Automated Testability
The Missing Link in Test Automation

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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

• Window captions
• Control type
• Additions and replacements

Version 1.24

• 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
• 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

- Business Analyst
- Software Analyst
- Software Developer
- Test Analyst
- Test Developer
- System Under Test

A Practical Development and Test Organization

- Business Analyst
- Software Analyst
- Software Developer
- Test Analyst
- Test Developer
- System Under Test

Test System

Test Case

Requirements
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)

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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