The Formula for Success in System Testing

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The Formula for Success in System Testing

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System Testing Success =

(Technical Excellence)

+

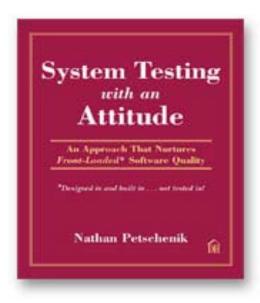
(Nurturing Front-Loaded Quality)
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where:

(Technical Excellence) >0

(Nurturing Front-Loaded Quality) >0

Main Source



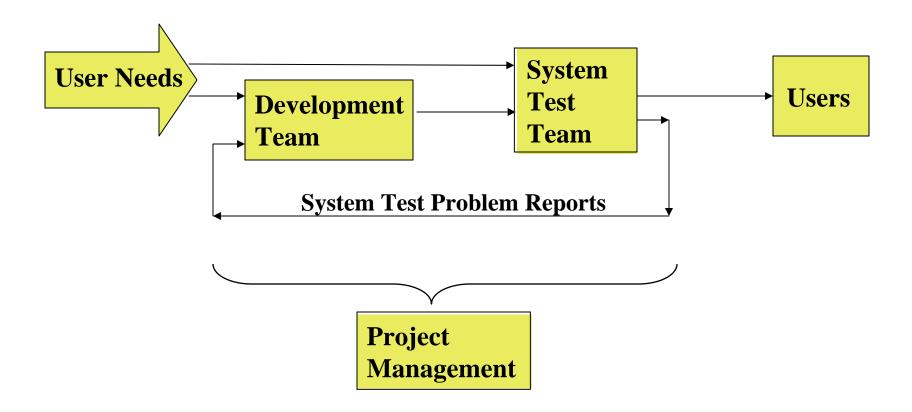
System Testing with an Attitude

An Approach That Nurtures
Front Loaded Software Quality

by Nathan Petschenik

ISBN: 0-932633-46-3 Dorset House, New York ©2005

Model of System Testing



Misunderstanding Between Developers and Testers

I can't wait to get feedback on whether my software works!

Developer

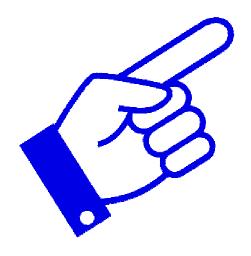
This software looks like it was never tested!

System Tester





How could you have missed that problem?





Role Awareness Seminars

Objectives:

- Build awareness of system testing issues
- Clarify expectations
- Change attitudes
- Influence behavior

Technique:

- Small groups of developers, system testers, and project managers
- 12 True/False Questions
- Open discussion of answers

Sample Questions from Role Awareness Seminar

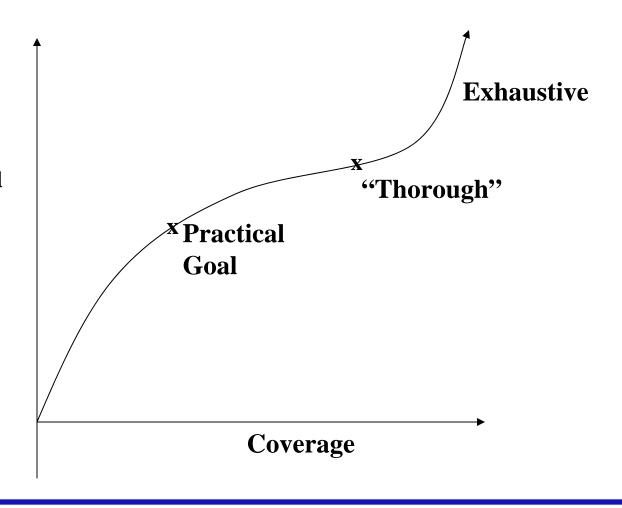
The role of the System Test Team is:

to supplement the testing done by the developers so as to achieve *exhaustive* coverage of the system.

to test and retest the system *thoroughly* during the system test phase of the project.

Levels of System Testing

No. of Test
Transactions
that would need
to be executed
during System
Testing to
achieve
different levels
of coverage.
(Log₁₀ scale)



Selecting Test Cases for System Testing

System testers select test cases using factors not considered in white box and black box coverage methodologies

- System Testers are looking for "important" problems that must be fixed before the system is provided to users
- System Testers are looking for the types of problems that may have been missed in the testing performed by developers prior to System Testing

Practical Priorities in System Testing

Rule A: Testing the system's capabilities is more important than testing its components.

Rule B: Testing old capabilities is more important than testing new capabilities.

Rule C: Testing typical situations is more important than testing unlikely situations.

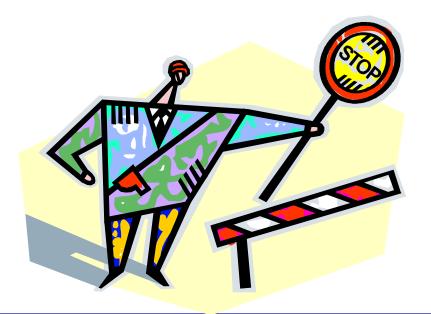
Sample Question from Role Awareness Seminar

The role of the System Test Team is:

to help developers complete their testing.

My Entrance Criterion to System Test

Developers must believe that the software is ready for users on the day that the software enters the system test phase



Obstacles to Meeting My Entrance Criterion

- Staff?
- Schedule?
- Lack of a stable integration testing environment?
- Lack of training in testing?
- Tools?
- Holes in Requirements?

Results of Breaking Down Real and Perceived Barriers to Quality

- Better developer testing
- Higher quality software to System Test
- Higher quality software to Users
- Productivity increases
- Non-tangible benefits

Ways for a System Test Leader to Nurture Front Loaded Quality

- Conduct Role Awareness Seminars (and stimulate action on follow-up items)
- Formalize Entrance Criteria to System Test
- Infiltrate the SDLC
- Champion the need for static testing techniques throughout the SDLC
- Be the collector and interpreter of measurements
- Become a role model for accountability

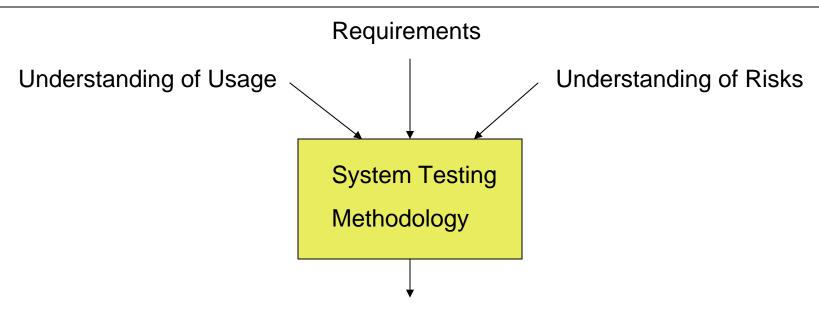
What does it mean for a System Test Team to Achieve Technical Excellence?

- Team consistently prevents important problems from reaching users
- Team members share a common approach, process, and/or methodology for addressing the technical challenges of system testing

Elements in the Science of System Testing

- 1. What system tests need to be developed?
- 2. How do you design system tests?
- 3. How do you make a test repeatable?
- 4. How do you solve cycle acceleration problems?
- 5. How do you test transactions-in-progress?
- 6. What should you measure?

1. What system tests need to be developed?



- Architecture of System Tests
- Coverage responsibilities of each System Test in the Architecture (Test Objective)
- Relative Priorities for developing System
 Tests in the Architecture

Understanding Usage: Typical Business Flow

Step 1 – Requisition

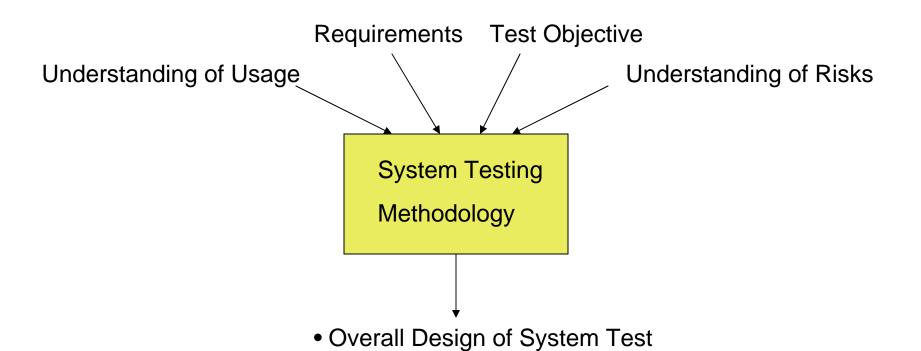
Step 2 - Order Placement

Step 3 - Receipt of Goods

Step 4 - Payment

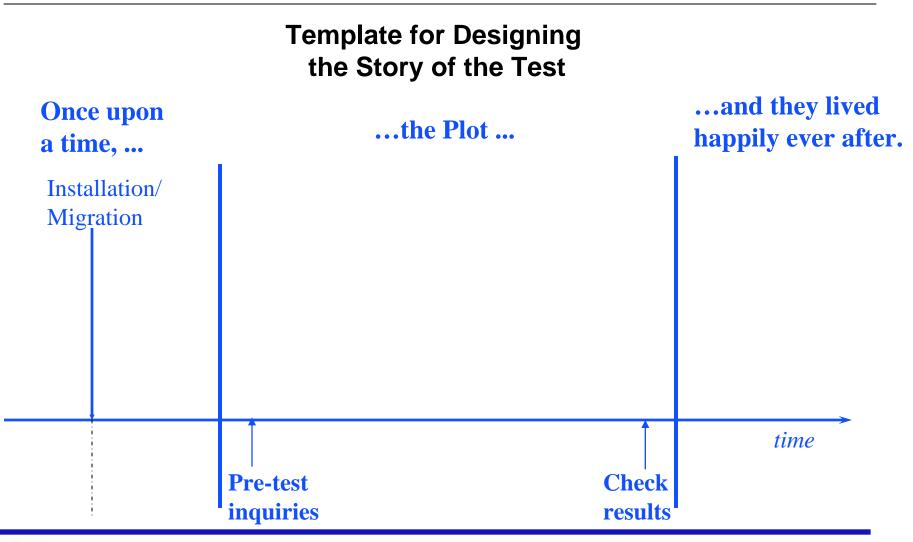
User enters request for equipment, material, or supplies System places orders to vendors System notifies user when order is received; user acknowledges receipt System initiates payment based on payment terms

2. How do you design System Tests?



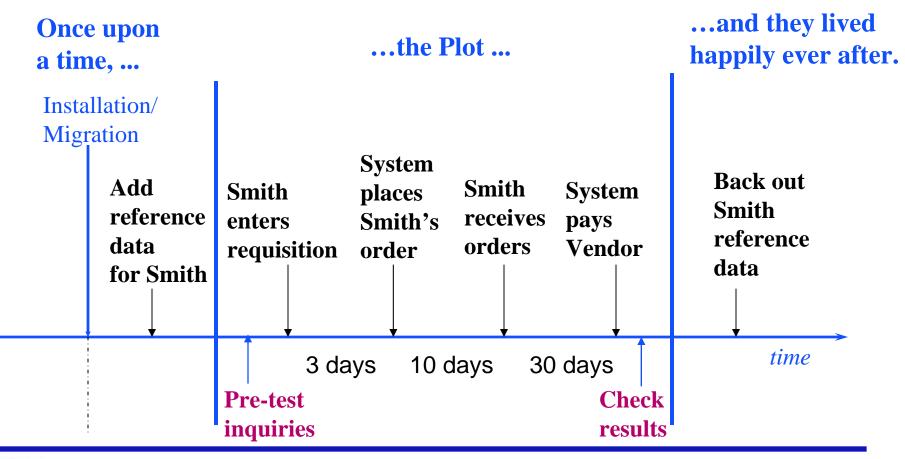
• Test Design Documentation

2. How do you design System Tests? (continued)



2. How do you design System Tests? (continued)

The Story of the Acquisition Test

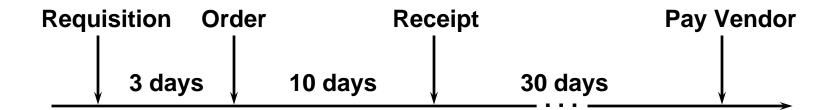


3. How do you make a test repeatable?

- Why is repeatability important in System Testing?
- Obstacles to repeatability
 - -Remnants Problem
 - Common Sandbox Problem
 - -Self-Competition Problem

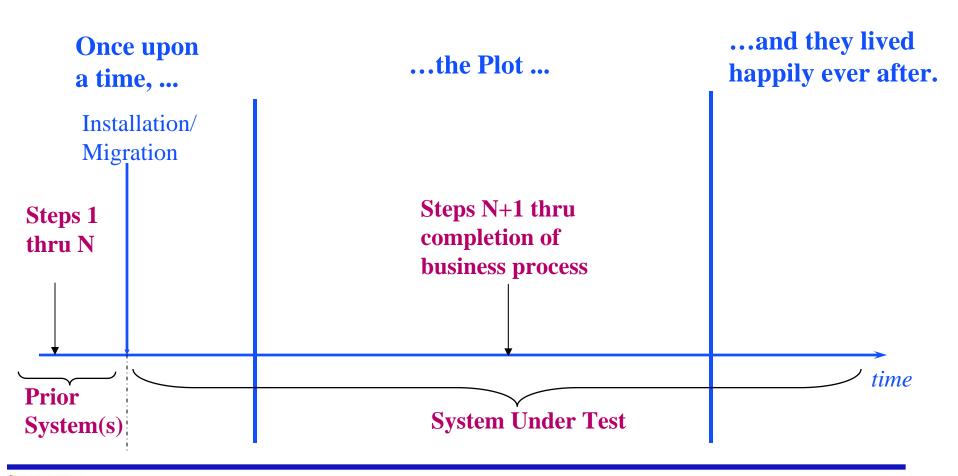
4. How do you solve cycle acceleration problems?

Typical Chronology for Acquisition Process Business Flow



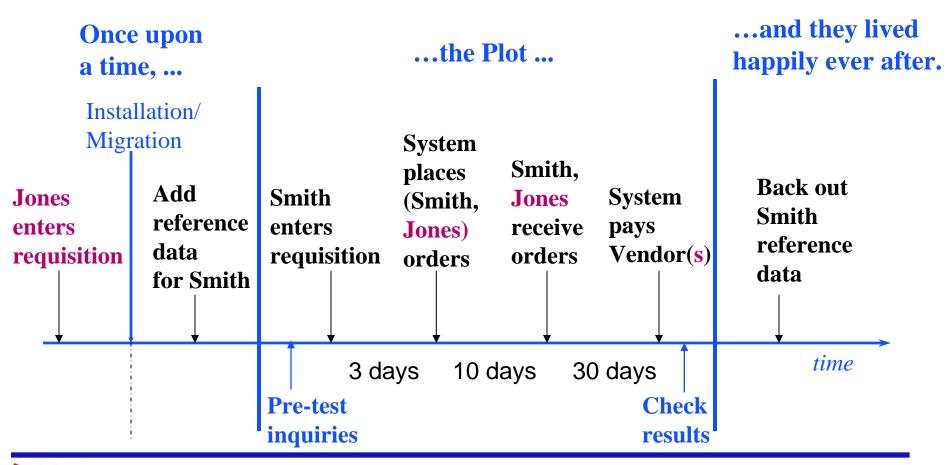


5. How do you test transactions-in-progress?



5. How do you test transactions-in-progress? (cont.)

The Story of the Acquisition Test



6. What should you measure?

System Test Team Effectiveness

Defects Avoided X 100

Defects Avoided + Defects Missed

But collection of measurements is a full life cycle activity

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(Technical Excellence)

+

(Nurturing Front-Loaded Quality)
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