

PRINCIPLES BEFORE PRACTICES

HOW TO TRANSFORM YOUR TESTING PRACTICES WITH BASIC AND ADVANCED PRINCIPLES

RANDALL W. RICE, CTAL
RICE CONSULTING SERVICES, INC.



© 2013, Rice Consulting Services, Inc.

A LITTLE BACKGROUND

- Many years ago, I heard a great analogy about conveying and applying knowledge.
- If I were to teach someone how to wash dishes, I could:
 - Teach all the variations needed for every type of dish, cookware and utensil, or...
 - I could teach principles and let the person adapt the methods to whatever they needed to wash.



THINGS LIKE...

- Rinse off the big foodstuff first.
- Save the really messy dishes until the end so you don't get everything else in the sink messy too.
- Use hot water, but not too hot or else you will scald yourself.
- Be careful with sharp knives in sudsy water...



3

 RICECONSULTING

SIMILARLY, IN TESTING...

- Take some sample tests early and find where the big problem areas seem to be.
- Don't test the really complex areas at first. Get your bearings first.
- Have strong tests, but if you make every test strong, you may not have time to finish.
- Early testing is good, expect when the thing you are testing isn't ready even for early testing.
- Test automation is not automatic.



4

 RICECONSULTING

COMMON QUESTIONS

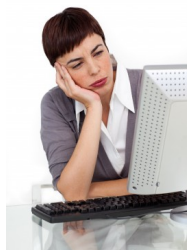
- Which tools do we use in certain situations?
- Which techniques are “best” for a project?
- How do we adjust tools and techniques?



5

RICECONSULTING

WHAT WE WANT



No Knowledge

1 week

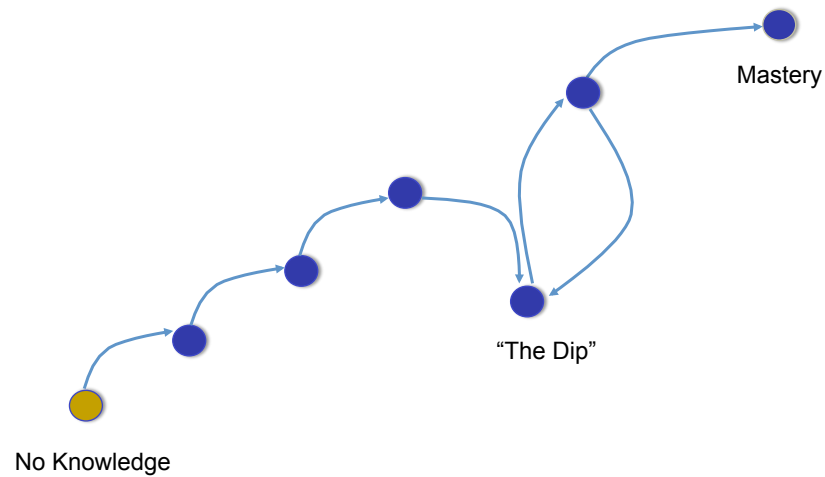


Mastery

6

RICECONSULTING

REALISTIC VIEW



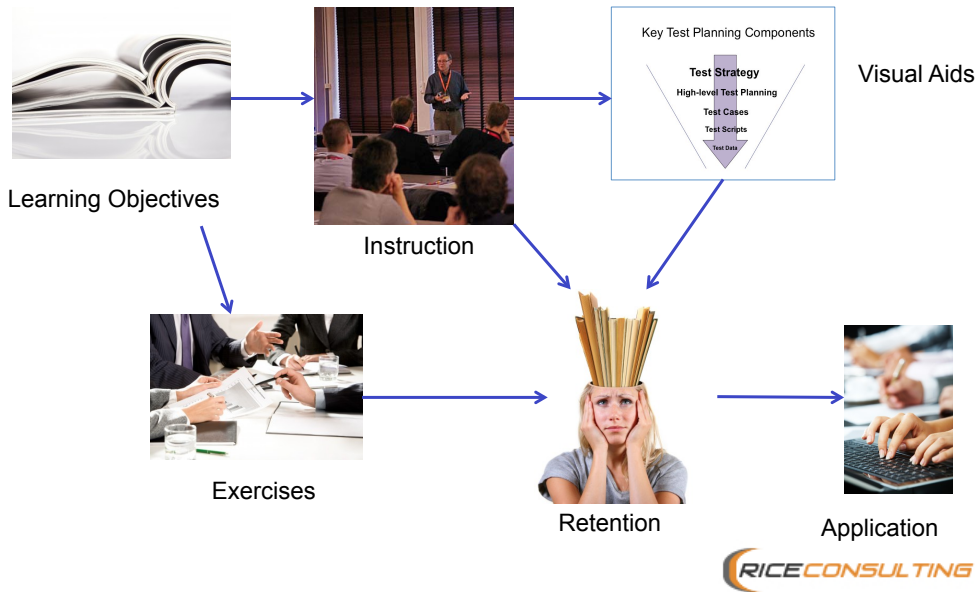
7

TESTING IS VERY NUANCED

- **There are small to large variables on any project that require you to:**
 - Select certain techniques
 - Apply a technique differently
- **In essence, testing is context-driven**
 - Which is one of the "Big 7" principles

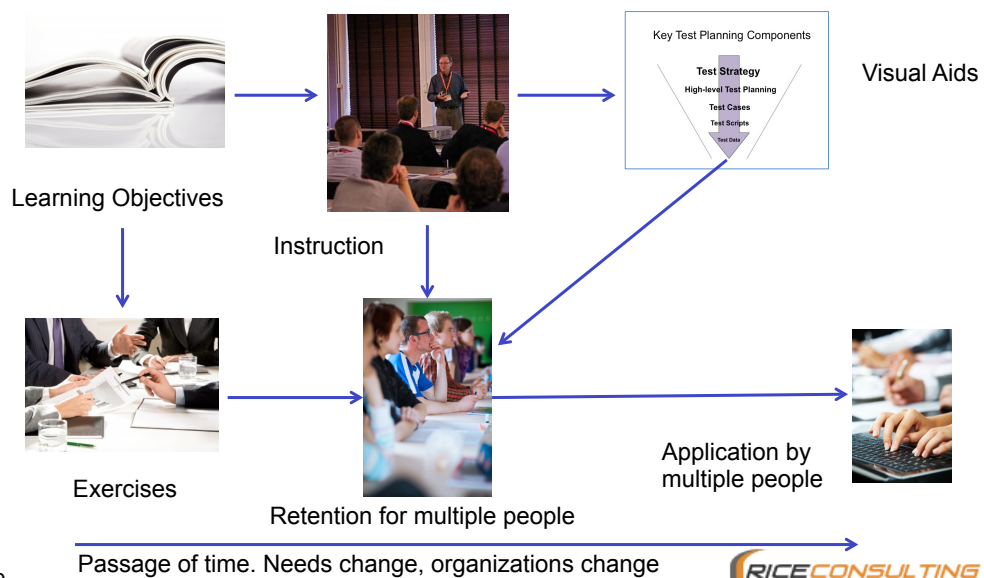
8

FROM CLASSROOM TO PRACTICE



9

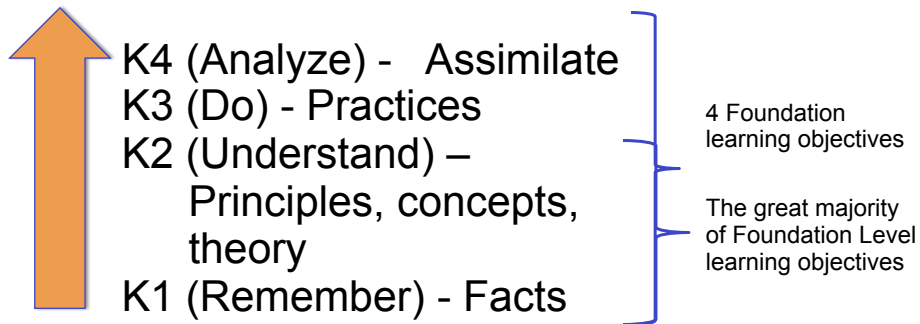
BUT, IT GETS WORSE



10

WHY?

- Let's look at the lowest four levels of the Bloom Taxonomy:



11



7 GENERAL TESTING PRINCIPLES

- Testing shows the presence of defects
- Exhaustive testing is impossible
- Early testing
- Defect clustering
- Pesticide paradox
- Testing is context dependent
- Absence-of-errors fallacy



Source: ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus

12



THERE ARE MANY OTHER IMPLICIT PRINCIPLES

- Not every failure is a defect.
- Not every test can or should be automated.
- Test automation doesn't replace the need for manual testing
- It doesn't matter how good your test is, if you are testing the wrong version.



13

 RICECONSULTING

CLIMBING K2

- People normally dislike this level of learning.
 - Conceptual
 - Theoretical
 - Hands-off
 - Requires deeper understanding
 - Takes longer to build the basis of understanding



14

 RICECONSULTING

ANOTHER CHALLENGE

- **“Just show us how to use the tool.”**
 - The students
- **“We want a course with all practical application and little or no theory.”**
 - Management



 RICECONSULTING

15

A LITTLE TIME GOES BY...

- **“We don’t know really get how to design tests for our applications. We just learned on the case study example.”**
 - Students
- **“The students passed the exam but we are still struggling in how to implement the techniques.”**
 - Management

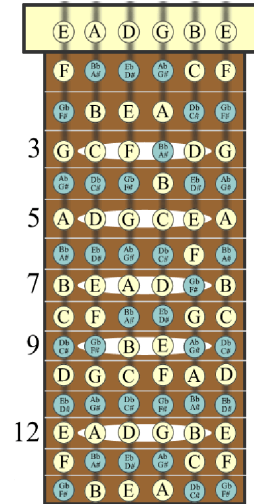


 RICECONSULTING

16

AN EXAMPLE FROM MUSIC

- **It is possible to learn to play an instrument from mimicking someone else.**
 - The Suzuki Method
 - However, you are able to play only specific songs.
- **Professional musicians, even many rock stars, understand music theory!**
 - Blues, heavy metal and other styles are all based on different types of scales and tunings.



TWO EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 – STATE TRANSITION TESTING

- **Key Principles**

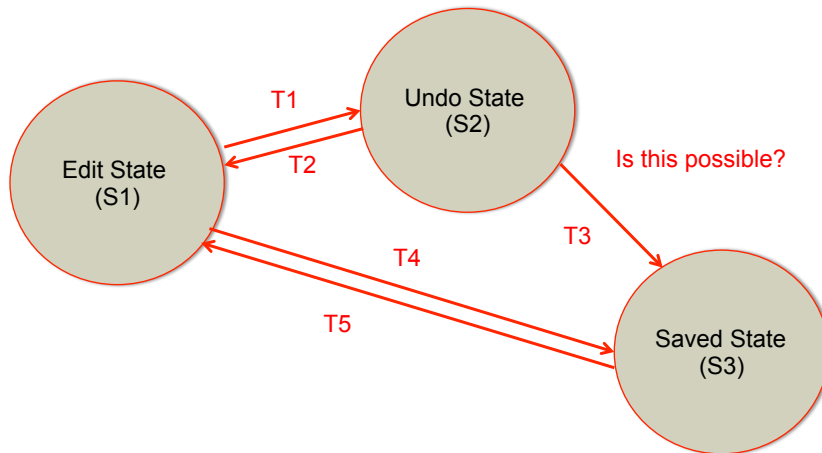
- Used when there are finite, identifiable “states” of operation or behavior.
 - Defined in a state-transition model
- Finds defects when:
 - Transition(s) between states are incorrect
 - State behavior is incorrect
 - The S-T model is incorrect
- *Primarily* used with interactive and transactional applications, but can be used with batch applications as well.
- This is not the “front line” of testing, but can reveal some deeper defects.

Teacher, why do we need to know this?



AN UNDO FUNCTION

- Let's say we are testing an application with an "undo" function.



21

RICECONSULTING

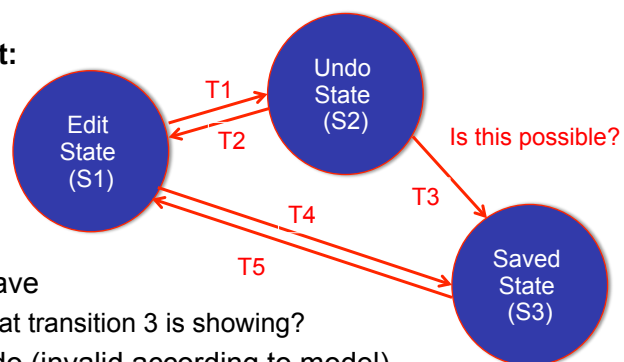
HOW TO APPLY

- We will certainly test:

- Edit functions
- Undo function
- Save function

- But what about?:

- Edit, Undo, then Save
 - Is that really what transition 3 is showing?
- Edit, Save, the Undo (invalid according to model)
- Edit, Save, Edit, Undo, then Save
- Edit, then multiple undo actions
- Undo action without any edits



This is the practice level!

22

RICECONSULTING

EXAMPLE #2 – RISK-BASED TESTING

- **Key Principles**

- Used when you can't test the basic layer of functionality and/or when you need to prioritize testing to meet delivery schedules
- The higher the risk, the more intense the test should be
- Helps by:
 - Focusing on areas that might experience high levels of loss
 - Giving lesser attention to trivial or less important functions
 - Tracing and mitigating risks identified during testing
- Can be used in just about any application as long as you are able to intelligently identify and measure risk.
- It is possible to miss some risks and some defects.
 - Risk is a possibility, not a certainty
 - Our knowledge is limited
 - Some things will likely not get tested

25



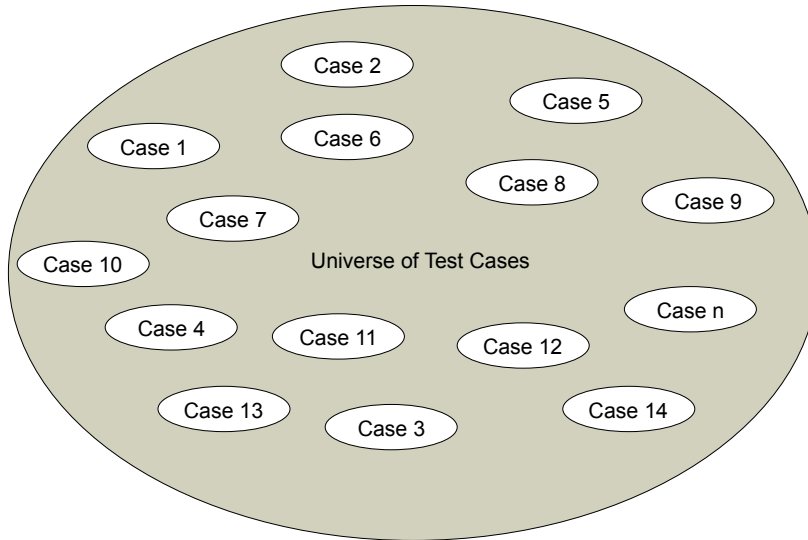
Teacher, isn't all testing risk-based?



26

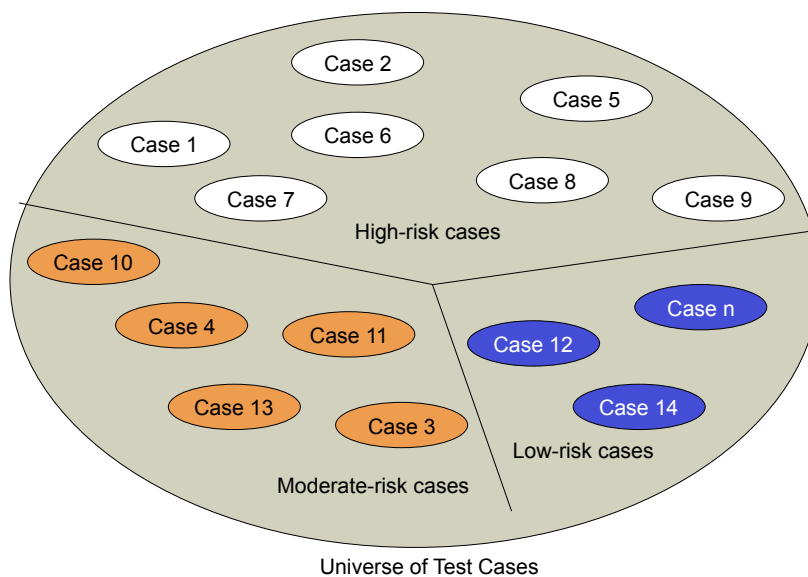


CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING



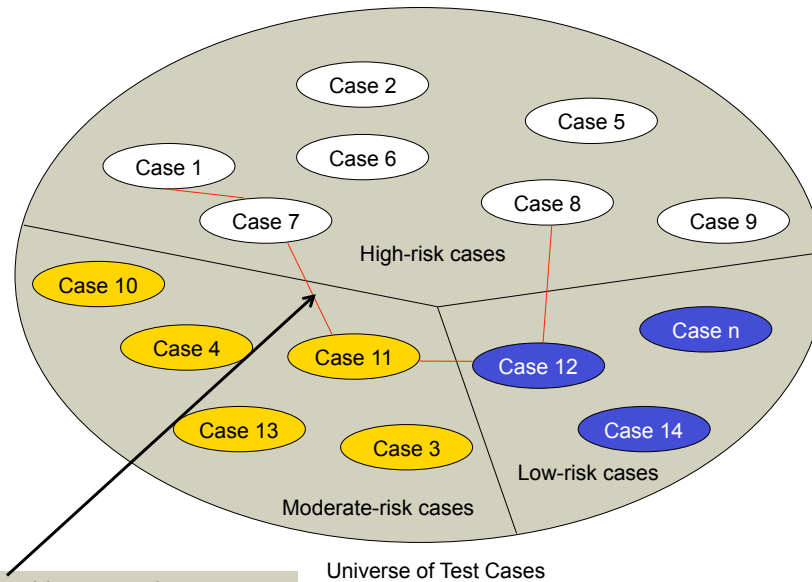
27

THE TEST CASE UNIVERSE SEGMENTED BY RISK



28

TEST CASES THAT SPAN RISK LEVELS



In testing this transaction, you span all levels of risk. How do you prioritize risk in this scenario?



HOW TO APPLY

- **At various levels:**
 - Product risk
 - Functional risk
 - Attribute risk – Usability, performance, etc.
 - Project risk
- **But what about?:**
 - Residual risks
 - Safety critical (when everything is a “high” risk)
 - When risks are:
 - Difficult to identify
 - Change often
 - Are an excuse for reduced testing
 - Difficult to mitigate and track

This is the practice level!

A TIP TO HELP IDENTIFY YOUR PRACTICES

Area/Principles	Implications
Test Automation <ul style="list-style-type: none">• You can't automate everything• Automation doesn't replace people• The ROI of test automation is repetition	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Select tests carefully to automate• Consider which skills will need to be built• To get payback, start with simple tests that are performed a lot.
Test Design <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Test conditions form the basis of test cases• Many things can serve as a basis for test design, including experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Before writing test cases, have a smart way to identify test conditions.• If you don't have a good written basis for testing, you can create one.
Test Evaluation <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If you can't observe the outcome of a test, you can't evaluate it• Testing is measurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If we can't define a way to see, report, or measure the outcome of a test, it does little good to plan it.• Since measurement of something (defects, performance, etc.) is the deliverable of testing, we should do it well.

31



HOW TO GAIN UNDERSTANDING

GOING FROM PRINCIPLE TO PRACTICES

A FEW EXPECTATIONS

- This is not easy, automatic or instant
- This is a mental process more than anything else
- This is also the result of practice and experience
- This is not a classroom deliverable
- Mentoring and coaching can help you see blind spots, but they can't make you change.



33

 RICECONSULTING

WHAT REALLY HAPPENS



Instructor says, "Do it like this..."



You say... "OK"
But think, "I'm not so sure" or
"I like my way better."

34

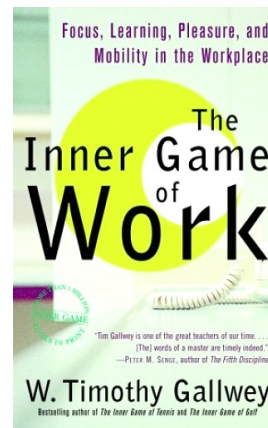
 RICECONSULTING

However, I know I need to improve my game. (I think)



ACTUALLY, THAT'S FINE

- Each of us know internally the way we work best.
- An external coach can provide tips and advice, but you know what works for you.
- A great resource for this is the series, “The Inner Game” by Timothy Gallwey.

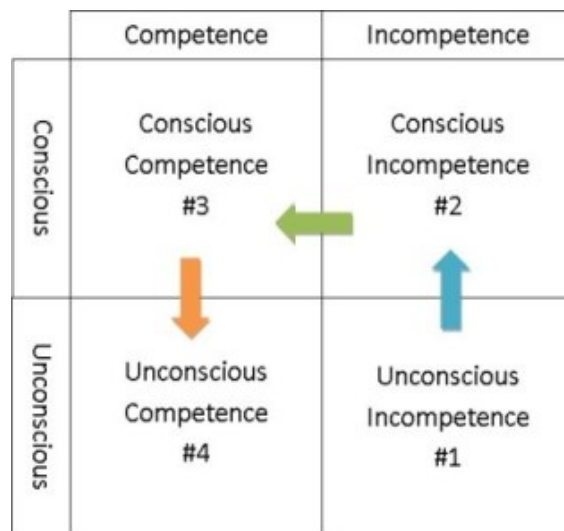


WHAT WE ARE TALKING ABOUT IS CHANGE

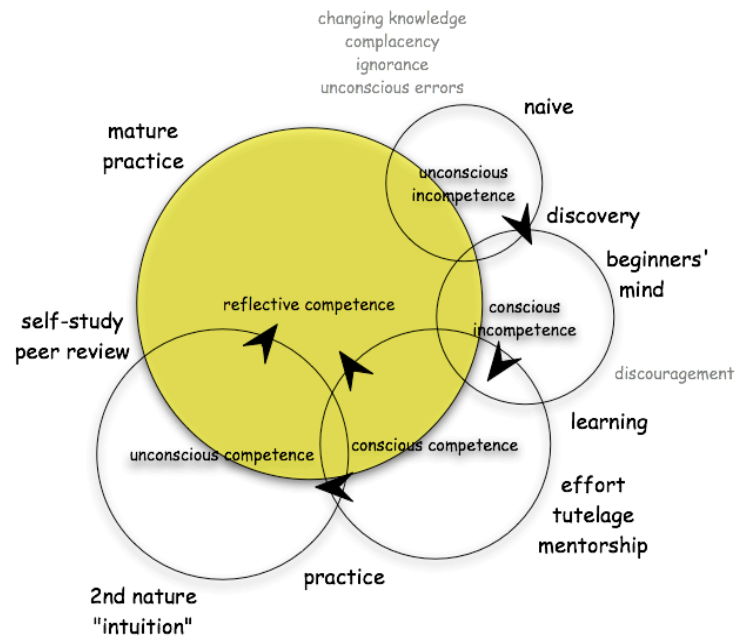


37

COMPETENCE LEVELS



38

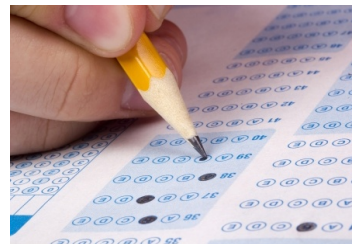


Source: Will Taylor

39

IN TAKING EXAMS

- **Don't overthink the questions.**
 - Read it carefully and think it through, but don't go back and forth too much on one question.
- **Don't rely on practice exams.**
 - They can be HUGELY misleading.
 - Instead, ask "Can I demonstrate the learning objectives?"
 - They are all clearly identified in the syllabi.
- **Read the book "Choke".**
 - It explains why we get all flustered and don't do well on exams.



40

IMPLEMENTING PRACTICES

- **Pilot projects are great.**
 - Learn in the small before going to the larger scale
- **Use the “planned organic” approach**
- **Have senior management support**
- **Let others copy your success!**

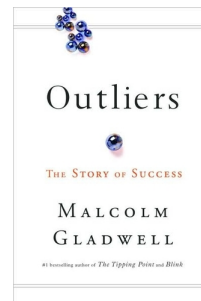


41



FINAL THOUGHT

- “the 10,000hr rule is a definite key in success”
– **Malcolm Gladwell, *Outliers: The Story of Success***



42





BIO - RANDALL W. RICE

- Over 35 years experience in building and testing information systems in a variety of industries and technical environments
- ASTQB Certified Tester – Foundation level, Advanced level (Full)
- Director, American Software Testing Qualification Board (ASTQB)
- Chairperson, 1995 - 2000 QAI's annual software testing conference
- Co-author with William E. Perry, *Surviving the Top Ten Challenges of Software Testing and Testing Dirty Systems*



CONTACT INFORMATION

Randall W. Rice, CTAL
Rice Consulting Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 892003
Oklahoma City, OK 73170
Ph: 405-691-8075
Fax: 405-691-1441
Web site: www.riceconsulting.com
e-mail: rrice@riceconsulting.com

