

## Testers: Get Out of the Quality Assurance Business!

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### Updates



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

Let's Start With a Simple Question:

# What is "quality"?

### The Quality Answer

- Quality is "value to some person(s)"  
– Jerry Weinberg
- "...who matter."  
– James Bach and Michael Bolton
- Decisions about quality are always political and emotional
  - made by people with the power to make them
  - made with the desire to *appear* rational
  - yet ultimately based on how those people *feel*

### Do you...

- design the product?
- write the code? negotiate customer contracts?
- decide which bugs to fix? hire the programmers?
- set the schedule? allocate staff?
- fix problems in the code? set the product scope?
- allocate training budgets? decide on raises?
- choose the development model? produce manuals?
- fire some programmers? control the budget?
- set the company's strategic direction?

No?

**Then how, exactly,  
do you  
ASSURE  
quality?**

How Can You, Tester, Assure Quality?

**YOU CAN'T.  
But not to worry.  
That's not our job.**

We Can't Assure Quality

**but we can  
TEST.**

So What Is Testing?

- "Questioning a product in order to evaluate it"  
– James Bach
- "Gathering information with the intention of informing a decision."  
– Jerry Weinberg
- "A technical, empirical investigation of a product, done on behalf of stakeholders, with the intention of revealing quality-related information of the kind that they seek."  
– Cem Kaner

**No assurances!**

Testing Isn't Just *Checking*

- Checking is a process of confirming and verifying existing beliefs
  - Checking can (and I argue, largely should) be done by automation
  - It is a *non-sapient* process



See <http://www.developsense.com/2009/08/testing-vs-checking.html>

Oh no! What Does "*Non-Sapient*" Mean?

- A *non-sapient* activity can be performed



by a machine  
that *can't* think  
(but it's quick and precise)



by a human who has been  
instructed NOT to think  
(and that's slow and erratic)

## What Is *Sapience*?

- A *sapient* activity is one that requires a thinking human to perform
- We test not only for repeatability, but also for *adaptability, value, and threats to value*

**This kind of testing  
CAN NOT  
be scripted**

## But...

- A good tester doesn't just ask  
**Pass or Fail?**
- A good tester asks

**Is there a  
problem here?**

## Testing Isn't Just Checking

- Testing is an ongoing, continuously re-optimizing process of

**exploration,  
discovery,  
investigation,  
and learning**

## What Is Testing?

Software testing is the investigation of *systems* composed of people, computer programs, and related products and services.

- Excellent testing is not a branch of computer science
  - focus only on programs, and you leave out questions of *value* and other relationships that include people
- To me, excellent testing is like *anthropology*
  - highly multidisciplinary
  - doesn't look at a single part of the system
- Anthropology focuses on investigating
  - biology
  - archaeology
  - linguistics
  - cultures

## So What Are We Testers?

**Skilled  
investigators**

The tester doesn't have to reach conclusions or make recommendations about how the product *should* work. Her task is to **expose credible concerns to the stakeholders.**  
- Cem Kaner, *Approaches to Test Automation*, 2009 (my emphases)





### Software Development Is Not Much Like Manufacturing



- In manufacturing, the goal is to make zillions of widgets *all the same*.
- Repetitive checking makes sense for manufacturing, but...
- In software, creating zillions of identical copies is not the big issue.
- If there is a large-scale production parallel, it's with *design*.

### Software Development Is More Like Design



- If existing products sufficed, we wouldn't create a new one, thus...
- Each new software product is novel to some degree, and that means a new set of relationships and designs every time.
- New designs cannot be checked only; they must be *tested*.

## Testing of Design Is Like CSI

- There are many tools, procedures, sources of evidence.
- Tools and procedures don't *define* an investigation or its goals.
- There is too much evidence to test anything like all of it
- Tools are often expensive
- Investigators are working under conditions of uncertainty and extreme time pressure
- Our clients (not we) make the decisions about how to proceed based on the available evidence



These ideas come largely from Cem Kaner, *Software Testing as a Social Science*  
<http://www.kaner.com/pdfs/KanerSocialScienceSTEP.pdf>

## Other Relevant Comparisons

- Investigative reporters and journalists
  - What's actually going on? What's the story?
- Anthropologists
  - What do people in the real world *actually do*?
- Historians
  - What can we learn from the past?
- Field botanists
  - Why does this thrive over here, but not over there?
- Philosophers
  - What do we know? How do we know we know it?
- Film critics
  - Will this movie appeal to its intended audience?

## Viewing Testing as a Service Solves Many Problems



## How Did We Get Here?

- "Managers asked me a simple question: 'is it good enough to go live?' When I answered that question "yes" or "no", I gave my personal opinion about quality.
- "To my managers I had become an oracle"—like all oracles a fallible one. I didn't have all the information. I didn't know the whole context. And I surely didn't test every possible situation in the product (which even is impossible).
- "However, my managers didn't acknowledge my opinion as an oracle. As they knew me and my professionalism for a long time they accepted my comments as *factual*."

– Michel Kraaij,

An oracle is a fallible means or method of solving a problem or making a decision.  
Testers provide *technical* information, but shipping decisions are *business* decisions.

## Can't We *Help* With Quality Tasks?

- Sure; (to me, at least) development teams should be autonomous and self-organizing
  - when you're providing other services to your team, that might be good...
  - but you're not *testing*
- To the extent that your work is
  - requested by your colleagues
  - appreciated by your colleagues
  - not busy work
  - not busybody work...rock on! Help out! But also *test*.

## Where Do We Go From Here?

**We must build  
knowledge  
and skills**

## What Skills and Knowledge?

- Critical thinking
- General systems thinking
- Design of experiments
- Visualization and data presentation
- Observation
- Reporting
- Rapid learning
- Programming

## What Skills and Knowledge?

- Measurement
- Anthropology
- Teaching
- Risk analysis
- Cognitive psychology
- Economics
- Epistemology

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