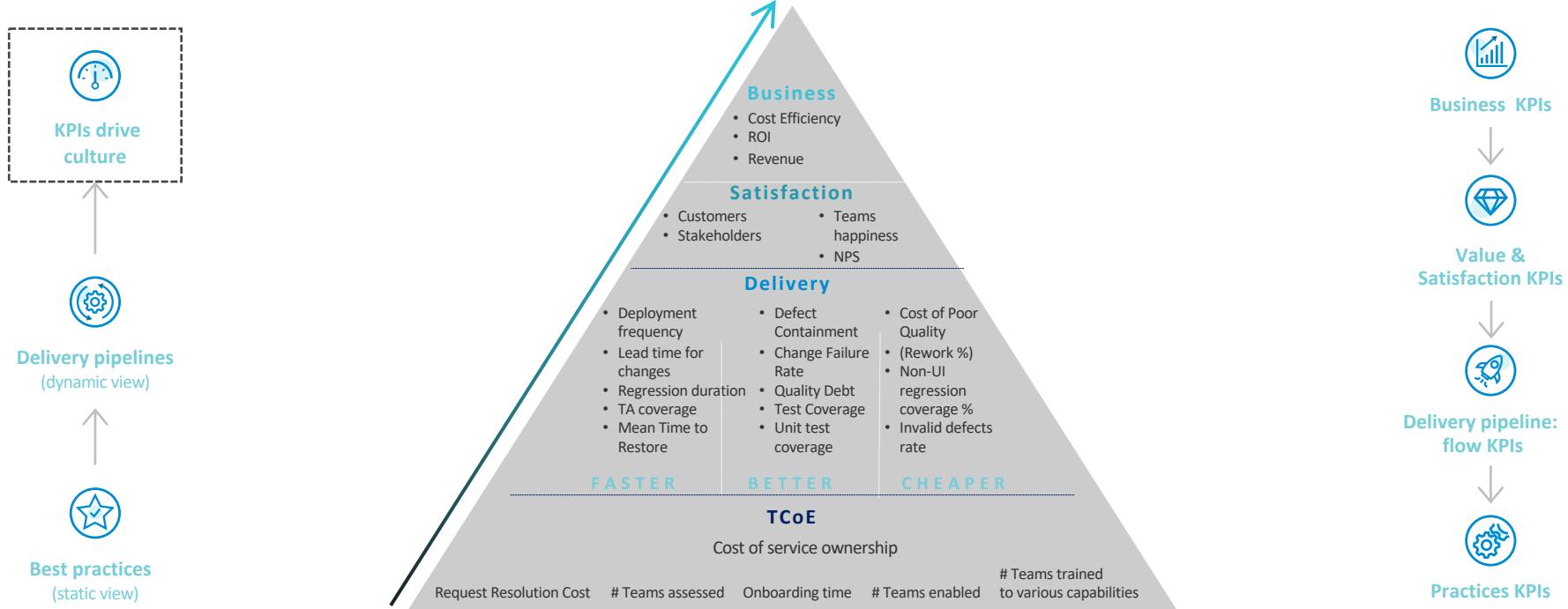
Embrace DevOps for Testing



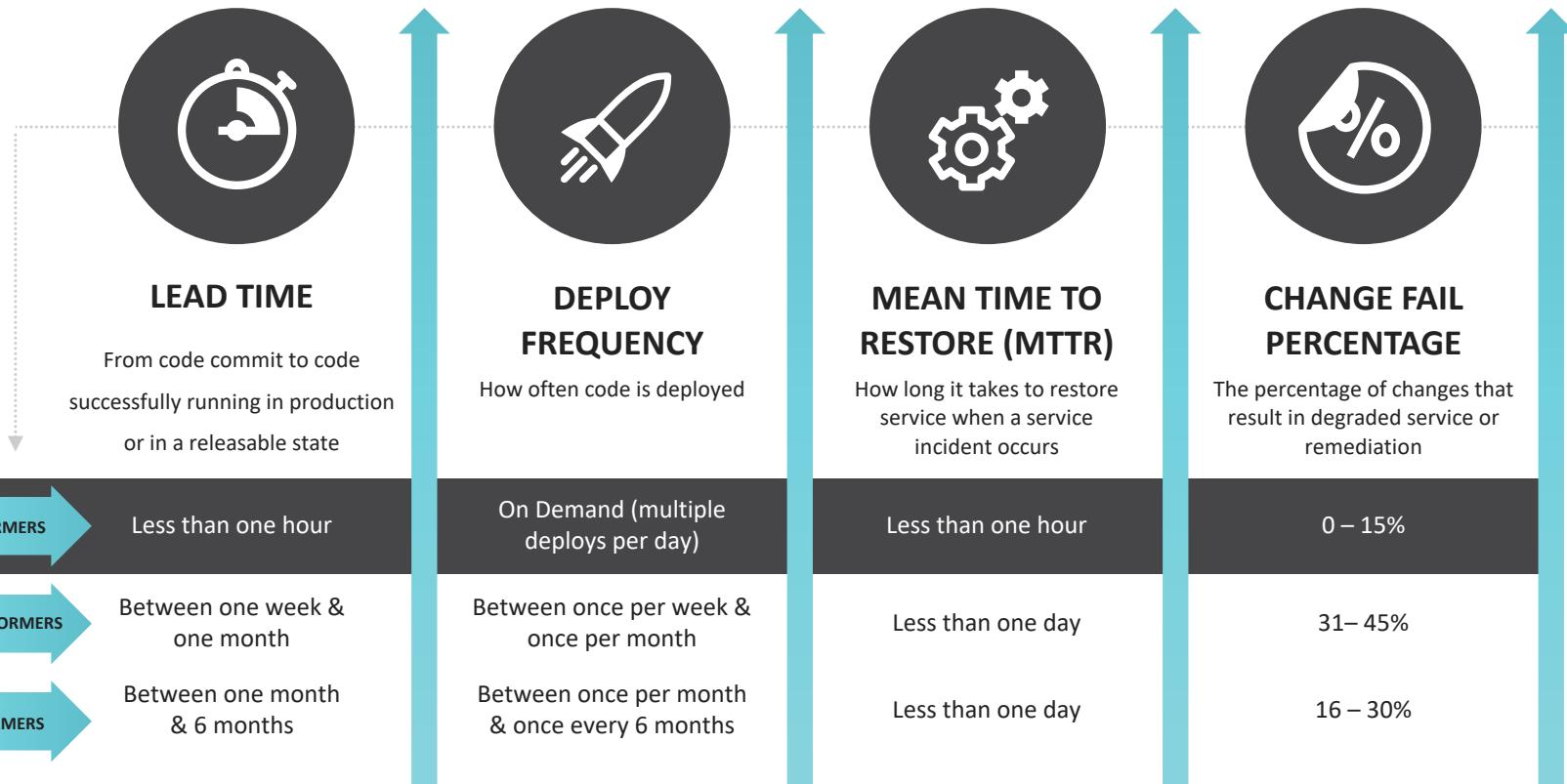
Pilot Like Crazy



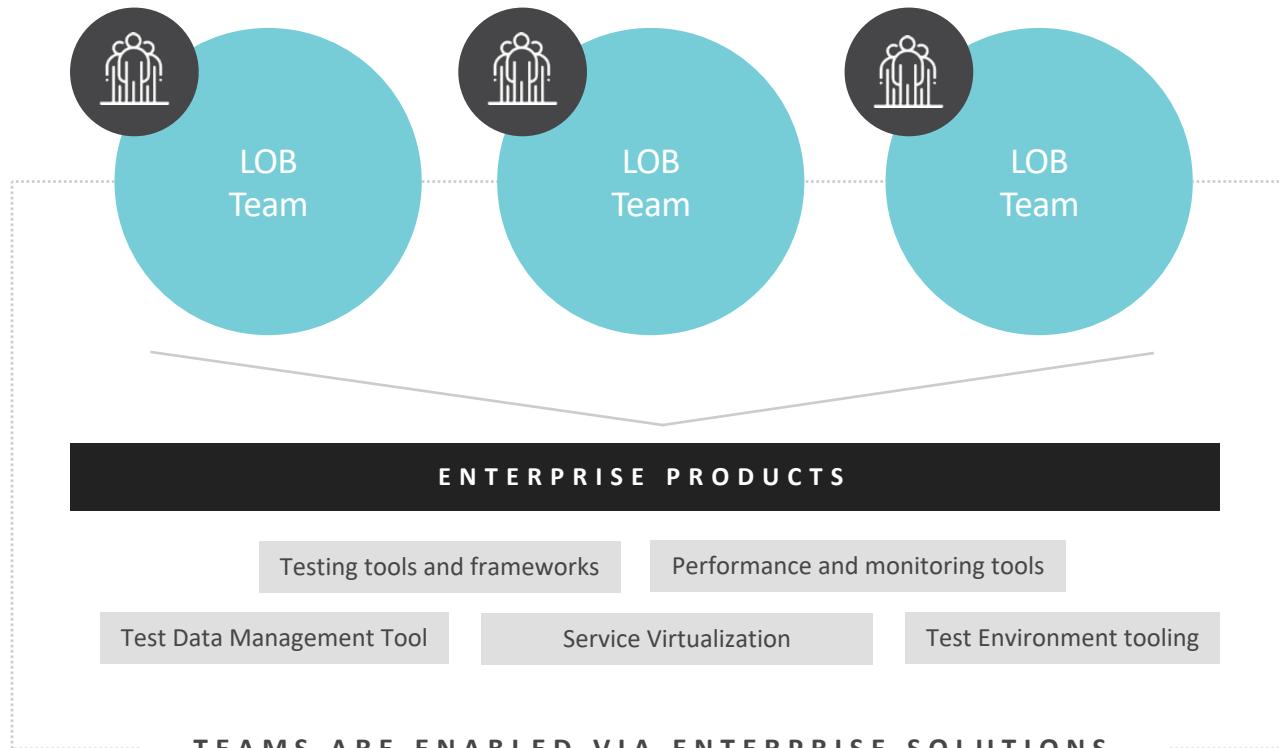
Metrics For Tracking Success



Proven Metrics



Continuous Testing Results I've Experienced



Lessons Learned for Successful Transformation

<u>Potential Issues</u>	<u>Common challenges</u>
Leadership Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Leadership support is not clearly articulated
Right organization structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Teams are fully driven by their vertical's leadership and transformation priorities have close to zero weightage• Transformation Stakeholder is not able to drive changes inside verticals in scope of transformation
Alignment on goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• With no metrics available, current state is perceived as good enough, thus no motivation to change• Middle managers are not involved, transformation is viewed as the sole responsibility of consultants / Transformation Manager
Change across all specializations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Testing transformation requires changes to upstream processes• Effective test automation requires changes to development and devops practices
Buy-in from the teams	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Teams are not motivated, but enforced only• Teams perceive the change as unnecessary and time devouring• Business need and Destination state is not clear for the teams• Lack of drivers on the team level
Plan to supplement missing skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Teams may be lack knowledge of testing best practices
Resources for the change	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Harder to allocate time from the team to implement technical improvements, rather than process



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