

A Ridiculously Rapid Introduction to Rapid Software Testing

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I'm Michael Bolton



I help people solve testing problems they didn't know how to solve, and teach them how they can do that too.

Slides and Updates



- This presentation is ALWAYS under construction
- Slides at http://www.developsense.com/past.html
- All material comes with lifetime free technical support

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Thank Yous

- Jeff Perkins, Gina Kawalek, and the QA Symphony team
- The audio-visual people
 - like testers, you never notice them when everything all goes well
- James Bach, Keith Klain, Jerry Weinberg, Cem Kaner, Harry Collins
- ...and you. Because this may get a little rough!



"We're making a product!"

"We need you to start testing it right now!"

What do you do?

Testing in two easy steps!

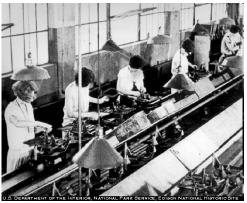
- 1. Prepare test cases.
- 2. Execute test cases.



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Maybe it's more like this...

- 1. Read the specification.
- 2. Identify specific items to be checked.
- 3. Prepare test cases.
- 4. Execute test cases.



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Or maybe it's more like this...

- 1. Read the spec.
- 1.1. OMG there is no spec!
- 1.2 Oh wait, there is a spec! I'll just read it.
- 1.2.1 OMG the spec is old and confusing and maybe WRONG...

1.3 Maybe I should ask someone...

1.3.1. OMG Nobody seems to know how this thing is supposed to work!

1.3.2. Wait... is there something... anything I can test?



Yes! You CAN test...

- ...the product
- ...a mockup of the product
- ...some document describing the product
- ...a diagram that models the product
- ...a product *like* this product
- ...somebody's ideas about the product

Testing is the process of evaluating a product by learning about it through exploration and experimentation.

Uninteresting Testing Questions

- Does this test case pass or fail?
- How many test cases do we have?
- What's our pass/fail ratio?
- How long do you need to test?

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Two Fundamental Testing Questions

Is there a problem here? Are we okay with this?

People only ask you about that other stuff when you're not answering these questions, and when (therefore) they don't trust you.

What do managers and developers really want from testers?

An answer to this question:

Are there problems
that threaten
the on-time successful
completion of the project?

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Premises of Rapid Software Testing

- 1. Software projects and products are relationships between people.
- 2. Every project occurs under conditions of uncertainty and time pressure.
- 3. Despite our best hopes and intentions, some degree of inexperience, carelessness, and incompetence is normal. (Plus, people don't follow "the rules".)

Therefore, software products and projects are fraught with risk. It is testing's mission to investigate risk.

See $\underline{\text{http://www.developsense.com/blog/2012/09/premises-of-rapid-software-testing-part-1/,}} \\ \text{and the following two posts.}$

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Practical

limitations

Risk Story Elements

- Some PERSON(S)
 - a person, a group, the business, a bystander
- will EXPERIENCE
 - bad feelings and a trigger for them
- a PROBLEM
 - annoyance, loss, harm, diminished value...
- with respect to SOMETHING DESIRABLE
 - capability, reliability, performance...
- that CAN BE DETECTED
 - by an oracle (a means of recognizing a problem)...
- in SOME SET OF CONDITIONS
 - perhaps invariably, perhaps intermittently...
- because of a VULNERABILITY
 - a bug, a missing feature, an inconsistency...
- in the SYSTEM.
 - some result, process, component, environment...

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Practical

focus

Premises of Rapid Software Testing

- 4. A test is an activity; it is a performance, not artifacts.
- Testing's purpose is to discover the status of the product and any threats to its value, so that our clients can make informed decisions about it.
- We commit to performing credible, costeffective testing, and we will inform our clients of anything that threatens that commitment.
- 7. We will **not knowingly or negligently mislead our clients** and colleagues or ourselves.
- 8. Testers accept responsibility for the quality of the testing work, although they cannot control the quality of the product.



Duty of

Rapid Software Testing

Rapid Software Testing is a mind-set and a skill-set of testing focused on how to do testing more quickly, less expensively, and more credibly and accountably.

RST is focused on how people learn and self-organize under pressure.

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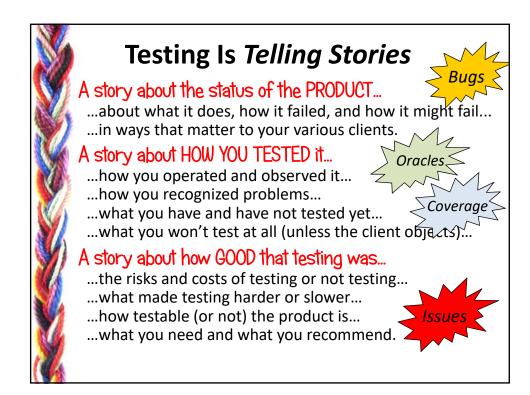
What about...? Quick Answers!

- Management. We focus on activities, not artifacts.
- Metrics. Never count test cases; maybe count time.
- Automation. We use tools. Tools are important.
- Reporting. Testers must learn to report and explain.
- Documentation. Concise!
- Speech. Precise!

Rapid Testing Building Blocks

Rapid Software Testing uses a social and systems science approach informed and inspired by Jerry Weinberg, Herbert Simon, and Harry Collins

- Context. We listen and respond to the world around us.
- Role and Self-Image. Taking responsibility for your work.
- Mission and Motivation. Knowing what you are here to do.
- Ethics and Integrity. Rejecting waste and deception.
- **Diversity.** You need variety to cover complex products.
- Relationships. Working with ever-changing connections.
- Skills. Developing your abilities on the job.
- Heuristics. Fallible ideas and tools that solve problems.
- Exploration. Everything evolves; answers come over time.
- Product Risk. Danger of a bad bug hiding in the product.
- · Tests. Not test cases... Actual tests!
- Models. Respecting both tacit and explicit knowledge.



Those who develop and foster testing and reporting skill can account for their test coverage.

Those who do not focus on those skills will inevitably resort to ass coverage.

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Many believe that to test well means to build a great big test case re-running machine! "I rerun my old tests to ensure that nothing has broken." A Ridiculously Rapid Introduction, pdf - 18

This is based on the belief that testing is easy and that we should treat it like "factory work."

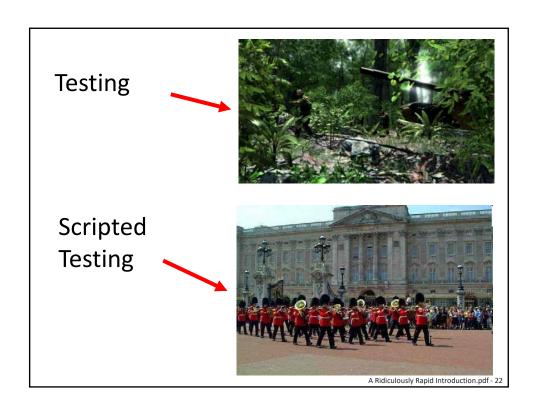
"I rerun my old tests to ensure that nothing has broken."

This can only be true if your old tests cover everything completely with perfect oracles so that all conceivable bugs are detected...

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Test factories (whether "manual" or "automated") are costly to build and maintain. And they miss bugs! "We tour the product a little bit... Maybe find some obvious bugs... And hope the bugs we miss aren't bad ones!" A Ridiculously Rapid Introduction.pdf - 20

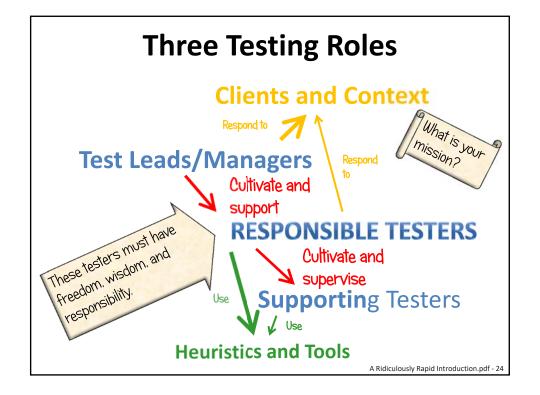




Why not say "exploratory testing"?



Why not say "vegetarian cauliflower"?



Call this "Checking" not Testing

operating a product algorithmically to check specific facts about it...

means

Observe

Evaluate

Report

Interact with the product in specific, *algorithmic* ways to collect specific observations.

Apply *algorithmic* decision rules to those observations.

Report any failed checks algorithmically.

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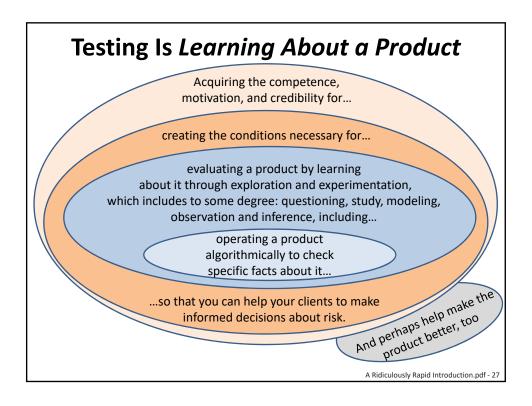
A check can be performed...



by a machine that can't think (but that is quick and precise)



by a human who has been instructed *not to* think (and who is slow and variable)



They say...

"Automate all the testing!"

They might have meant...

"Automate all the checking!"

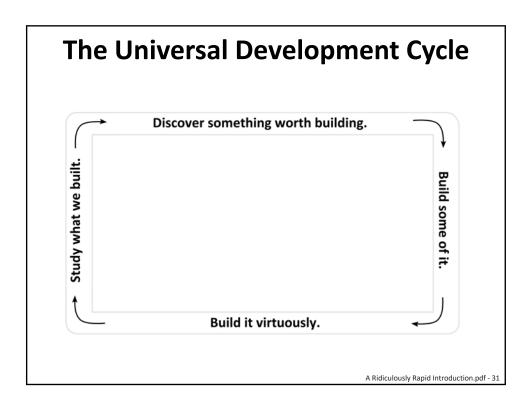
or...

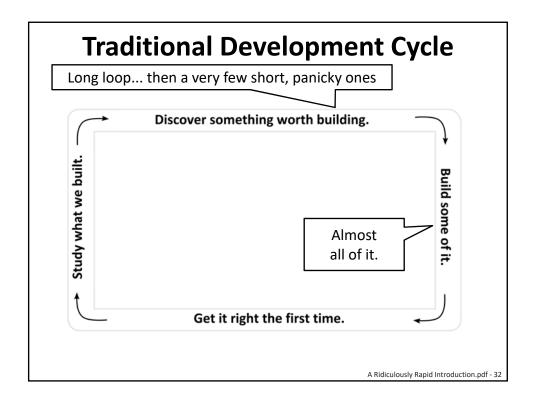
"Use tools!"

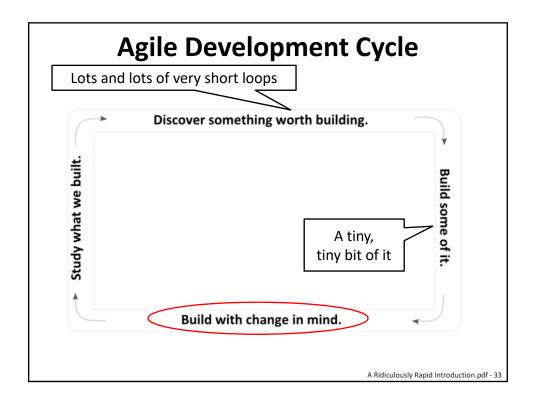
...which means

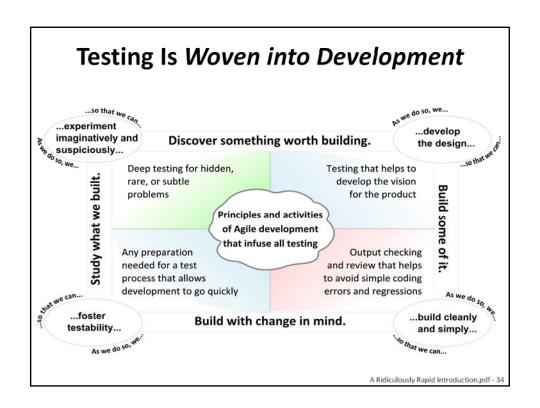
and risk assessment and task prioritization and coverage analysis and pattern recognition and decision making and design of the test lab and preparation of the test lab and sensemaking and test code development and tool selection and recruiting of helpers and making test notes and preparing simulations and interacting with developers and bug advocacy and triage A Ridiculously Rapid Introduction.pdf - 28

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What about standards?



Technical Suggestions

- Resist test cases and scripts; focus on test activities and the testing story.
- Let risk guide your activities.
- Test in short, uninterrupted sessions; review and discuss them; seek and provide feedback.
- Avoid premature, excessive formalization.
- Keep documentation concise.
- Use recording tools like an airplane "black box".
- Emphasize exploratory scenario testing.
- Give testers lots of support for tools and learning about them, but don't let tools dominate the discussion. Generally prefer lightweight tools.

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Tools?

- DON'T use them to "do" the testing. Tools don't do testing; YOU do.
- DON'T become fixated on tools.
- DO use them to support testing.
 - setup and configuration management
 - data generation
 - probing the product
 - visualization
 - logging and recording
 - automated checking (most efficiently at the unit and integration levels; not so much at the GUI)

Social Suggestions

- Practice explaining testing.
- Declare your role and commitments.
- Don't accept responsibility for the quality of the product.
- Embed yourself (or your testers) with the development team.
- · Ask for testability.
- · Watch where time and effort are going.
- Note the advantages of developer testing.
- · Resist bureaucracy.
- Be a service to the project, not an obstacle.

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Why Rapid Software Testing?

Because Testing Work Is Often Like This:

- 1. You have something to test.
- 2. You have had little or no opportunity to prepare.
- 3. Although everyone claims to be following the same process model, there is substantial variation in the actual process. In other words, people don't follow "the rules".
- 4. If there are bad bugs, your clients need to know, and time is limited. But, except for you, nobody knows how to test.
- 5. You must prepare starting now, prepare just enough, use any available help, and learn about the product fast, then apply useful tools to get into to deep testing.
- You must do all that while looking like you know what you are doing, and ACTUALLY knowing what you are doing.

Themes of Rapid Software Testing

- Put the tester's mind at the centre of testing.
- · Learn to deal with complexity and ambiguity.
- · Learn to tell a compelling testing story.
- Develop **testing skills** through practice, not just talk.
- Use heuristics to guide and structure your process.
- **Be a service** to the project community, not an obstacle.
- Consider cost vs. value in all your testing activity.
- **Diversify** your team and your tactics.
- Dynamically manage the focus of your work.
- Your **context should drive your choices**, both of which evolve over time.
- Get clear on what we're talking about.