



Tester! Plan your ride to the moon

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Agenda

- Technologies make the world
- Choose your battle fighter
- Build your moonstation
- How to survive on the moon





12 april 1961

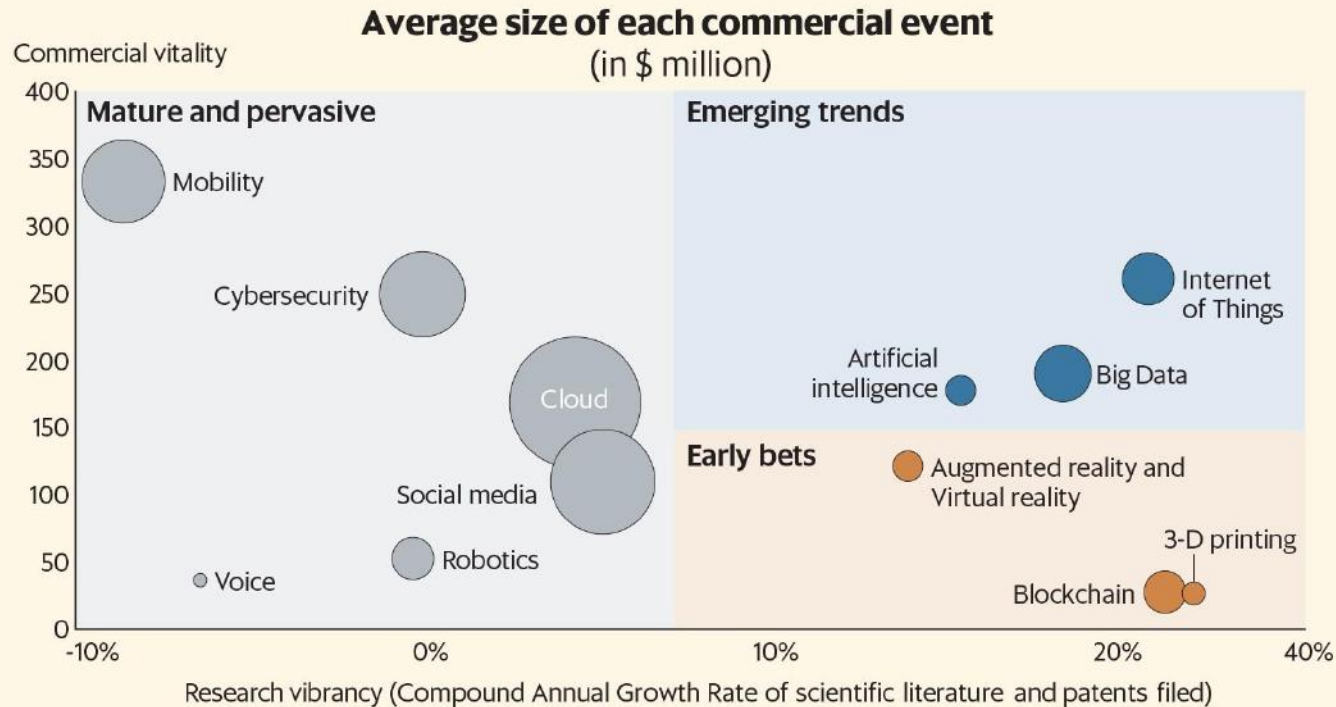


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Photo by Robbert Hummen

Technologies assessed on commercial vitality and research vibrancy



Source: Quid, BCG analysis

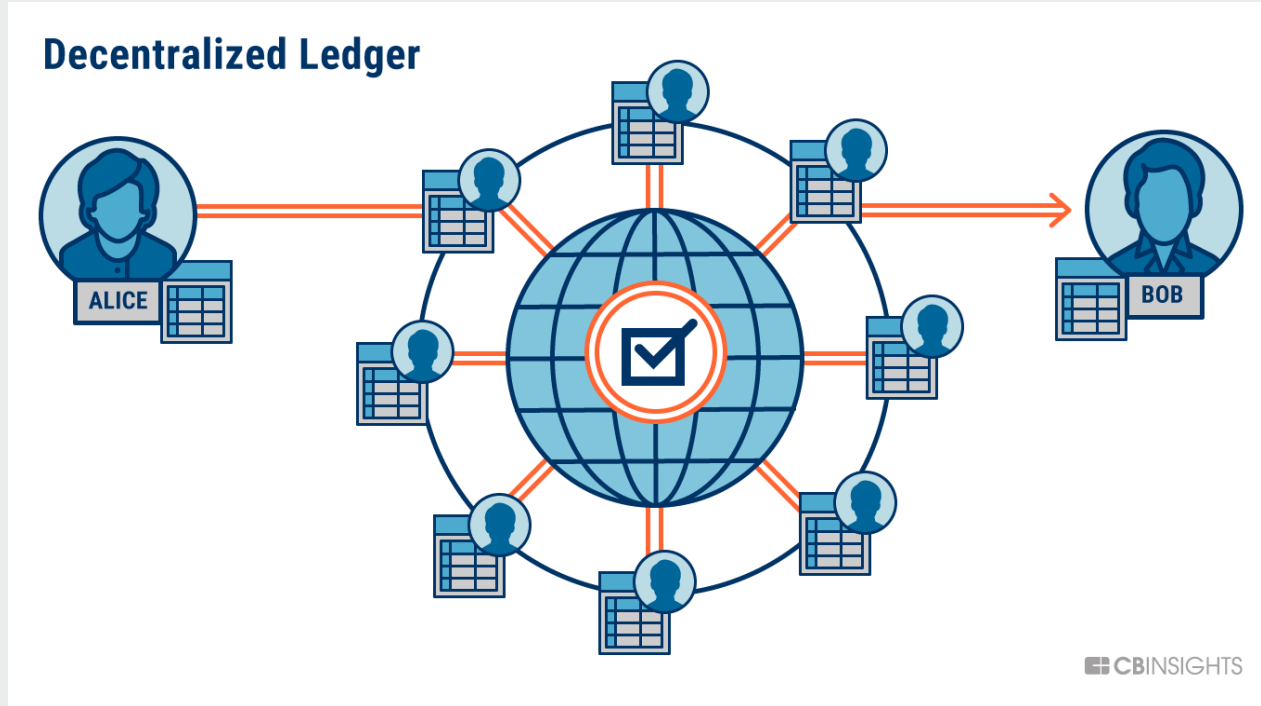
What are mobile apps?



Impact of mobile apps on testing

- Fast development
- Security
- Number of OS
- Number of devices
- Data storage
- Usability

What is a blockchain?



Impact of blockchain on testing

- › Fast pace of blockchain technology
- › Adoption and Trust between organizations
 - › Fast moving to be mainstream technology
 - › Volatile transaction fees
- › Replacement of persons and processes
- › Unicity of data/ information
- › Security and authentication
- › Performance
 - › Network latency
- › Test environment
 - › Lack of good practices, tools, models
- › Black swans
- › Lack of Blockchain testing experience and good practices

What is a AI?

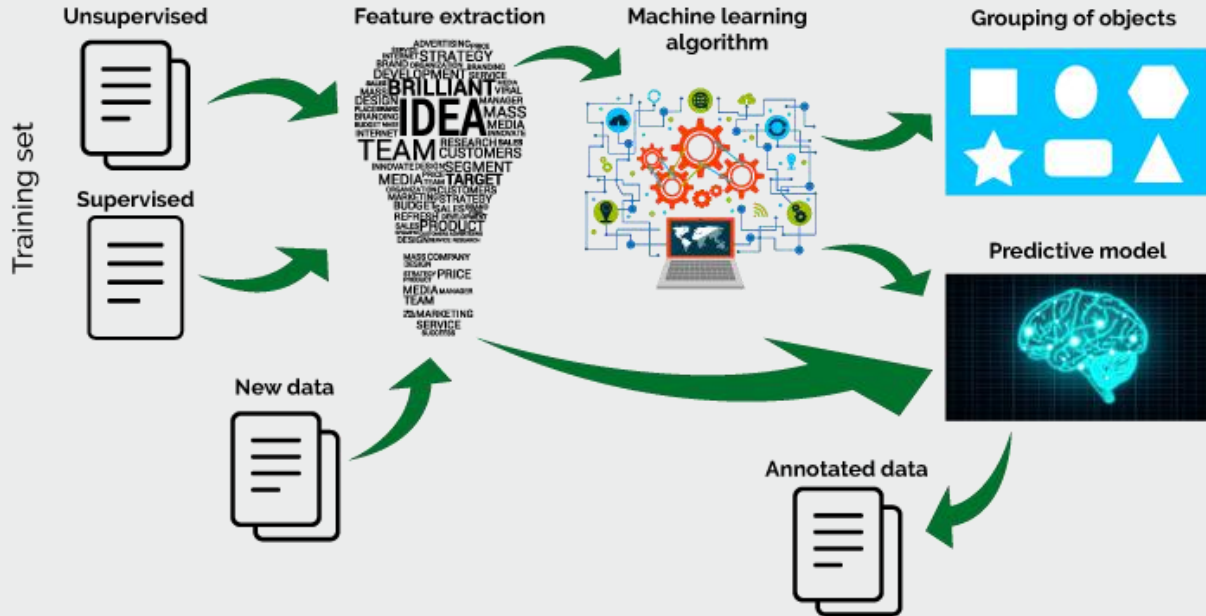


Impact of AI on testing

- Testing data is growing.
- Test management tools need to evolve for scalability
- Product development phases are no longer isolated.
- Humans will supervise the outcome of the test, adding the critical human element. After all, there are three types of requirements for testing (implicit, explicit, and latent). But only explicit testing can be done by AI.

What is a Machine Learning?

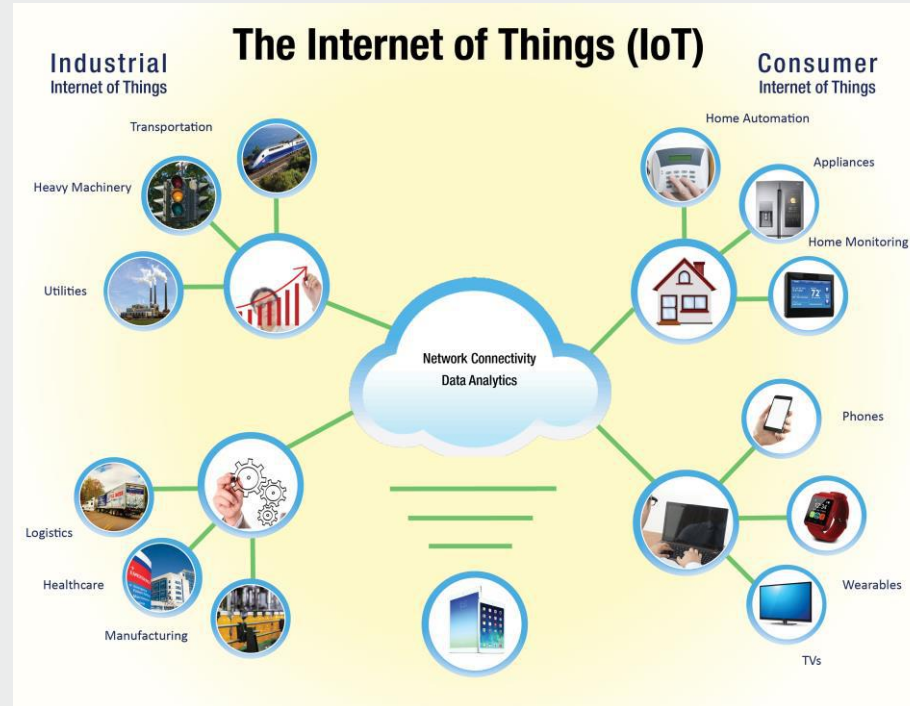
Machine Learning



Impact of ML on testing

- Unpredictable test data
- Size of input data changes
- Output is less predictable
- Poor number of good practices.

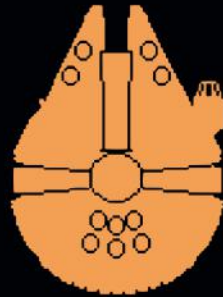
What is IOT?



Impact of IoT on testing

- > Field testing
- > Different testers
- > Smart devices
- > Sensors
- > Flow Control

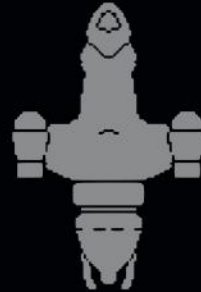
SELECT YOUR SHIP:



FALCON



ENTERPRISE



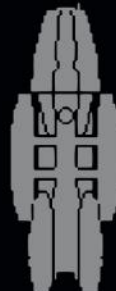
SERENITY



PLANET EXPRESS



TARDIS

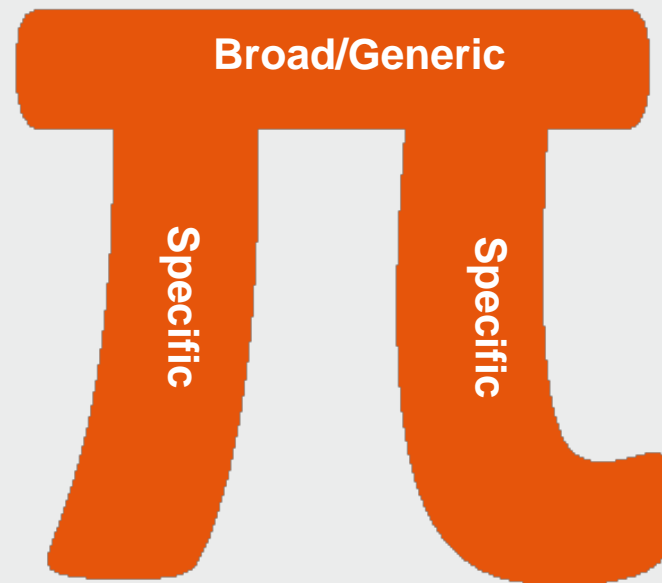


BATTLESTAR

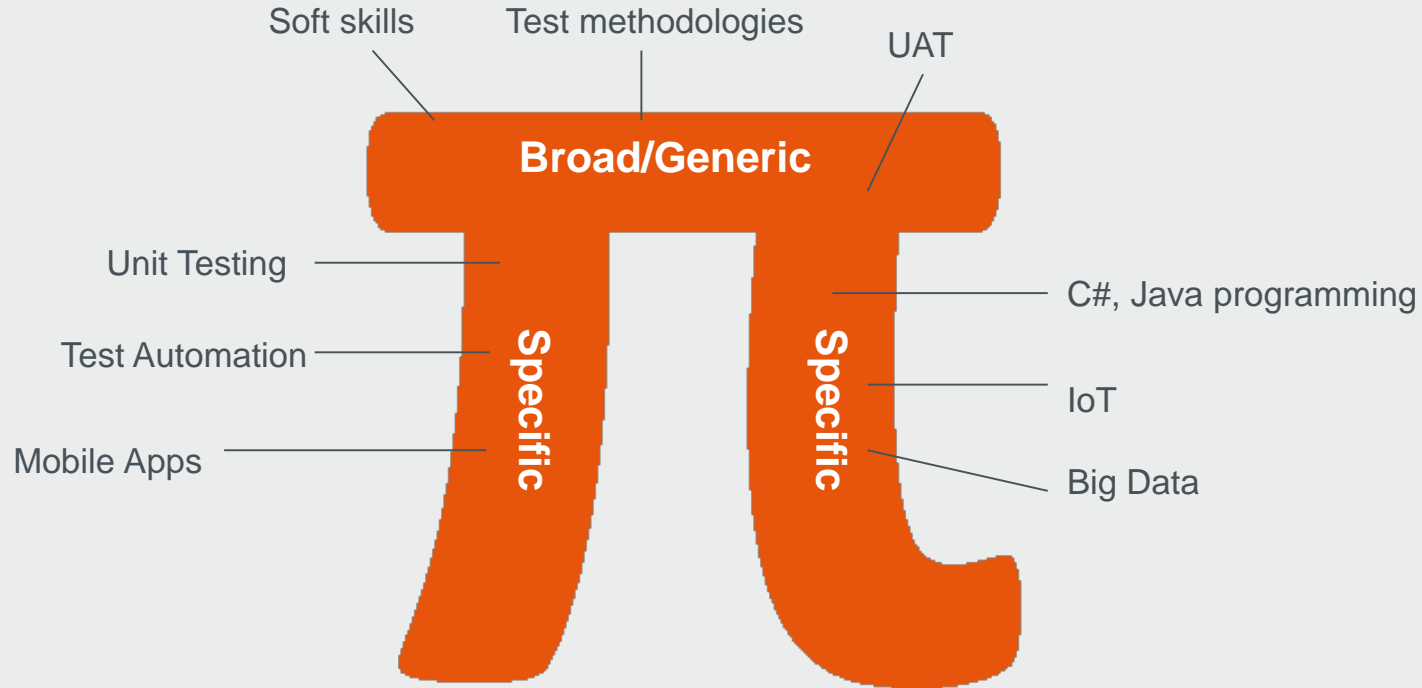
T-shape versus π -shape



versus



π-shape



Cognitive Biases

A **Cognitive Biase** is a type of error in thinking that occurs when people are processing and interpreting information in the world around them. The human brain is powerful but subject to limitations. **Cognitive Biases** are often a result of your brain's attempt to simplify information processing.

Cognitive Biases

Anchoring or focalism: The tendency to rely too heavily, or "anchor", on one trait or piece of information when making decisions (usually the first piece of information acquired on that subject)

Automation bias : The tendency to depend excessively on automated systems which can lead to erroneous automated information overriding correct decisions

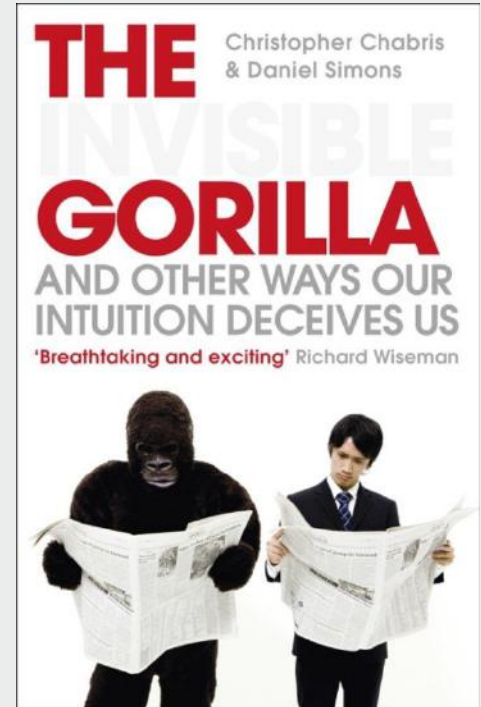
Dunning–Kruger effect: The tendency for unskilled individuals to overestimate their own ability and the tendency for experts to underestimate their own ability.

Focusing effect: The tendency to place too much importance on one aspect of an event

IKEA effect : The tendency for people to place a disproportionately high value on objects that they partially assembled themselves, such as furniture from IKEA, regardless of the quality of the end result

Selection bias : The tendency to notice something more when something causes us to be more aware of it, such as when we buy a car, we tend to notice similar cars more often than we did before. They are not suddenly more common – we just are noticing them more. Also called the Observational Selection Bias.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_cognitive_biases



Focus



Defocus

Focus - Defocus

Focus: Focusing is a strategy testers can use when they are facing information overload. This technique suggests that testers repeat their tests, simplify their environment, and remove inputs to decrease the overall scope of the test being performed.

Defocus : Defocusing, the opposite of focusing, is a strategy used to broaden the scope of tests by testing for multiple factors, and trying to confront, analyze, and break patterns in existing tests.

Focus - Defocus

Focus vs Defocus To find unexpected problems

- To find elusive problems
- To test whether a fix has broken something else
- To discover new dimensions
- To get out of ruts

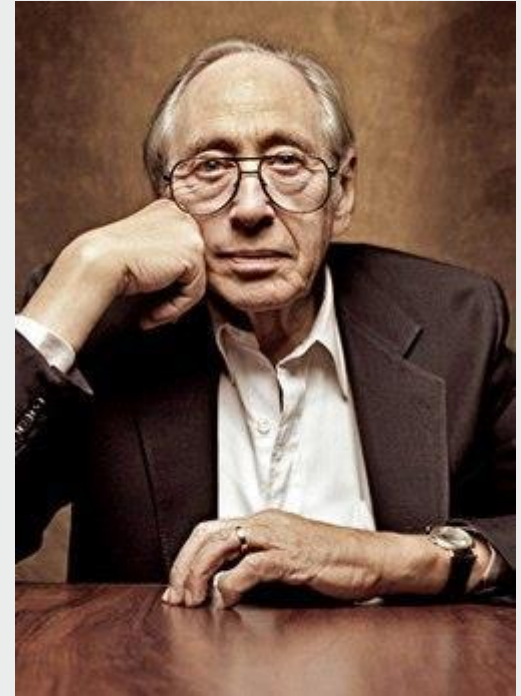
Build your moonstation



It is all about data

You can use all the quantitative data you can get, but you still have to distrust it and use your own intelligence and judgment.

- Alvin Toffler 1928-2016 -





How to survive on the moon?



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Photo by Robbert Hummen

Your road map

1. Identify your strengths and weaknesses -> pi-shape
2. Learn about new technologies -> Read, Attend, Master
3. Defocus with “data” in your mind -> Think and observe
4. Distrust data -> Explore/try



Questions?

Slido: #testcon2019
Hall-3



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