The 4 essentials of TMAP

Structured test process

Business Driven Test Management (BDTM)

The test process will be arranged and controlled based on the BDTM-aspects A complete and generic applicable description of the total test process. results, risks, time and costs. Life cycle model Master test plan and test plans Type of test goal **Example of characteristics Business processes** Processes A and B must continue Functionality, performance, Preparation Specification Execution Completion Master test plan to function correctly after the **Acceptance test** Check of the credit worthiness User requirements System test of the application must be **Development test** Critical success factors Online offer must appear on the **Assignment and test goals Evaluation** Critical success factors Functionality, performance, Functionality, performance, Change proposals user friendliness user friendlyness, suitabiliy Requirements **Business processes** Setting up and maintaining infrastructure **Object parts:** Damage **Activities diagram** Business process A **Determining risk class** Client Business process B C5.2 Master test plan 1 2 3 4 End **C5.3** monitoring, Functionality Results, reporting and Determining Risks, adjusting - subsys 2 Light/thorough testing Time and •• **C6.2** User friendli Costs C6.2Test plan pe Performance test leve C6.3 monitoring, **↓**management reporting and Allocating test techniques Charasterist Functionality adjusting C6.4 Setting up and Test basis C6.4-6.8 regression maintaining infrastructure Performance B/•• **Test activities** usability **C6.5** Preparation Test design table **Creating test cases C6.6** Specification Characteristic Object part Functionality te1: sample ST (A/ ●) te2: sample ST **C6.7** Execution **Functionality** Total system (B/ ●●) User friendlines Total system te4: SUMI **C6.8** Completion **Test execution C5.3 Control phase of the total test process** C6.4 Setting up and maintaining **C5.2 Planning phase** infrastructure of the total test process Management Specifying the assignment Establishing the assignment Monitoring The objective of BDTM is the rearrangement and control of the test process. This is achieved in Understanding the assignment Reporting Realising the infrastructure Specifying the infrastructure intake Analysing the product risks Adjusting consultation with the client and involves finding a balance in the aspects results, risks, time and costs(4). Intake of the infrastructure Determining the test strategy Estimating the effort Maintaining the infrastructure **Process** Determining the planning C6.2 Planning Preserving the infrastructure Establishing the assignment Defining the test products First the assignment is formulated and the test goals are ascertained (1). Then the risk classes and Defining the organisation **Understanding the assignment C6.5** Preparation depth of testing are determined (2 and 3). Subsequently the test techniques are allocated (5). From 1. Collection of the test basis Defining the infrastructure Determining the test basis these the work activities of the tester can be mapped. The allocated test techniques are applied the Organising the management Analysing the product risks Creating checklists Determining the test project risks Determining the test strategy Assessing the test basis test basis, the test cases are formulated and executed, and the results of the testing are reported (6). and countermeasures Estimating the effort Creating the testability review report Feedback and consolidation Determining the planning **Test strategy** of the plan Allocating test units and test **C6.6 Specification** techniques 1. Creating the test specifications In dialogue with the client and other stakeholders, the test aims, risks, objects and characteristics are Defining the test products Defining central starting point(s) linked together. Step by step a table is developed which will result in a strategy for each test type. Defining the organisation Specifying the test object intake Each strategy is translated into task packages for the tester: the test units. Defining the infrastructure Organising the management **C6.7 Execution** Test cases which are specified by applying the test design techniques are correlated to the strategies. Adaptive Determining the test project risks 1. Intake of the test object The report concerning the execution of the test gives insight in the quality of the test object and the Preparing the starting points and countermeasures status of the BDTM aspects results, risks, time and costs. Feedback and consolidation of Executing the (re)tests Checking and assessing the test results the plan **Business** driven test Structured test C6.3 Control **C6.8 Completion** management process Management 1. Evaluating the test process Monitoring 2. Preserving the test ware Reporting Method Adjusting **Adaptive Complete toolbox** Complete toolbox TMap® can be applied in all test situations, for instance when testing Many practical applicable tools like examples, checklists, new development, maintenance, iterative and agile approaches, or of description of techniques, procedures, test organisation the shelf software, tailor-made and with outsourcing (parts) of testing. structures, test environments and test tools. TMAP NEXT Carreer cube "Adaptive is the ability to split up an element into sub-elements that, in a different combination, result in a new, valuable element for the specific situation." **Organisation (who)** TMap® offers a complete and generically applicable approach for structured testing in all test situations. Being adaptive is part of the approach. BDTM results in strategy that is tailor-made for each situation. The phases of the test process Test too Test policy can be adapted to the development method used and interaction with the test environment ensures a constant Permanent test organisation alignment with the test process. Test organisation in projects Functional Test professional growth Test too TMap®'s four adaptiveness properties: Tester Test roles Execution Respond to changes No experience Techniques (how) Advice **Functional differentiation** Adapting to changing priorities in results, risks, time or costs will be part of the process in the test strategy. Experience The impact of changes in requirements or design will be assessed in co-ordination with the client. Test estimation Defect management Metrics Product risk analysis Test design techniques (Re)use products and processes **Evaluation techniques** From test basis to test cases Test cases, test data and tools will be re-used for maintenance. Various checklists and overviews The internal defect management procedure will also be used by external suppliers. Coverage Life cycle model for test tool implementation **Coverage type Basic technique Test situations** Learn from experiences Fault tolerant parts of a test object will be tested with special attention. Coverage ratio The test process gives on-going information to the stakeholders. Tool policy Test design Test cases Quick scan technique Try before use Plan of approach Test basis When it works in a pilot situation, it can be applied broadly. Test tool Set up Develop ideas, try them out, but also dare to throw away. preconditions configuration



Infrastructure (where, with what)

Test environments Test tools Workplaces

Use and maintenance