# An Exploratory Tester's Notebook

Michael Bolton DevelopSense QUEST Chicago April 2009

### Who I Am

#### Michael Bolton

(not the singer, not the guy in Office Space)

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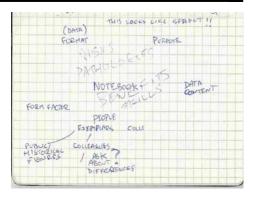
I help solve testing problems that other people can't solve.

# **Acknowledgements**

- James Bach
  - some material in this presentation is taken from our Rapid Software Testing course
- Cem Kaner
- Jon Bach
  - who introduced me to the Moleskine notebook and who, with James, created and documented session-based test management—and provides exemplary session notes

# This Presentation Is Under Continuous Development





 For updated notes AND a more formal paper on notebooks: quest2009@developsense.com

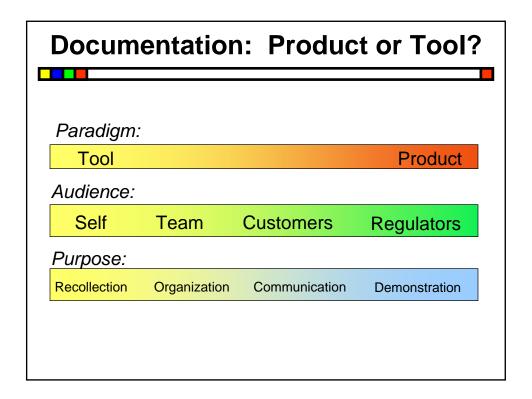
#### The First Law of Documentation

"That should be documented."



"That should be documented if and when and how it serves our purposes."

Who will read it? Will they understand it? Is there a better way to communicate that information? What does documentation cost you?



#### **Notebooks: A Personal View**

- Over the last I've been keeping a set of notebooks
- This is an experience report on how one exploratory tester and consultant (me) has used them
- This is a context-driven talk; this is not a best-practices talk

#### My Introduction to the Moleskine

- I've kept documents (mostly for school or work) all my life
  - scribblers
  - · legal pads
  - · ASCII text files
  - · Word documents
- In January 2004, I noticed Jon Bach's Moleskine notebook
- In January 2005, James Bach suggested I get one. I did.
- It turns out there's a something of a cult...
  - http://www.moleskinerie.com/
  - http://www.moleskinecity.com
  - <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moleskine">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moleskine</a>

### So What's the Big Deal?

- Several form factors
  - · larger notebook
  - · smaller notebook (pocket size)
  - · reporter style
  - · memo pockets
- Three line styles
  - plain
  - ruled
  - squared
- Page marker
- Elastic closure
- Back pocket
- Sewn binding, lies flat
- Geek-chic-mystique-boutique appeal Somewhat expensive



- Well-constructed
- Durable

#### Who Uses Notebooks?

People Who Need to Remember Things





**Creators** 

Exploratory testers are all three, and more.

ALL testers are, at some point, explorers.

Maybe we should learn explorers' tools.

# **Paradigmatic Examples**

- Leonardo: inventor's notebook
  - Codex Arundel, Codex Leicester, Codex Foster, etc.
  - contents: sketches, inventions, architecture, elements of mechanics, painting ideas, human anatomy, grocery lists and even people that owed him money (Wikipedia)



# **Paradigmatic Examples**

- Gordon Gould: inventor's notebook
  - One of the people involved in the invention of the laser.
  - Notes created after meeting with Charles Hard Townes, November 1957 include the acronym "LASER" and several aspects of its design.



# **Paradigmatic Examples**

- William Logan: explorer/geologist's notebook
  - · Written in Stone—geological explorations of Canada
  - http://www.collectionscanada.ca/logan/021014-1000-e.html



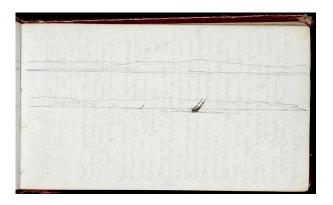




1846 Lake Superior

# **Paradigmatic Examples**

- William Logan Explorer's notebook
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# Why Notebooks Now?

- In the age of the Palm (I have one) and the smartphone (I have one) and the laptop (I have one), why use notebooks?
- They're portable
- They never crash
- They never forget to save
- Battery doesn't wear out
- They're free-form
- They're available
- They're personal

#### What I Use Notebooks For

CAN'T TELL Flow TO USE

HOW YOU COULD USE IT

MEMORY - MUMONANS

EVIDENCE LISTS

TOURD WALL

THE LEST

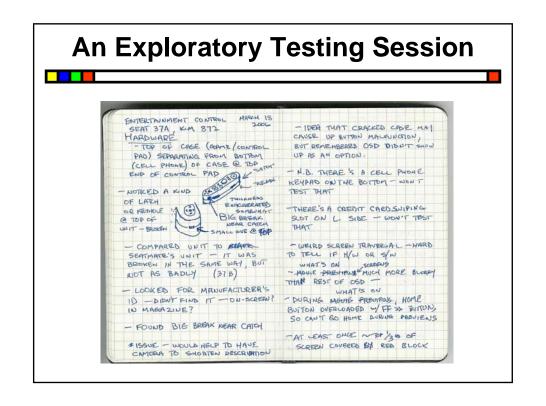
- JOURNAL - SKETCHEOX - FORMULAE, FIG. - DIAGRAMS

CLARKE LECTRED

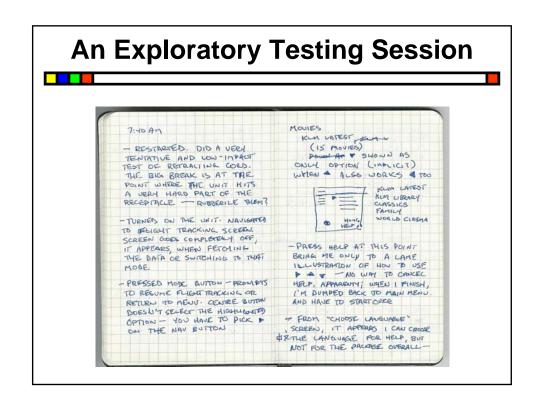
- Brainstorming
- Sketches
- Catalogs of heuristics
- Mind maps
- Diagrams
- Action items and reminders
- "Fieldstones" and blog entries
- · Conference or workshop sessions
- · Test notes, and practice taking them

# My Notebooks | Memichaelbolton.net | (416) 656-5160 | | Please call of weite | 15 You find this notebook | A Remark will be required! | A Remark will be required!

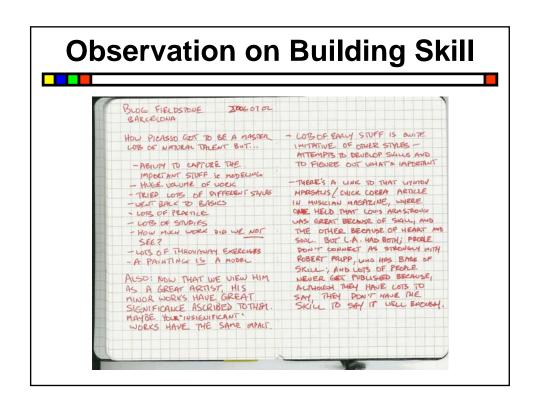
# A Busy Couple of Days, With Rant "PARTIAL ANGUERS THAT MIGHT DE USEFUL" OBSERVER BLAS APPLIES TO TESTUAL AND TESTSYOU'LL GET THE EXPECTED ANSWER. - YOU CAN THAT YOUR TIME DOING AUTOMATION, OR LODKING @ OTHERS - ERCORD WASTING SCRIPTS, OR DRAWING PATH DIAGRAMS, BUT FOR MOST OF THE TESTING THAT MOST OF TO ADD, WALDIT IT BE A GOOD IDEA TO USE THE DAMMED THANG FOR SOLY HC 96 / SOLY HC 96 / SOLY DUD 406/505 X ASOLY SR-100 / CANOL 1970RA 60 / 90, THINK THAT A USER OF YOUR PRODUCT IS LIKELY



#### **An Exploratory Testing Session** - PRESSING HELP FROM MAIN 8.9. ERED = 17 DOUN SCREEN DOESN'T PROVIDE HELP, TAKES ME TO LANGUAGE SELECTION RED BLOCK CONTAINED A GRID OF SINGLE-LINE TRANSPARENT HOLES - CORRECT PICTURE VISIBLE THROUGH THE HOLES MEDERLAND WAITED TIL END OF PROMO -RED SLOCK DISAPPEARED WEN MAIN (ENCHISH) MEND REDISPUTED FRANÇAIS POETUENES DEUTSCH Kun @ -SKY TEAM LOGO 日本語中文 WHAT'S ON HOVIES PIGTURE MUSIC OPTIONS CASE -SENSMUE FLIGHT THORM NOTE R. SUPPORT FOR AT LEAST 3 SMS/ EMAIL FEEDBACK ACCENTED CHARS 3:40 - GETTING SLEEPY 3:43 VERY SLEEPY SOREEN OFF O HOME (5TOP)

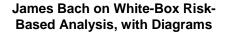


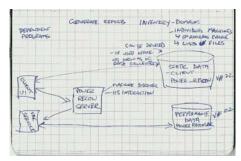
#### **An Exploratory Testing Session** - IN WORLD CINEMA, LANGUAGES - I LIKE THE BREADTH OF FOR THE MOVIES LISTED AS SELECTION - PRETTY IMPRESSIVE (e.g. Ah Sou Mn/Cn/En-s) NO INDICATION OF WHAT THESE MEAN COULD UP USE FLACS W/ IDEOGRAMS? TUPER -> - WHEN SEAT AHEAD IS RECLINED I HAVE TO GET VERY LOW TO SEE THE SCREEN (CLASSIC LCO NIGLE ISSUE) - REWIND - HARD TO SCE PROCESS TO NON-ENGLISHERS, EP. + T OR POSITION OR RATE 5:40 - STOPPED -5 TO WATER HILL STREET BLUES TU MENU: DEWS - BLANK SCREEN SPORT - (1 TEMS) - SUMMED - ON PREUSE, CLAIMS ELAPSED COMEDY - CLASSIC (9 TEMS) - PIC PROGRAM TIME IS 2 MINUTES L THINK THAT'S SIKE LAST COM PROGRAM TIME IS 2 MINUTES -LIPESTVLE BREAK IN ORIGINAL SHOW - SHOWS ELAPSED PROCRAM THE NATURE TRAVEL KEEP MY I'VE TO R. AND EVENTALY TO I GET INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO USE BOTTOM BUTTONS (MICEA THAN ANY HELP SCREEN SO FAR) - A SECOND PAUSE, MONENTS LAIFE, SHOWS 17 MIN ELAPSED TIME AOUR SCAFEN FARY - SELECTION SCREEN SAYS GREEN BUTTON WILL PLAY - IT DOESN'T, YOU HAVE TO USE THE & "UTTLE BRIMIN"



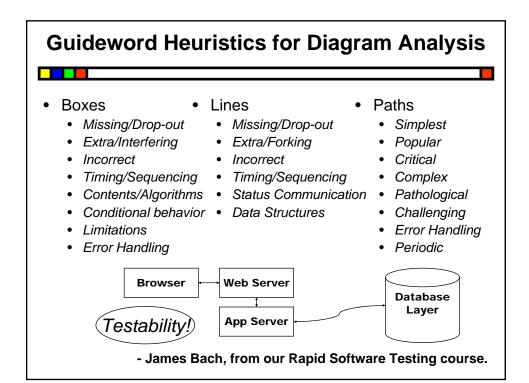
## **Diagramming**

- "The diagram is nothing; the diagramming is everything."
  - Jerry Weinberg





- [pointing at a box] What if the function in this box fails?
- Can this function ever be invoked at the wrong time?
- [pointing at any part of the diagram] What error checking do you do here?
- [pointing at an arrow] What exactly does this arrow mean? What would happen if it was broken?

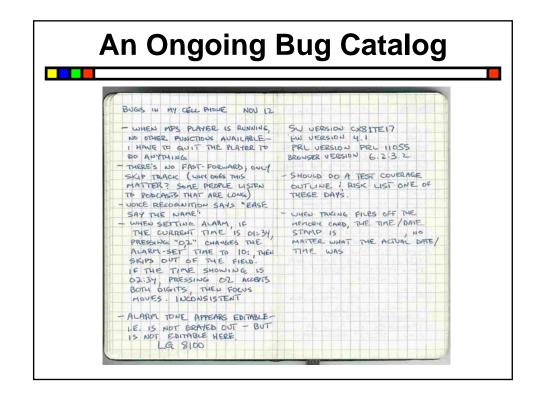


## **Incremental Catalogs**

 As ideas occur to me, I might reserve a single page or two to consolidate them. CATALOG OF TEST HEURISTICS

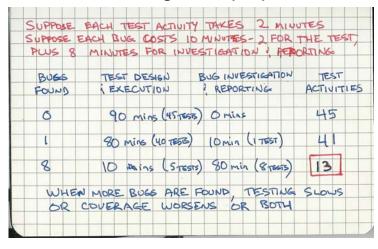
LIVE DRACLE
SHOCK AND AWE
- HARSH TESTS FROM THE GET-GO
MIGHT REJEAL WEAKNESS; FROM
THERE, SEE WHAT SUCCESSIVELY
GENTLER TESTS REVEAL

FILE AND FOLDER TOUR
MENU TOUR
LEYBOARD TOUR
USER UNDER PRESSURE
FORGETFUL USER
TRY IEM ALL
WHAT'S DEW
LOW BAR
- IF IT CAN'T PASS THIS DUE
WE'RE IN TROUBLE
THE ICEBERG HEURISTIC
CONSIDER DIE OPPOSITE



#### **Portable Presentations!**

Easier than booting the laptop!



#### **E.T. Skills and Tactics**

- Mike Kelly elaborated on this list of exploratory skills and tactics, which was originally written by James and Jon Bach.
- In writing down the list, I reckoned that tooling (distinct from resourcing) and evaluating were (for me) missing.



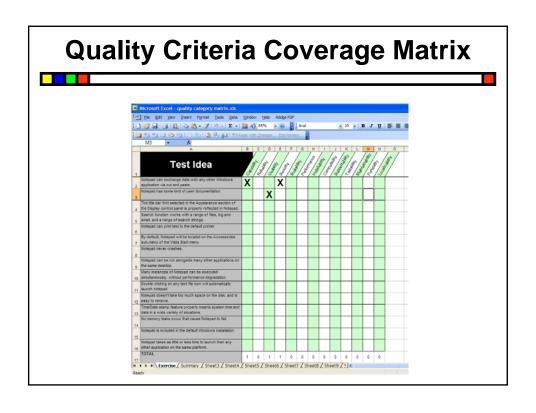
#### **KEY IDEA**

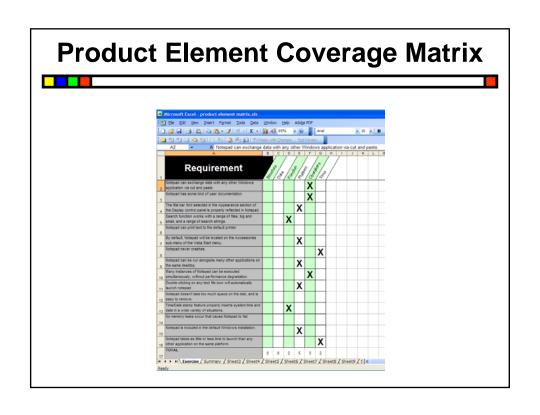
# How do you record your work?

Use concise, modular documents that help tell the testing story.

# How Might We Organize, Record, and Report Coverage?

- annotated diagrams (see earlier slides)
- coverage outlines and risk lists
  - plentiful examples in the Rapid Software Testing notes http://www.satisfice.com/rst-appendices.pdf
- requirement / risk vs. coverage matrices
  - (see subsequent slides)
- bug taxonomies (external and in-house)
  - example: appendix to Testing Computer Software
  - example: "Bugs in your Shopping Cart", www.kaner.com/pdfs/BugsInYourShoppingCart.pdf
- summarized log files
- automated tools (e.g. profilers, coverage tools)





# E.T. Notetaking Online: Session-Based Test Management

- Charter
  - A clear, concise mission for a session of testing
- Time Box
  - 90-minute (+/- 30), long enough for setup and focused work; short enough to make sure things don't get off track
- Reviewable Result
  - next slide!
- Debriefing
  - conversation between tester and manager
  - problems, bugs and issues can be discussed
  - · new risks can be identified
  - coaching and mentoring can happen

#### Charter

- A clear mission for the session
- A charter may suggest what should be tested, how it should be tested, and what problems to look for.
- A charter is not meant to be a detailed plan.
- General charters may be necessary at first:
  - "Analyze the Insert Picture function"
- Specific charters provide better focus, but take more effort to design:
  - "Test clip art insertion. Focus on stress and flow techniques, and make sure to insert into a variety of documents. We're concerned about resource leaks or anything else that might degrade performance over time."

#### **Time Box**

#### Focused test effort of fixed duration

Short: 60 minutes (+-15) Normal: 90 minutes (+-15) Long: 120 minutes (+-15)

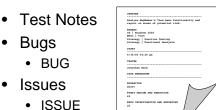
- Brief enough for accurate reporting.
- Brief enough to allow flexible scheduling.
- Brief enough to allow course correction.
- Long enough to get solid testing done.
- Long enough for efficient debriefings.
- Beware of overly precise timing.

#### **Reviewable Results**

A test session sheet that can be scanned by a Perl script for compilation elsewhere

- Charter
  - #AREAS
- Start Time
- Tester Name(s)
- Breakdown
  - DURATION

  - TEST DESIGN AND EXECUTION
  - BUG INVESTIGATION AND REPORTING
  - SESSION SETUP
  - CHARTER/OPPORTUNITY
- Data Files



# **Debriefing**

### Assessment begins with observation

- The manager or test lead reviews the session sheet to assure that (s)he understands it and that it follows the protocol.
- The tester answers any questions.
- · Session metrics are checked.
- Charter may be adjusted.
- · Session may be extended.
- New sessions may be chartered.
- · Coaching and mentoring happens.

# The Breakdown Metrics Testing is like looking for worms Test Design and Execution Session Setup Bug Investigation and Reporting

#### Reporting the TBS Breakdown

A guess is okay, but follow the protocol

- Test, Bug, and Setup are orthogonal categories.
- Estimate the percentage of charter work that fell into each category.
- Nearest 5% or 10% is good enough.
- If activities are done simultaneously, report the highest precedence activity.
- Precedence goes in order: T, B, then S.
- All we really want is to track interruptions to testing.
- Don't include Opportunity Testing in the estimate.

#### **Test Session Effectiveness**

- A "perfectly effective" testing session is one entirely dedicated to test design, test execution, and learning
  - a "perfect" session is the exception, not the rule
- Test design and execution tend to contribute to test coverage
  - · varied tests tend to provide more coverage than repeated tests
- Setup, bug investigation, and reporting take time away from test design and execution
- Suppose that testing a feature takes two minutes
  - this is a highly arbitrary and artificial assumption—that is, it's *wrong*, but we use it to model an issue and make a point
- Suppose also that it takes eight extra minutes to investigate and report a bug
  - · another stupid, sweeping generalization in service of the point
- In a 90-minute session, we can run 45 feature tests—as long as we don't find any bugs

#### **How Do We Spend Time?**

(assuming all tests below are good tests)

Module	Bug reporting/investigation (time spent on tests that find bugs)	Test design and execution (time spent on tests that find no bugs)	Number of tests
A (good)	0 minutes (no bugs found)	90 minutes (45 tests)	45
B (okay)	10 minutes (1 bug, 1 test)	80 minutes (40 tests)	41
C (bad)	80 minutes (8 bugs, 8 tests)	10 minutes (5 tests)	13

#### Investigating and reporting bugs means....

# SLOWER TESTING or... REDUCED COVERAGE ...or both.

- In the first instance, our *coverage* is great—but if we're being assessed on the number of bugs we're finding, we look bad.
- In the second instance, coverage looks good, and we found a bug, too.
- In the third instance, we look good because we're finding and reporting lots of *bugs*—but our *coverage* is suffering severely. A system that rewards us or increases confidence based on the number of bugs we find might mislead us into believing that our product is well tested.

#### What Happens The Next Day?

(assume 6 minutes per bug fix verification)

Fix verifications	Bug reporting and investigation today	Test design and execution today	New tests today	Total ove two days

verifications	investigation today	execution today	today	two days
0 min	0	45	45	90
6 min	10 min (1 new bug)	74 min (37 tests)	38	79
48 min	40 min (4 new bugs)	2 min (1 test)	5	18

Finding bugs today means....

#### **VERIFYING FIXES LATER**

...which means....

# EVEN SLOWER TESTING or... EVEN LESS COVERAGE ...or both

•...and note the optimistic assumption that all of our fixed verifications worked, and that we found no new bugs while running them. Has this ever happened for you?

# **Testing vs. Investigation**

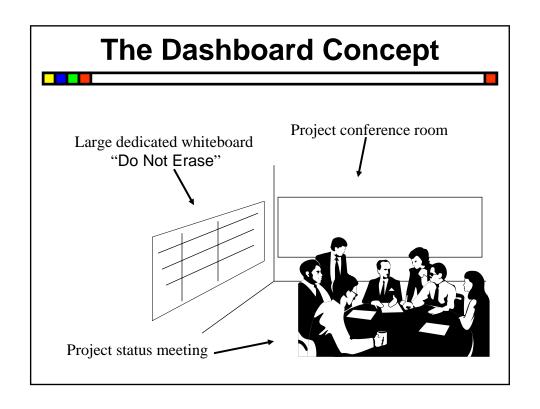
- Note that I just gave you a compelling-looking table, using simple measures, but notice that we still don't know anything about...
  - the quality and relevance of the tests
  - the quality and relevance of the bug reports
  - the skill of the testers in finding and reporting bugs
  - the complexity of the respective modules
  - luck

...but if we ask better questions, instead of letting data make our decisions, we're more likely to make progress.

# **Session-Based Test Management**

For more information on SBTM, see http://www.satisfice.com/sbtm

# How do you effectively report your work? Learn to tell a compelling story that provokes the right questions.



Testing Dashboard			Updated: Build: 38	
Area	Effort	C.	Q.	Comments
file/edit	high	1	••	
view	low	1+	•••	1345, 1363, 1401
insert	low	2	<u>••</u>	
format	low	2+	•••	automation broken
tools	blocked	1	()	crashes: 1406, 1407
slideshow	low	2	()	animation memory leal
online help	blocked	0		new files not delivered
clipart	none	1	•••	need help to test
converters	none	1	•••	need help to test
install	start 3/17	0		
compatibility	start 3/17	0		lab time is scheduled
general GUI	low	3	<u>••</u>	

#### **Product Area**

# Area

rile/edit
view
insert
format
tools
slideshow
online help
clipart
converters
install
compatibility
general GUI

- 15-30 areas (keep it simple)
- Avoid sub-areas: they're confusing.
- Areas should have roughly equal value.
- Areas together should be inclusive of everything reasonably testable.
- "Product areas" can include tasks or risks- but put them at the end.
- Minimize overlap between areas.
- Areas must "make sense" to your clients, or they'll ignore the board.

#### **Test Effort**

None Not testing; not planning to test.		
Start	No testing yet, but expect to start soon.	
Low	Regression or spot testing only; maintaining coverage.	
<b>High</b> Focused testing effort; increasing coverage.		
Pause Temporarily ceased testing, though area is testable		
Blocked Can't effectively test, due to blocking problem.		
<b>Ship</b> Going through final tests and signoff procedure.		

## **Test Effort**

- Use red to denote significant problems or stoppages, as in blocked, none, or pause.
- Color ship green once the final tests are complete and everything else on that row is green.
- Use neutral color (such as black or blue, but pick only one) for others, as in start, low, or high.

## **Test Coverage**

0	We don't have good information about this area.		
1	Sanity Check: major functions & simple data.		
1+	More than sanity, but many functions not tested.		
2	Common & Critical: all functions touched; common & critical tests executed.		
2+	Some data, state, or error coverage beyond level 2.		
3	Complex Cases:	strong data, state, exceptional, error, extreme, stress or long-sequence testing.	

## **Test Coverage**

- Color green if coverage level is acceptable for ship, otherwise color black.
- Level 1 and 2 focus on functional requirements and capabilities: *can* this product work at all?
- Level 2 may span 50%-90% code coverage.
- Level 2+ and 3 focus on information to judge performance, reliability, compatibility, and other "ilities": will this product work under realistic usage?
- Level 3 or 3+ implies "if there were a bad bug in this area, we would probably know about it."

## **Quality Assessment**



"We know of no problems in this area that threaten to stop ship or interrupt testing, nor do we have any definite suspicions about any."



"We know of problems that are possible showstoppers, or we suspect that there are important problems not yet discovered."



"We know of problems in this area that definitely stop ship or interrupt testing."

#### **Comments**



Use the comment field to explain anything colored red, or any non-green quality indicator.

- Problem ID numbers.
- Reasons for pausing, or delayed start.
- Nature of blocking problems.
- Why area is unstaffed.

## **Using the Dashboard**

- **Updates:** 2-5/week, or at each build, or prior to each project meeting.
- **Progress:** Set expectation about the duration of the "Testing Clock" and how new builds reset it.
- Justification: Be ready to justify the contents of any cell in the dashboard. The authority of the board depends upon meaningful, actionable content.
- **Going High Tech:** Sure, you can put this on the web, but will anyone actually look at it???

"We shape our tools; thereafter they shape us."
-- Marshall McLuhan