

IN TEST SESSIONS USING HEURISTICS

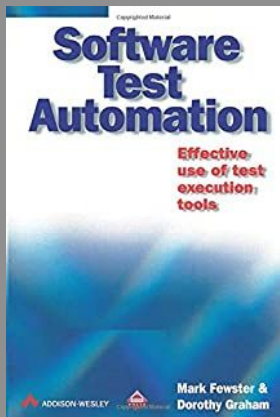
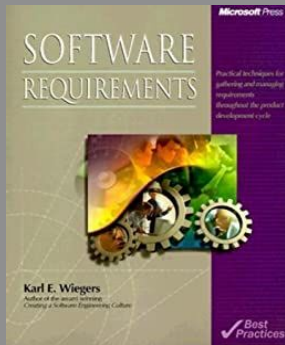
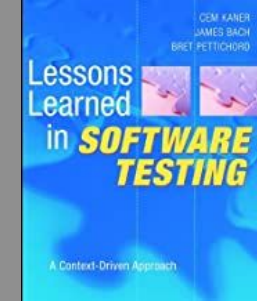
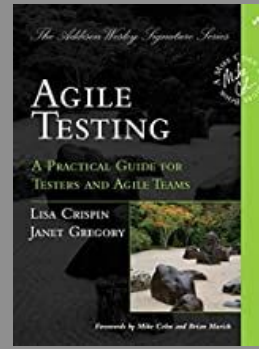
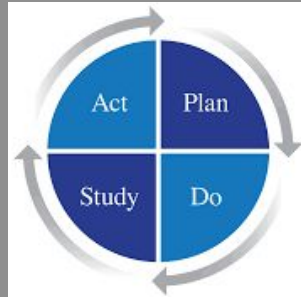
TEST AUTOMATION AND DIGITAL QA SUMMIT

#TAS21

USA Season 5
AUGUST 12 – 13, 19 – 20 & 26 – 27, 2021

Paul Lyles, CSM

<https://www.linkedin.com/in/softwarequalitychampion/>



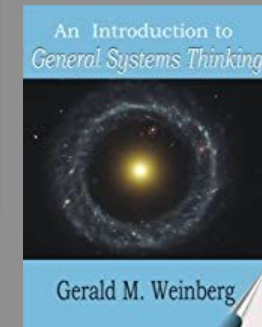
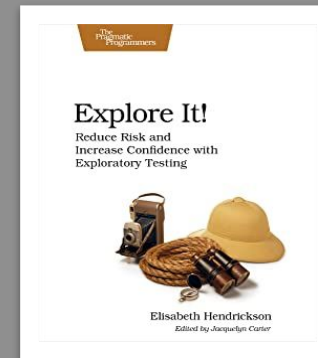
Factory (metrics)

Control (process)

- TQM
- IEEE
- ISO
- CMMI

Agile Testing (story)

Context-Driven (adapt)



CONTEXT-DRIVEN SCHOOL

of software testing

CONTEXT-DRIVEN PRINCIPLES

1. Value of any practice depends on its context
2. Good practices in context (no best practices)
3. People, working together (most important part of context)
4. Projects unfold over time (often unpredictably)
5. Product is a solution (if unsolved, then non-working product)
6. Good software testing is a challenging intellectual process
7. Judgment and skill are required to effectively test products
 - exercised cooperatively
 - throughout the entire project
 - enables doing the right things at the right times

<https://context-driven-testing.com>

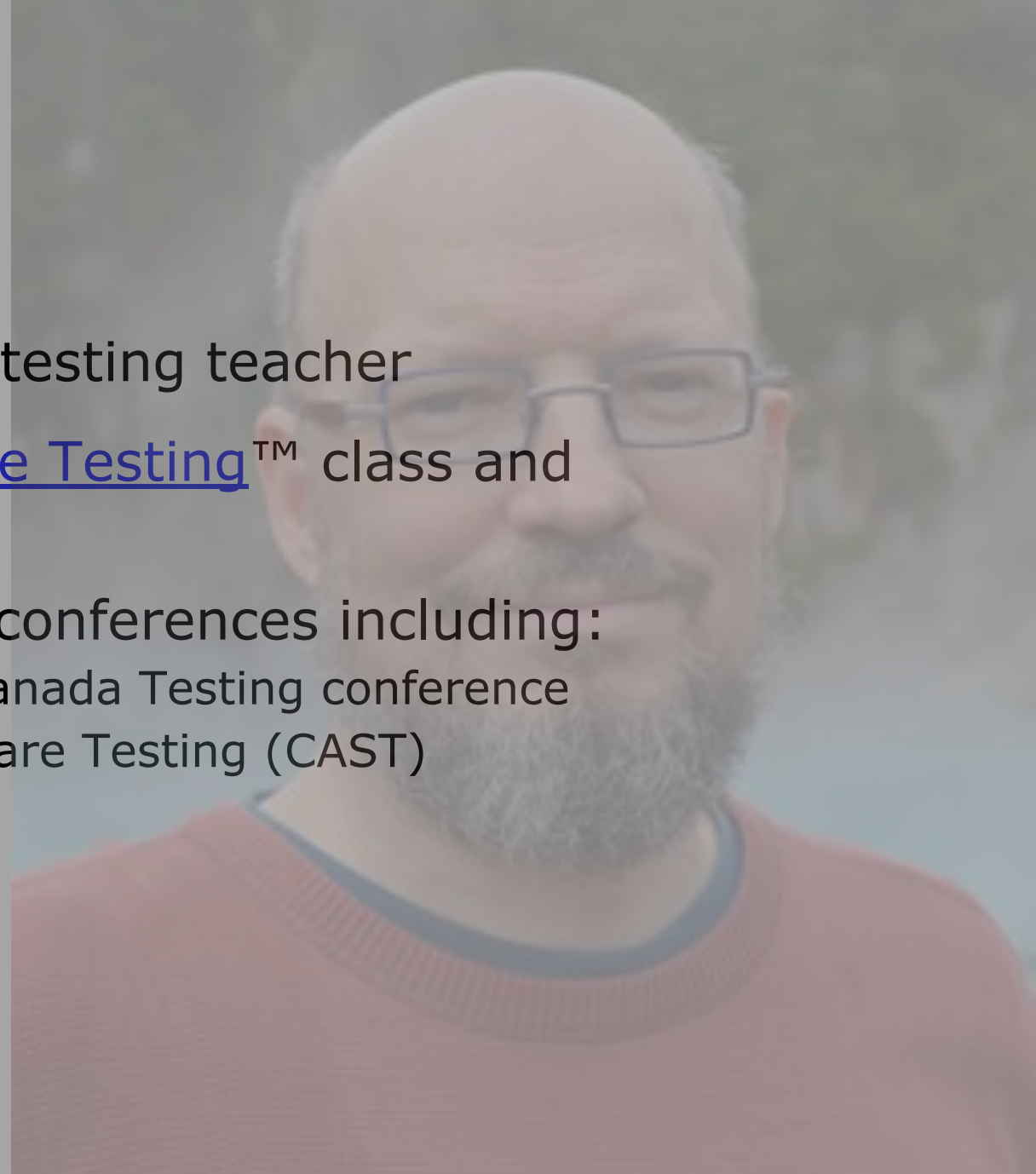


JAMES M. BACH

- Founding member: Context-Driven School of Software Testing
- Creator of Rapid Software Testing™, Session-Based Test Management, and one of the progenitors and advocates of skilled exploratory software testing.
- Co-author of *Lessons Learned in Software Testing: A Context-Driven Approach*, Wiley, 12/01.
- <http://www.satisfice.com>

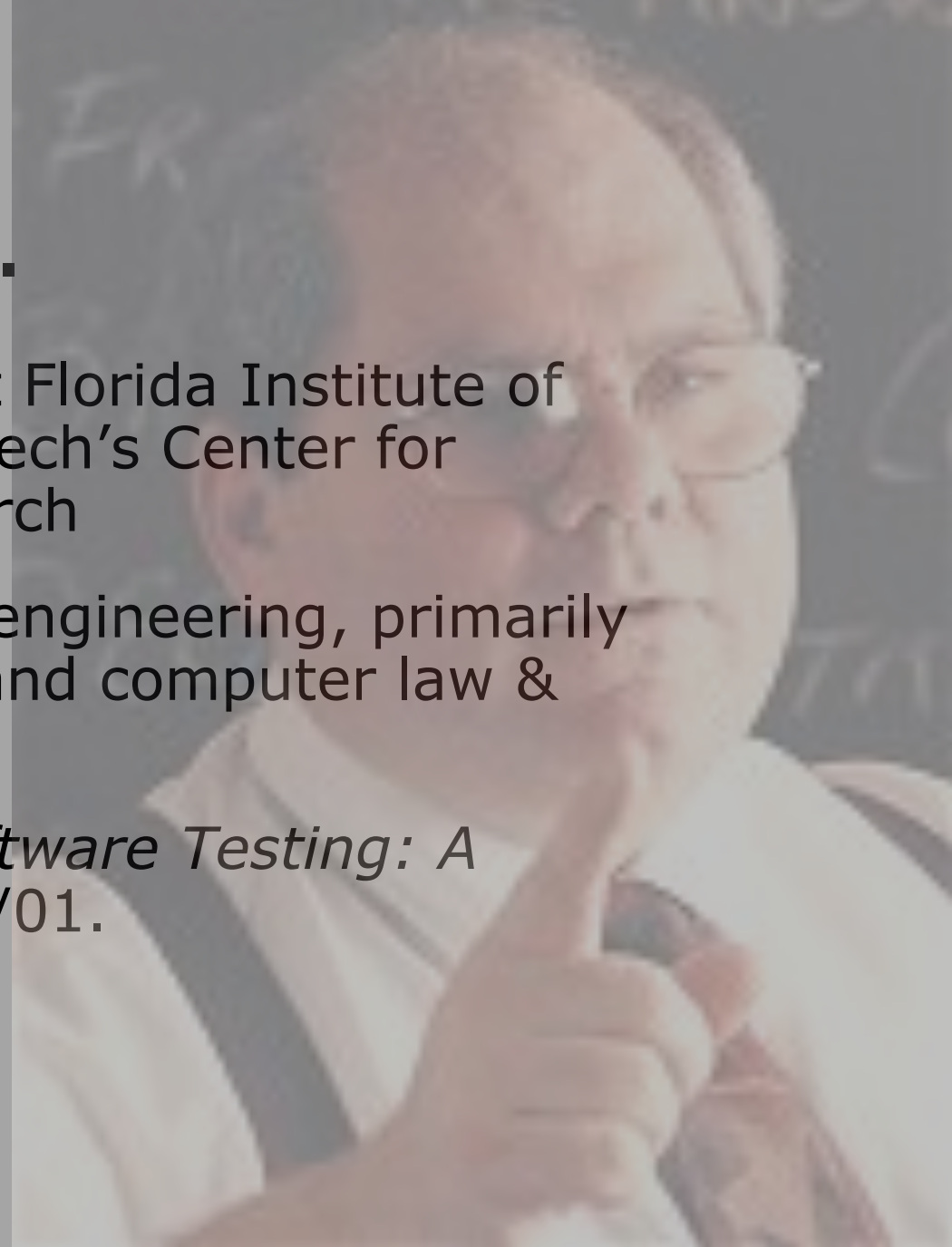
MICHAEL BOLTON

- Consulting software tester and testing teacher
- Co-author of the [Rapid Software Testing](#)[™] class and methodology
- Conference speaker at various conferences including:
 - STAR East, STAR West and STAR Canada Testing conference
 - Conference for Association of Software Testing (CAST)
 - TestBash
 - EuroStar
 - Quality Jam
- <http://www.developsense.com>



CEM KANER, J.D, PH.D.

- Professor of Software Engineering at Florida Institute of Technology and Director of Florida Tech's Center for Software Testing Education & Research
- Teacher and researcher in software engineering, primarily software testing, software metrics, and computer law & ethics.
- Co-author of *Lessons Learned in Software Testing: A Context-Driven Approach*, Wiley, 12/01.
- <http://kaner.com>



QUALITY

value

to some person
who matters



Gerald M. Weinberg

James Marcus Bach

THREATS

product quality

on-time delivery

USERNAME:
Administrator

PASSWORD:
●●●●●●●●

LOGIN

EXPOSE VALUE THREATS

identify

prioritize


explore

James Bach on Risk-Based Testing
Risk-based Testing with James Bach

TESTING

evaluating by learning
through
exploration & experimentation

[Evolving Understanding of Exploratory Testing](#) – Michael Bolton
[Exploratory Testing 3.0](#) - James Bach and Michael Bolton



Unknown
unknown
risk

Suspected risk

Known high risk

Shallow testing

Known low risk

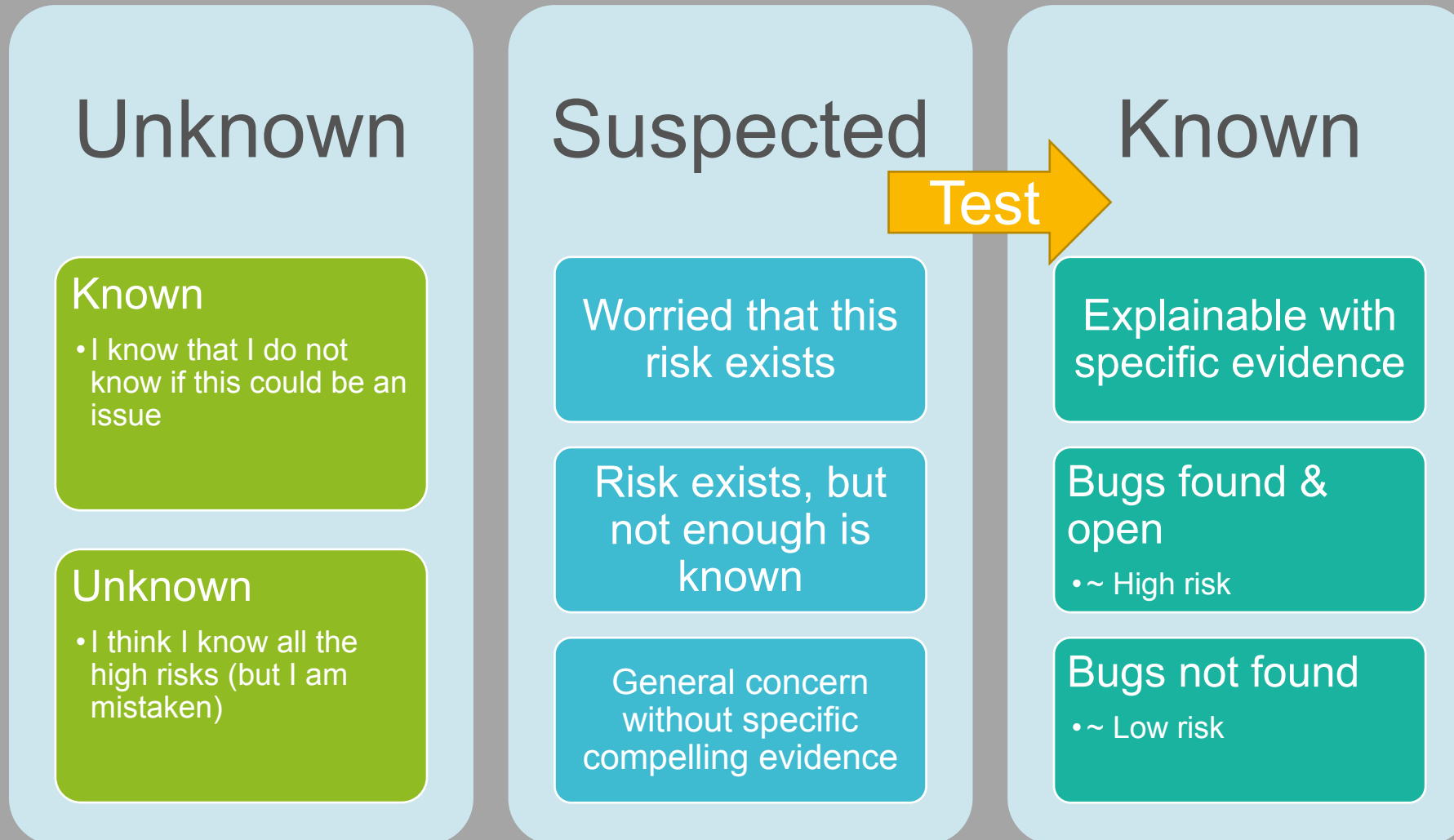
Deep testing

Suspected risk

Unknown risk

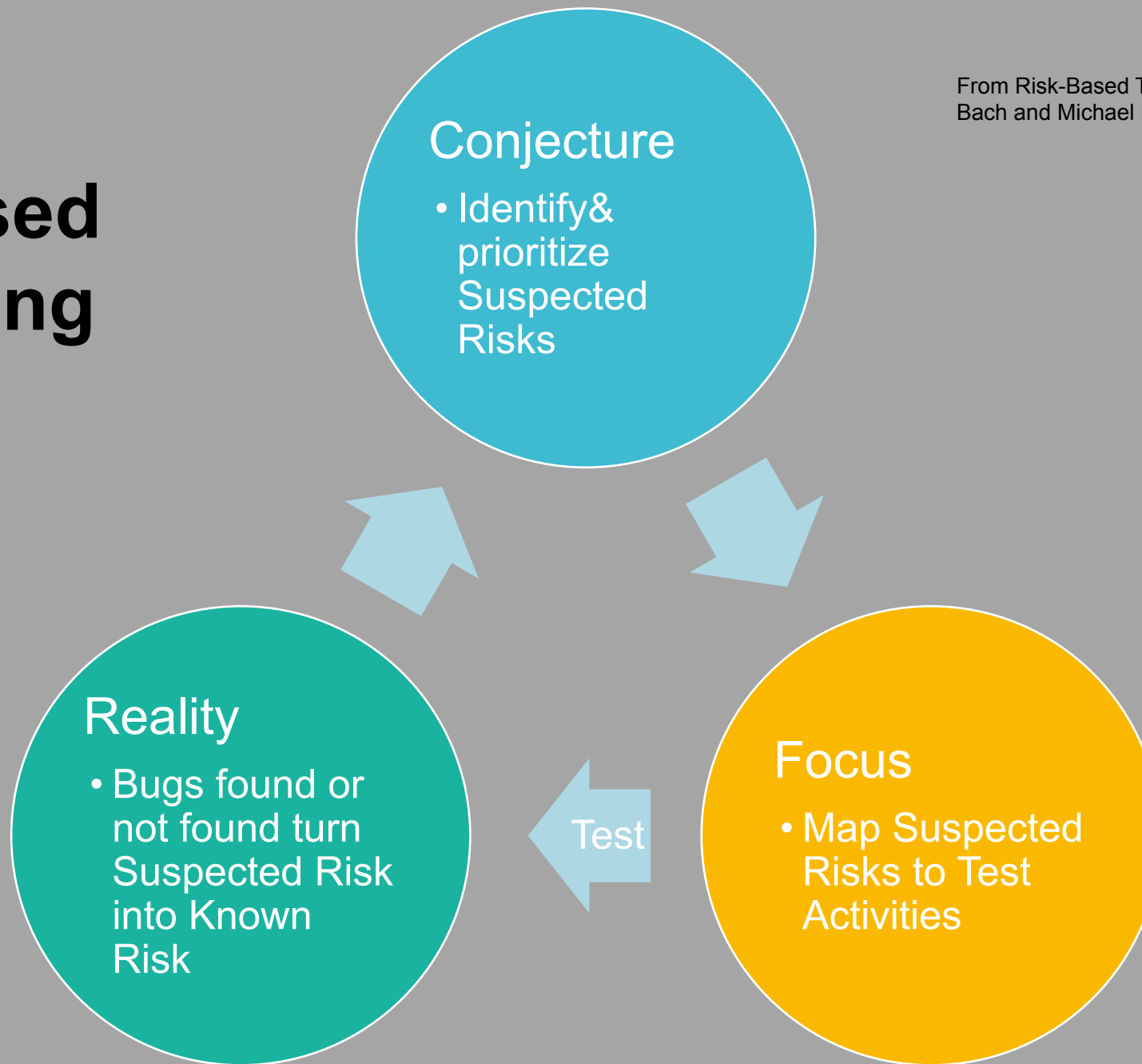
RISK AWARENESS

[James Bach on Risk-Based Testing](#)



Risk –Based Testing

From Risk-Based Testing by James
Bach and Michael Bolton



WHEN NOT MUCH IS KNOWN

[James Bach on Risk-Based Testing](#)
[Risk-based Testing with James Bach](#)

- Vague sense of risk
- Learn all you can about the product
- Survey testing
- Interview people
- Get [context](#) and background
- Use heuristics for general systems



HEURISTIC

Eureka!

Oracle – principle or mechanism used to recognize a problem

fallible method
guideline
serving to discover



[Heuristics for Understanding Heuristics](#) – Michael Bolton

GENERAL SYSTEMS HEURISTICS

[James Bach on Risk-Based Testing](#)

- **Cardinality** – Can there be 0, 1, or more than one object?
- **Boundaries** – Is there one limit? More? Are they consistent?
- **Extrapolation** – If this far, can we go farther?
- **Interpolation** – What is between two things in separate places?
- **Intersections** – Do components collide? Can one contaminate?
- **Surface integrity** – Does behavior change as input changes?
- **Symmetry/Asymmetry** – If a behavior exists for A, does a corresponding behavior exist for B?
- **Pattern Completion** – Is a pattern apparent that has not yet been completed, or is obscured?
- **Negation** – Whatever is there might disappear or reverse.

ORACLE HEURISTICS

- [Consistency Oracles: FEW HICCUPPS](#)
- [Exploratory Skills and Dynamics](#)
- [Heuristic Test Strategy Model](#)
- [Touring Heuristic: FCC CUTS VIDS](#)
- [General Functionality and Stability Test Procedure](#)
- [Regression Testing Heuristic: RCRCRC](#)
- [Test Heuristics Cheat Sheet](#)

CONSISTENCY ORACLES FEW HICCUPPS

- **F**amiliarity
- **E**xplainability
- **W**orld
- **H**istory
- **I**mage
- **C**omparable Products
- **C**laims
- **U**ser Desires
- **P**urpose
- **P**roduct
- **S**tatutes and Standards

[FEW HICCUPPS](#) = Michael Bolton

TEST STRATEGY (CHOOSING TESTS) HEURISTICS

PROJECT ENVIRONMENT

- Mission
- Information
- Developer relations
- Test Team
- Equipment & Tools
- Schedule
- Test Items
- Deliverables

PRODUCT ELEMENTS SFDIPOT

- **S**tructure
- **F**unctions
- **D**ata
- **I**nterfaces
- **P**latform
- **O**perations
- **T**ime

[Heuristic Test Strategy Model](#) – James Bach



TEST STRATEGY HEURISTICS (CHOOSING TESTS)

QUALITY CRITERIA CATEGORIES

- Capability
- Reliability
- Usability & Accessibility
- Charisma
- Security
- Scalability

[Heuristic Test Strategy Model](#) – James Bach

[FDSFSCURA](#) – Michael Bolton

TEST TECHNIQUES FDSFSCURA

- **F**unction Testing
- **D**omain Testing
- **S**tress Testing
- **F**low Testing
- **S**cenario Testing
- **C**laims Testing
- **U**ser Testing

Compatibility

Performance

Risk Testing

QUICK TESTS

- Product Tours
- Happy Path
- Interruptions
- Undermining
- Adjustments
- Dog Piling
- Continuous Use
- Feature Interactions
- Click on Help
- Input Constraint Attack
- Click Frenzy
- Shoe Test
- Blink Test
- Error Message Hangover
- Resource Starvation
- Multiple Instances
- Crazy Configs
- Cheap Tools

[What Exploratory Testing is Not – Part 4 – Quick Tests](#)

[Exploratory Testing 09-2009](#) – Michael Bolton

QUICK TESTS: PRODUCT TOURS

FCC CUTS VIDS

- **F**eature Tour
 - **C**omplexity Tour
 - **C**laims Tour
 - **C**onfiguration Tour
 - **U**ser Tour
 - **T**estability Tour
 - **S**cenario Tour
 - **V**ariability Tour
 - **I**nteroperability Tour
 - **D**ata Tour
- [Of Testing Tours and Dashboards](#)
[Touring Heuristic](#)

OTHER QUICK TESTS

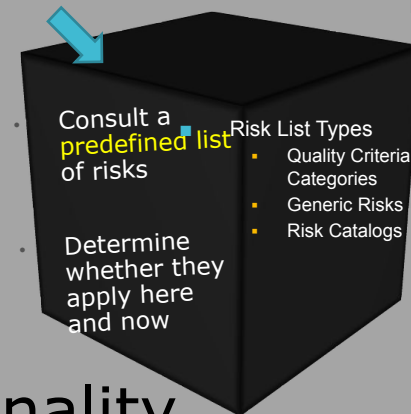
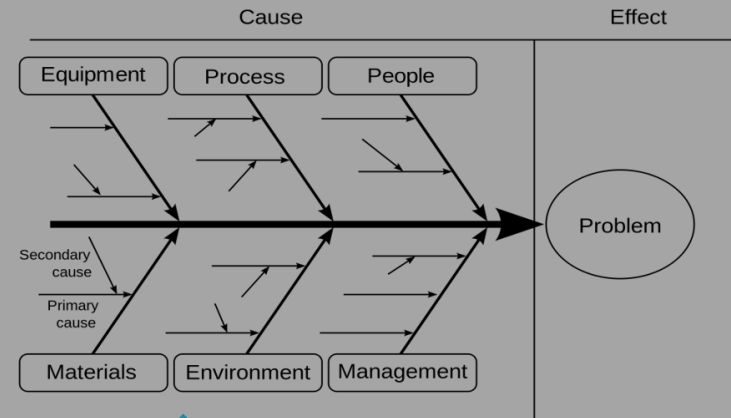
- File Tour
- Menus and Windows Tour
- Keyboard and Mouse Tour
- Documentation Tour
- Sample Data Tour
- Variability Tour
- Complexity Tour
- Continuous Use / All-Nighter Tour
- Money Tour (like User Tour)



WHEN MUCH IS KNOWN

[James Bach on Risk-Based Testing](#)
[Risk-based Testing with James Bach](#)

- Analyze problems
- Brainstorm risks
- Black-box analysis
 - Use [quality criteria categories](#)
 - Generic risk list
 - Risk catalogs
- White-box analysis
 - Use knowledge of code / functionality
 - 4-part risk story





BLACK BOX (OUTSIDE-IN)

- Consult **ANALYSIS predefined list** of risks
 - Risk List Types
 - Quality Criteria Categories
 - Generic Risks
 - Risk Catalogs
- Determine whether they apply here and now

[Risk-based Testing by James Bach](#)



QUALITY CRITERIA CATEGORIES

- Capability
- Reliability
 - Robustness
 - Error handling
 - Data Integrity
 - Safety
- Usability
 - Learnability
 - Operability
 - Accessibility
- Charisma
 - Aesthetics
 - Uniqueness
 - Necessity
 - Usefulness
 - Entrancement
 - Image
- Security
 - Authentication
 - Authorization
 - Privacy
 - Security holes

[Heuristic Test Strategy Model by James Bach](#)



QUALITY CRITERIA CATEGORIES

- Scalability
- Compatibility
 - Application Compatibility
 - Operating System Compatibility
 - Hardware Compatibility
 - Backward Compatibility
 - Resource Usage
- Performance
- Installability
 - System requirements
 - Configuration
 - Uninstallation
 - Upgrades/patches
 - Administration
- Development
 - Supportability
 - Testability
 - Maintainability
 - Portability
 - Localizability

[Heuristic Test Strategy Model by James Bach](#)

GENERIC RISKS

- Complex
- New
- Changed
- Upstream dependency
- Downstream dependency
- Critical
- Precise
- Popular
- Strategic
- Third party
- Distributed
- Buggy
- Recent failure

[Heuristic Test Strategy Model by James Bach](#)



RISK CATALOG

Marchetto, Alessandro & Ricca, Filippo & Tonella, Paolo.
(2009). [An Empirical Validation of a Web Fault Taxonomy and its Usage for Web Testing](#).. J. Web Eng.. 8. 316-345.

Characteristics	Sub-Characteristics	
A.Multi-tier architecture	1.client pages interpreted by browsers	
	2.server pages can dynamically generate client pages	
	3.server-side components (e.g., JavaBeans) can be used	
	4.forms and links are used to exchange data between components	
	6.databases	
B.GUI	7.client-s	
	1.interfac	
	2.client p	
	3 client p	
		Ref. to Sub-Characteristics
		Classes of Faults
		A.1.
		f1.faults related to browser incompatibility
		f2.faults related to back button
		f3.faults related to the needed plugins
		A.2.
		f1.faults during client-page construction
		A.3.
		f4.faults during file-system access
		f5.faults related to the use of component inputs
		f7.faults related to the framework configuration
		f8.faults related to server environment (e.g., Web server)
		f9.faults in data exchanged among components (e.g., character encoding)
		A.4.
		f1.faults during form construction
		A.6.
		f1.faults during database interactions or management
		f2.faults in loading information in database
		f4.faults in extracting information from database
		f7.incorrect database updating
		A.7.
		f1.faults related to cache managment
		f4.wrong storage of information in cache
		B.1.
		f1.faults related to HTML interpretation by the browser



USING RISK LISTS

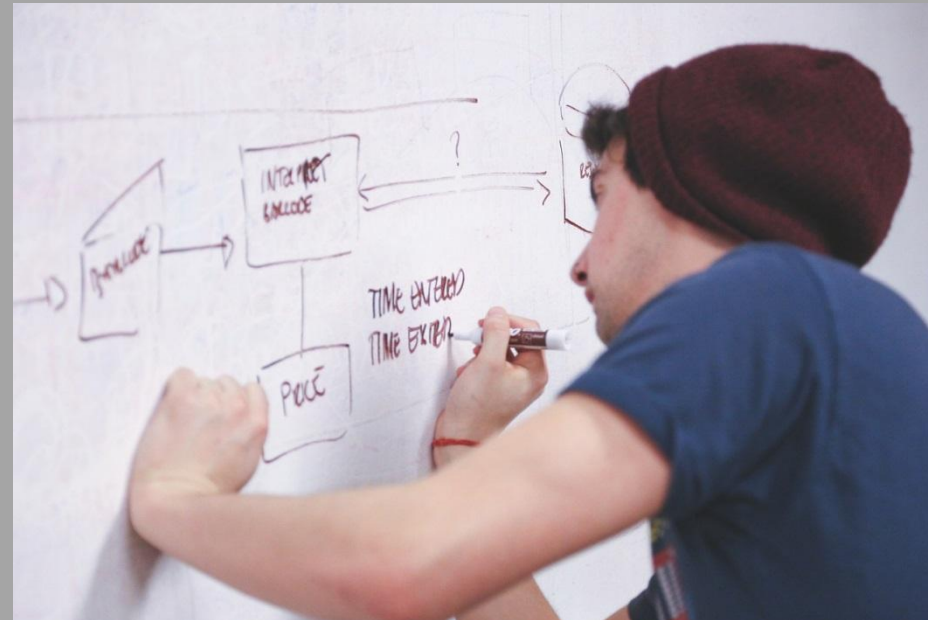
1. Decide on component to analyze
2. Determine a meaningful scale of concern
3. Gather information about it
4. Visit each risk area on each list
 - determine its importance in the current situation
 - note impressions and reasons
5. Record any new risks
6. Record unknowns that impact your ability to analyze
 - mark for further research
7. Recheck distribution of concerns

[Heuristic Test Strategy Model by James Bach](#)



WHITE BOX (INSIDE-OUT) ANALYSIS

- How does this feature work?
- What if this component fails?
- What are the
 - Vulnerabilities
 - Threats
 - Victims



[Heuristic Test Strategy Model by James Bach](#)

4-PART RISK STORY

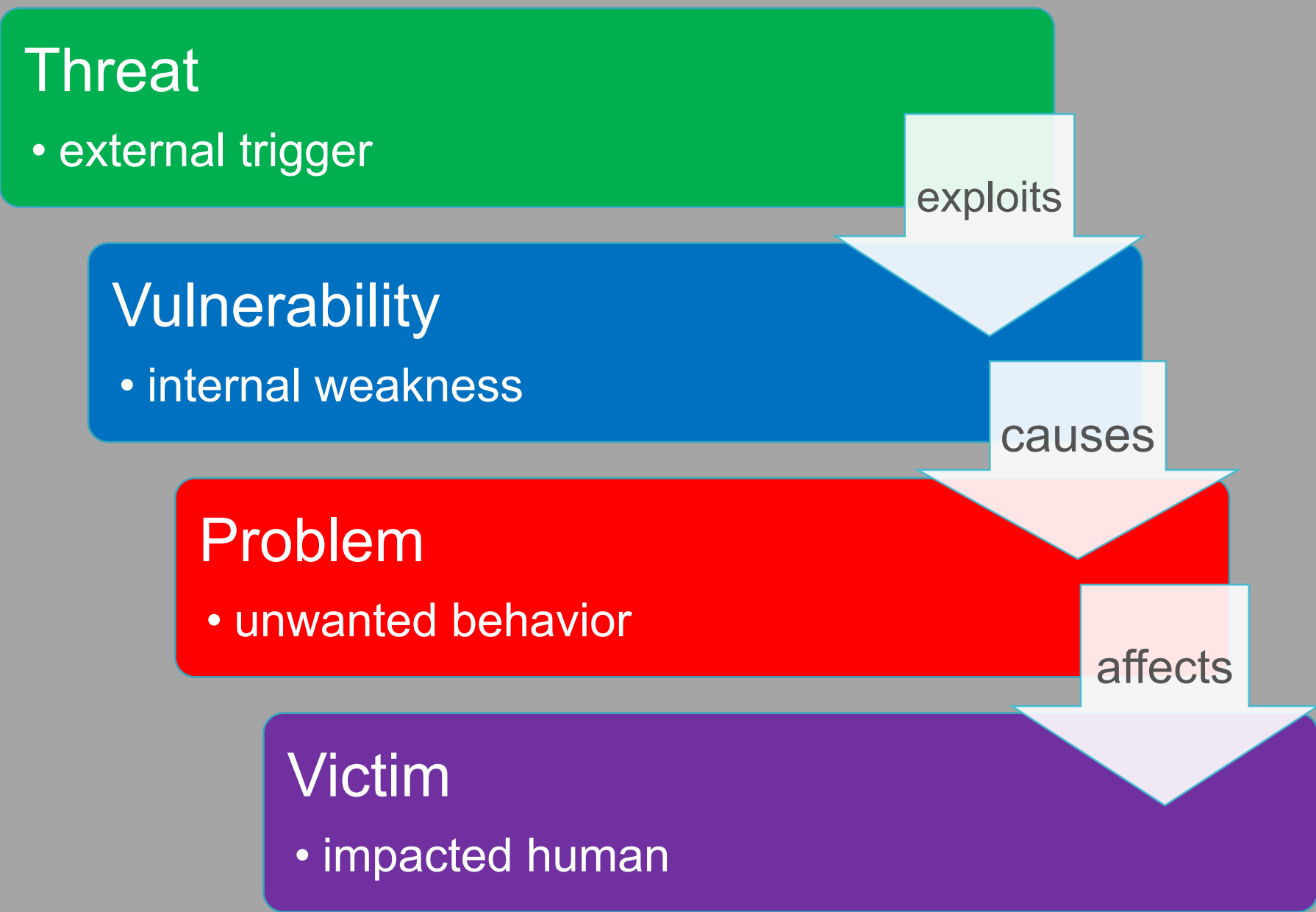
“Someone may be hurt or annoyed because of

something that might go wrong while operating the product,

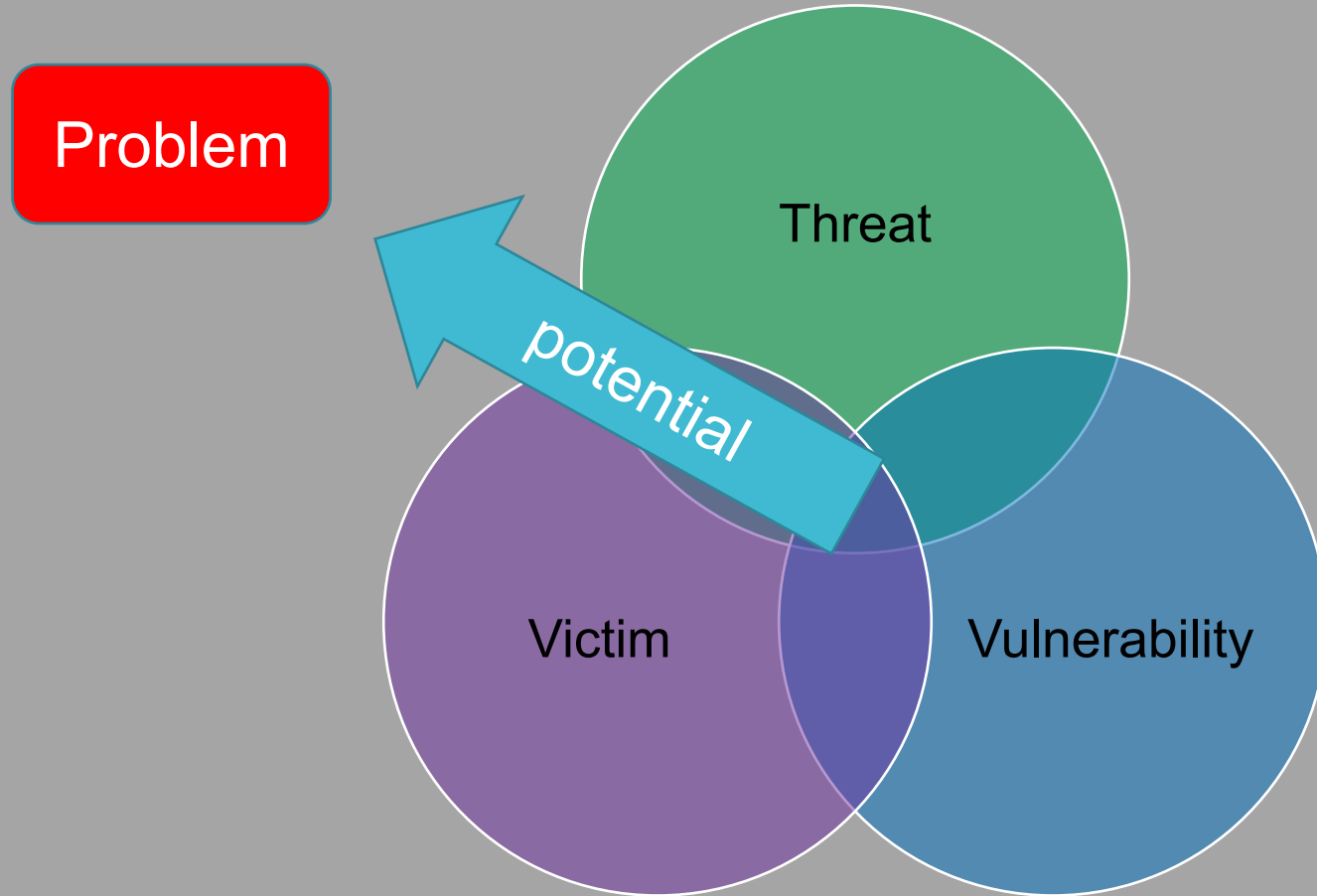
due to some vulnerability in the product that is exploited by some threat.”

[Risk-based Testing with James Bach](#) - Satisfice.com





RISK



[Heuristic Risk-based Testing by James Bach - Satisfice.com](https://satisfice.com/heuristic-risk-based-testing)



RISK MATRIX (PRIORITIZATION)

Likelihood	Consequence				
	Insignificant 1	Minor 2	Moderate 3	Major 4	Catastrophic 5
Almost Certain 5	5	10	15	20	25
Likely 4	4	8	12	16	20
Possible 3	3	6	9	12	15
Unlikely 2	2	4	6	8	10
Rare 1	1	2	3	4	5

ORGANIZE TESTING AROUND RISKS

- Risk watch list
 - Risk list to review periodically for what testing has revealed
- Risk/task matrix (sorted by most important at top)

Risks	Mitigation Tasks
If we're worried about risk X	we should invest in tasks Y

- Component risk matrix

Component	Risk Judgement	Risk Heuristics
Printing	Normal	distributed, popular
Reporting	Higher	new, strategic, third-party, complex, critical
Installation	Lower	popular, usability, changed

[Risk-based Testing by James Bach](#)

EXPLORING / TESTING



EXPLORING

- Traversing through an unknown area
- as a self-directed free agent
- learning, studying, investigating, examining, analyzing, inquiring, and searching
- to discover information
- "... guided and structured by the **person** performing that activity."
- "... **new knowledge** feeds into **choice** of which **action** to perform next."



[What exploratory testing is not Part 1](#) – Michael Bolton

WHEN TO EXPLORE

- Rapid feedback on new feature
- Learn product quickly
- Diversify after scripted testing
- Find most important bug
- Independent investigation
- Isolate a defect
- Investigate risk for area in need of scripted tests

EXPLORATORY TESTING BENEFITS

- Exposes value risks quickly (2011 empirical study)
- Increases test coverage
- Includes domain experts in testing
- Provides new information
- Speeds product learning
- Develops testing skills
- Tests many work product types



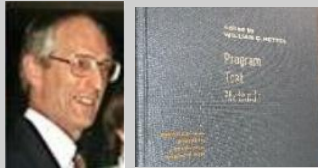



EXPLORATORY TESTING

“Going off script to find important problems”

- What
 - Off-script self-guided cyclical investigation & experimentation
 - Results inform next decision
- Why
 - Quickly exposes value risks
 - Increases test coverage
 - Finds important design issues
 - New information
- When
 - Throughout development
 - On variety of products
- How
 - Chartered testing sessions
 - Introducing variation

HISTORY OF EXPLORATORY TESTING

[History of Definitions of ET](#) - James Bach / Michael Bolton

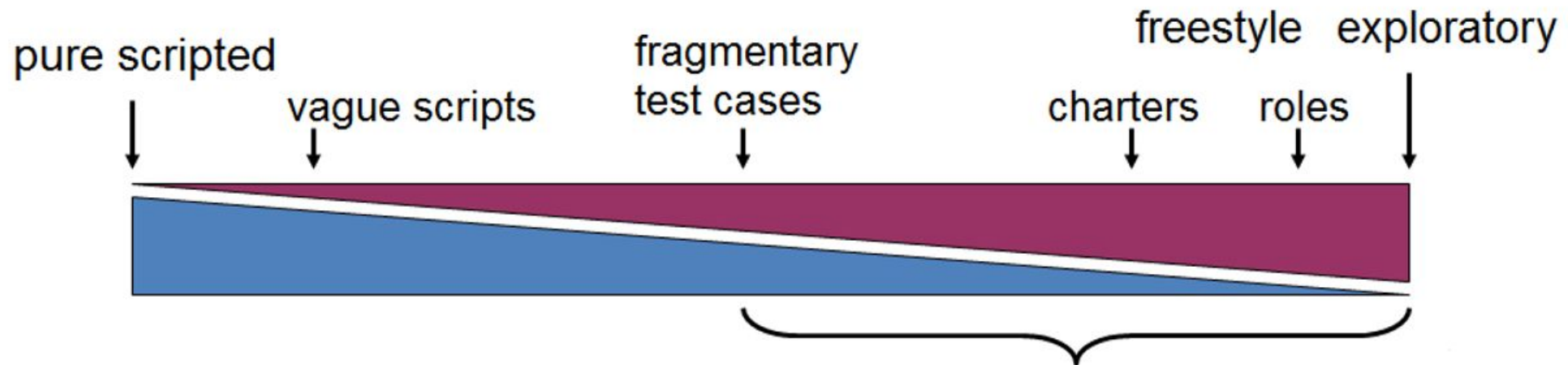
1972	Dr. William C. Hetzel - “Program Test Methods” - Forms of testing models/artifacts □ scripting / test factories	
1983	Cem Kaner, Professor of Software Engineering at Florida Institute of Technology Coined “exploratory testing” to describe the practice of some of the best testers in Silicon Valley	
1987	James Bach, Test manager at Apple Computer - Ad hoc effective at bug finding - Highly scripted testing ineffective	
1988	- “Testing Computer Software” by Cem Kaner, Jack Faulk, & Hung Quoc Nguyen : “quick tests”, “whatever comes to mind”, “guerilla raids”	
1995	Cem Kaner mentioned the phrase “exploratory testing” in a Usenet message and James Bach – “learning, planning, and testing all at the same time”	

HISTORY OF EXPLORATORY TESTING

[History of Definitions of ET](#) - James Bach / Michael Bolton

2003	“Simultaneous learning, test design, and test execution”
2006	“An approach to software testing that emphasizes the personal freedom and responsibility of each tester to continually optimize the value of his[her] work by treating learning, test design and test execution as mutually supportive activities that run in parallel throughout the project.”
2015	Term “Exploratory Testing” is deprecated and replaced with “Testing”

SCRIPTED / EXPLORATORY CONTINUUM



When I say “exploratory testing” and don’t qualify it, I mean anything on the exploratory side of this continuum.

[Exploratory Testing 3.0](#) – Michael Bolton

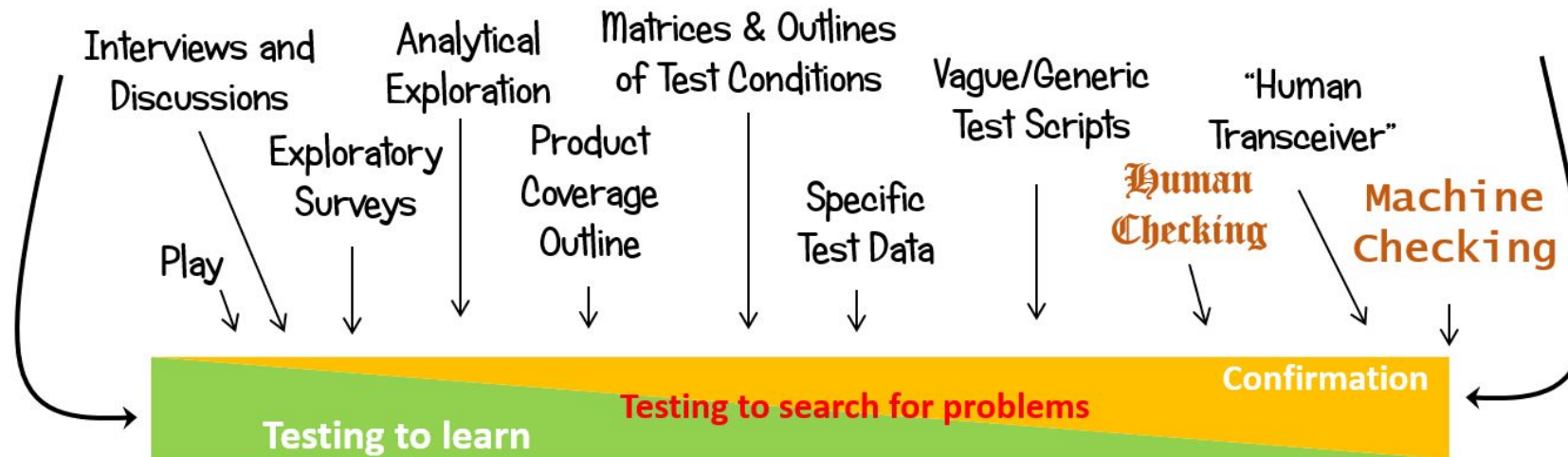
TESTING FORMALITY CONTINUUM

INFORMAL

Not done in any specific way, nor to verify specific facts.

FORMAL

Done in a specific way, or to verify specific facts.



Loops of testing start with informal, exploratory work. If you want to do excellent formal testing (like automated checking), it must begin with excellent informal work.

[The Sock Puppets of Formal Testing](#) - Michael Bolton

EXPLORATORY TESTING IS NOT...

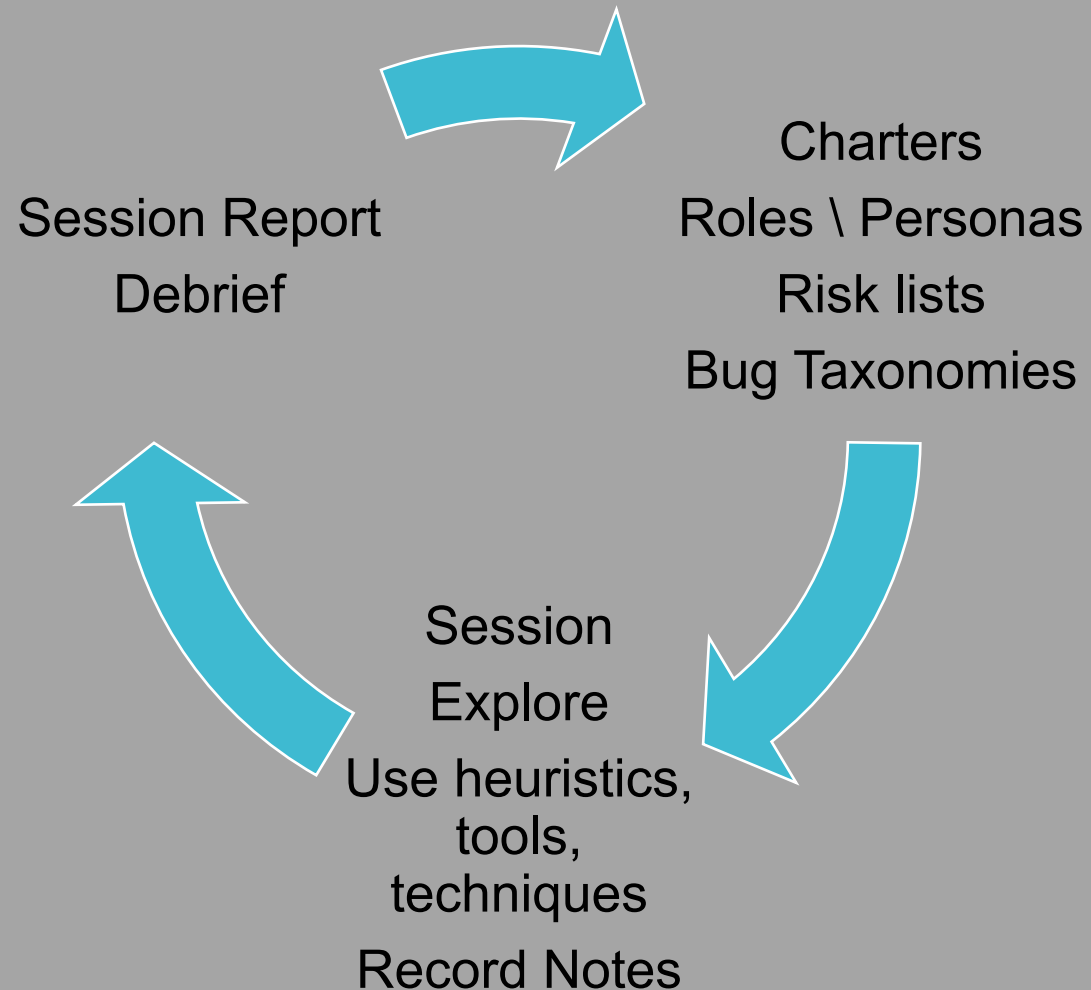
- Unstructured playing around
- Touring
- After-everything-else testing
- Tool-free testing
- Quick tests (“attacks”)
- Undocumented testing
- Limited to black box testing
- Limited to function testing
- Limited to an example

DIMENSIONS OF TESTING

- Design, execution, interpretation and learning
 - Happen together
 - Performed by same person
- Tester makes own choices about what, when and how to test
- All prior learning informs the tester's choices about the next test
- Revealing new information vs. confirming existing product knowledge
- Varying test aspects vs. repeating tests



SESSION BASED TESTING



TEST MISSIONS

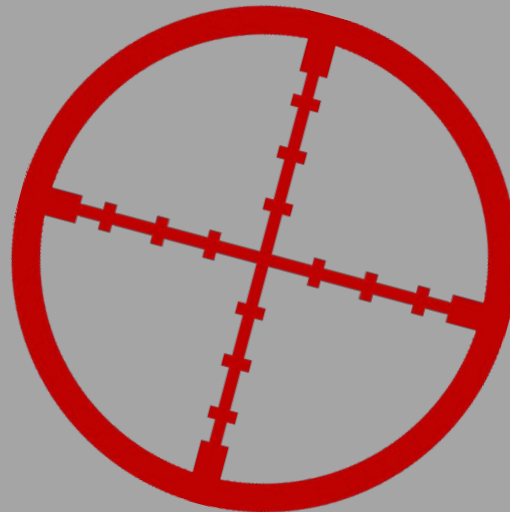
“Different objectives require different testing tools and strategies, and will yield different tests, different test documentation, and different results.”

– Cem Kaner

[The Ongoing Revolution in Software Testing](#) – Cem Kaner

MISSION

N:



- Find problems that might threaten the value of the product
- Assess quality
- Conform to regulations
- Assess conformance to specification
- Evaluate our product and its interaction with a related product
- Inform ship/no-ship decisions
- Block premature product releases
- Competitive evaluation
- Find safe scenarios and workarounds for problems
- Minimize safety-related lawsuit risk

CHARTER

Brief purpose / mission

Explore (target) feature, requirement, or module
With (resources) tool, data set, technique, configuration
To discover (information) quality issues

ELIZABETH HENDRICKSON

- Consultant and trainer in Agile and Exploratory Testing
- Author of Explore It! Reduce Risk and Increase Confidence with Exploratory Testing
- Best known for her Google Tech Talk on Agile Testing as well as her wildly popular Test Heuristics Cheatsheet
- <http://testobsessed.com>

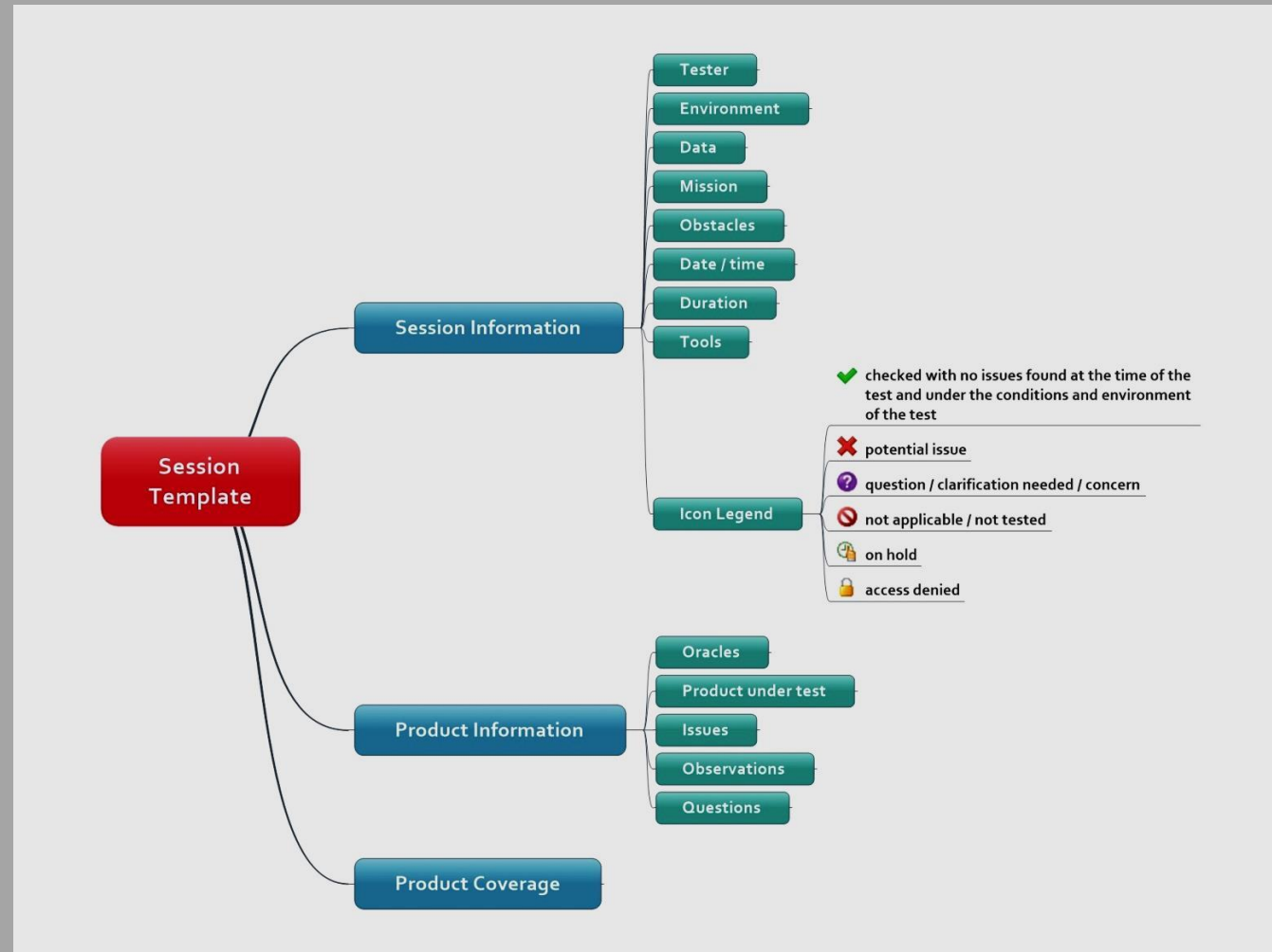
SESSION BASED TESTING

- Uninterrupted Time-box
 - Normal is 90 minutes +/- 15
- Charter – brief purpose/mission or problem to solve
- Progress – Kanban: each card is a session charter
- Reviewable results
 - Test notes
- Debriefing – lead/manager
 - What testing was done or is in progress
 - Results/metrics
- Metrics – count number of sessions (not test cases)
- Retrospective with participants

From [Session Based Test Management](#) by James Bach and Michael Bolton



SESSION TEMPLATE



PERSONAS

- Fictitious example of a user based on knowledge of real users
- Not a use case actor, but typical instances of an actor
- Real name, personality, motivations, goals and photo
- Not “invented” but “discovered” by requirements investigation
- Represent behavior patterns, experience goals

From “The Inmates Are Running the Asylum: Why High-Tech Products Drive Us Crazy and How to Restore the Sanity” by Alan Cooper

Johana Chermak



“Nothing is impossible. It's just a matter of time.”

Age: 23
Work: Student
Family: Single
Location: Czech Republic
Character: Multitasker

Personality



Motivations



Goals

- To create her own tourists blog.
- To learn the German language.
- To improve income.
- To grow a strong marketing reputation.

Bio

Johana is a student at Prague National University studying “Management and Tourism”. She also is a part-time employee at a tour agency.

When Johana is at home, she's on social media chatting with friends, sharing photos of Prague, researching competitors offers, and doing market research on tourism.

PERSONA TEMPLATE

Picture & Name	Details	Goal
Representative picture and name to develop sympathy for the persona.	Relevant characteristics. Relevant behaviors. Demographics, job, lifestyle, hobbies, attitudes, common tasks, etc.	Why would they use the product? What problems for the persona should the product solve? (put main problem at top)

ROLES



ROLES

ROLE NAME
CFO

RESPONSIBILITIES
PRODUCE CASH FLOW FORECASTS
OVERSEE PAYMENTS TO SUPPLIERS
FINANCE THE CONSTRUCTION OF
NEW HOTELS

RELATED PERSONAS

HINDSIGHT




PERSONA NAME
LEANNE

PERSONA TRAITS
ALWAYS TRAVELLING AND
CONNECTING REMOTELY
RATHER IMPATIENT AND HATES
SOFTWARE BEING SLOW

HINDSIGHT

PERSONA NAME
LEANNE

PERSONA DEMOGRAPHICS
WEB BROWSER
CHROME, FIREFOX, IE11, EDGE,
SAFARI
MOBILE DEVICES
ANDROID, IOS, WINDOWS PHONE

 **HINDSIGHT** [SOFTWARE.COM/PERSONA](https://software.com/persona)
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RISK LISTS

QUALITY CRITERIA CATEGORIES

- Capability
- Reliability
- Usability & Accessibility
- Charisma
- Security
- Scalability
- Compatibility

RISK CATEGORIES

- Complex
- New/Changed
- Up/downstream dependency
- Critical
- Precise
- Popular
- Strategic



TOOLS

- [XMind](#)
- [MindManager](#)

Mind mapping software



- [Rapid Reporter](#)
- [Test & Feedback](#)

Recording and reporting of test activity



- [PerlClip](#)
- [Bug Magnet](#)

Input data tools



- [Fiddler](#)
- [Postman](#)

Tools to expose the API



SOME OTHER TOOLS I HAVE USED

- Own critical thinking mind & senses
- Checklists
- Personas
- MS Word / Excel
- Dev Tools (F12)
- PSR
- Snagit
- Check My Links
- Lighthouse
- Grammar.com
- Time-zone Converter
- Google Translate
- Powershell
- WebAIM Color Contrast Checker
- Dencoder

QUESTIONS



ADDENDUM



EXPLORATORY SKILLS

SELF-MANAGEMENT

- Chartering work
- Setting procedures & protocols
- Establish success conditions
- Self-care / Self-criticism / Ethics
- Test status evaluation
- Branching work and backtracking
- Focusing / De-focusing work
- Alternating activities
- Keeping useful concise records
- Knowing when to stop

COLLABORATION

- Getting to know people
- Conversation
- Serving / Guiding other testers
- Asking for help
- Role visiting
- Telling the Testing Story
- Telling the Product Story

[Exploratory Testing Dynamics](#)
[Coding QA Podcast on Exploratory Testing](#)

EXPLORATORY SKILLS

LEARNING

- Resources / Web / History
- Reading / Analyzing Documents
- Interviewing
- Pursue Lines of Inquiry
- Indulge Curiosity
- Idea Generation
- Dropping Ideas for Faster Progress
- Recovering Ideas

TEST PERFORMANCE

- Encountering the Product / Sensemaking / Modeling / Factoring
- Analyzing Product Risk
- Designing Experiments
- Observation / Problem Detection
- Assessing Validity
- Notetaking
- Data Wrangling
- Bug Reporting & Advocacy
- Applying Tools

[Exploratory Testing Dynamics](#)
[Coding QA Podcast on Exploratory Testing](#)

EXPLORATORY SKILLS

KNOWLEDGE

- Product
- Technology
- Project
- Domain
- General Systems
- Tools
- Test Technique
- Resource
- People

OTHER

- Coding
- Design
- Social Science
- Specification Writing
- Math & Logic
- Cognitive Science

[Exploratory Testing Dynamics](#)
[Coding QA Podcast on Exploratory Testing](#)

EXPLORATORY TESTING EVOLVING WORK PRODUCTS

- Test Ideas
 - Output Checks
 - Testability Ideas
 - Test Results
 - Bug Reports
 - Issue Reports
 - Test Conditions in a Product Coverage Outline (PCO)
 - Product Risks
 - Test Infrastructure & Lab Procedures
 - Test Data
 - Test Tools
 - Test Strategy
 - Test Estimation
 - Testing Story
 - Product Story
 - Test Process Assessment
 - Technical and Domain Knowledge
- [Exploratory Testing Dynamics](#)

TEST FRAMING

Connect Tests to the Mission

- Propositions and logical connectives that relate the test to the mission
 - Given (the mission) IF proposition A is true AND IF proposition B is true, THEREFORE there's a risk of proposition Y OR proposition Z occurring
 - Prop C increases the risks posed by Prop Y or Z THEREFORE we test with Prop C to satisfy the mission
- Provides answers to questions:
 - Why run this test (and not some other test)? Why run it now (will you run it later)?
 - Why are you testing for this requirement and not that requirement?
 - How are you testing (did you test, will you test) for this requirement?
 - How does the configuration you used relate to real-world configuration of the product?
 - How does your test result relate to your test design?
 - Was the mission related to risk? How does the test relate to that risk?
 - How does this test relate to other tests you might have chosen?
 - Are you qualified (can you become qualified) to test this?
 - Why do you think that is (was, would be) a problem

[Test Framing Blog](#)
[Test Framing .PDF](#)

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