

Automated Testability

The Missing Link in Test Automation

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we specialize because you do

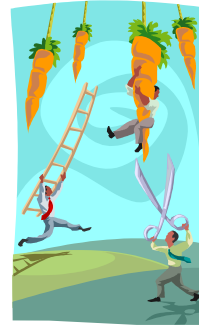
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- What is Automated Testability
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Rationale for Test Automation

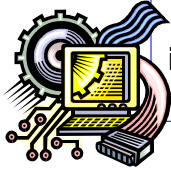
- **Increasing software size and complexity**
- **Demanding regulations**
- **Shorter time-to-market**
- **Better quality**
- **New and iterative development models**



Many test automation initiatives fail!

- **A key factor for failure is that software is not developed with test/automation in mind**
 - **Missing management awareness**
 - **Test/automation needs not included in requirements**
 - **Software incompatible with automation tool**
 - **Automation applied late, taking too much time**
 - **Automated tests very vulnerable**
 - **Immature approaches using Capture/Replay through the graphical user interface (GUI)**

What is Automated Testability



“Automated testability is the degree to which the application under test facilitates the implementation, execution and maintenance of automated testing”

Automated testability is about interfaces:

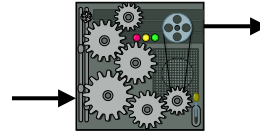
- **Between software under test and test software**
- **Between requirements and implemented features**
- **Between developers and testers**

The Price of Poor Automated Testability

- **Higher implementation effort**
- **Higher maintenance effort**
- **Buggy and unstable scripts**
- **Automating what is easy to automate instead of what is important!**
- **Ineffective and inefficient tests**
- **Loss of confidence in test tool**
- **”Shelfware”**

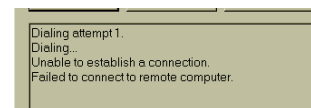
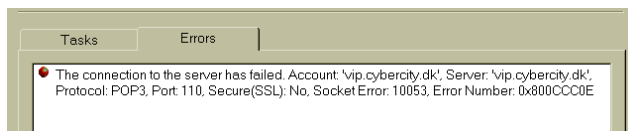
Quality Attributes of Automated Testability

- **Visibility**
 - Applying a glass-box approach
- **Control**
 - Ability to exercise system parts
- **Persistence**
 - Frequency of change
- **Consistency**
 - Similar parts behave in a similar manner
- **Reliability**
 - Probability that system will perform its intended function
- **Documentation**
 - Information on how system should function



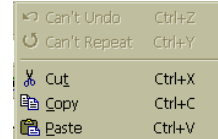
Visibility

- **Ability to identify: output, states, properties, system interactions, resource usage, errors**
 - Reporting completion of actions
 - Communication status
 - Unexpected events, warnings and error messages
- **Visibility is essential for synchronization**
- **Security issues must be considered**

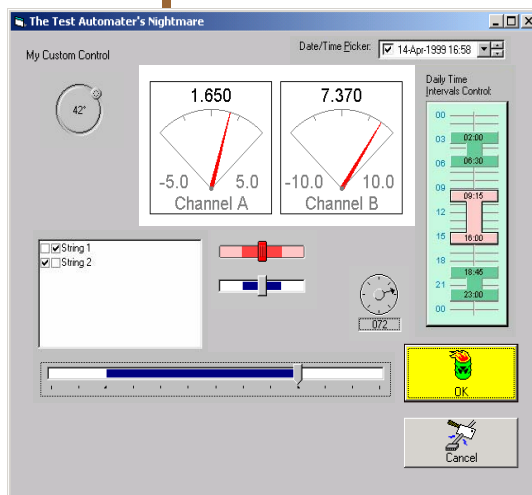


Control

- Ability to enter input, trigger events, Invoke methods, manipulate GUI widgets
 - Using standard GUI elements
 - Avoiding custom and dynamic controls
 - Keyboard access
 - Enabling/disabling of controls
 - Application Programming Interface (API)
 - Dedicated test interface



Custom GUI Controls




- GUI requirements have low priority
- GUI not specified in detail
- Custom controls not recognized
- Controls not identified uniquely
- Control properties or contents not visible
- Cannot operate on control
- Dynamic windows and controls

Persistence

- The extent and frequency of change in the software under test
- Change frequency has great impact on maintenance of automated tests
 - Changes must be well considered and carefully planned
 - Impact on test/automation (and side effects) is evaluated
 - Changes are communicated

GUI Changes

Version 1.23



Dialog box titled "Select Project". It contains a "User Name" field with "John Doe" and a "Project" field with "STAR2003". Below these is a "Settings" group box containing three radio buttons: "View log" (selected), "Edit scripts", and "Export report". At the bottom left is a "Make Default" checkbox (unchecked), and at the bottom right are "Quit" and "Enter" buttons.

Version 1.24



Dialog box titled "Project Logon". It contains a "User Name" field with "John Doe" and a "Project" field with "STAR2003" (now a dropdown menu). Below these is a "Settings" group box containing a dropdown menu with "View log" selected, and options for "View log", "Edit scripts", and "Export report". At the bottom left is a "Set as Default" checkbox (checked), and at the bottom right are "Quit" and "Enter" buttons.

- Window captions
- Control type
- Additions and replacements

- Default values
- Invisible changes (e.g. internal control name/id)

Consistency

- The level of coherence in the look, operation and performance of the software under test
- Consistency is essential for developing automation libraries
- Applying standards for (GUI) programming
- Design (and test) patterns
- Naming convention
 - Examples: Check Box `chkReadOnly`
 - <http://msdn.microsoft.com/>

Reliability

- The ability of a system to perform its intended function for a specified period of time
- Tests repeated under identical conditions produce the same results
 - Tests (and defects) are reproducible
- System is stable and has a limited number of bugs
 - A buggy and unstable system can block testing and automation

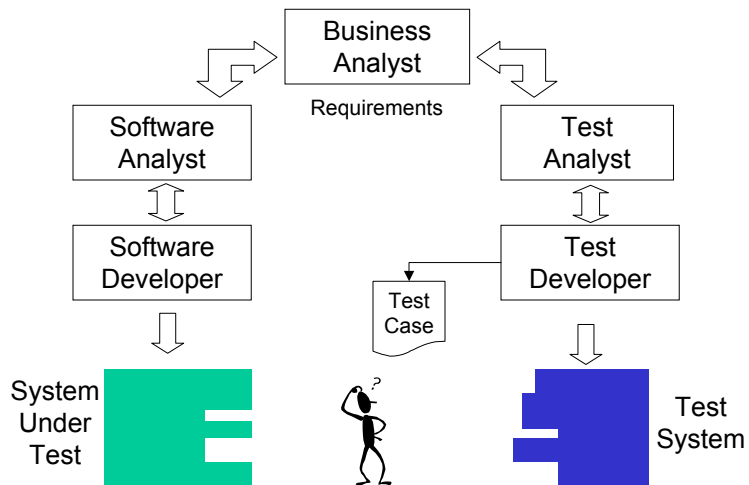
Documentation

- **A well specified system and interface is a prerequisite for automation (and testing)**
 - Technical documentation/information must be available and accurate
 - When changes occur, documentation must be updated
 - Changes must be communicated

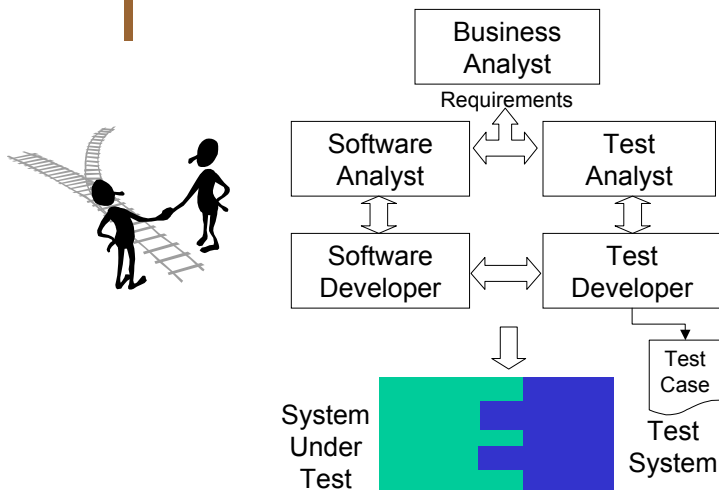
Benefits

- **Robust, cost-effective and efficient test automation**
- **Side benefits:**
 - Testers gain understanding of system design, behavior and vulnerabilities
 - Easier way to reproduce bugs
 - Better manual testing
 - Better debugging facilities
 - Improved software maintainability
 - Improved learnability and usability of system
 - Higher quality software

Typical Development and Test Organization



A Practical Development and Test Organization



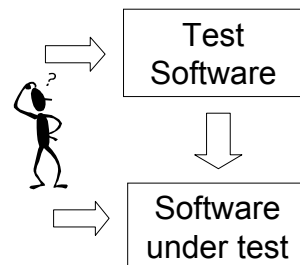
Large Scale Test Automation is Software Development

- **Apply software development best practices**
 - Coding standard
 - Design for maintainability, reusability
 - Version and source control
 - Review
 - Design documentation
 - Error handling
 - Test

Test Team Structure

Possible team structures

- Test automation handled by testers
- Test automation handled by developers
- Test automation handled by separate team
 - Data-driven/action words approach separates test design and automation development
 - Testers determine the test design
 - Test “automators” implement test software



Automation Impact

- **Repeatability**
 - Regression tests, daily build of smoke
- **Portability**
 - Number of supported platforms, hardware configurations
- **Importance**
 - Tedious but valuable test. Usage intensity. High risk tests.
- **Effort to run manually**
 - Complex test, requires specialized skills
- **Simplicity**
 - Technical challenge. Effort to implement

Applying a Risk-Based Approach (1)

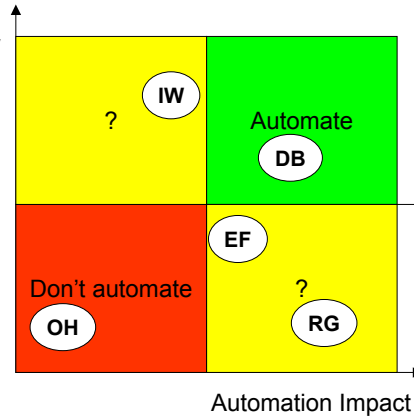
- **Assess automation impact: Repeatability, Portability, Importance, Effort to run manually, Simplicity**
- **Assess automated testability: Visibility, Control, Persistence, Consistency, Reliability and Documentation**
- **Rank each factor using scale:**
 - Low (1)
 - Medium (2)
 - High (3)
- **Plot in matrix**

Applying a Risk-Based Approach (2)

Example:

- Daily build of smoke (DB)
- Online help (OH)
- Report generator (RG)
- Installation wizard (IW)
- Export facility (EF)

Automated Testability



Handling Lack of Automated Testability (1)

- Apply workarounds
 - Keyboard access and shortcuts
 - Copy/paste to clipboard
 - Optical Character Recognition
 - Windows messages
- Bypass GUI
 - Direct access to database, registry, files, etc.
 - Use alternative interfaces: API, Command line

Handling Lack of Automated Testability (2)

- **Change scope of test automation**
 - Don't automate!
- **Change application under test**
 - Change problematic GUI elements
 - Build in test facilities: Event logging, state monitoring, dumping information in tabular text form
 - Add specialized test interface
- **Communicate impact of poor automated testability**

Promoting Automated Testability

- **Early involvement of testers in requirement phase**
- **Test and automation requirements are considered**
 - Naming convention for GUI elements
 - Predefined and unique control names/Id
 - Guidelines for GUI design and style
 - Error reporting convention
- **Test interface for special controls**
- **Application Programming Interface**
- **Self-test**
 - Incorporate automated test in software under test

Summary

- **Test automation requires a collaborative effort from testers, developers and project managers**
 - Early involvement of tester in requirements
 - Automation requirements are well defined and communicated at project start
 - Automation is an integrated part of the software delivery
- **Cost-effective test automation calls for automated testability**
 - Automated testability benefits manual testing
 - Automated testability helps build better systems

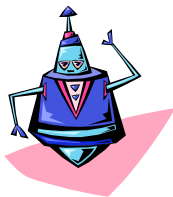


Further Info



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Speaker Details



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- Test manager at B-K Medical A/S
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- Key person in the SPI project "WHEN"
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