

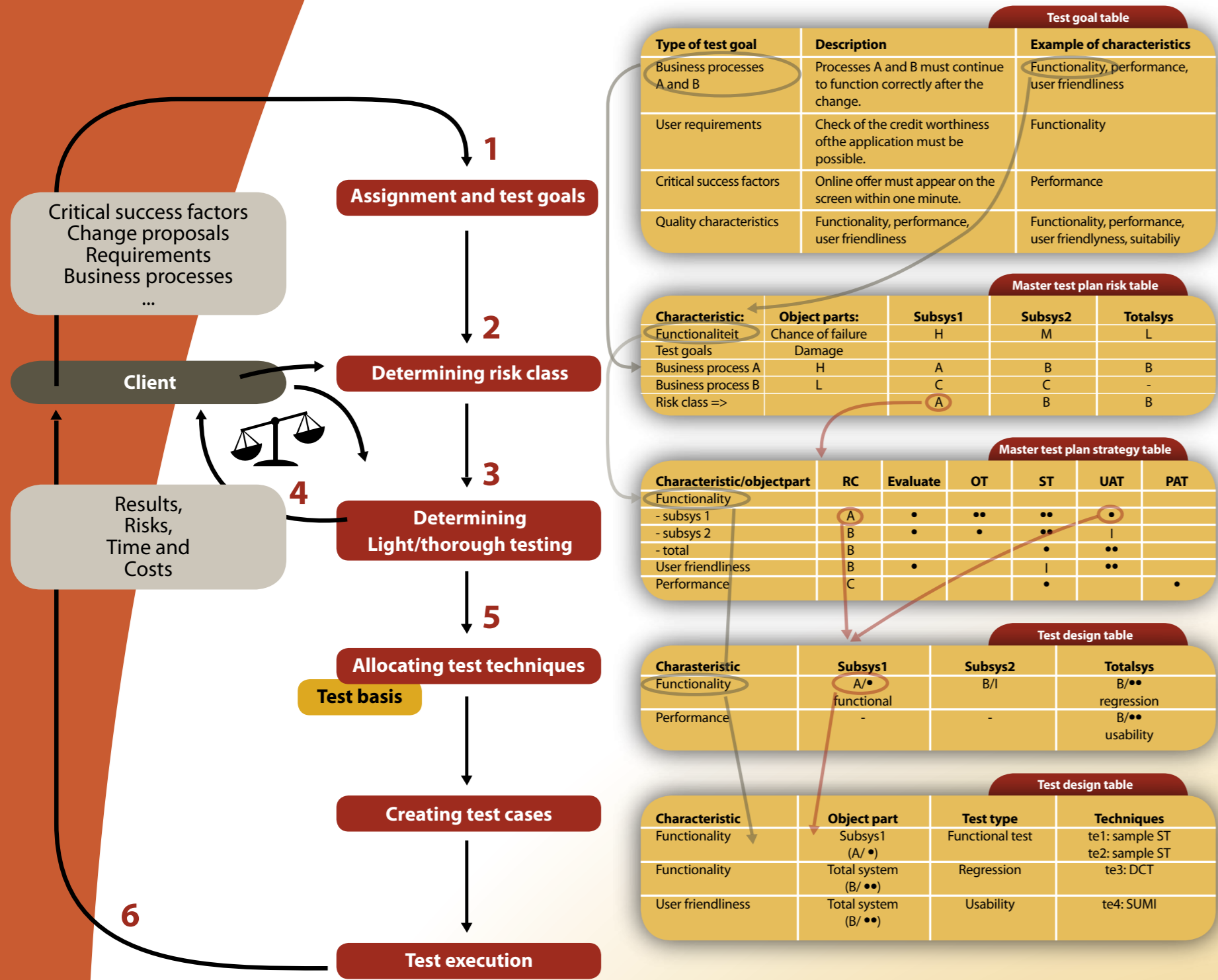
# The 4 essentials of TMAP

## Business Driven Test Management (BDTM)

The test process will be arranged and controlled based on the BDTM-aspects results, risks, time and costs.

## Structured test process

A complete and generic applicable description of the total test process.

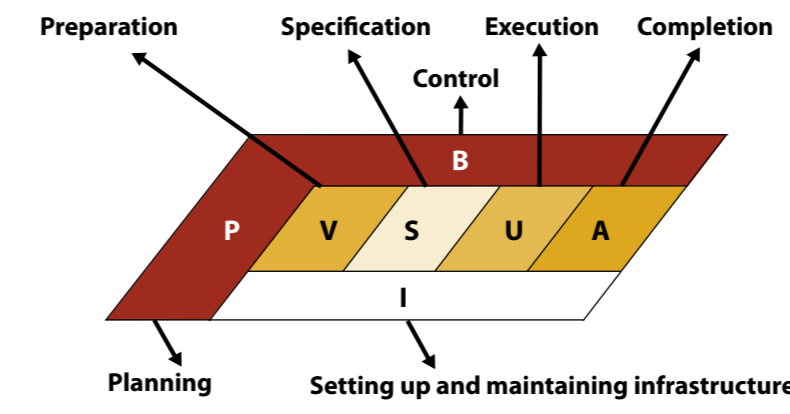


**Goal**  
The objective of BDTM is the rearrangement and control of the test process. This is achieved in consultation with the client and involves finding a balance in the aspects results, risks, time and costs(4).

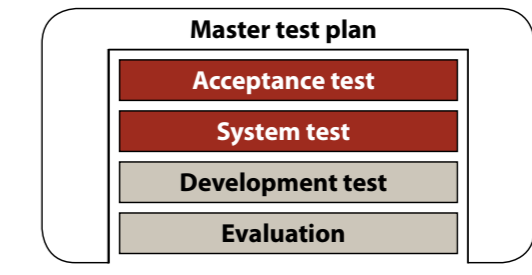
**Process**  
First the assignment is formulated and the test goals are ascertained (1). Then the risk classes and depth of testing are determined (2 and 3). Subsequently the test techniques are allocated (5). From these the work activities of the tester can be mapped. The allocated test techniques are applied the test basis, the test cases are formulated and executed, and the results of the testing are reported (6).

**Test strategy**  
In dialogue with the client and other stakeholders, the test aims, risks, objects and characteristics are linked together. Step by step a table is developed which will result in a strategy for each test type. Each strategy is translated into task packages for the tester: the test units. Test cases which are specified by applying the test design techniques are correlated to the strategies. The report concerning the execution of the test gives insight in the quality of the test object and the status of the BDTM aspects results, risks, time and costs.

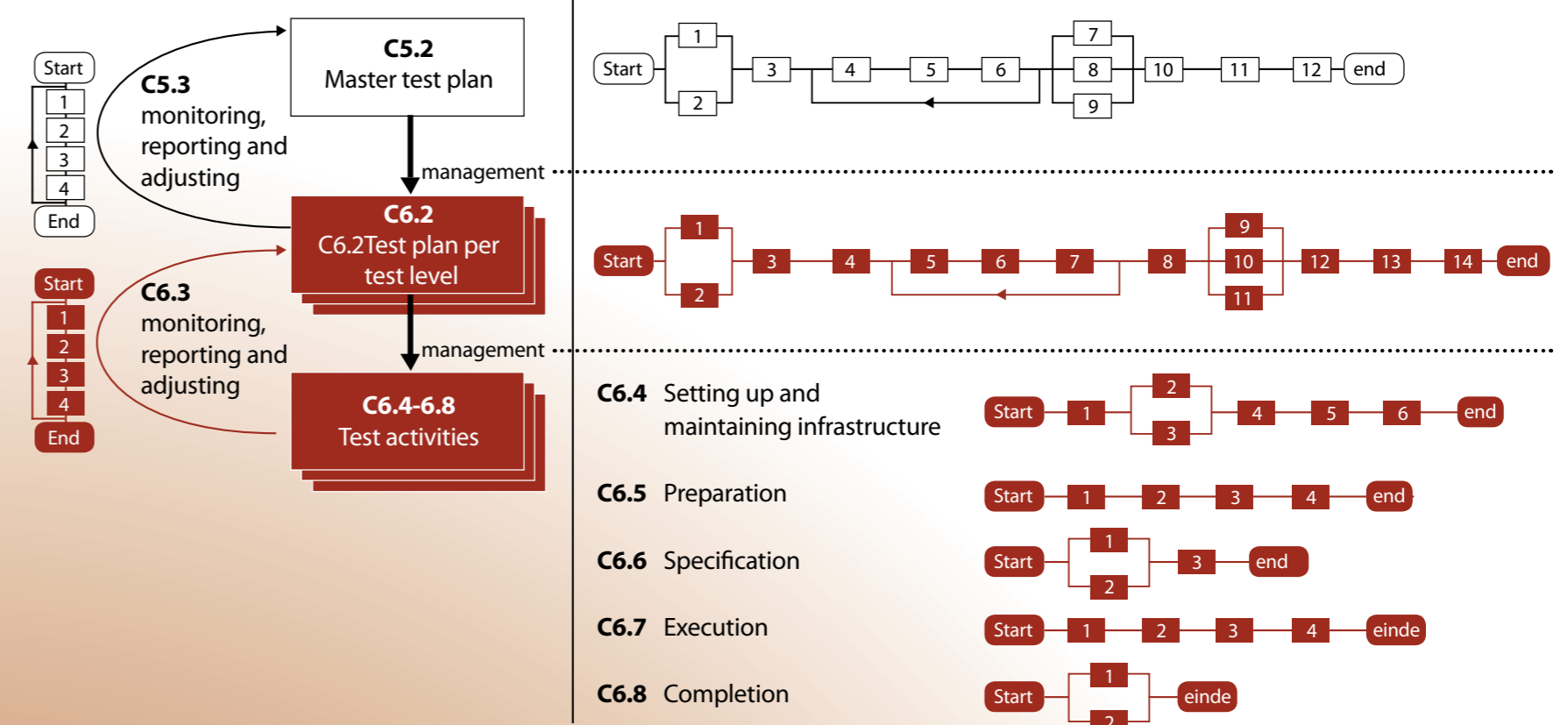
### Life cycle model



### Master test plan and test plans



### Activities diagram



#### C5.2 Planning phase of the total test process

1. Establishing the assignment
2. Understanding the assignment
3. Analysing the product risks
4. Determining the test strategy
5. Estimating the effort
6. Determining the planning
7. Defining the test products
8. Defining the organisation
9. Defining the infrastructure
10. Organising the management
11. Determining the test project risks and countermeasures
12. Feedback and consolidation of the plan

#### C5.3 Control phase of the total test process

1. Management
2. Monitoring
3. Reporting
4. Adjusting

#### C6.2 Planning

1. Establishing the assignment
2. Understanding the assignment
3. Determining the test basis
4. Analysing the product risks
5. Determining the test strategy
6. Estimating the effort
7. Determining the planning
8. Allocating test units and test techniques
9. Defining the test products
10. Defining the organisation
11. Defining the infrastructure
12. Organising the management
13. Determining the test project risks and countermeasures
14. Feedback and consolidation of the plan

#### C6.3 Control

1. Management
2. Monitoring
3. Reporting
4. Adjusting

#### C6.4 Setting up and maintaining infrastructure

1. Specifying the assignment
2. Realising the infrastructure
3. Specifying the infrastructure intake
4. Intake of the infrastructure
5. Maintaining the infrastructure
6. Preserving the infrastructure

#### C6.5 Preparation

1. Collection of the test basis
2. Creating checklists
3. Assessing the test basis
4. Creating the testability review report

#### C6.6 Specification

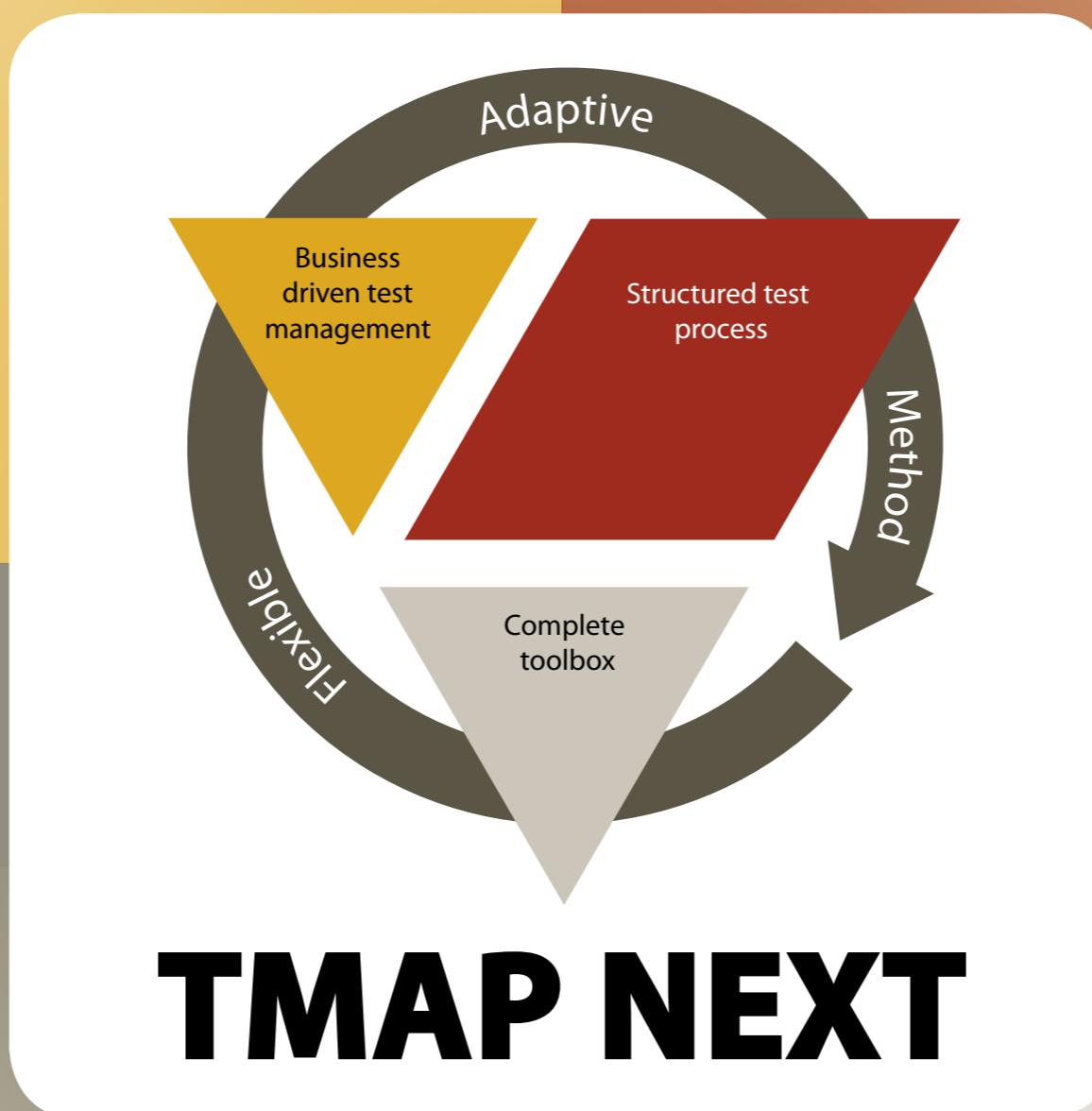
1. Creating the test specifications
2. Defining central starting point(s)
3. Specifying the test object intake

#### C6.7 Execution

1. Intake of the test object
2. Preparing the starting points
3. Executing the (re)tests
4. Checking and assessing the test results

#### C6.8 Completion

1. Evaluating the test process
2. Preserving the test ware



## TMAP NEXT

## Adaptive

TMap® can be applied in all test situations, for instance when testing new development, maintenance, iterative and agile approaches, or of the shelf software, tailor-made and with outsourcing (parts) of testing.

"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."

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 can be adapted to the development method used and interaction with the test environment ensures a constant alignment with the test process.

### TMap's four adaptiveness properties:

#### Respond to changes

Adapting to changing priorities in results, risks, time or costs will be part of the process in the test strategy. The impact of changes in requirements or design will be assessed in co-ordination with the client.

#### (Re)use products and processes

Test cases, test data and tools will be re-used for maintenance. The internal defect management procedure will also be used by external suppliers.

#### Learn from experiences

Fault tolerant parts of a test object will be tested with special attention. The test process gives on-going information to the stakeholders.

#### Try before use

When it works in a pilot situation, it can be applied broadly. Develop ideas, try them out, but also dare to throw away.

## Complete toolbox

Many practical applicable tools like examples, checklists, description of techniques, procedures, test organisation structures, test environments and test tools.

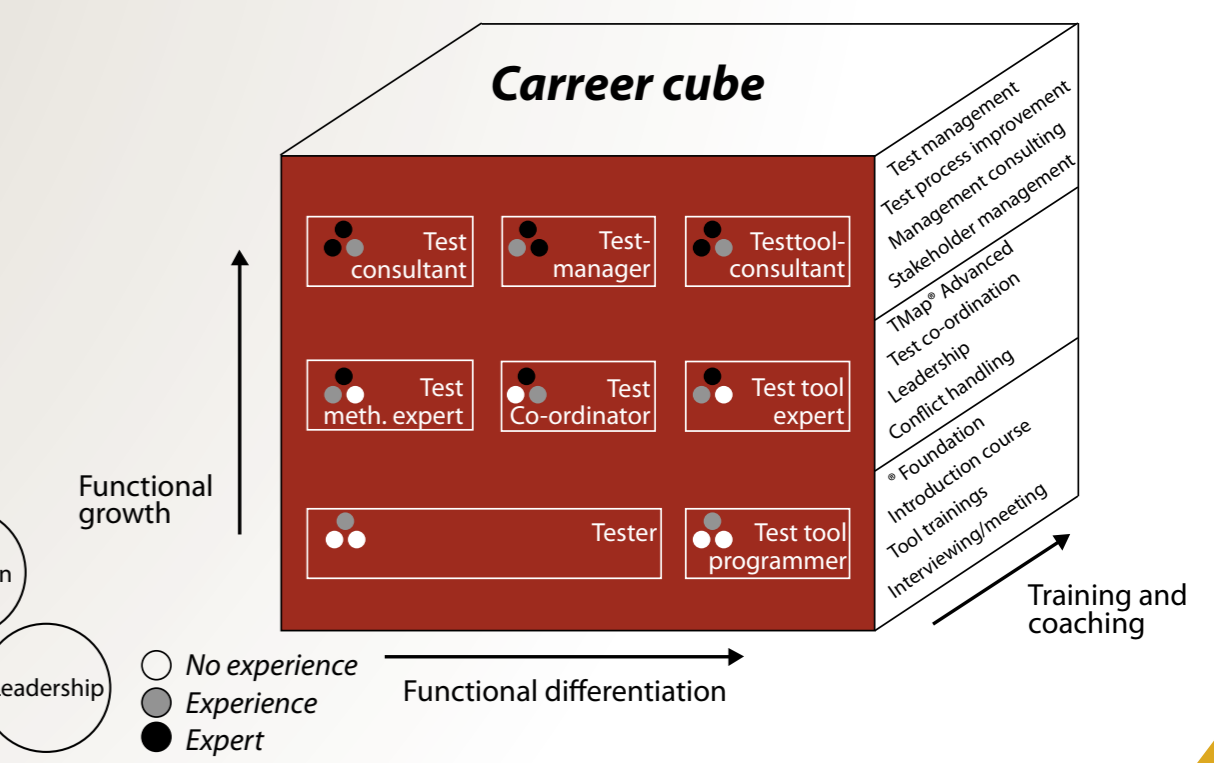
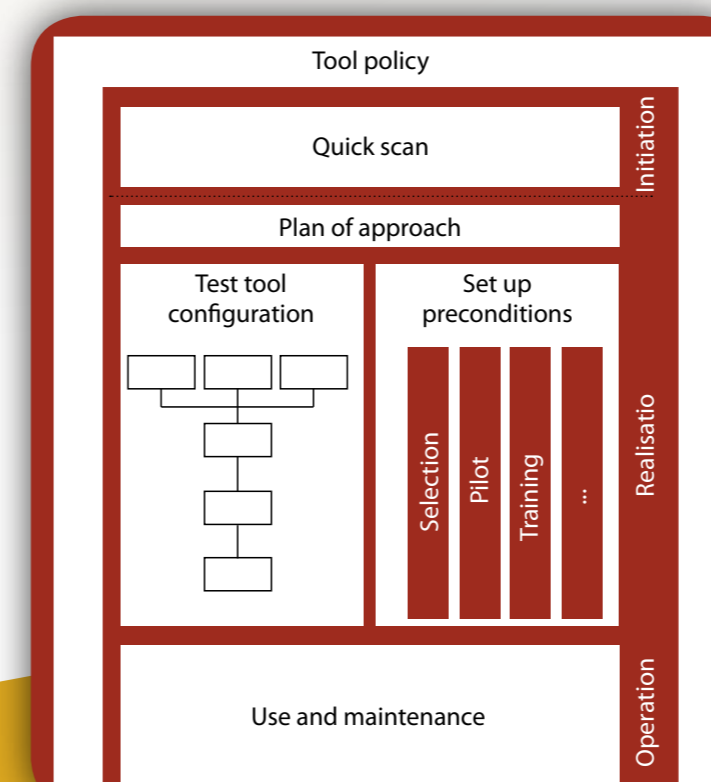
### Organisation (who)

- Test policy
- Permanent test organisation
- Test organisation in projects
- Test professional
- Test roles

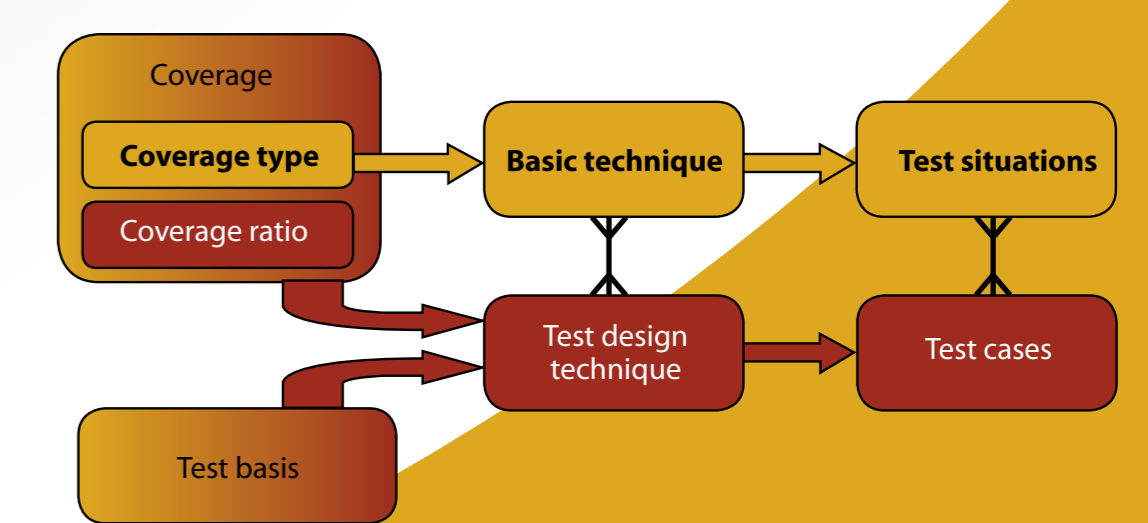
### Techniques (how)

- Test estimation
- Defect management
- Metrics
- Product risk analysis
- Test design techniques
- Evaluation techniques
- Various checklists and overviews

### Life cycle model for test tool implementation



### From test basis to test cases



### Infrastructure (where, with what)

- Test environments
- Test tools
- Workplaces