

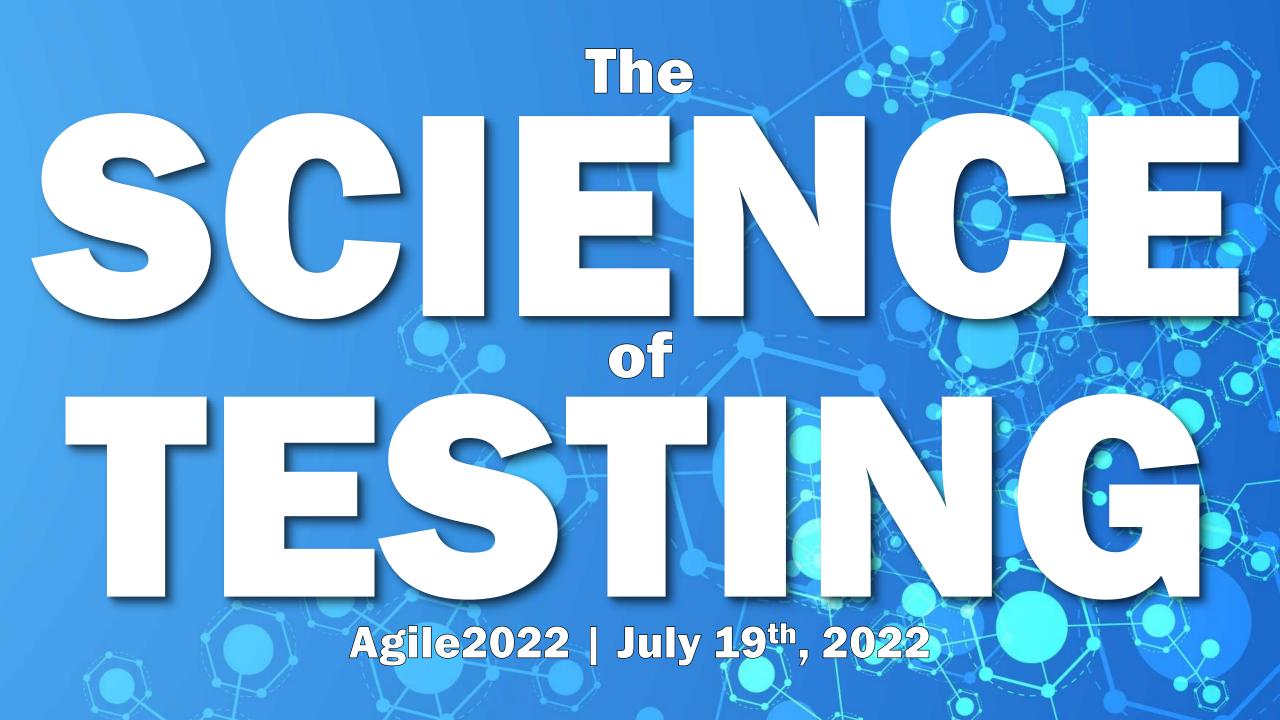




Thomas Haver

The Science of Testing



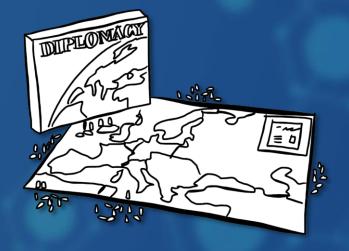


ABOUT ME





Thomas Haver







AGENDA

- Testing and Science
- My Journey
- Scientific Method
- Peer Review
- Deduction and Induction
- Exploratory Testing with SBTM
- Hypothesis-Driven Development



TESTING?





SCIENCE?

Consider the difference in how people view science.



MY JOURNEY



WHAT IS TESTING?



"Questioning a product in order to evaluate it."

-James Bach

WHAT IS TESTING?



"Empirical technical investigation of the product, done on behalf of stakeholders, intended to reveal qualityrelated information of the kind that they seek."

-Cem Kaner



WHAT IS TESTING?



"Designing an experiment to gather empirical evidence to answer a question about a risk."

-Elisabeth Hendrickson

ATTRIBUTES?

What attributes do teams or managers look for in a good tester?



ATTRIBUTES?

What are the attributes we look for in a good...

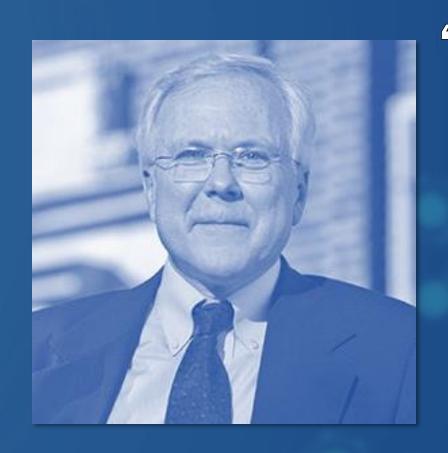
TESTER?

- Analytical
- Technical
- Inquisitive
- Passionate
- Reflective
- Communicative

SCIENTIST?

- Analytical
- Technical
- Inquisitive
- Passionate
- Reflective
- Communicative MeTte

CONNECTION



"Close inspection will reveal that scientists approach and solve problems with imagination, creativity, prior knowledge, and perseverance."

-William McComas





NEXUS of SCIENCE and TESTING

The purpose of science is the pursuit of knowledge for knowledge's sake.



SCIENTIFIC METHOD

- Collect empirical evidence via observation
- Propose a hypothesis; make predictions
- Run tests and experiments to corroborate hypothesis

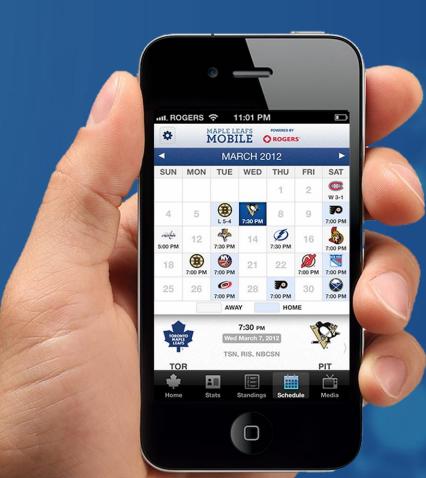


APPLICATION TO TESTERS

- Learn the product and observe behaviors
- Identify risks and predict failures
- Execute tests to confirm failures

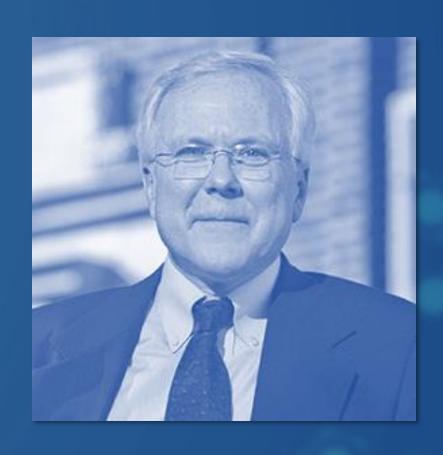


APPLICATION TO TESTERS - EXAMPLE



- Follow the game live
- Preview upcoming games
- Get recaps from past games
- Receive score alerts
- Interact with other fans

FALSIFIABLE CLAIMS



"Science aims for falsifiable claims, and not claims that cannot be verified."

-William McComas

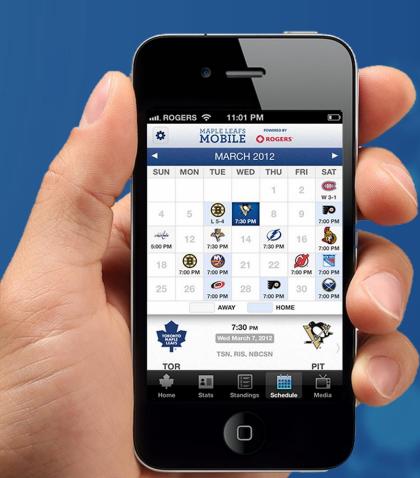
FALSIFIABLE CLAIMS



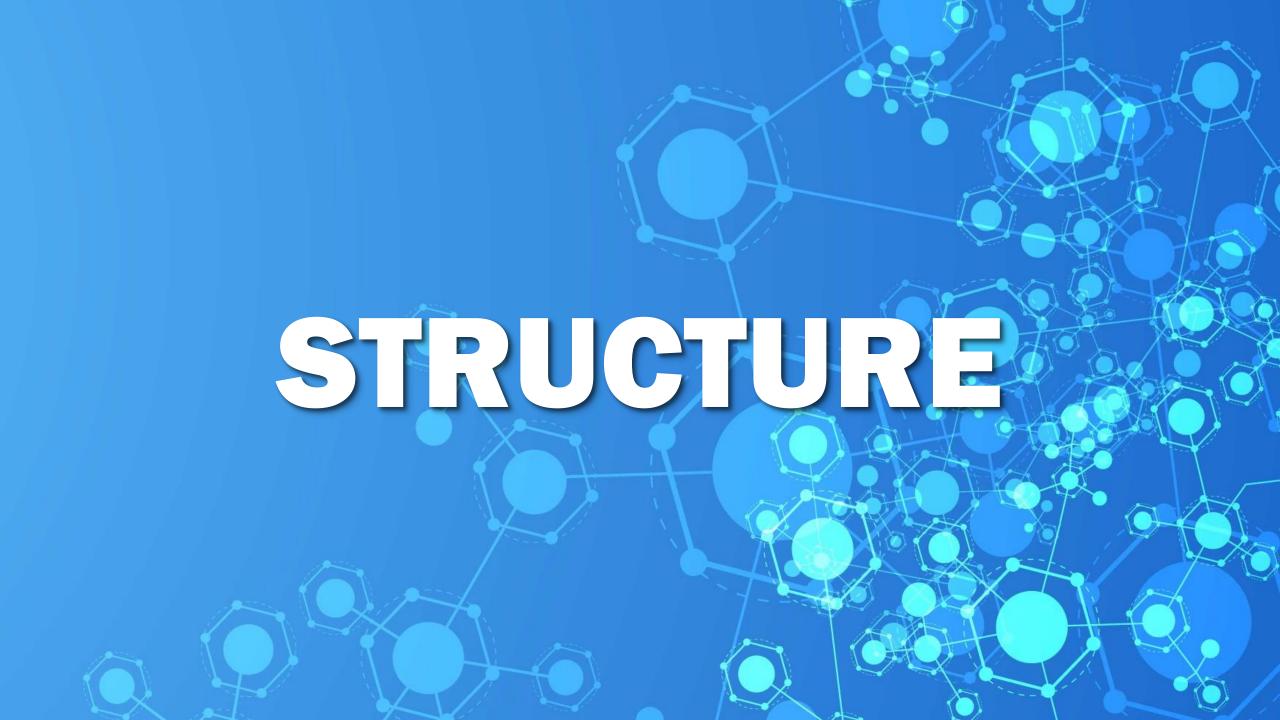
"Testing can show the presence of errors, but not their absence."

-Edsger Dijkstra

FALSIFIABLE CLAIMS - EXAMPLE



- Follow the game live
- Preview upcoming games
- Get recaps from past games
- Receive score alerts
- Interact with other fans



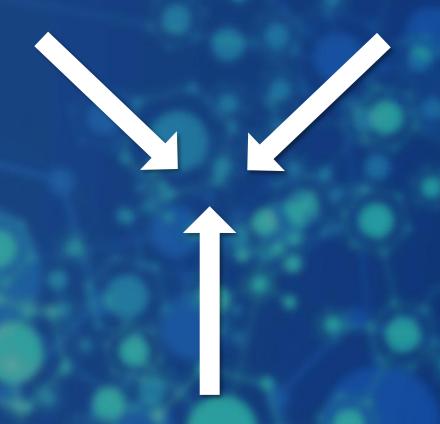
PEER REVIEW

A process used for checking the work performed by one's equals (peers) to ensure it meets specific criteria.



DEDUCTION

Making a specific conclusion from general knowledge.



DEDUCTION





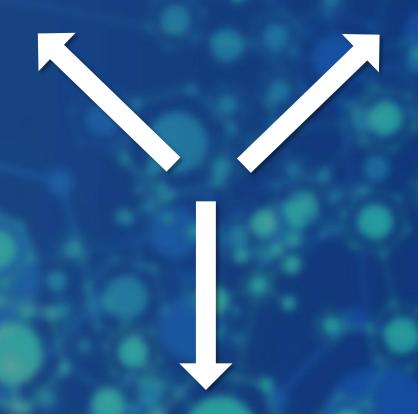






INDUCTION

Making general conclusions from specific knowledge.



INDUCTION



3 (0) RY (0) RY TESTING With

SESSION-BASED TEST MANAGEMENT

EXPLORATORY TESTING

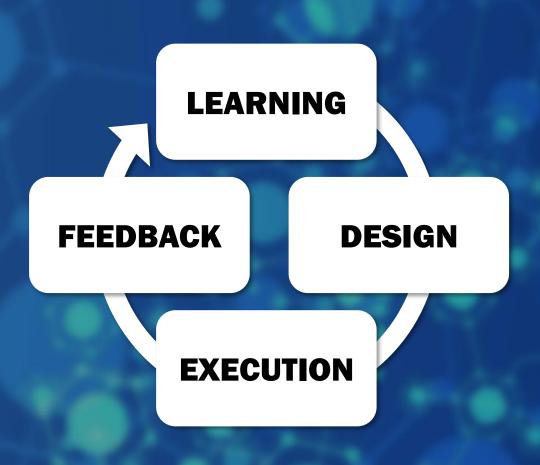


"Simultaneous learning, test design, and test execution."

-James Bach

EXPLORATORY TESTING

- Interact with system, designing and executing tests in succession.
- Results from the prior test lead the next test.
- Adaptive
- Tests the capabilities and limitations of the software.



EXPLORATORY vs. SCRIPTED

EXPLORATORY

- Individual
- In the Moment
- Investigation
- Adaptable
- Learning

SCRIPTED

- Requirements
- In Advance
- Confirmation
- Predictable
- Decided

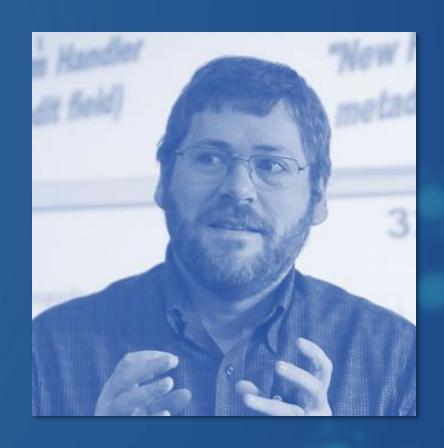
Exploration

Charters

Loose Test Cases

Scripting

SESSION-BASED TEST MANAGEMENT



"We want to be accountable for our work, give a status report that reflects what we actually did, and provide a detailed map of our travels."

-James Bach



SESSION-BASED TEST MANAGEMENT

- · Charter
- ·Time-Box
- ·Reviewable Result
- · Debriefing



CHARTER

A clear mission for the session.



CHARTER

- Explore [TARGET] with [RESOURCES] to discover [INFORMATION]
 - TARGET: What are you exploring?
 - **RESOURCES**: What supplies will you bring?
 - INFORMATION: What are you hoping to find?



TIME-BOX

Focused test effort of fixed duration.





TIME-BOX

- Brief enough...
 ...for accurate reporting
 ...flexible scheduling
 - ...to allow course correction
- Long enough...
 - ...to get solid testing done
 - ...for efficient debriefings



REVIEWABLE RESULT

A scannable session sheet.



REVIEWABLE RESULT

- Charter
- Start Time
- Tester Name(s)
- Breakdown
- Data Files
- Test Notes
- Bugs
- · Issues



REVIEWABLE RESULT - EXAMPLE

Charter (a clear mission for the session)	
Huntington.com Main Search Navigation via Windows7 Desktop IE11 in production to examine sear results.	rch
Coverage Areas (product areas, product elements, quality criteria, or test techniques) PBI 57229 Scenario 5 Scenario 3	
Start Time 3:23pm	
Tester Name(s) Damian, Thomas, and Santhosh	
Time Breakdown total session duration test design and execution bug investigation and reporting session setup charter/opportunity	
Data Files N/A	
Test Notes (what happened during this session)	
What terms are considered for predictive results? List of questions and answers Start typing for results versus a recognized word What are valid search criteria? Max length character length 120 on main page and max character length 255 on intelliresponse page	ge.
Bugs (a problem the tester believes represents a risk to the quality of the product)	

Issues (a problem the tester believes inhibits the testing process such as missing data, environment issues, lack of expertise or knowledge, questions that arise during the session... etc.)



DEBRIEFING

Measurement begins with observation.



DEBRIEFING

- Review for understanding
- Tester answers any questions
- Session metrics are checked
- Charter may be adjusted
- Session may be extended
- New sessions can be chartered
- Coaching



DEBRIEFING - EXAMPLE

Charter

- Did you review relevant approved session reports?
- o Does it match the bulk of the testing that was actually done?

Areas

- o Is there at least one O/S keyword (unless it's not applicable)?
- o Is the build keyword accurate?
- Is there at least one strategy keyword?
- Is there at least one product area, as specific as meaningful to specify?

Duration

- Is the duration code in line with the actual duration?
- o Was the session continuous and uninterrupted?

TBS

- o Have the TBS definitions been followed?
- o Have the TBS precedence rules been followed?
- o Do the TBS numbers relate to On Charter work only?

Opportunity

- o If the opportunity number is over 0%, what was the opportunity?
- o If the opportunity number is over 25%, consider modifying the charter.
- If the opportunity number is over 50%, modify the charter for this session and consider doing a new session based on the original charter.

Data Files

- o If there were no data files, why not?
- If there were data files, were they original or re-used? If re-used, were they modified in any way? If so, how do they now relate to other sessions that refer to the same data?
- Is there an associated test coverage outline that should be referenced?

Test Notes

- o Are they comprehensible?
- o In conjunction with the charter, do they answer the question "what happened in this test session?"
- o Do they include information about coverage, oracles, and strategy?
- Is there anything in the notes that can be re-used in a future session? If not, that may be okay, but remember: part of the reason for the notes is to build a better plan for testing.
- Is this section free of issues and bugs?

Bugs

- o Is enough information included to reproduce the problem?
- o Is the section free of test notes and issues?

Issues

- If there are no issues, does that mean there was no confusion, no remaining questions, and no obstacles in the path of testing?
- Do any issues require actions to be taken?
- Is the section free of test notes and bug reports?

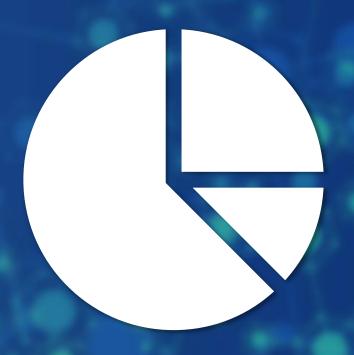
Overall

- o Will metrics based on this session sheet faithfully represent the testing that was done?
- Do the results of this session suggest the need for another session?
- o Should this session be extended and amended?



METRICS

- # of sessions completed
- # of problems found
- Function areas covered
- % of session time...
 - ...setting up
 - ...testing
 - ...investigating problems



HYPOTHESIS= D) R J = N DEVELOPMENT

HYPOTHESIS-DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT



"Hypothesis-Driven Development is thinking about the development of new ideas, products and services even organizational change - as a series of experiments to determine whether an expected outcome will be achieved."

-Barry O'Reilly



WHY HDD?

The key outcome of an experimental approach is measurable evidence and learning.



HDD PROCESS

- Make observations
- Formulate a hypothesis
- Design an experiment to test the hypothesis
- State the indicators to evaluate if the experiment has succeeded



HDD PROCESS

- Conduct the experiment
- Evaluate the results of the experiment
- · Accept or reject the hypothesis
- If necessary, modify and test a new hypothesis



HDD TEMPLATE

• We believe [THIS CAPABILITY]

• Will result in [THIS OUTCOME]

 We will have confidence to proceed when [WE SEE A MEASURABLE SIGNAL]



We believe <THIS CAPABILITY>

Define a test capability of the product to be built, which will determine the functionality and hypothesis to test.



Will result in <THIS OUTCOME>

The expected outcome of the experiment.



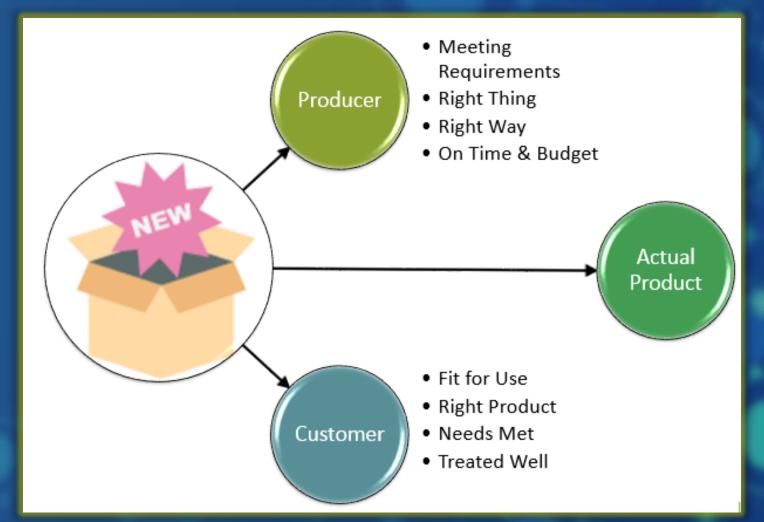
We will have confidence to proceed when <WE SEE A MEASURABLE SIGNAL>

The criteria to reject the hypothesis.





As testers, we shift from testing features of a product already determined to whether or not the users actually WANT the feature.





HDD - EXAMPLE

- We believe [that increasing the size of Miche images on the My Panera registration page]
- Will result in [improved customer conversion]
- We will have confidence to proceed when [we see a 10% increase in customers completing My Panera registration over the registration page with original Miche images]



HDD - EXAMPLE



M&TTech

CONCLUSION

 Science and Software Testing share parallels in both observation and experimentation.

 The rigors of Science should be used to help understand and inform Software Testing – both Testers and Outsiders!



SCIENCE of TESTING

Thomas Haver
Email: thaver@mtb.com
Twitter: @cogsfun
LinkedIn: /in/thomas-haver





M&T Careers

Tech Agility in Action

