

Effectiveness of Exploratory Testing

An empirical scrutiny of the challenges and factors affecting defect detection efficiency

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Agenda

- Paper 1:

Exploratory Testing: A Systematic Literature Review

- Introduction
- Research questions
- Research methods
- Results

- Paper 2:

An Experiment and Survey on the Effectiveness and Efficiency of Exploratory Testing and Traditional Test Case Based Testing

- Introduction
- Research questions
- Research methods
- Results
- Conclusions





Paper 1

Exploratory Testing: A Systematic Literature Review





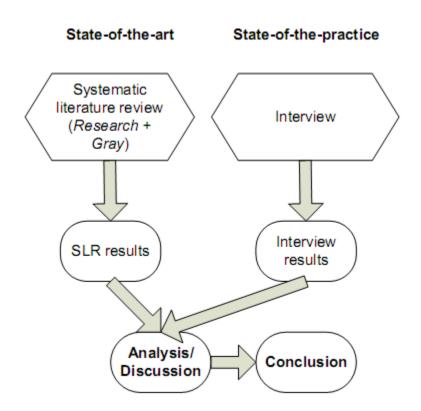
Research Questions

- RQ1 What is the state of the art in exploratory testing?
 - RQ1.1 What definitions of exploratory testing are reported in literature?
 - RQ1.2 What advantages and disadvantages are reported in literature?
 - RQ1.3 what challenges are reported in literature?
- RQ2 What is the state of the practice in exploratory testing?
 - **RQ2.1** How exploratory testing is practiced in testing industry?
 - RQ2.2 What are the major factors affecting exploratory testing?
 - **RQ2.3** How good exploratory testing approach is for feature coverage?
- RQ3 What are the challenges and factors in applying exploratory testing? (Findings from RQ1 and RQ2)





Research methods







Primary studies selection

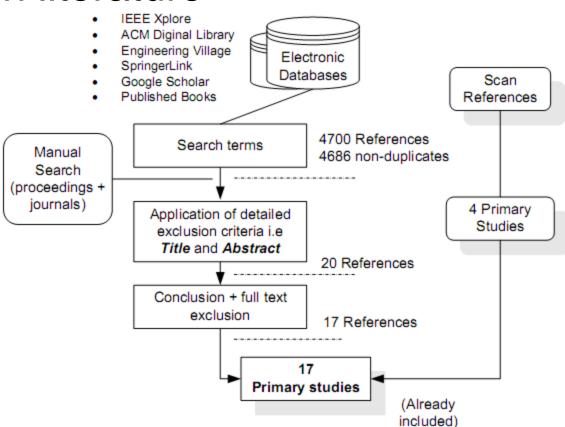
Table 4: Papers before and after duplication removal

Source	Count	Duplicate	Selected
IEEE Xplore	171	3	7
ACM Digital Library	174	2	3
Google Scholar	1,220	6	2
Engineering village	1,490	5	0
SpringerLink	1,560	0	0
Published Books	85	3	5
Sub-Total 1	4,700	14	17
Gray Literature(Google)	58,000		30
Sub-Total 2			30
Total			47





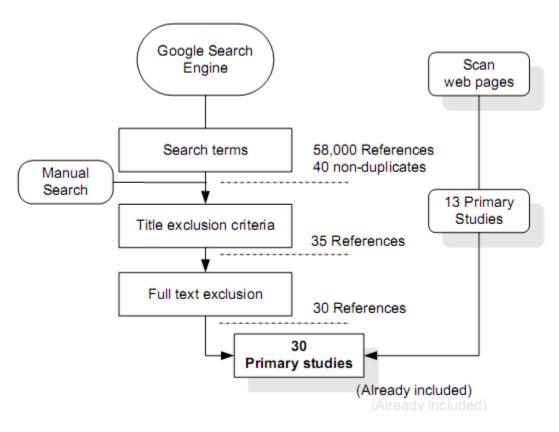
Research literature



Multi-step filtering of research studies using tollgate approach www.bth.se



Gray literature

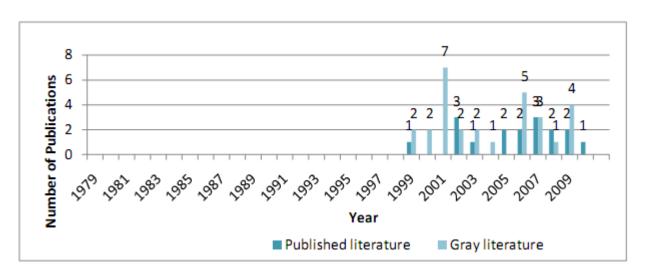




Multi-step filtering of gray studies using tollgate approach



Literature trend



Trend of published and gray literature over the period 1979-2010





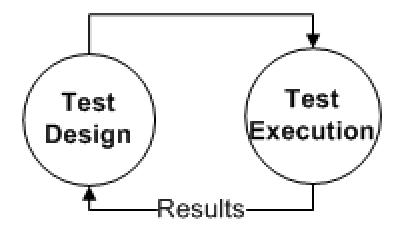
Definition

- "Simultaneous learning, test design and test execution". (James Bach)
- "Any testing to the extent that the tester actively controls the design of the tests as those tests are preformed and uses information gained while testing to design new and better tests". (Tinkham and Kaner)
- Purposeful wandering, navigating through a space with a general mission, but without a pre-scripted route. Exploration involves continuous learning and experimenting". (Kaner, Bach and Petticord)





- •No pre-designed test cases
- Controlled by Tester
- Results feedback
- Purposeful wandering



Simultaneous Learning





- Adaptability
 - Learning of system
 - Perform complementary testing
 - Testing under time constraints
 - Targeted testing
- Suitability and non-suitability

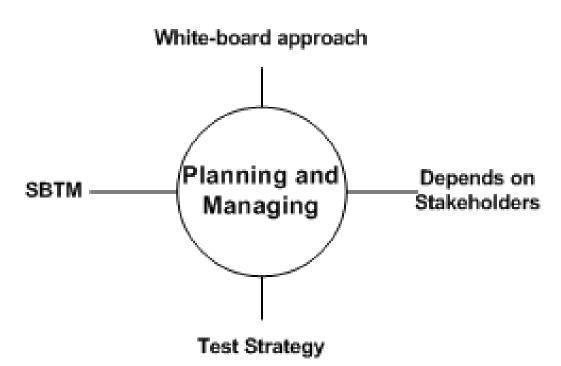




- Challenges
 - Explaining ET to customer and changing their traditional mind set from scripted testing
 - Coaching testers to perform ET professionally
 - Misconceptions related to ET











Factors

Product

- Technology
- Web or client installed
- Claims
- Features
- Customer type
- User types

Technology

- Application
- Platform
- Architecture
- Risk Levels
- Host environment
- Organizational setup

Project

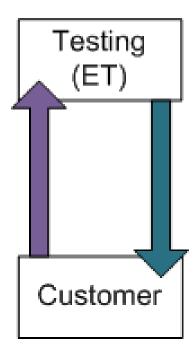
- Stakeholders
- Departments
- Time line
- Team competency
- Resource,
- Tools
- Risk Factors





Customer Communication

- What and how is planned forward?
- What have you tested?
- How do we know that you have tested correctly?
- Traceability of test cases to requirements.
- How the test cases can be reused?



- What do you need to know about system?
- What documentation level?
- How much do we need to document?
- Is it reusable?
- Which format the results are required?
- When do you need this information?





- Major factors affecting in applying ET
 - Explaining to customer
 - Coaching testers
 - Misconceptions
 - Lack of tester's interest
 - Improper planning
 - Managers/customers are afraid of change





Paper 2

An Experiment and Survey on the Effectiveness and Efficiency of Exploratory Testing and Traditional Test Case Based Testing





Research Problem

- Objects of study Exploratory and test case based testing.
- **Purpose** Compare and evaluate the testing approaches in terms of found bugs (and bug type) in provided limited time.
- **Quality focus** Defect detection efficiency and effectiveness of testing approaches.
- Perspective Tester and research point of view
- **Context** Industry practitioners and academia students. The study is conducted as a Multi-test within object study





Research Questions

- RQ-1: How does using a testing approach (ET or TCT) affect the number of detected defects in limited provided time?
 - Null Hypothesis H1.0 There is no difference in the number of detected defects between ET and TCT.
 - Hypothesis H1.1 More defects are detected with ET than TCT approach
 - Hypothesis H1.2 More defects are detected with TCT than ET approach





Research Questions

- RQ-2: How does using ET or TCT affect the type of detects identified?
 - Null Hypothesis H2.0 There is no difference in the type of detected defects between using ET or TCT approach
- RQ-3: How does using ET or TCT affect the number of false defect reports?
 - Null Hypothesis H3.0 There is no difference in the number of false defect reports between using ET or TCT testing approach





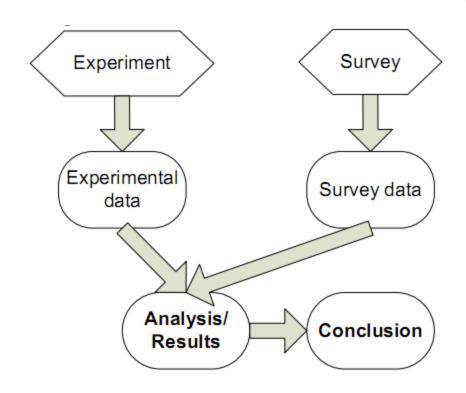
Research Methods

Experiment

- Formal, rigorous and controlled investigation
- Factors identified and manipulated
- Provides
 - Execution control
 - Measurement control
 - Ease of replication

Survey

To understand and quantify the perception of approaches







elements

Subjects

- Obtain consent
- Sensitive results

Total 70: 24 from industry and 46 from academia

$$ET = 35$$

 $TCT = 35$

Characteristic	\bar{x}	\tilde{x}	σ
SW dev experience (yrs)	0.583	1	0.503
Testing experience (yrs)	0.291	0	0.464

Characteristics of academia subjects

Characteristic	\bar{x}	\tilde{x}	σ
SW dev experience (yrs)	2.954	2	2.514
Testing experience (yrs)	4.045	3	1.91
TCT based Testing experience (yrs)	3.5	3	2.738

Characteristics of industry subjects





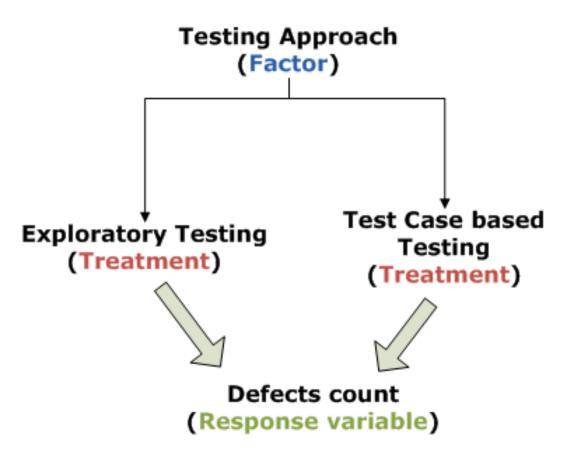
Phase	ET – group	TCT – group
Testing Session	Exploratory Testing	Test Case based Testing

Phase	Length	Activities
Session setup	15 mins	InstructionsFill in pre-surveyAccess remote environment
Functional testing	90 mins	Functional testing Report the bugs
Survey and reports handling	15 mins	Fill post-survey Hand over defect reports/logs





elements







elements

Instrumentation

Test object, guidelines, test case design template, defect report, ET charter and survey questionnaires

Blocking variables

 Actual defects in software, total number & type and difficulty of detecting them

Parameters

 (Software under test, subject properties, tools, test execution time and test environment)

Internal replication

70 internal replications





Results

Experimental data

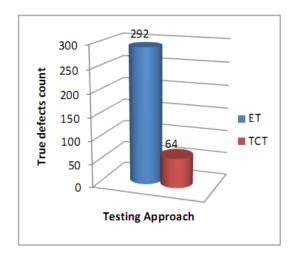
- True defects
 - Detection difficulty
 - Technical type
 - Defect severity
- False defects

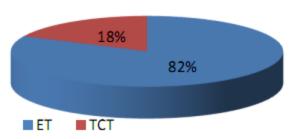
Survey data

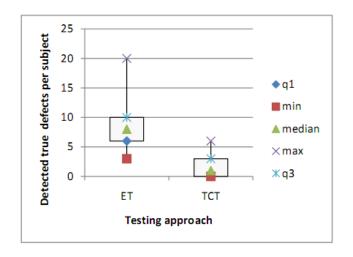
- Perceived coverage
- Perceived quality
- Perception of testing approaches
- Challenges of testing approach



• True defects count







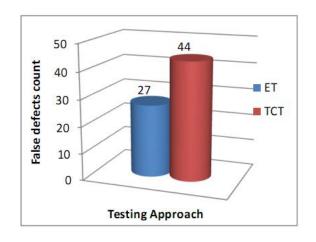
True defect count %

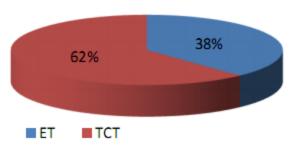


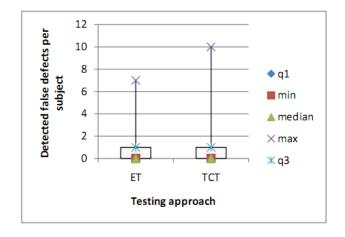
two-tailed t-test statistical significance value p= 0.000



• False defects count







False defects count %

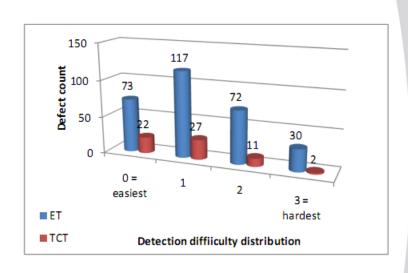


two-tailed Mann-Whitney statistical significance value p = 0.584



Detection difficulty

Mode	\mathbf{ET}	TCT	ET/TCT	Total
0 = easiest	73	22	331 %	95
1	117	27	433 %	144
2	72	11	654 %	83
3 = hardest	30	2	1500 %	32
Total	292	62	470 %	354

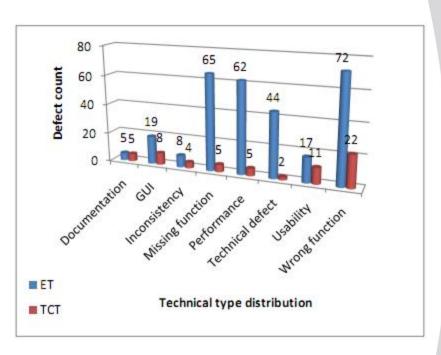






Technical type

Technical Type	\mathbf{ET}	TCT	ET/TCT	Total
Documentation	5	5	100 %	10
GUI	19	8	238 %	27
Inconsistency	8	4	200 %	12
Missing function	65	5	1300 %	70
Performance	62	5	1240 %	67
Technical defect	44	2	2200 %	46
Usability	17	11	155 %	28
Wrong function	72	22	327%	94
Total	292	62	471 %	354

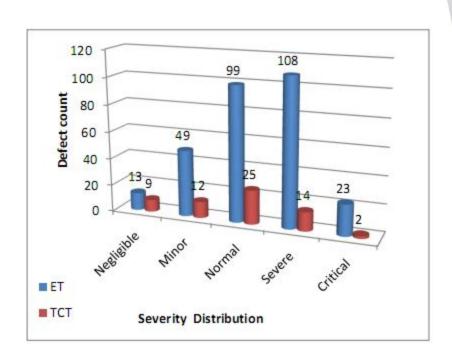






Defect severity

Severity	\mathbf{ET}	TCT	ET/TCT	Total
Negligible	13	9	144 %	22
Minor	49	12	408 %	61
Normal	99	25	396 %	124
Severe	108	14	771 %	37
Critical	23	2	1150 %	110
Total	292	62	471 %	354



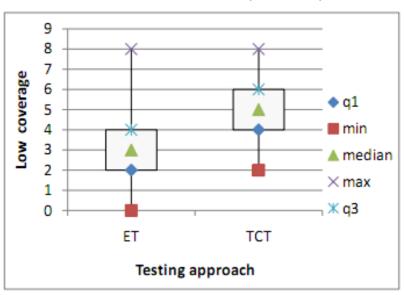




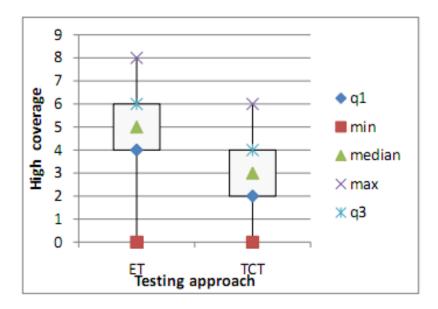
Survey Results

Perceived coverage

Not covered at all, Covered superficially



Basic function well covered, covered thoroughly



t-test two tailed p = 0.000

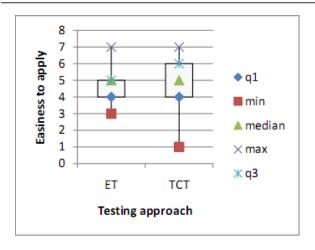




Survey Results

Easiness to apply testing approach

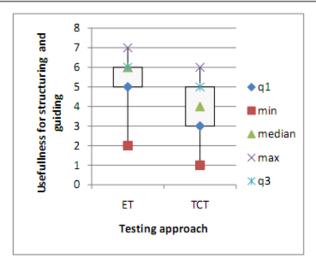
	Difficult	Neutral				Very easy	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ET	0	0	5	5	17	7	1
TCT	1	0	1	8	11	8	6
Total	1	0	6	13	28	15	7



Mann-Whitney test, p = 0.221

Usefulness for structuring and guiding

	Hinder			Neutral			Very useful
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ET	0	1	0	7	9	12	6
TCT	1	2	8	10	9	5	0
Total	1	3	8	17	18	17	6



 $Mann-Whitney\ test,\ p=0.000$

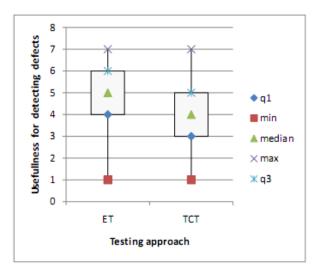




Survey Results

Usefulness for detecting defects

	Hinder			Neutral			Very useful
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ET	1	1	4	10	9	8	2
TCT	1	3	6	9	9	5	2
Total	2	4	10	19	18	13	4



Mann-Whitney test, p = 0.307





Contribution

- Systematic Literature Review
- State of the practice knowledge
- Empirical evaluation of defect detection efficiency and effectiveness in exploratory testing





Thank you!

Questions?



