Aligning Requirements and Testing -Current Challenges and Solutions

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LTH, Lund BTH, Ronneby



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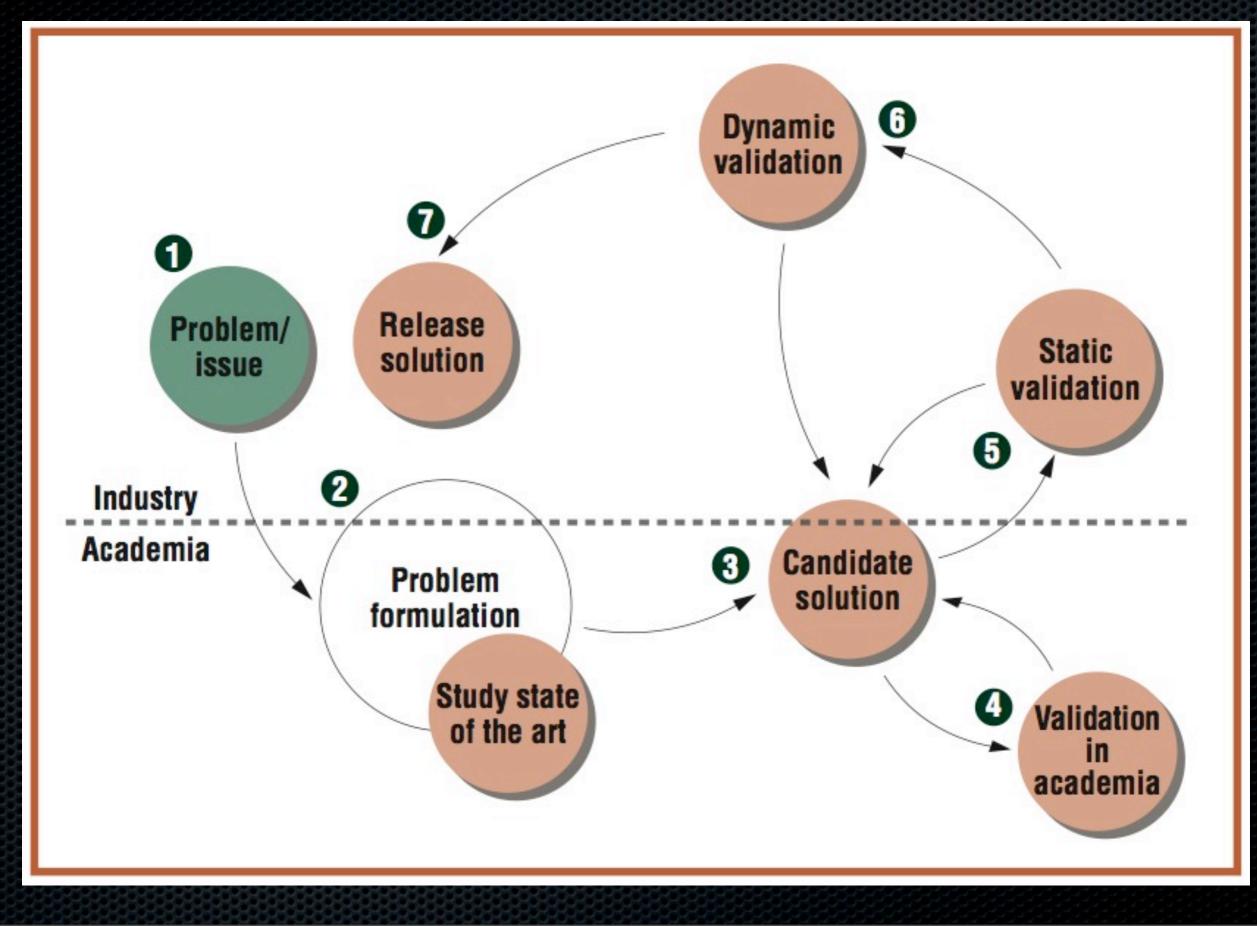


Singapore Univ of Tech, Singapore



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How we often work (or try to work ;))





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Topic Keywords	2012	% 2012
Software Engineering	13,354	100 %
Requirements	2173	16 %
Design	4618	35 %
Programming	2760	21 %
Testing OR Verification	1349	10 %
Req AND Testing	289	2.2%
Human Factors	90	0.7%
Social OR Sociology	348	2.6%
Psychology	68	0.5%
Personality	29	0.2%
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What is Alignment?

What is Alignment? Traditional view: Traceability

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Traditional view: Traceability

Requirement Identifiers	Reqs Tested	REQ1 UC 1.1	REQ1 UC 1.2	REQ1 UC 1.3	REQ1 UC 2.1	REQ1 UC 2.2	REQ1 UC 2.3.1	UC	UC	REQ1 UC 2.4	REQ1 UC 3.1	REQ1 UC 3.2			REQ1 TECH 1.3
Test Cases	321	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1
Tested Implicitly	77														
1.1.1	1	x													
1.1.2	2		x	x											
1.1.3	2	x											x		
1.1.4	1			x											
1.1.5	2	x												x	
1.1.6	1		x												
1.1.7	1			x											
1.2.1	2				x		x								
1.2.2	2					x		x							
1.2.3	2								x	x					
1.3.1	1										x				
1.3.2	1										x				
1.3.3	1											x			
1.3.4	1											x			
1.3.5	1											x			
etc															
5.6.2	1														x

What is Alignment?

Alignment = "adjustment of RE and ST efforts for <u>coordinated functioning</u> & optimized product development"

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Alignment-as-activity = "*act of* adjusting/arranging efforts involved in RE & ST so they work better together"

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Alignment-as-activity = "*act of* adjusting/arranging efforts involved in RE & ST so they work better together"

Alignment-as-state = "*condition of* RE & ST efforts having established a coordinated functioning"

Involve testers in RE => better Testing [Damian05]

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- Model-based testing indirectly aligns
 - Detailed Req models => automated testing, but costly

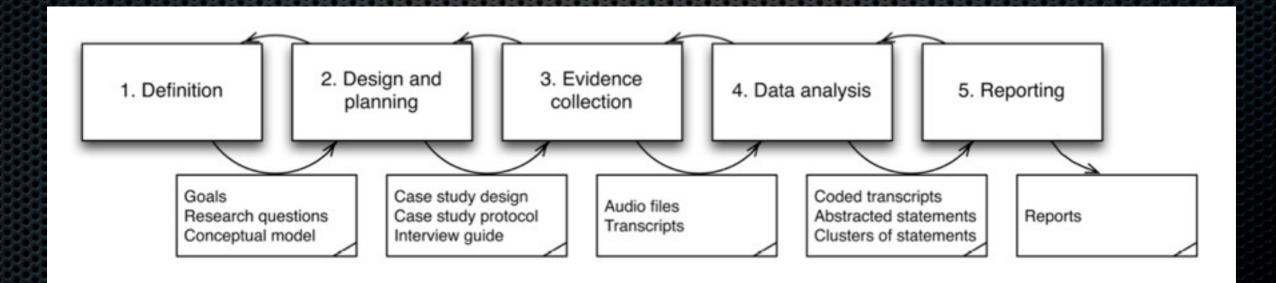
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Main goals: 1. understanding challenges in REVV alignment 2. identify common practices used in industry

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Six (6) companies involved

Company	A	B	С	D	Е	F
Company	A	5	C I	5		
Type of company	Software development, embedded products	Consulting	Software development	Systems engineering, embedded products	Software development, embedded products	Software development, embedded products
# employees in software development of targeted organisation	125-150	135	500	50-100	300-350	1,000
# employees in typical project	10	Mostly 4-10, but varies greatly	50-80	software developers: 10-20	6-7 per team, 10-15 teams	Previous process: 800- 1,000 person years
Distributed	No	Collocated (per project, often on- site at customer)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Domain / System type	Computer networking equipment	Advisory/technical services, application management	Rail traffic management	Automotive	Telecom	Telecom
Source of requirements	Market driven	Bespoke	Bespoke	Bespoke	Bespoke and market driven	Bespoke and market driven
Main quality focus	Availability, performance, security	Depends on customer focus	Safety	Safety	Availability, Performance, reliability, security	Performance, stability
Certification	No software related certification	No	ISO9001, ISO14001, OHSAS180 01	ISO9001, ISO14001	ISO9001, ISO14001 (aiming towards adhering to TL9000)	ISO9001
Process Model	Iterative	Agile in variants	Waterfall	RUP, Scrum	Scrum, eRUP, a sprints is 3 months	Iterative with gate decisions (agile influenced). Previous:

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Distributed	No	Collocated (per project, often on-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
						Waterfall
Duration of a typical project	6-18 months	No typical project	1-5 years to first delivery, then new software release for 1-10 years	1-5 years to first delivery, then new software releases for 1-10 years	1 year	Previous process 2 years
# requirements in typical project	100 (20-30 pages HTML)	No typical project	600-800 at system level	For software: 20-40 use cases	500-700 user stories	Previous process:14,000
# test cases in a typical project	~1,000 test cases	No typical project	250 at system level		11,000+	Previous process 200,000 at platform level, 7,000 at system level
Product Lines	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Open Source	Yes	Yes. Wide use, including contributions	Yes, partly	No	No	Yes (with new agile process model)

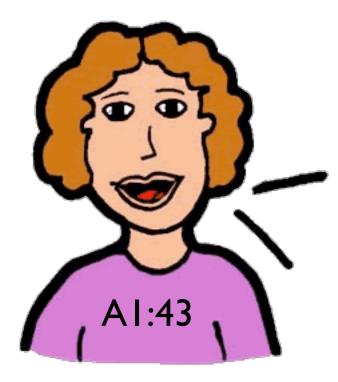
Seven (7) roles involved

	Marton Honord					
Role	A	B	C	D	E	F
Requirements						F1 (senior),
engineer						F6 (senior),
						F7 (senior)
Systems architect				D3	E1	F4 (senior)
				(junior)	(senior)	
Software		B1 (junior),		the second second		F13 (senior)
developer		B2 (senior),				
		B3 (senior)				
Test engineer	A2		C1 (senior),	D2	E3	F9 (senior),
	(senior)		C2 (junior)	(senior)	(senior)	F10 (senior),
						F11 (junior),
						F12 (senior),
						F14 (senior)
Project manager	A1		C3 (senior)	D1		F3 (junior),
	(junior)			(senior)		F8 (senior)
Product manager	A3				E2	
	(senior)				(senior)	
Process manager						F2 (junior),
						F5 (senior),
						F15 (junior)

30 x 90mins semi-structured interviews

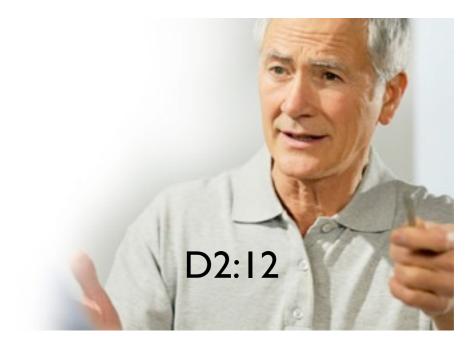
30 x 90mins semi-structured interviews





'[with misaligned requirements] there wasn't a bug, but the functionality was implemented in such a way that it was hard to do what the customer [originally] intended"

1:43



builds customer trust since good alignment allows the company to 'look into the customer's eyes and explain what have we tested... on which requirements' D2:12

onsdag 27 februari 13

Results - challenges

	Id	Challenge		Company				
			Α	В	С	D	Ε	F
	Ch1	Aligning goals and perspectives within an organisation	X	X	X		X	X
	Ch2	Cooperating successfully	X		Х	Х	Х	Х
20	Ch3.1	Defining clear and verifiable requirements			Х	Х	Х	Χ
Req spec quality	Ch3.2	Defining complete requirements		x		x	x	x
Requ	Ch3.3	Keeping requirements documents updated						Χ
2	Ch4.1	Full test coverage	X	Χ	Х	Χ		Χ
VV quality	Ch4.2	Defining a good verification process						Χ
N gup	Ch4.3	Verifying quality requirements		X		Х		X
	Ch5	Maintaining alignment when requirements change	X		X			X
s act s	Ch6.1	Defining requirements at abstraction level well matched to test cases				X		X
Req's abstract levels	Ch6.2	Coordinating requirements at different abstraction levels	X					X
cea	Ch7.1	Tracing between requirements and test cases	X	X	X	X		X
Tracea bility	Ch7.2	Tracing between requirements abstraction levels		X	X	X		
	Ch8	Time and resource availability			Х		Х	Х
	Ch9	Managing a large document space			Х	Х		Х
	Ch10	Outsourcing of components or testing				Х		Х

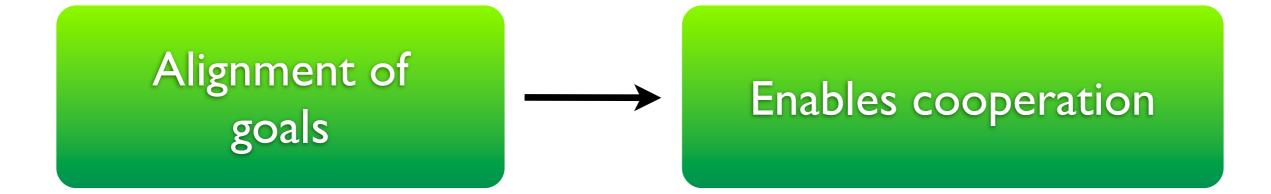
Results - challenges

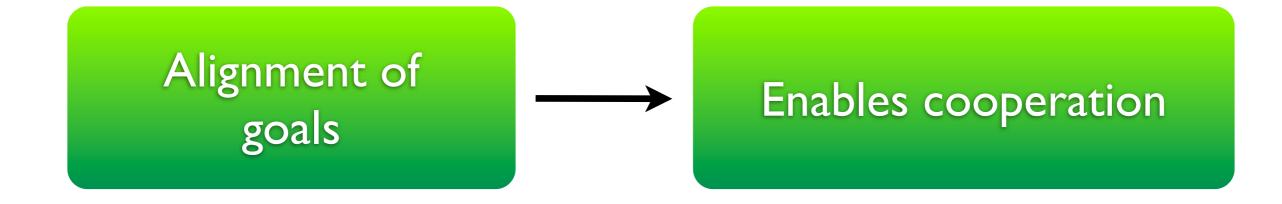
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	ChIA	igning goals & perspectives	Х	X	X		X	X
	Ch2	Cooperating successfully	X		x	x	x	x
0	Ch3.1	Defining clear and verifiable requirements			X	X	X	X
Req spec quality	Ch3.2	Defining complete requirements		x		x	x	x
Rea	Ch3.3	Keeping requirements documents updated						X
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VV quality	Ch4.2	Defining a good verification process						Χ
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Results - challenges

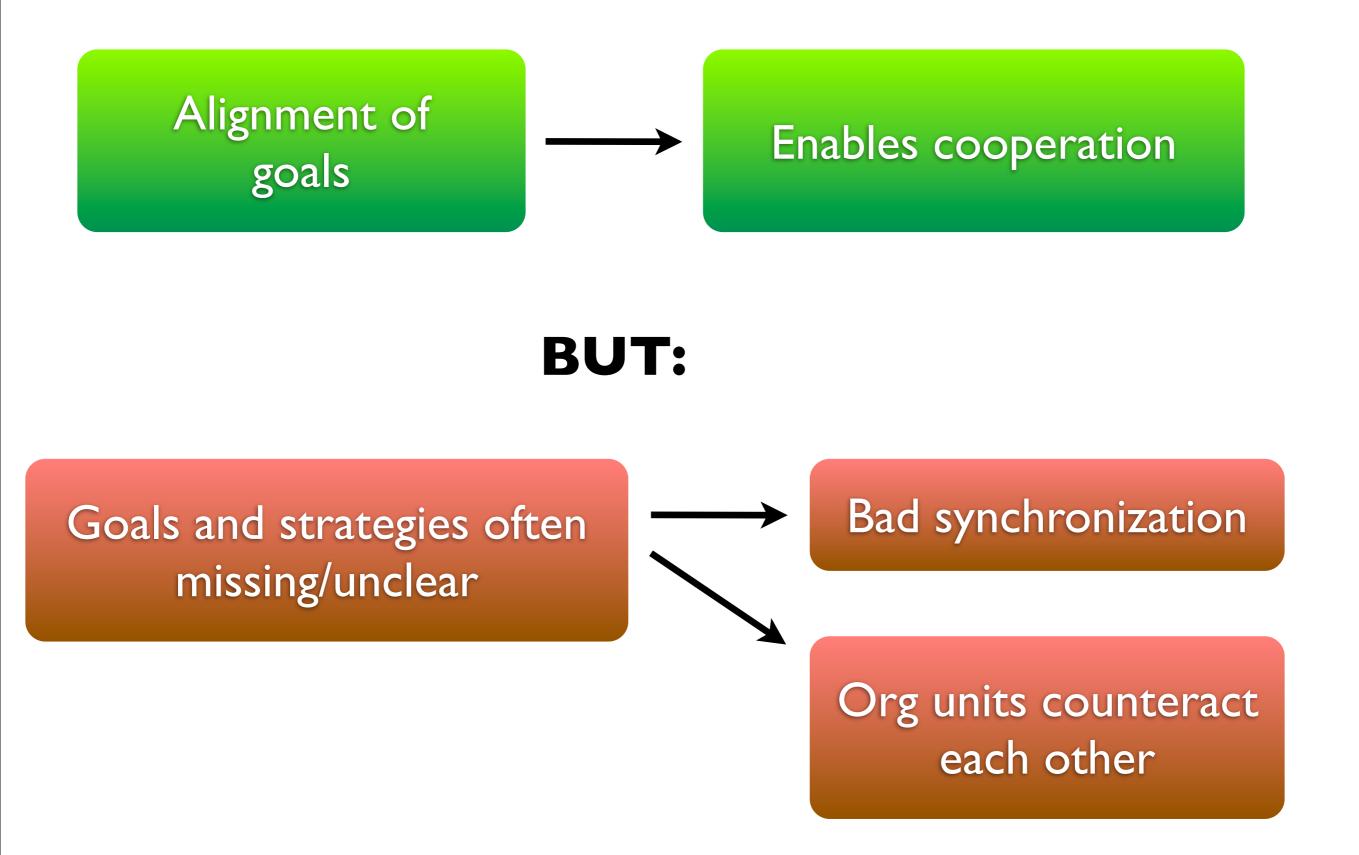
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VV quality	Ch4.2	Defining a good verification process						Χ
	Ch4.3	Verifying quality requirements		X		X		X
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Alignment of goals



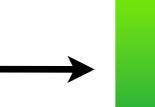


BUT:



Alignment of perspectives on problem/solution domain

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Better communication: externally & internally

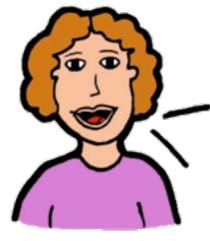
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EI:20

Systems architect

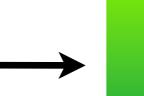
Better communication: externally & internally

when there is 'higher expectations on the product than we [systems architect] scoped into it' a lot of issues and change requests surface in the late project phases

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Better communication: externally & internally

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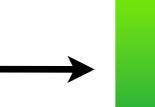
BUT:

Better communication: externally & internally

for higher abstraction levels there are no attempts to synchronize, for example, the testing strategy with the goals of dev projects to agree on important areas to focus on

A2:105 Test engineer

Alignment of perspectives on problem/solution domain



Better communication: externally & internally

Alignment of perspectives on problem/solution domain

Better communication: externally & internally

FI3:29

Software developer 'if both [Req eng & SW Dev] have a common perspective [of technical possibilities], then it would be easier to understand what [requirements] can be set and what cannot be set'

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Close co-op between roles and units

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Less friction & better alignment

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Prod. manager: 'an 'us and them' validation of product level requirements is a big problem'

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Company F: lack of early co-op in validating reqs result in late discovery of failures to meet reqs. Dev project say: 'We did not approve these requirements, we can't solve it'

Close co-op between roles and units Less friction & better alignment

Prod. manager: 'an ''us and them'' validation of product level requirements is a big problem'

Company F: lack of early co-op in validating reqs result in late discovery of failures to meet reqs. Dev project say: 'We did not approve these requirements, we can't solve it'

Company B: 'We have succeeded with mapping requirements to tests since our process is more of a discussion'

Results - practices #I

				С	om	pan	ıy	
Cat.	Id	Description	A	B	C	D	E	F
S	P1.1	Customer communication at all requirements levels and phases		x	x	x	x	x
lent	P1.2	Development involved in detailing requirements	X	X				X
rem	P1.3	Cross-role requirements reviews	X		X	X	X	X
lini	P1.4	Requirements review responsibilities defined					X	X
Requirements	P1.5	Subsystem expert involved in requirements definition				X		X
	P1.6	Documentation of requirement decision rationales					S	S
	P2.1	Test cases reviewed against requirements						X
d	P2.2	Acceptance test cases defined by customer		X				
Validation	P2.3	Product manager reviews prototypes	x				x	
Vali	P2.4	Management base launch decision on test report						x
	P2.5	User / Customer testing		x		x	x	x
	P3.1	Early verification start					X	X
u	P3.2	Independent testing			Χ	X	X	
Verification	P3.3	Testers re-use customer feedback from previous projects				x	x	x
	P3.4	Training off-shore testers			x			

Results - practices #2

Change	P4.1	Process for requirements changes involving VV	X	X	x	x	x
Ch	P4.2	Product-line requirements practices	X	X			
	P5	Process enforcement		X			S
50	P6.1	Document-level traces	X				
Tracing	P6.2	Requirements-test case traces					X
rac	P6.3	Test cases as requirements	X				X
	P6.4	Same abstraction levels for requirements and test spec		X	X		
	P7	Traceability responsibility role		X	X	X	
Tools	P8.1	Tool support for requirements and testing	X	X	X	X	X
	P8.2	Tool support for requirements-test case tracing	X	X	X	X	X
	P9	Alignment metrics, e.g. test coverage		X	X	X	X
	P10	Job rotation			S		S

Results - practices #2

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Irac	P6.3	Test cases as requirements	X				X
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	P9	Alignment metrics		X	X	X	X
	P10	Job rotation			S		S
		Job rotation					

P9: Measure alignment

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Company C: 'we measure how many requirements are already covered with test cases and how many are not' (through req and test management tool)

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Company C: 'we measure how many requirements are already covered with test cases and how many are not' (through req and test management tool)

Company E & F: Also measure req coverage but say there is a lot of judgement involved and the metrics are only partial: "If you have one requirement, that requirement may need 16 test cases to be fully compliant. But you implement only 14 out of those. And we don't have any system to see that these 2 are missing."

PIO: Job Rotation

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Company D & F: Suggested as a way to increase contact network and experiences and over time create more aligned perspectives in the organisation. <u>Key for alignment is individuals and their</u> <u>experiences and willingness to communicate and align with others.</u>

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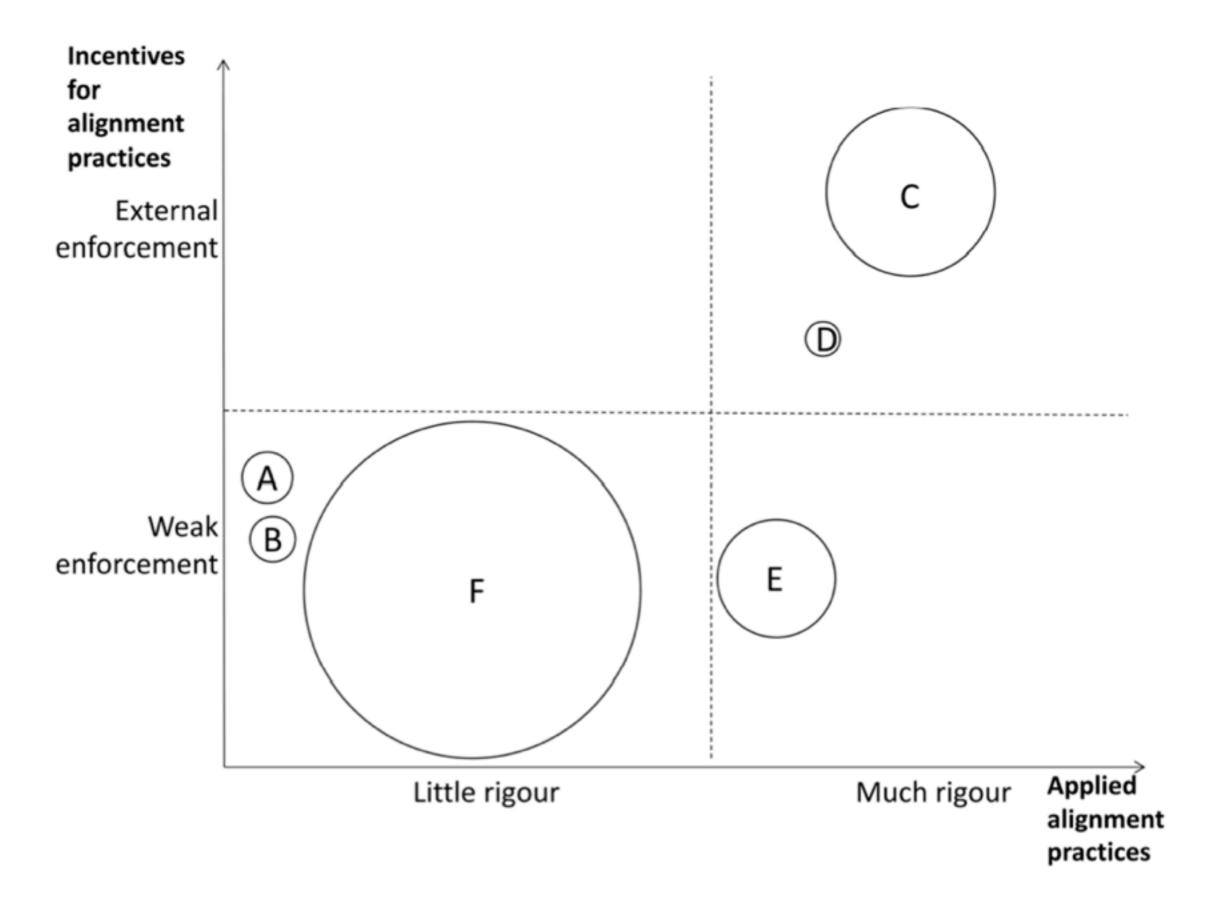
3. Large variation in size between companies makes a difference for both challenges and practices

I. Human and organizational side of SW dev is at the core of industrial alignment practices

2. Requirements is the frame of reference for alignment; their quality is critical

3. Large variation in size between companies makes a difference for both challenges and practices

4. Incentives for investing in alignment varies between domains



Acknowledgement

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Harmony?

