

The Ongoing Revolution in Software Testing

Presentation by Jon Elverkilde

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- Software is becoming more complex and so is development.
- These assumptions may lead to bad software.

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the rest.
- Testers can't (and shouldn't) assure
quality, but help by *assessing* quality.

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- Locks down details before implications (cost, difficulty, etc.) are known. In an evolutionary model, the trade-off is between features and time to market (not reliability).
- Specification describes how the program is *supposed* to work. This approach may narrow the testers' thinking.

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- (Other) testers supposedly learns about the test and program design. This is not proved, rather testers are likely to be influenced. *Industry worst practice(!)*

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- We can tell how close we are to release by examining the “bug curve”.
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- A project will (perhaps) naturally fit a curve. By using this, e.g. to predict a release, the model no longer fits.

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- In *TDD* the project cycle starts with adding a test, then writing the code, then refactoring.

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- The value of any practice depends on its context.
- There are good practices in context, but there are no best practices.
- People, working together, are the most important part of any project's context.
- Projects unfold over time in ways that are often not predictable.
- The product is a solution. If the problem isn't solved, the product doesn't work.
- Good software testing is a challenging intellectual process.
- Only through judgment and skill, exercised cooperatively throughout the entire project, are we able to do the right things at the right times to effectively test our products.

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- If not, could it pose a problem?