



Agile
TESTING DAYS

Mind Maps

An agile way of working

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Agile Testing Days 2012

About us: Huib



About us: Jean-Paul



Rabobank



Program



Create your 1st mind map



Create a mind map about yourself
in 15 minutes:

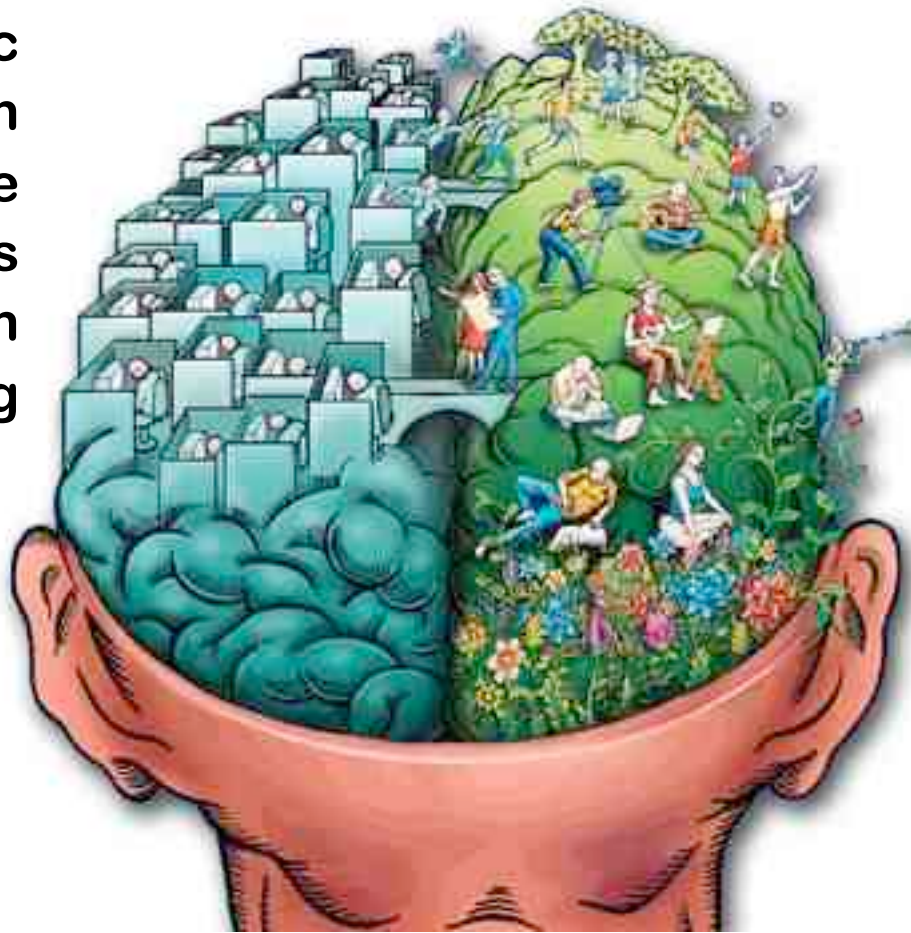
- Who are you?
- What do you do for work?
- What are your interests?
- Learning goals for today
- Anything else you want to share...

Present your mind map to
the group in 3 minutes



Our brain

Logic
Speech
Language
Analytics
Calculation
Abstract thinking



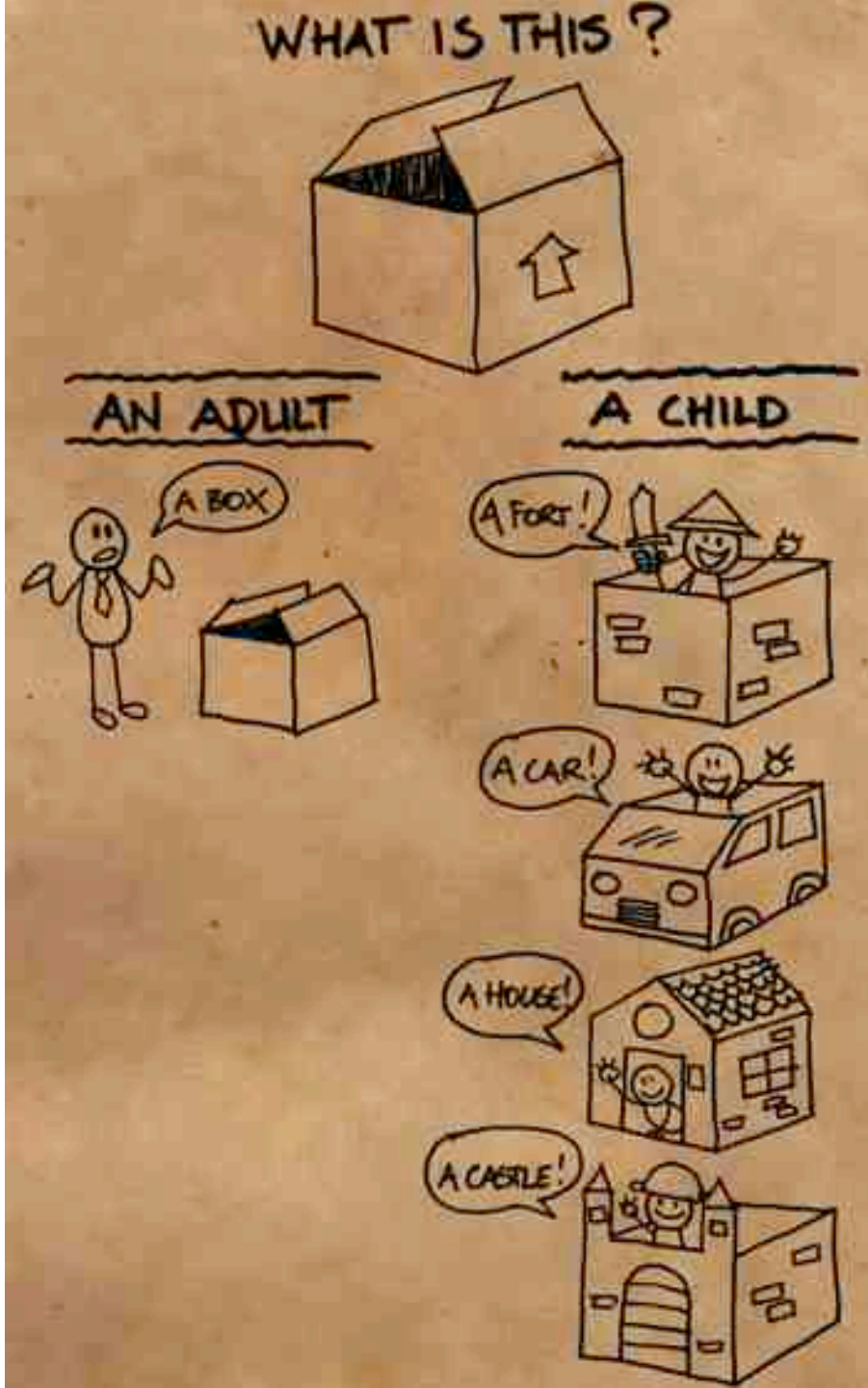
Color
Phantasy
Music
Images
Feeling
Rythm
Creativity

Why Mind Maps work

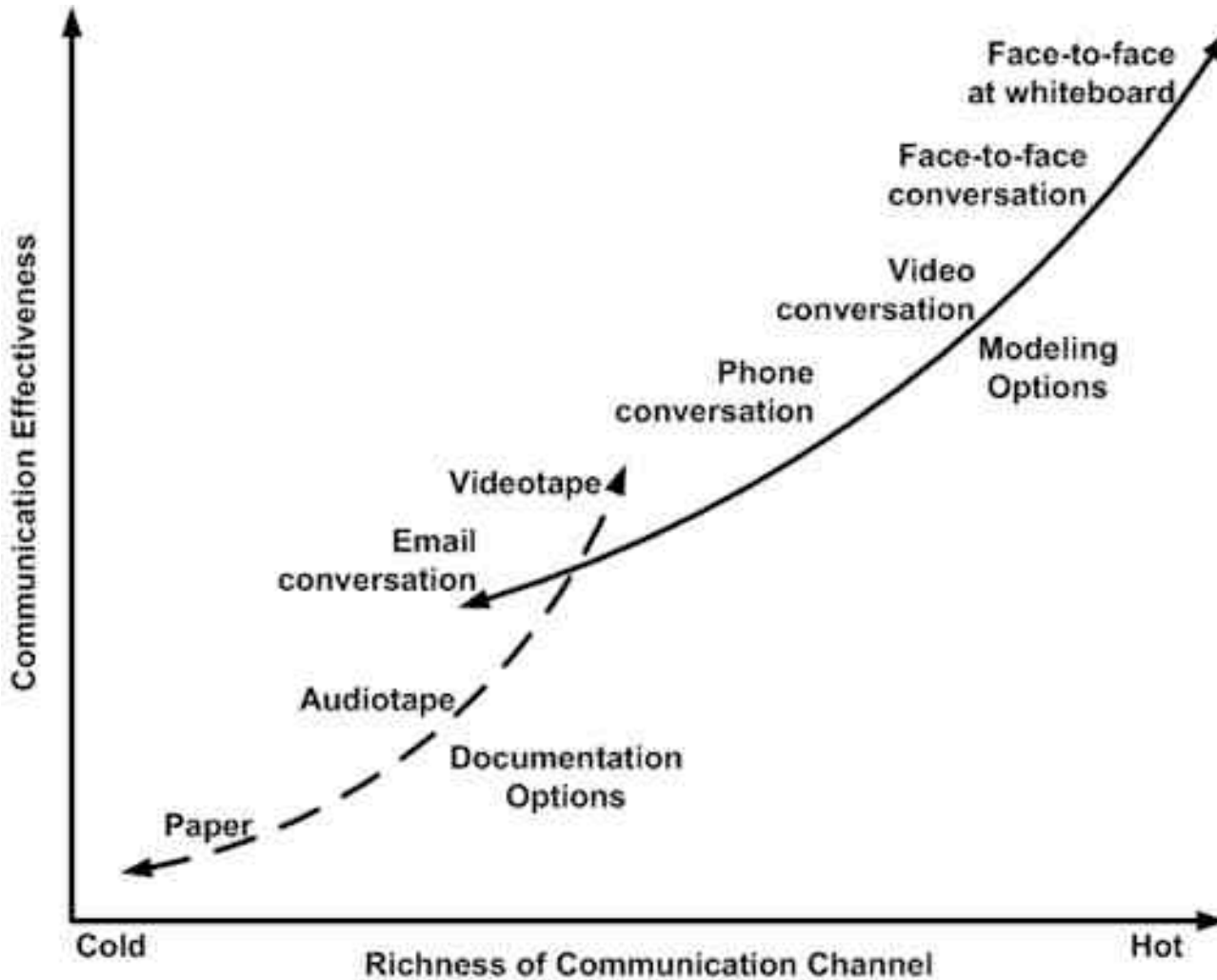
- Your memory is naturally associative, not linear
- Any idea has thousands of links in your mind
- Mind maps allow associations and links to be recorded and reinforced
- The mind remembers key words and images, not sentences
- Because mind maps are more visual and depict associations between key words, they are much easier to recall than linear notes

Creativity

- Adults: on average 3 to 6 alternatives
- Children: often 60 or more alternatives
- Numbed by education, norms & values, inhibiting curiosity, coloring within the lines



Communication



Visualisation

Visualisation is the translation of a thought, result or other information into a visible representation

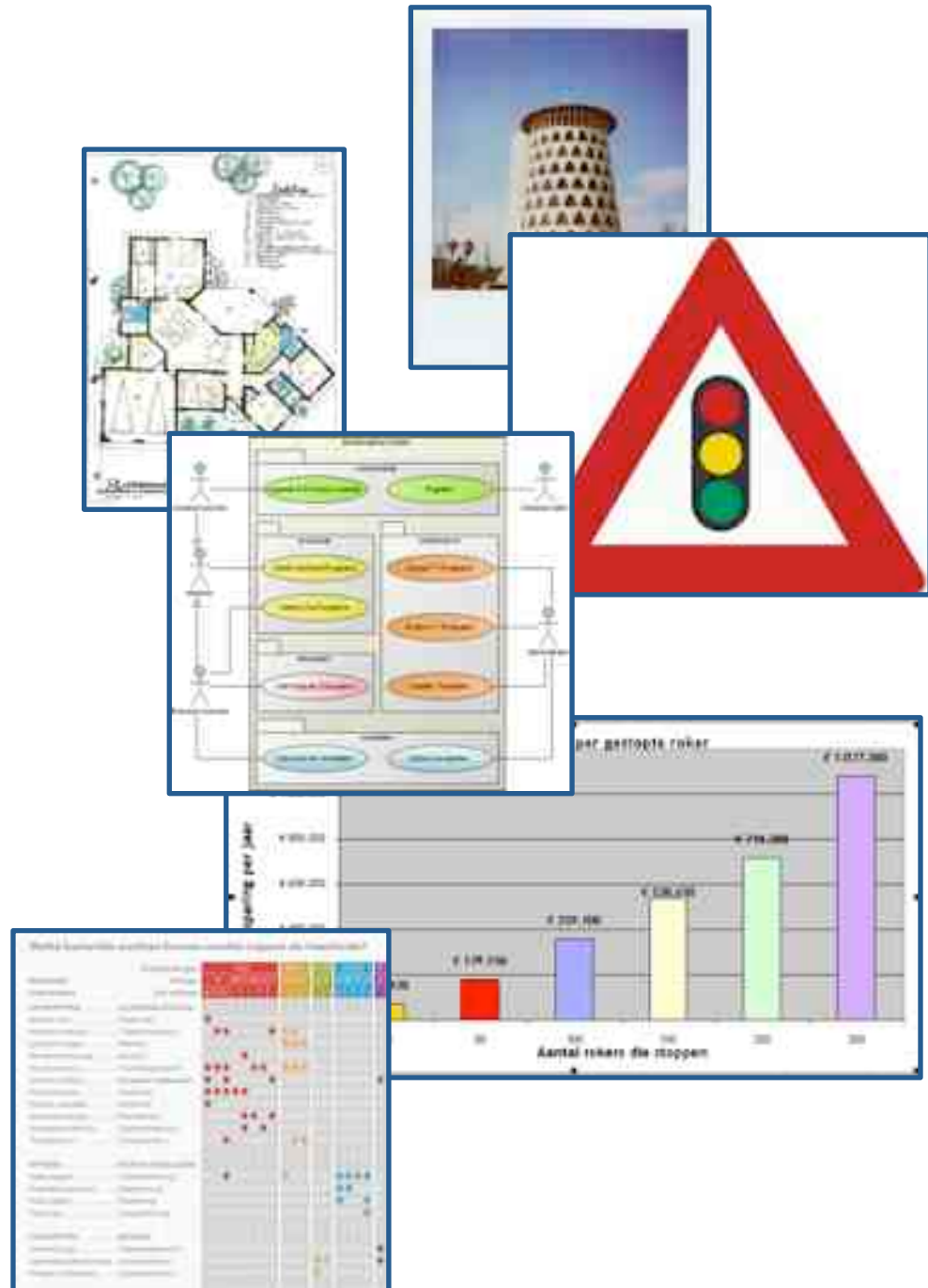


"...I HAVE A VISUAL STORY
TO TELL YOU!"

Visualisation

Best known forms:

- Traffic signs
- Diagrams
- Graphics
- Tables
- Maps
- Photos



Visualisation



Purpose of this tutorial:

- **Learning to visualise using mind maps**
- **To express yourself using little text and explanation**

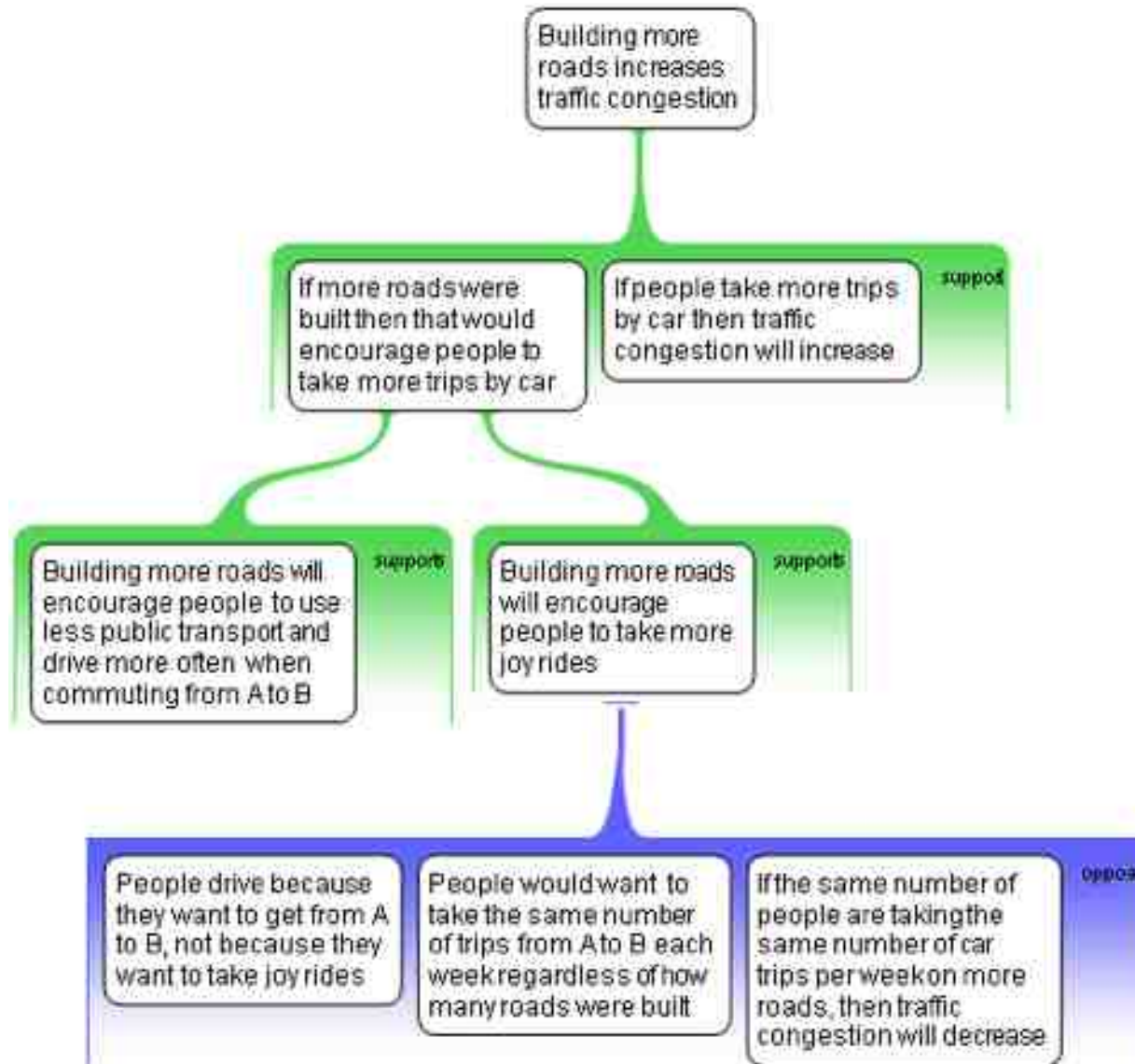
Visualisation helps to:

- **Develop ideas and information**
- **Steer through processes**
- **Transfer ideas and results**

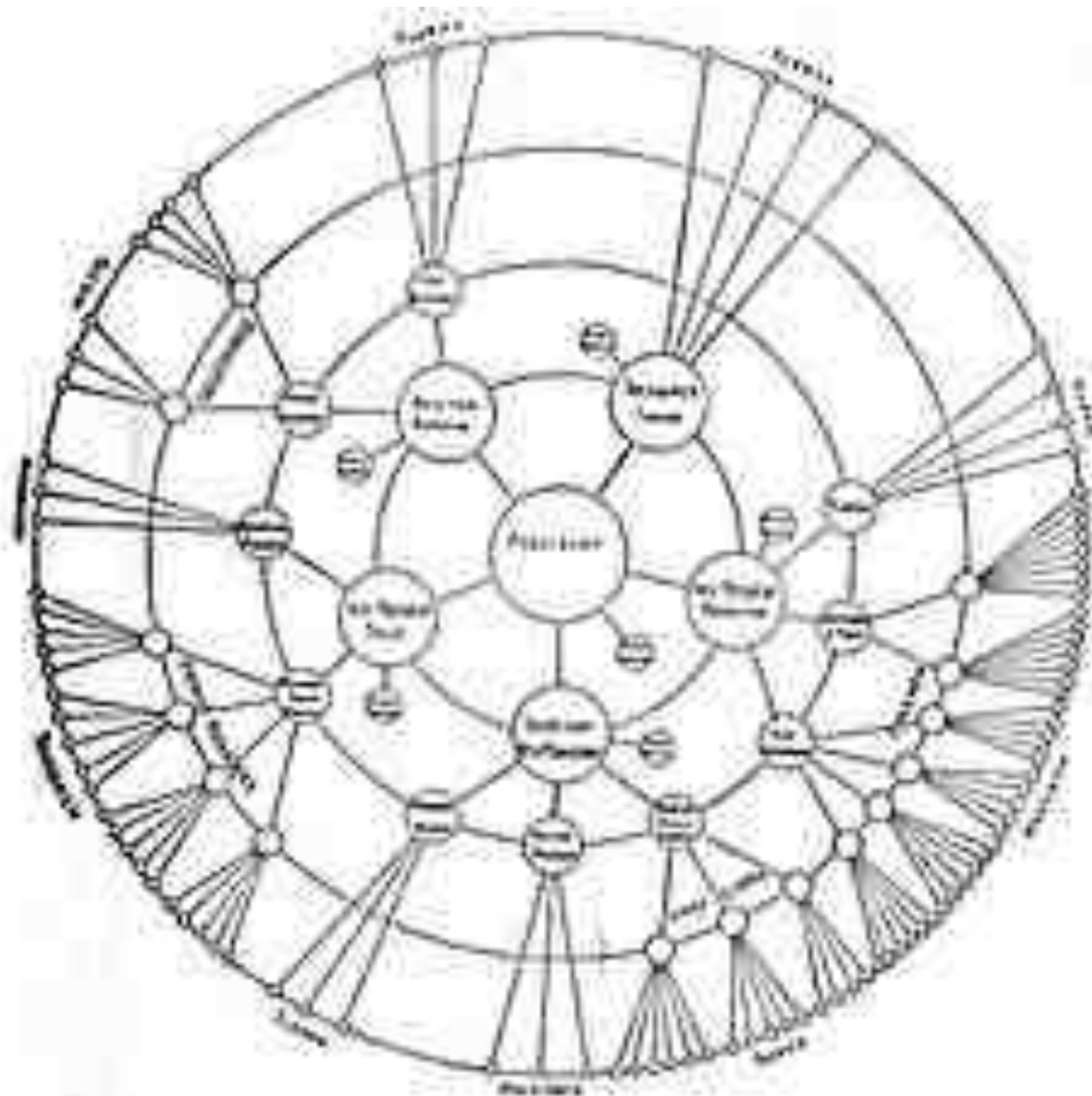
Sketch notes



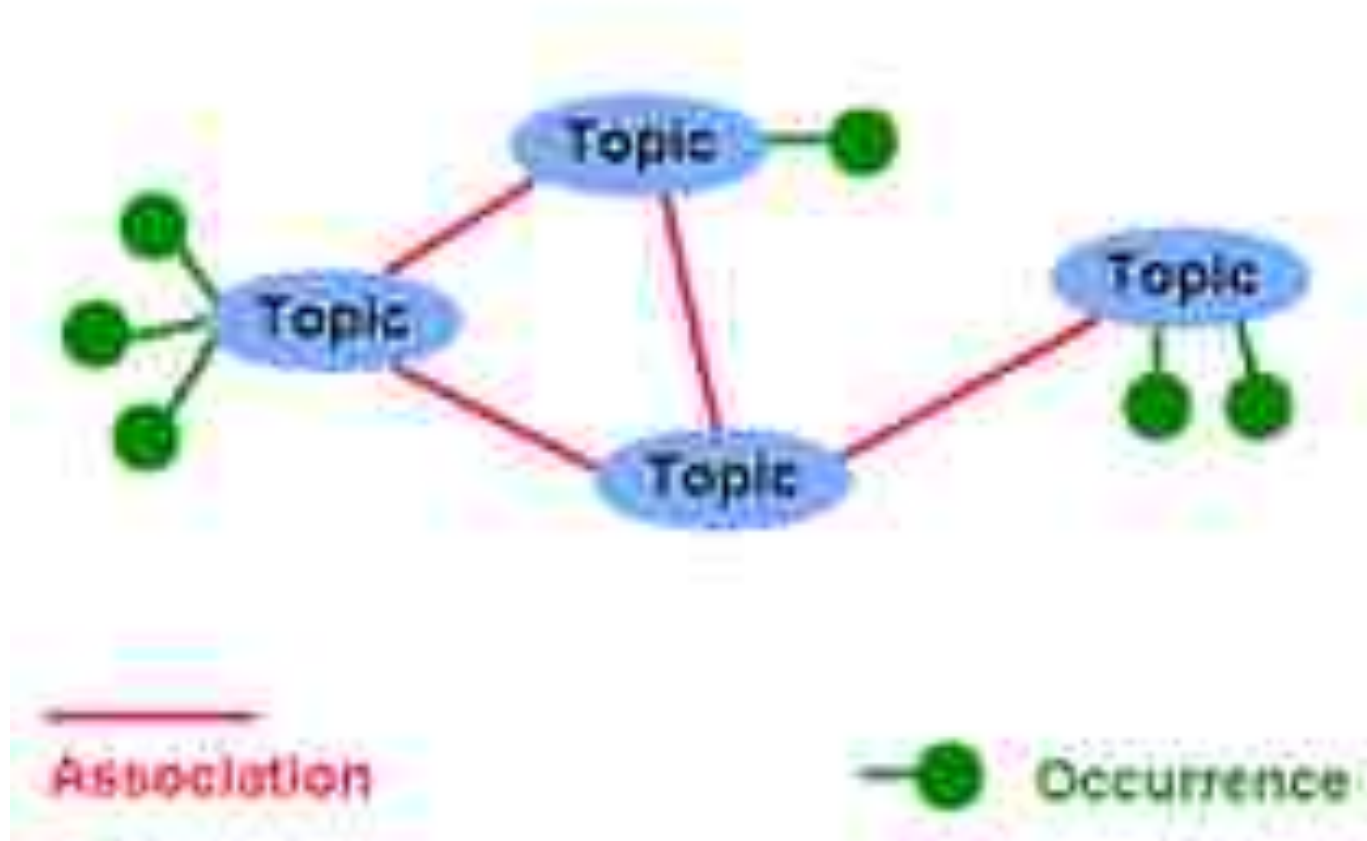
Argument map



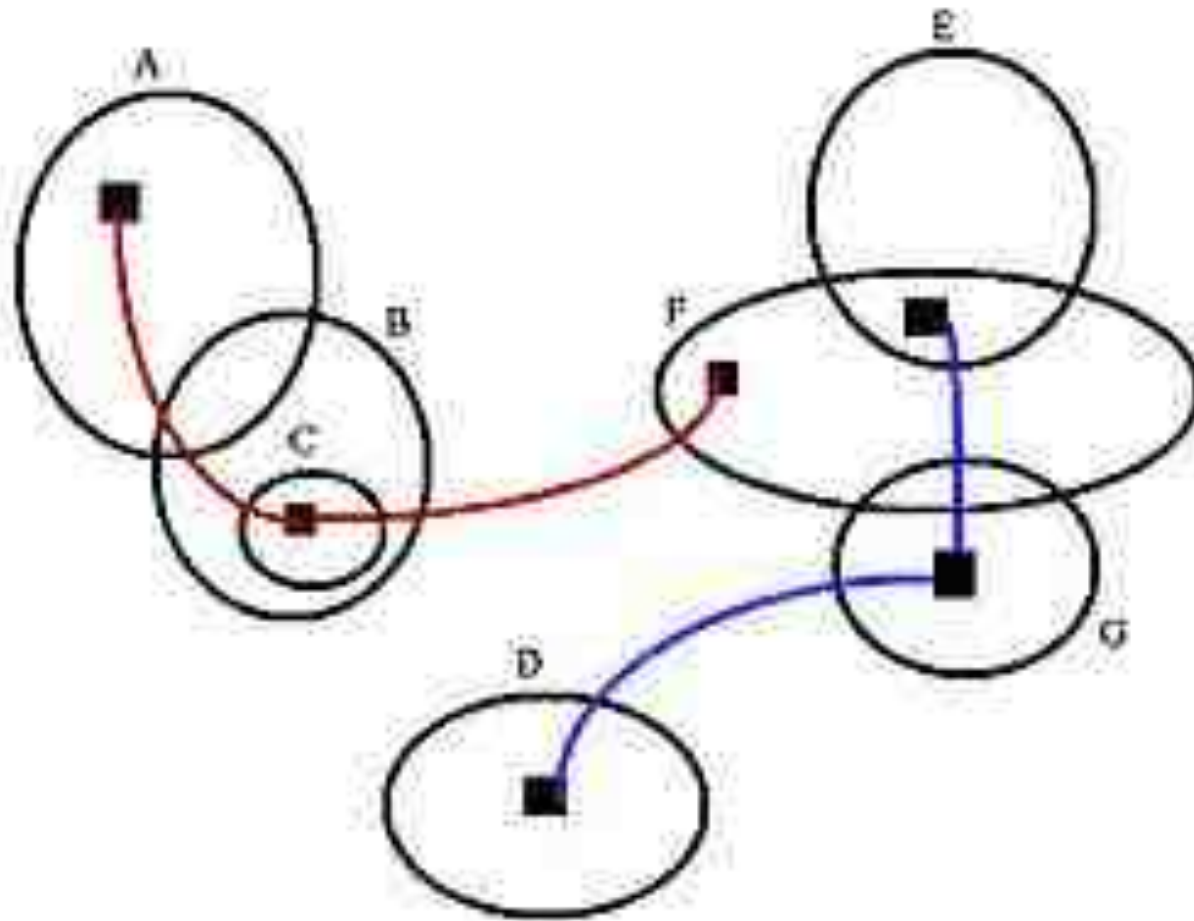
Radial tree



Topic map



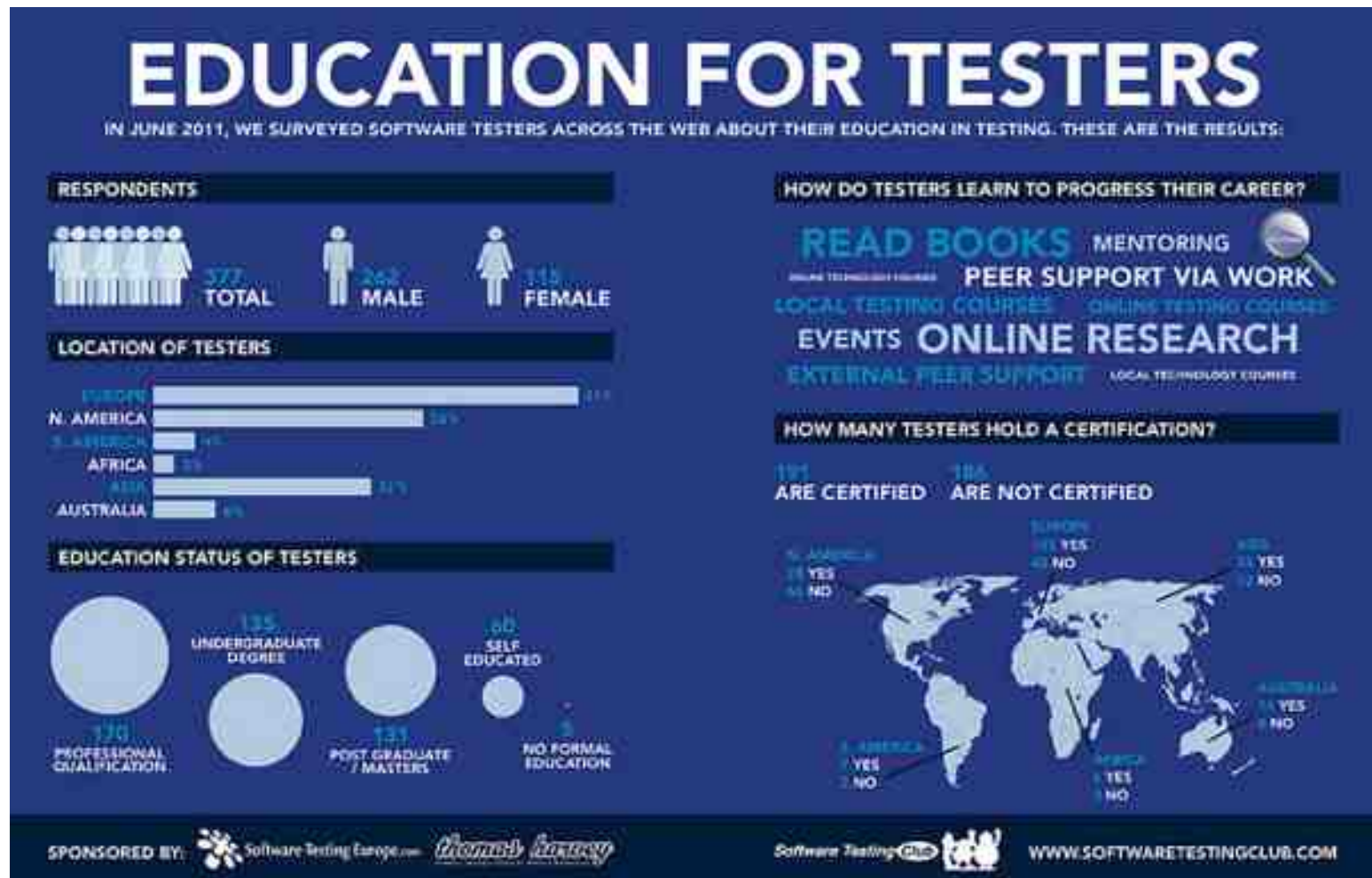
Euler diagram



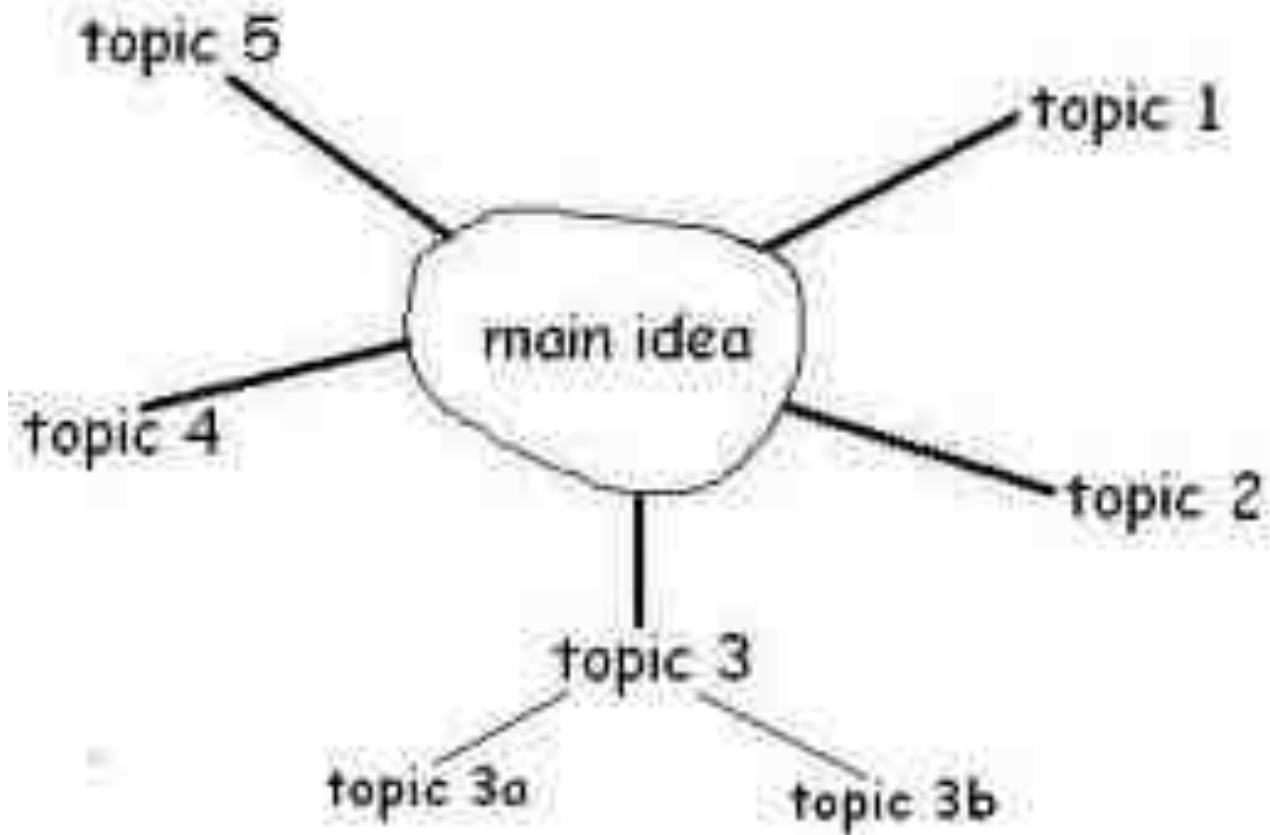
Information graphics



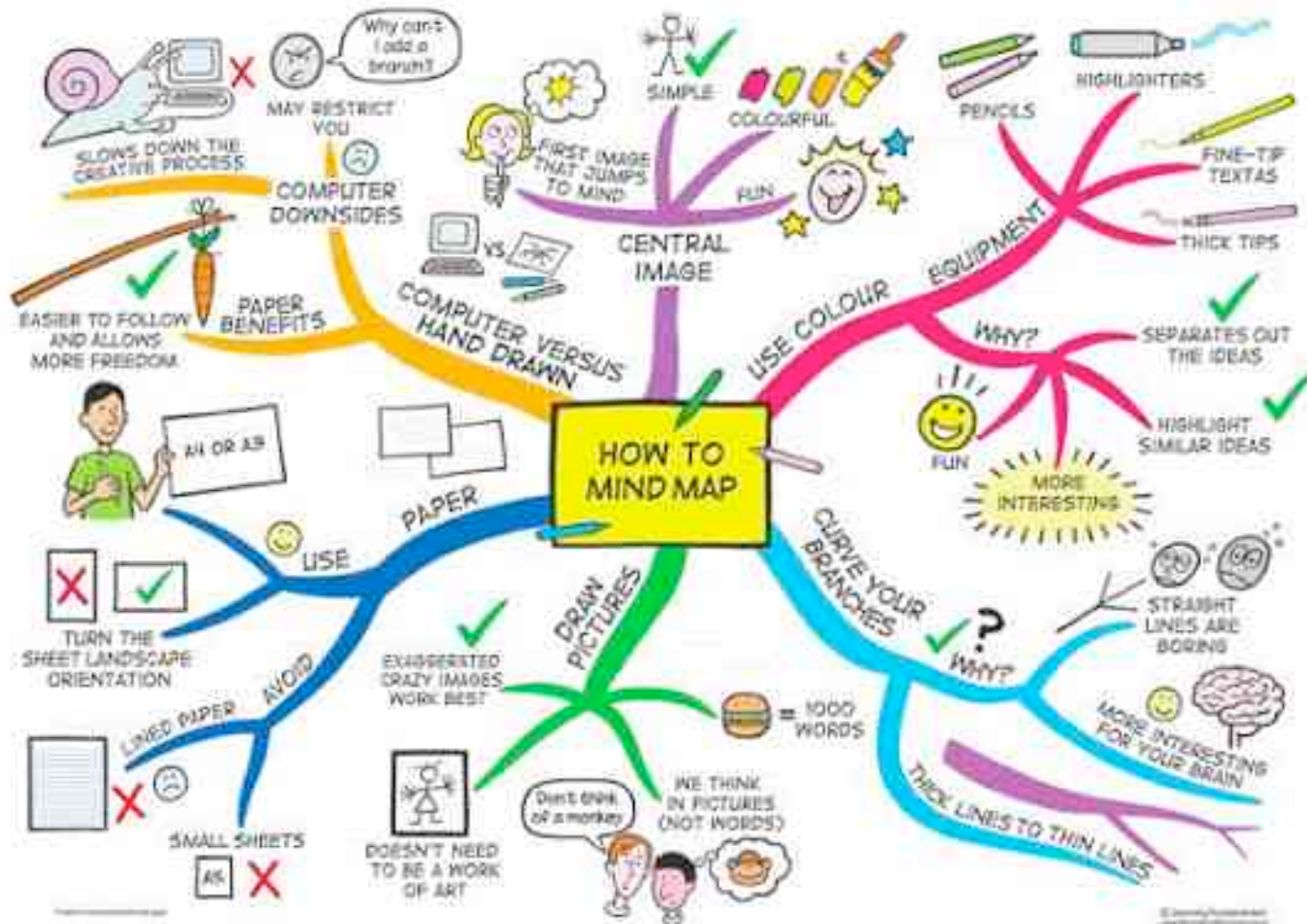
Information graphics



Spider diagram



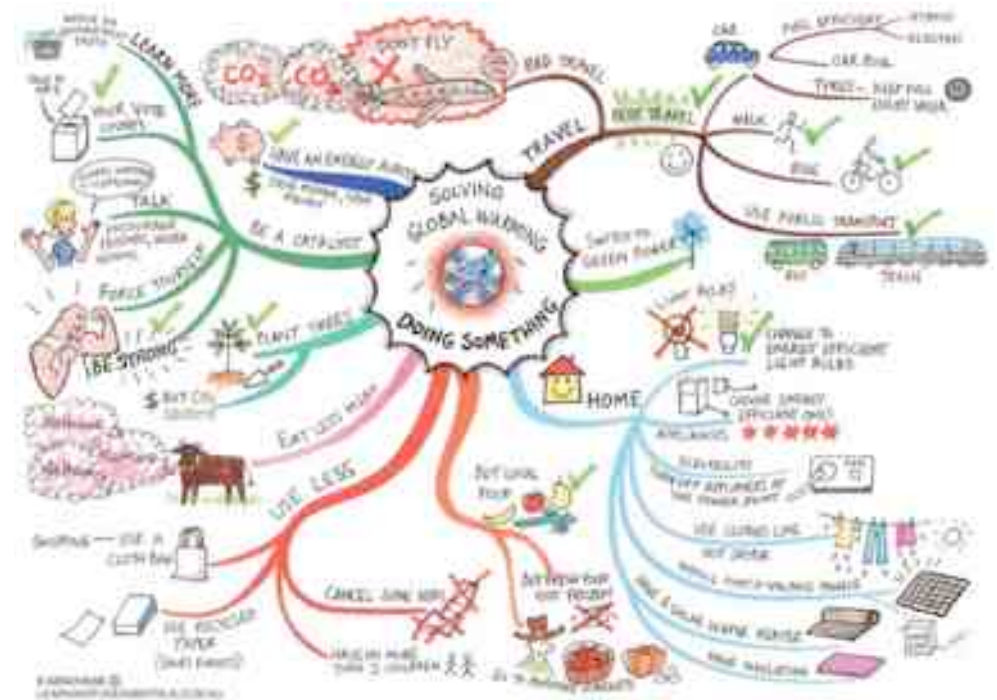
Mind map



Mind map

A combination of:

- Images
- Symbols
- Codes
- Dimensions
- Key words



Goal: To store and transmit information

Tony Buzan

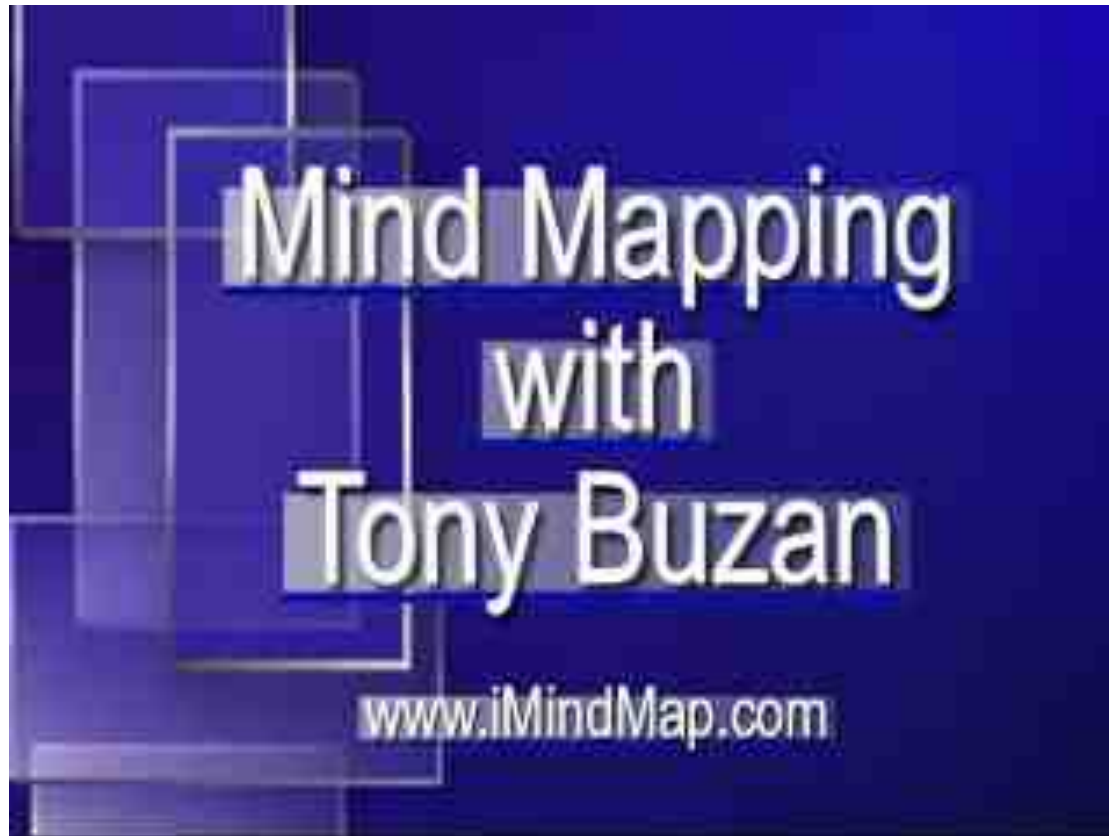
Mind maps mimic the thought processes of your brain!



The five most important brain functions:

1. Recieve
2. Store
3. Analyse
4. Execute
5. Control

Video Tony Buzan



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MlabrWv25qQ>

Mind maps according Buzan

- Take a large piece of paper (A2 – A3)
- Place the paper in ‘landscape’
- Draw a central image in the middle of your mind map
- Do not box in your image



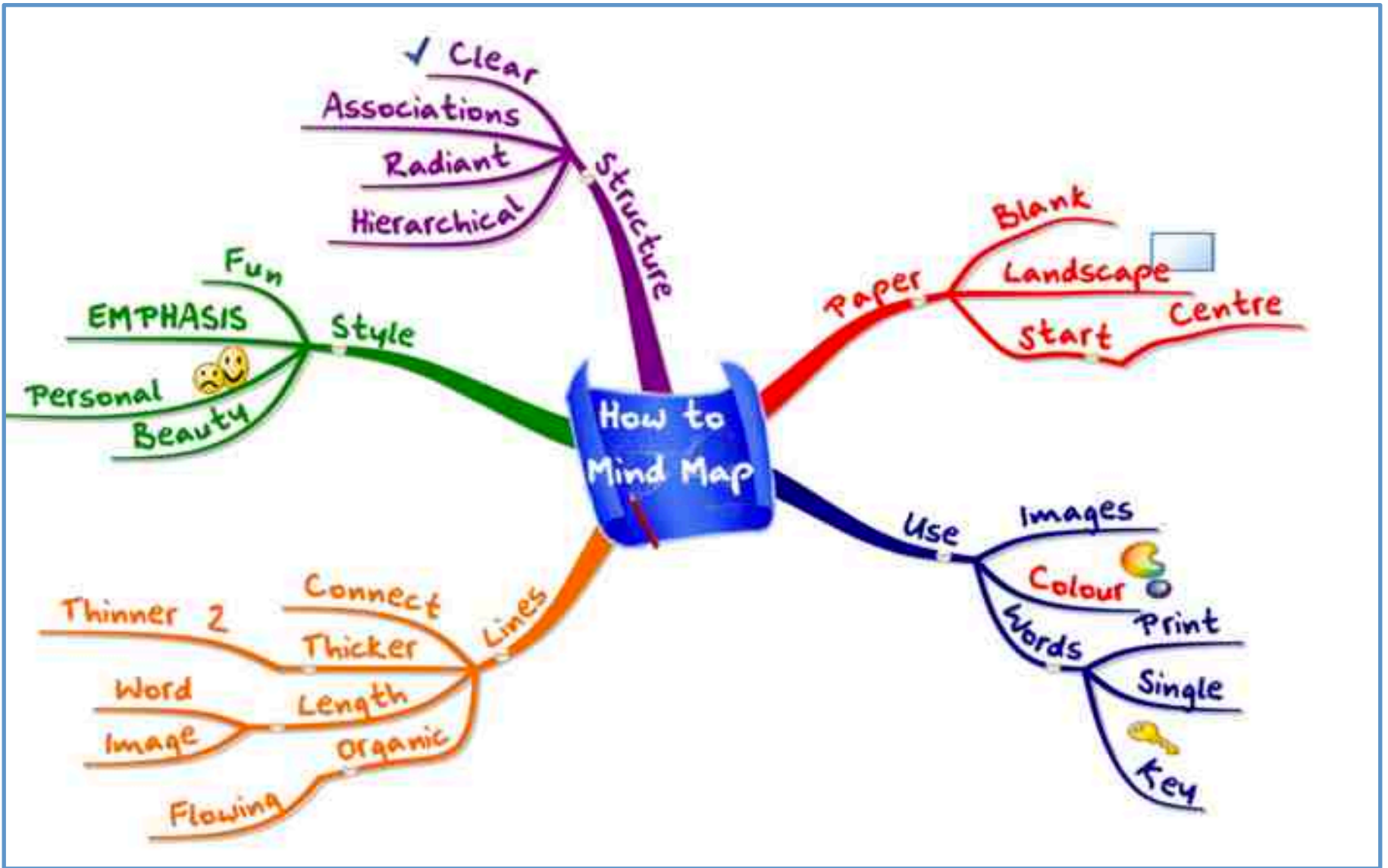
Mind maps according Buzan

- Add branches to your central image
- These branches represent main themes to your central image
- Each branch has its own color. Use at least three colors.
- The lines are thick, curved and organic, like the branch of tree to the trunk
- Each branch has a single (key) word or image

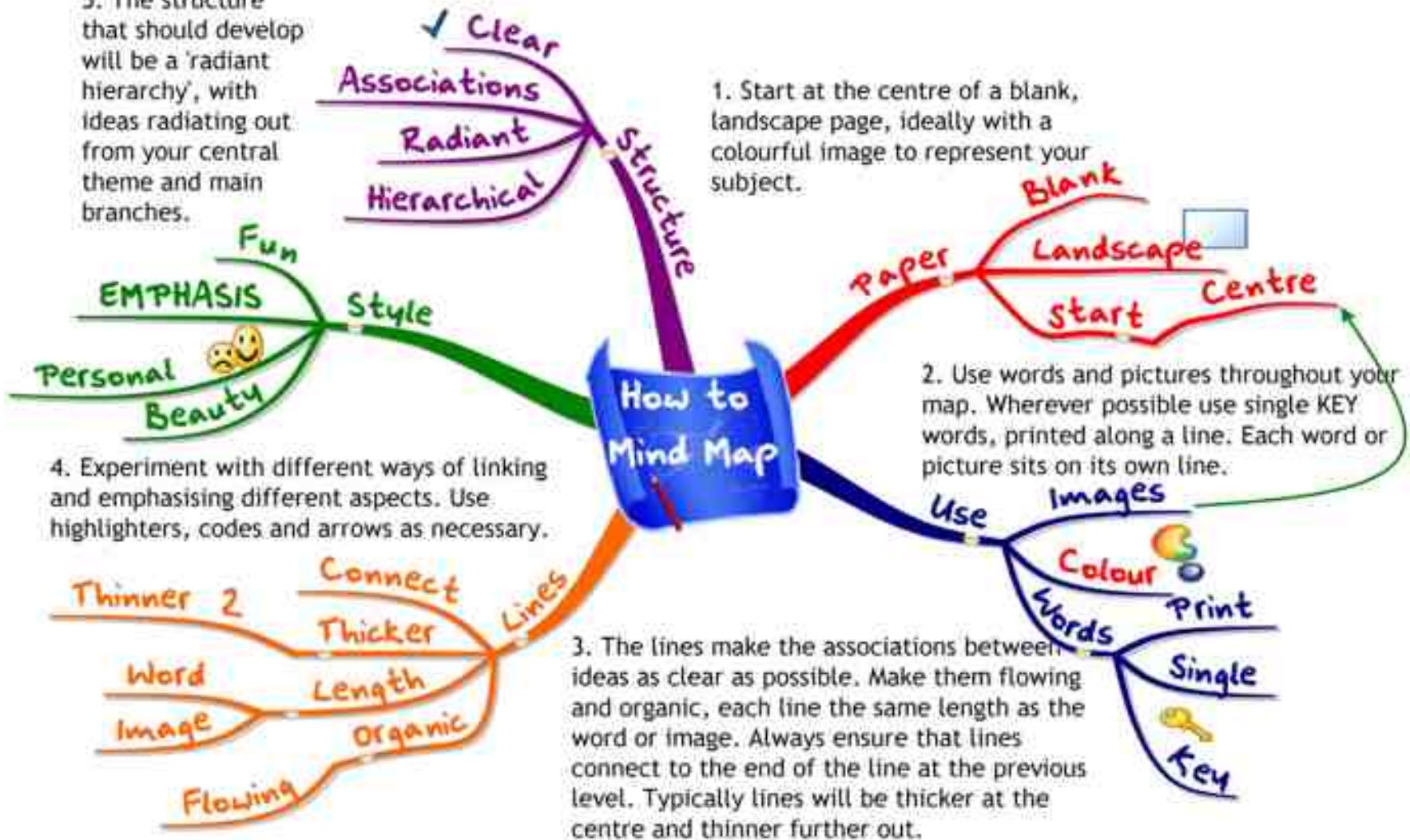


Mind maps according Buzan

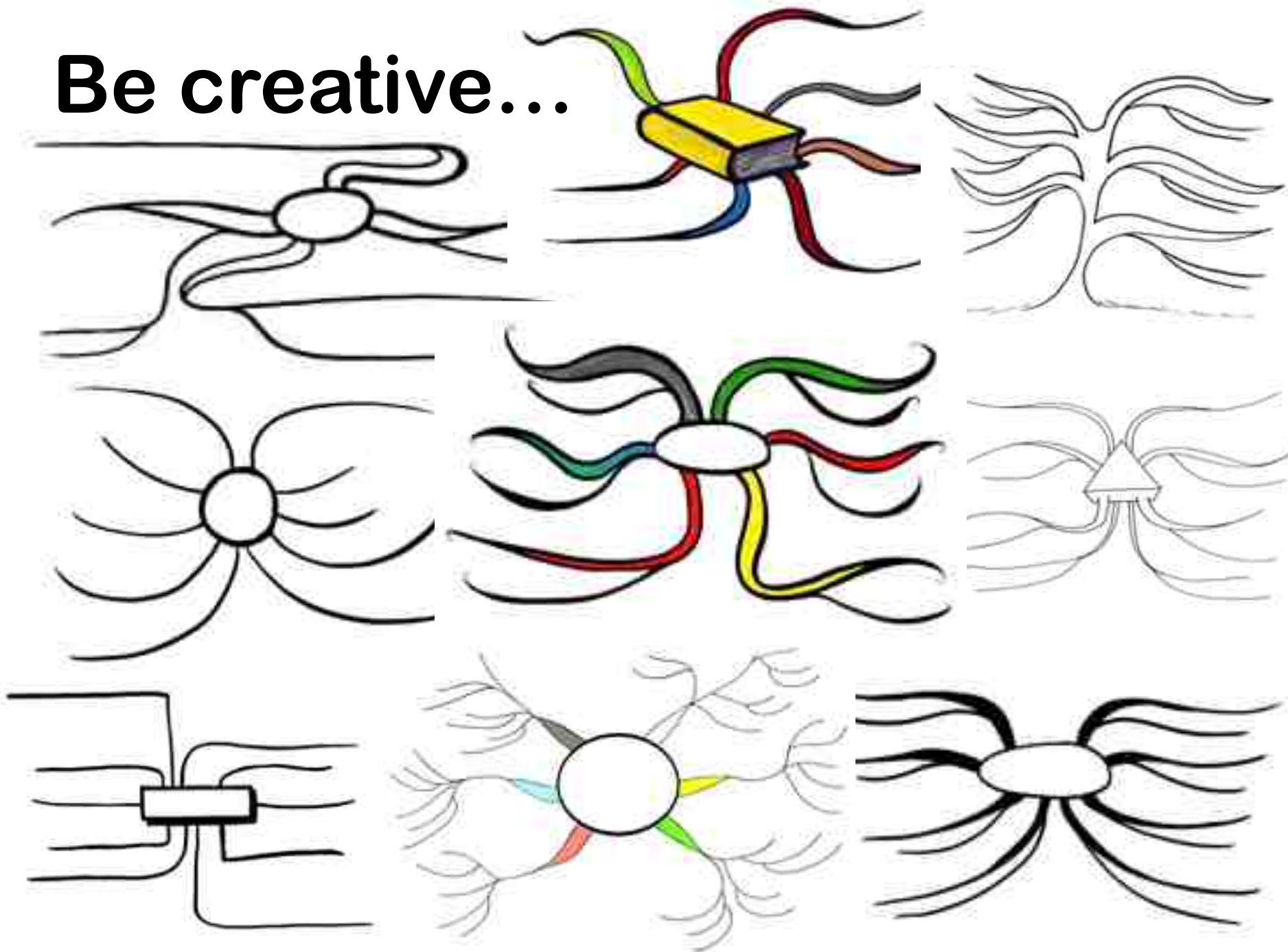
- Add a second level of branches
- These branches are associations triggered by the main branches
- The lines are thinner, but still curved
- The branches have single words, but may be lowercase
- The size and style of the letters provide extra data about the importance and meaning



5. The structure that should develop will be a 'radiant hierarchy', with ideas radiating out from your central theme and main branches.



Be creative...



Buzan



Exercise:

1. Create a mind map of your holiday plans or hobby
2. Use words, colors and drawings
3. Share your mind map
4. Two of you will present the result to the group



Hand made mind maps?

- Advantage:
 - Easy to create
 - Personal
- Disadvantage:
 - Personal
 - Changes
 - Transfer

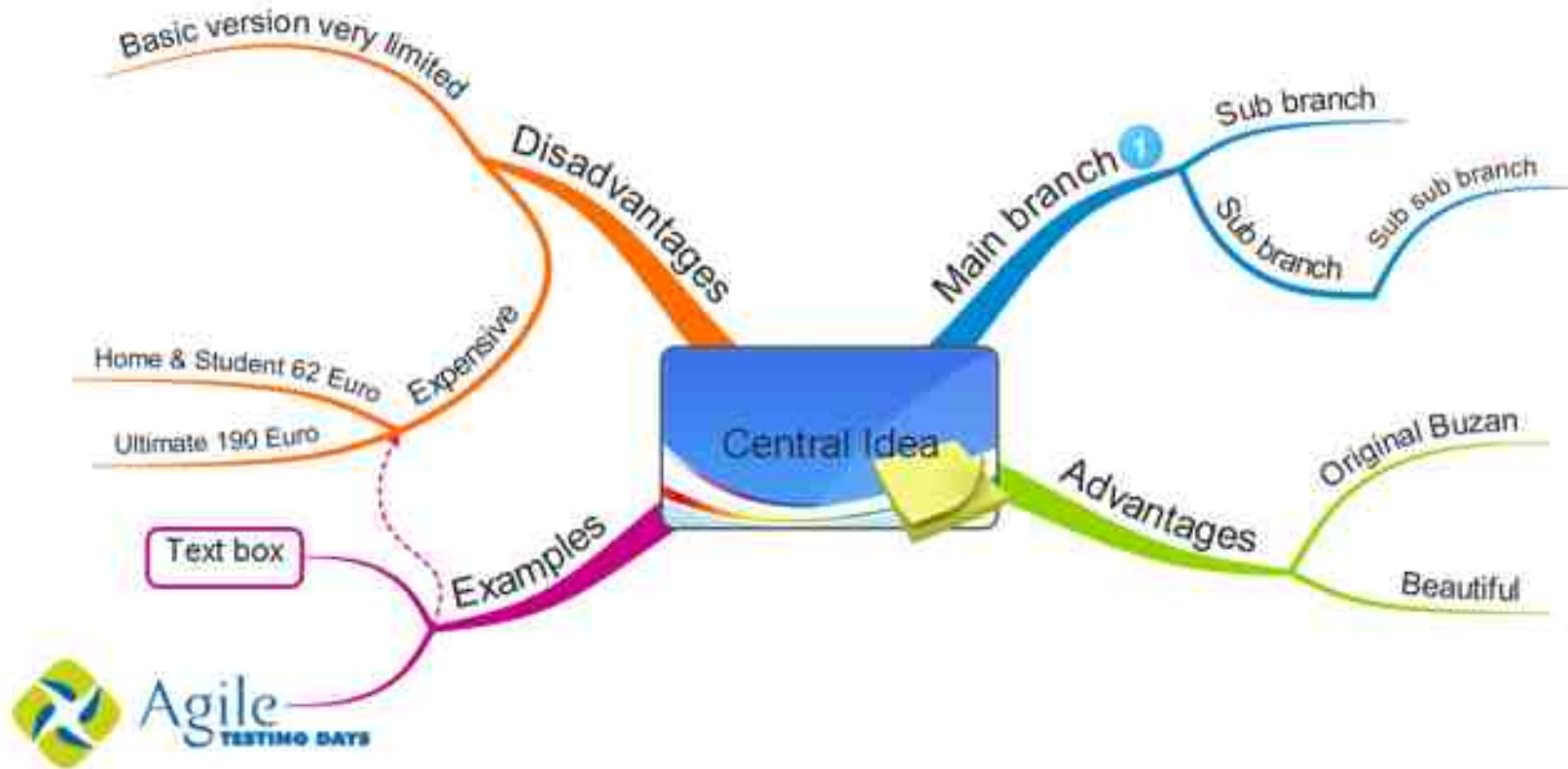


Mind map tooling

- Advantage:
 - Easy to share
 - Fits in to existing documents
- Disadvantage:
 - Is it really a mind map?
 - Need of hardware
 - Need of software

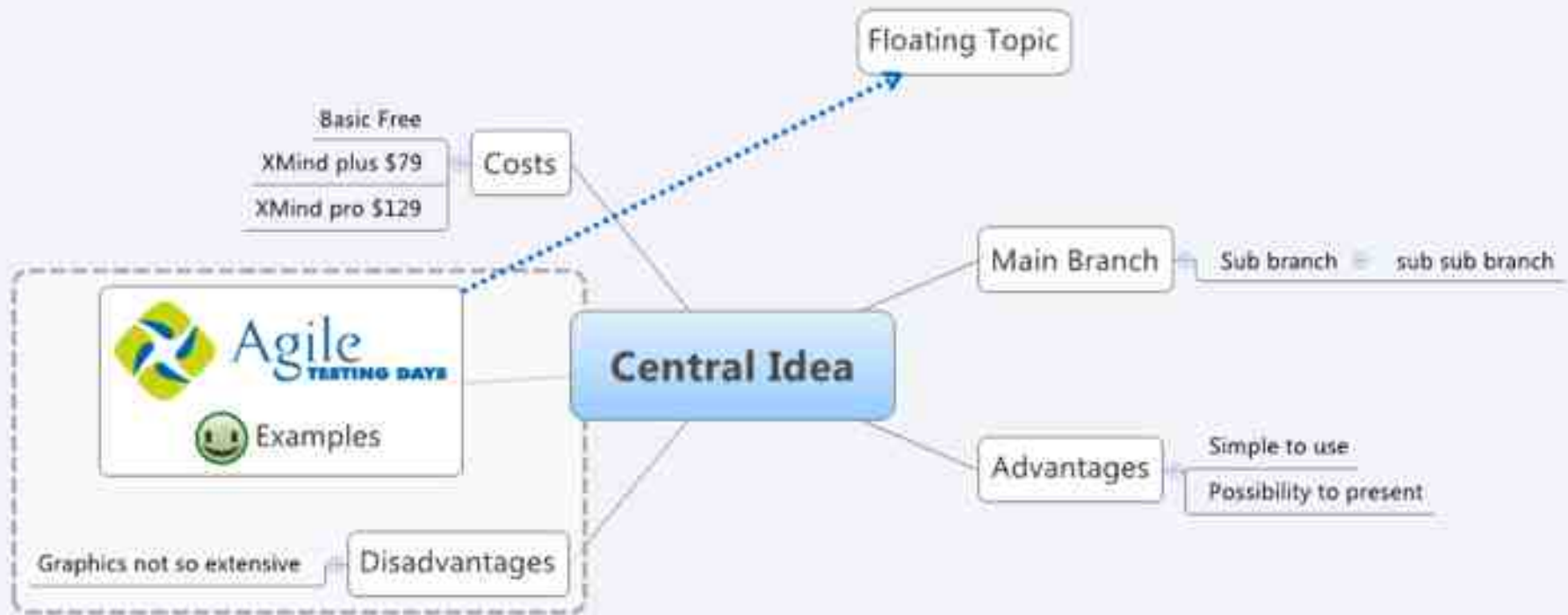


iMindmap



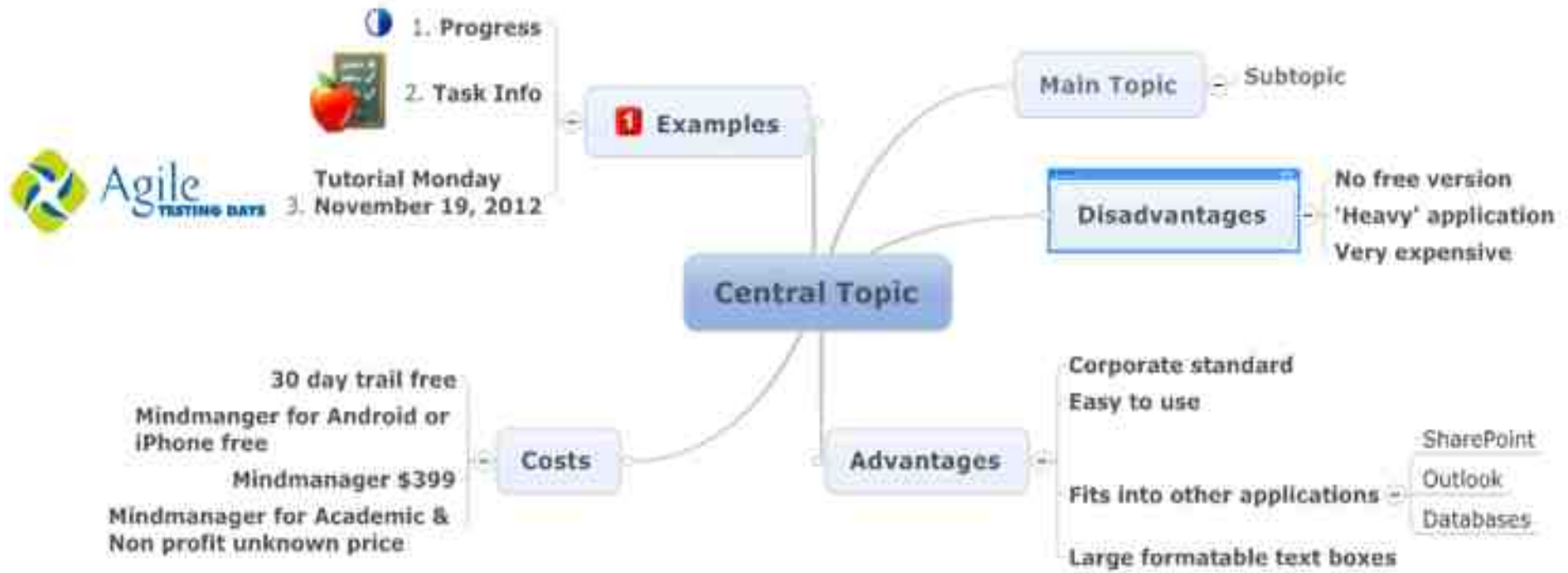
<http://www.thinkbuzan.com/nl/registration/freetrial>

XMind



<http://www.xmind.net/download/win/>

MindJet



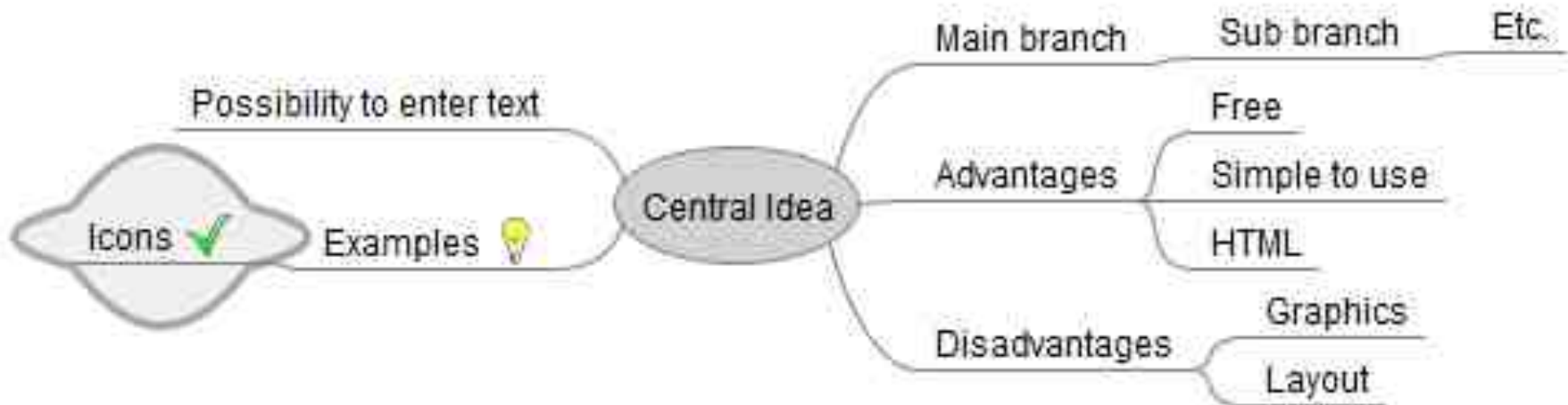
<http://www.mindjet.com/>

SimpleMind



<http://www.simpleapps.eu/simplemind/desktop#trial>

Freemind



<http://freemind.sourceforge.net/wiki/index.php/Download>

Text2MindMap

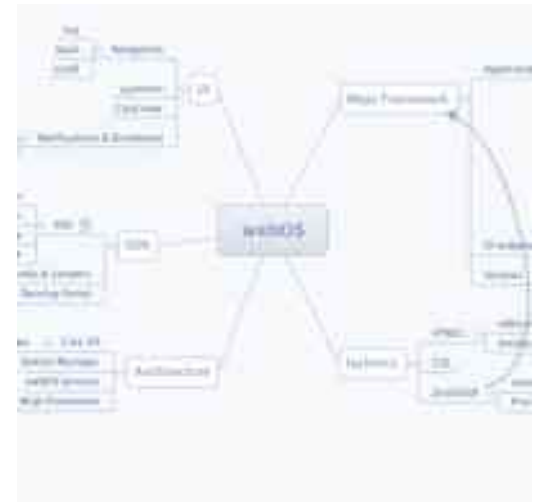
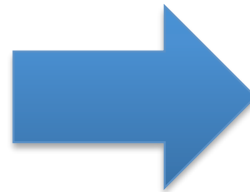


Tooling

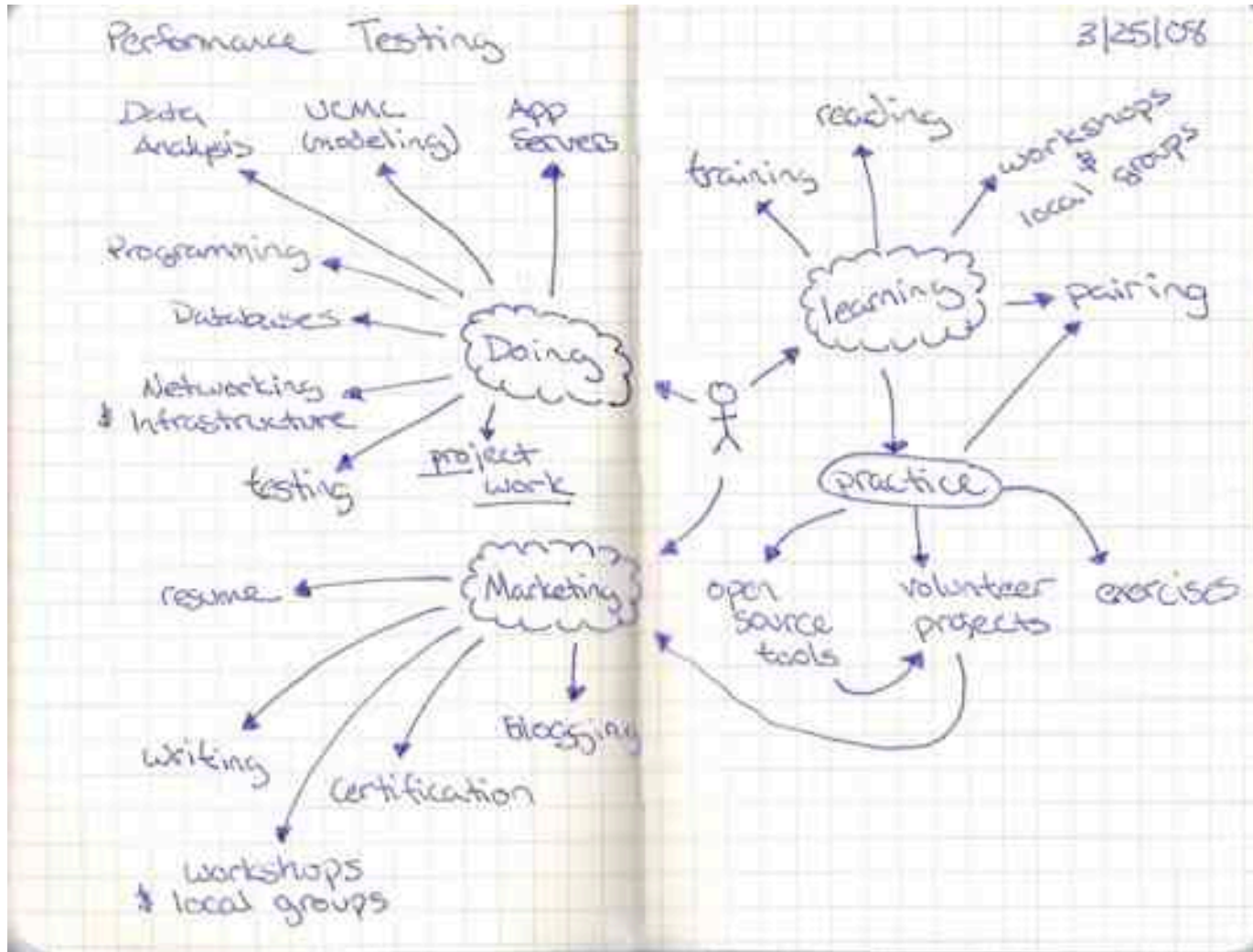


Exercise:

Transfer your previously hand made mind map into a tool



Mind maps and testing



Test plan



Question:

What are characteristics of a good test plan?

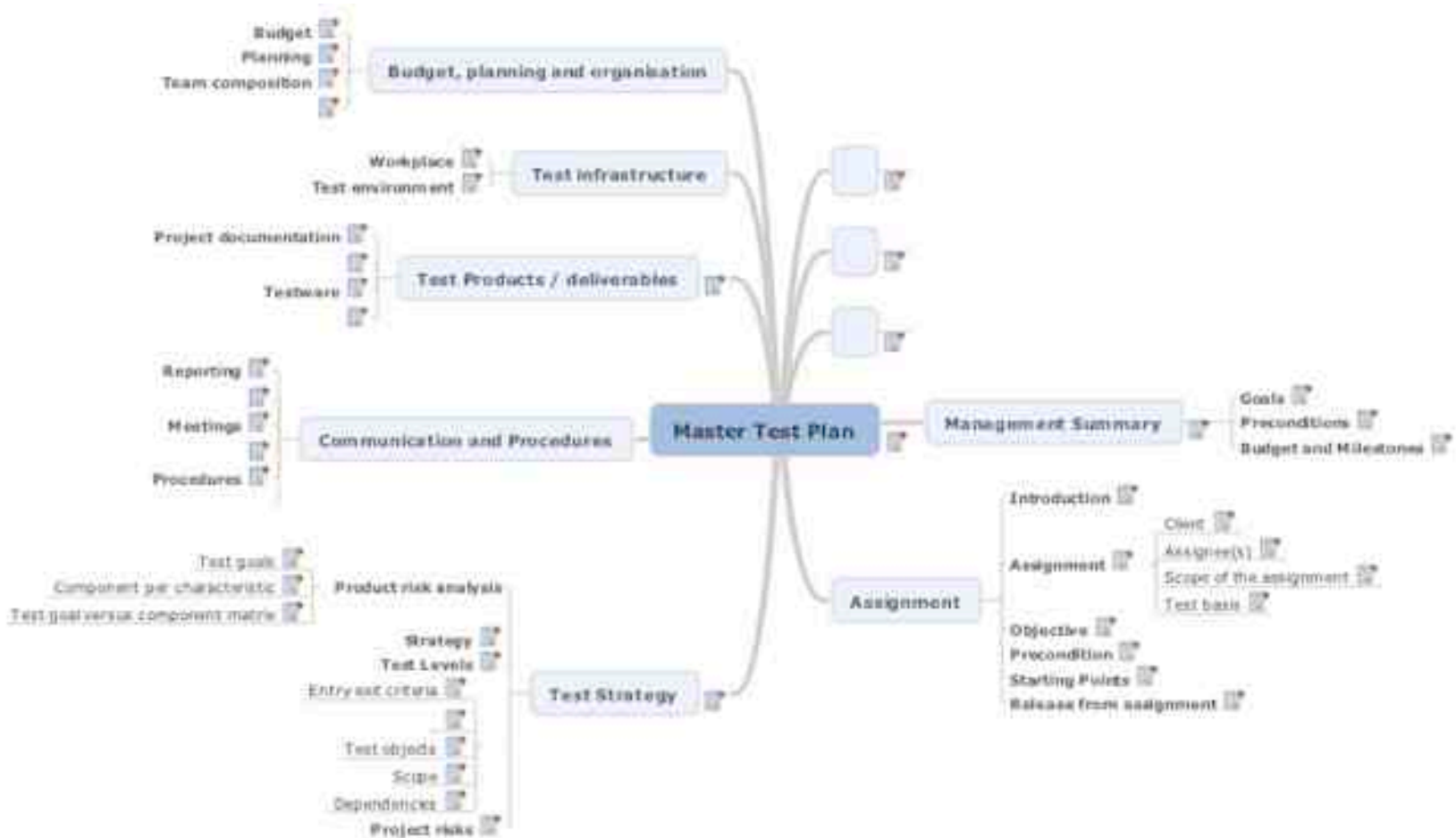
Test plan: **old school**



MS Word:

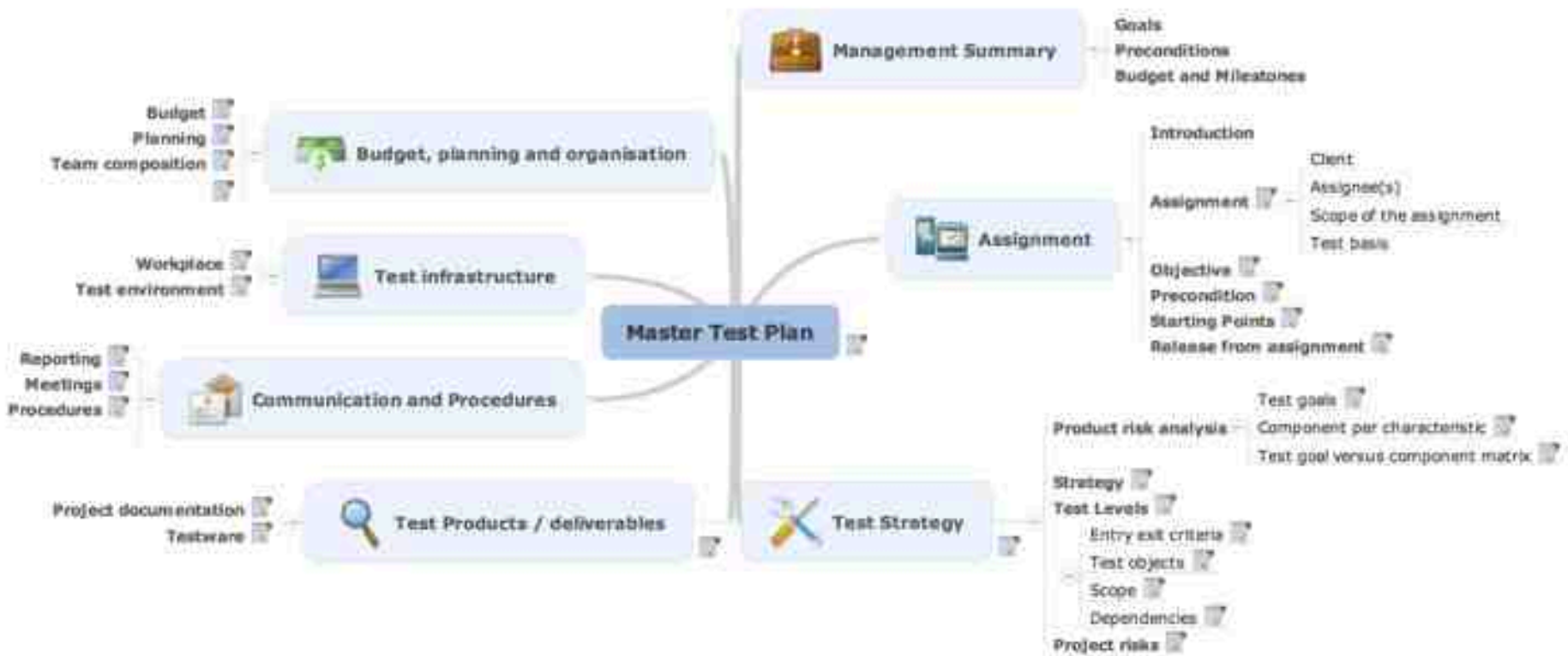
- Lots of text (this example = 55 pages!!!)
- Inaccessible
- Does anybody really read these?

Test plan: mind map

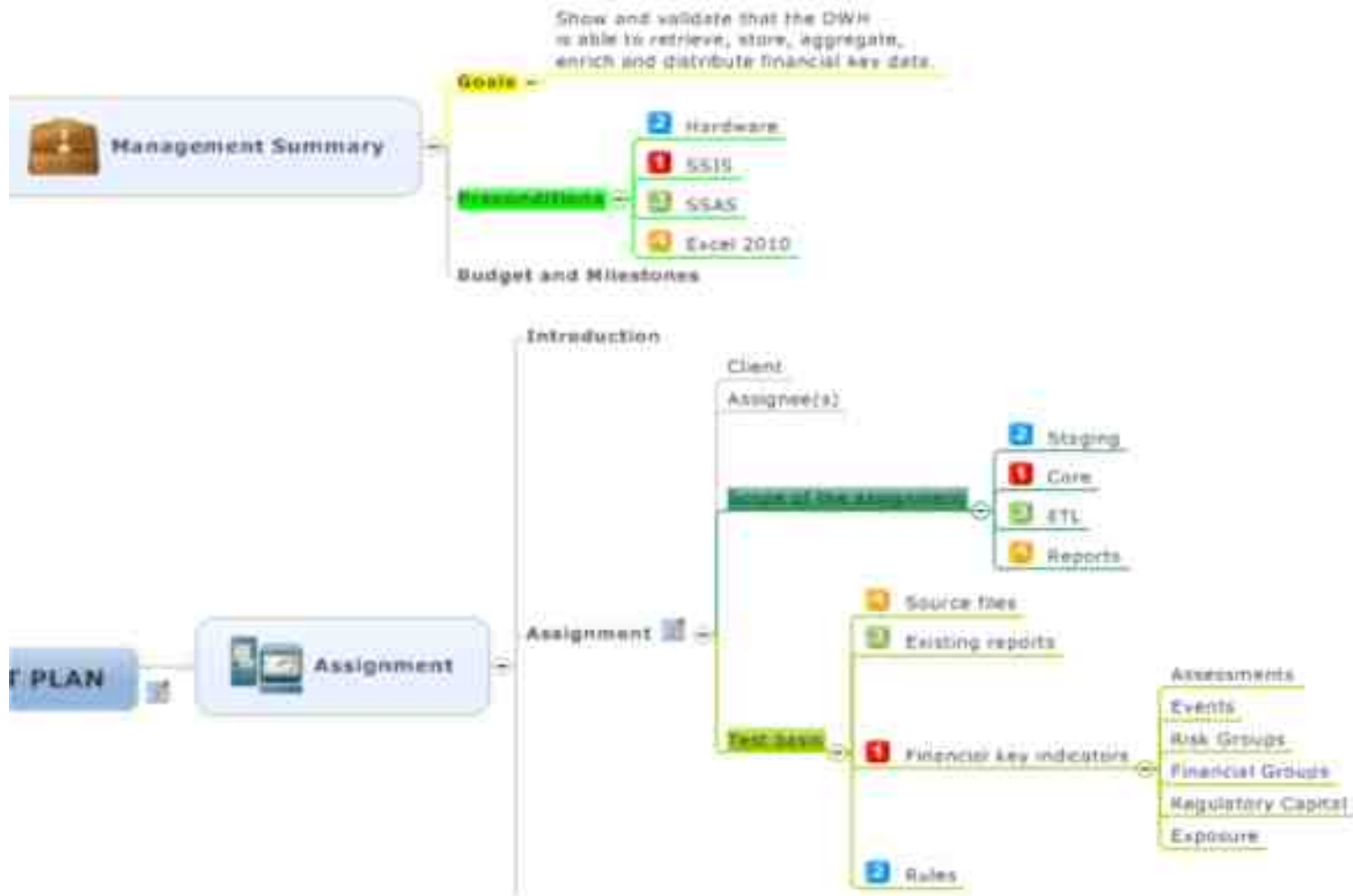


Mindjet Mind Manager turned a 24 pages template into this mind map (word document import)

Test plan: mind map



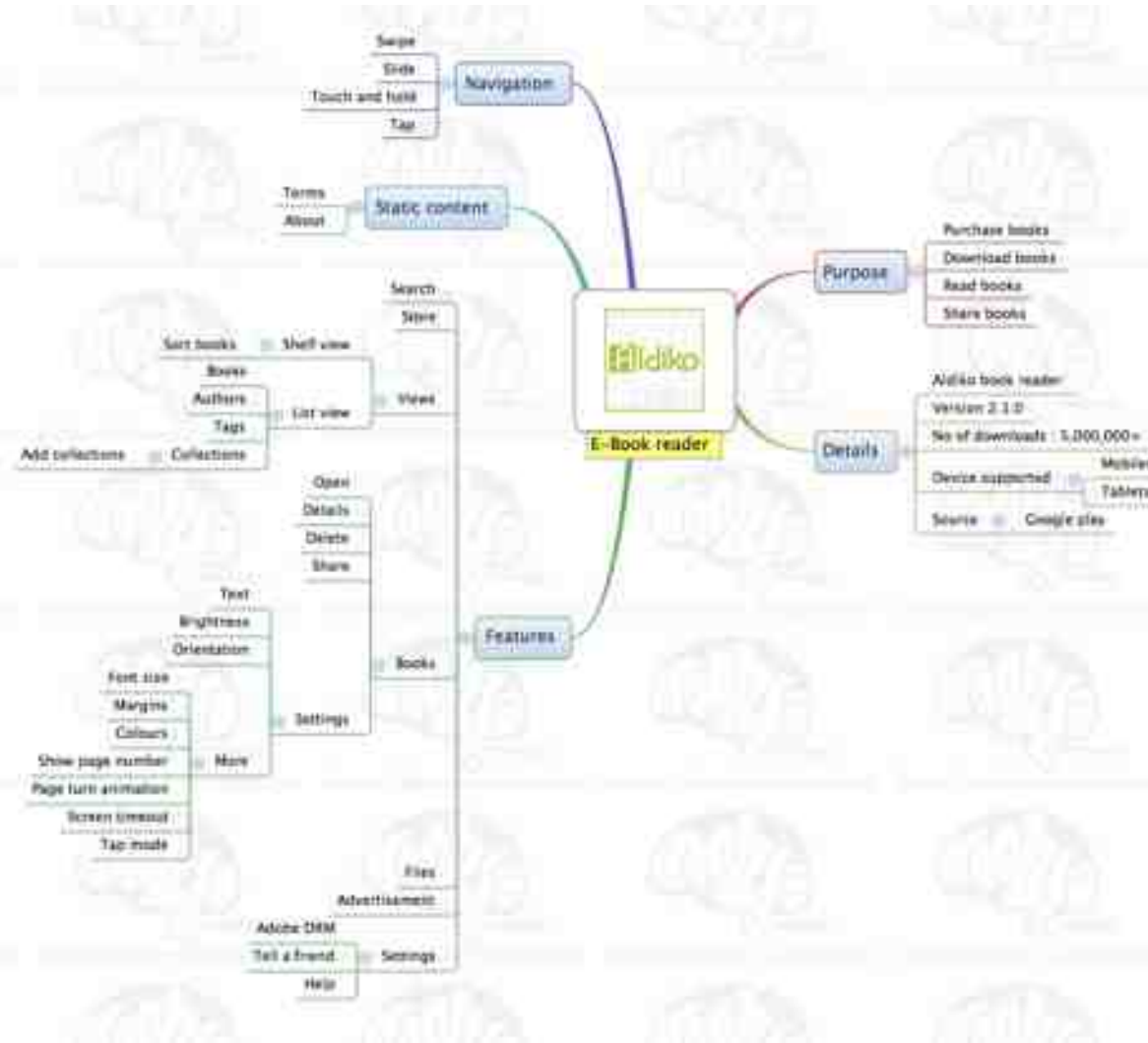
Test plan: mind map



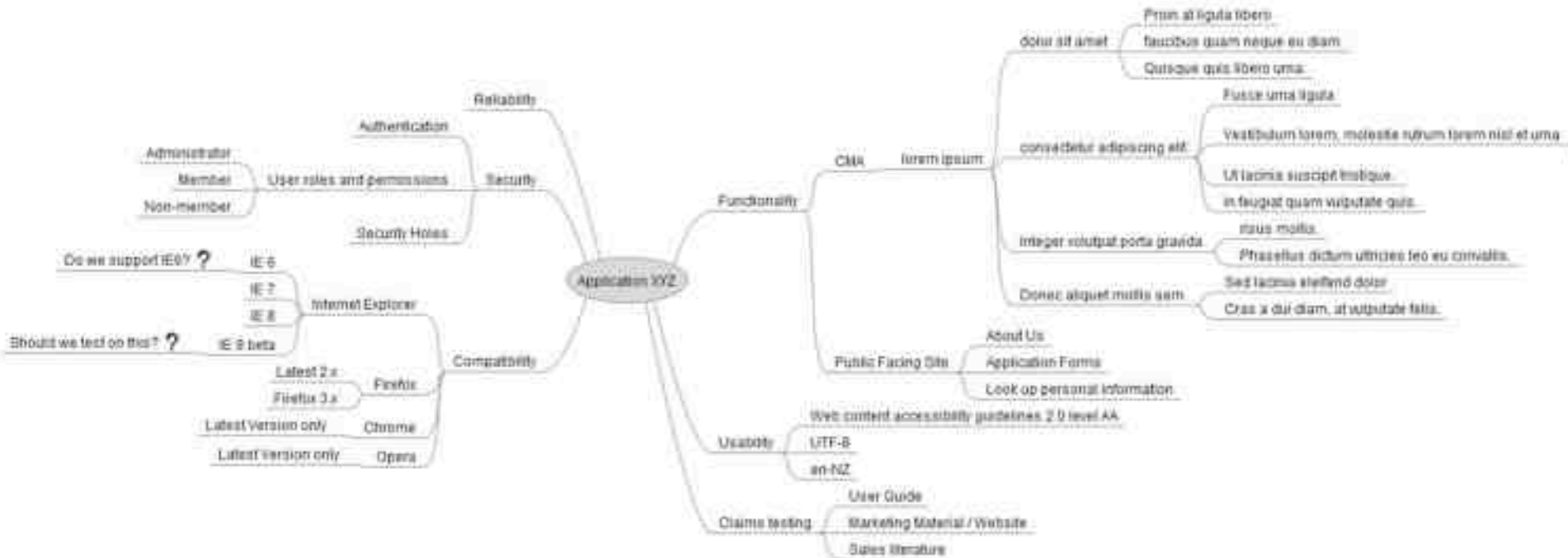
Test strategy: risk analysis

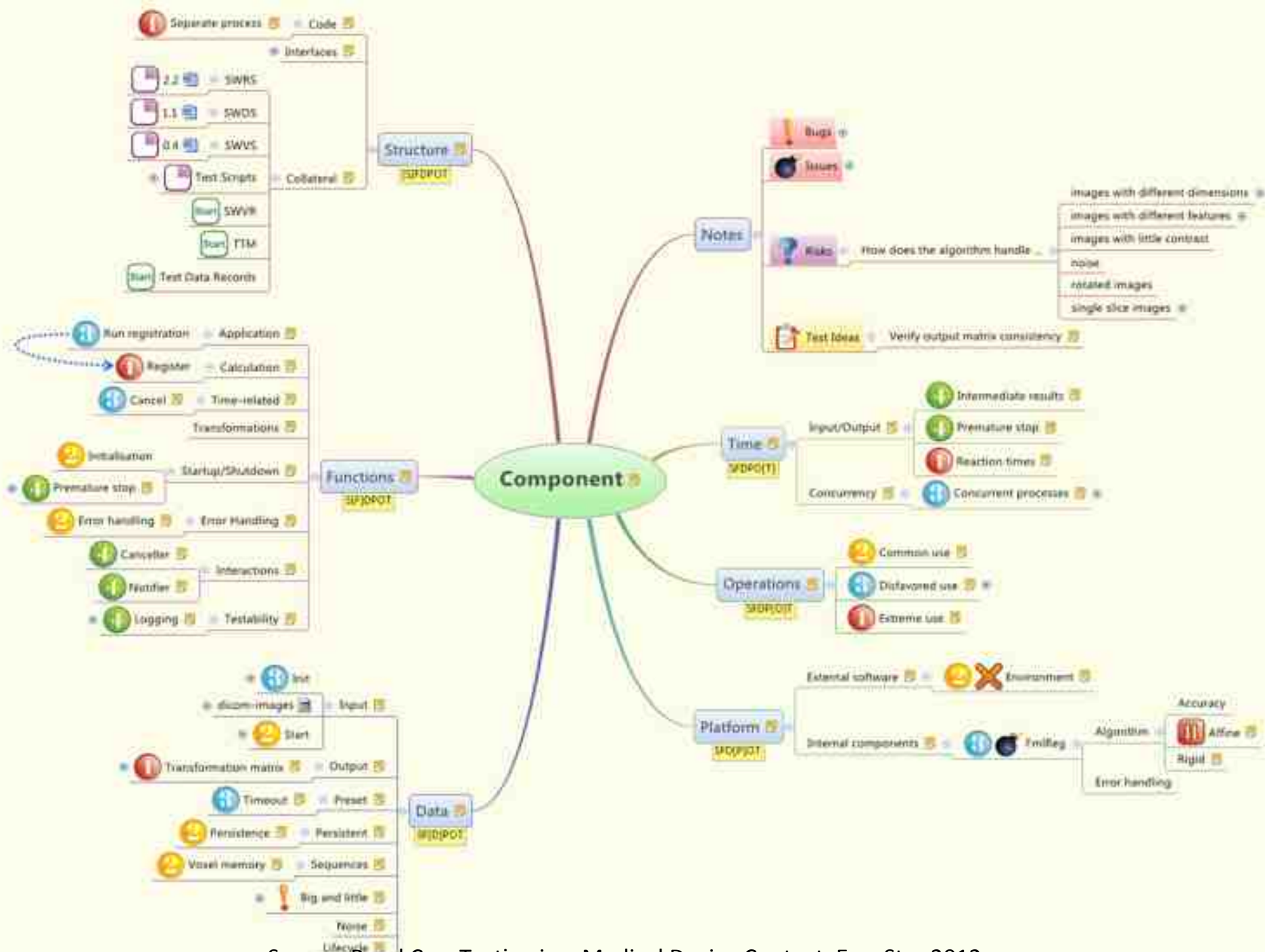


Test strategy



Test strategy

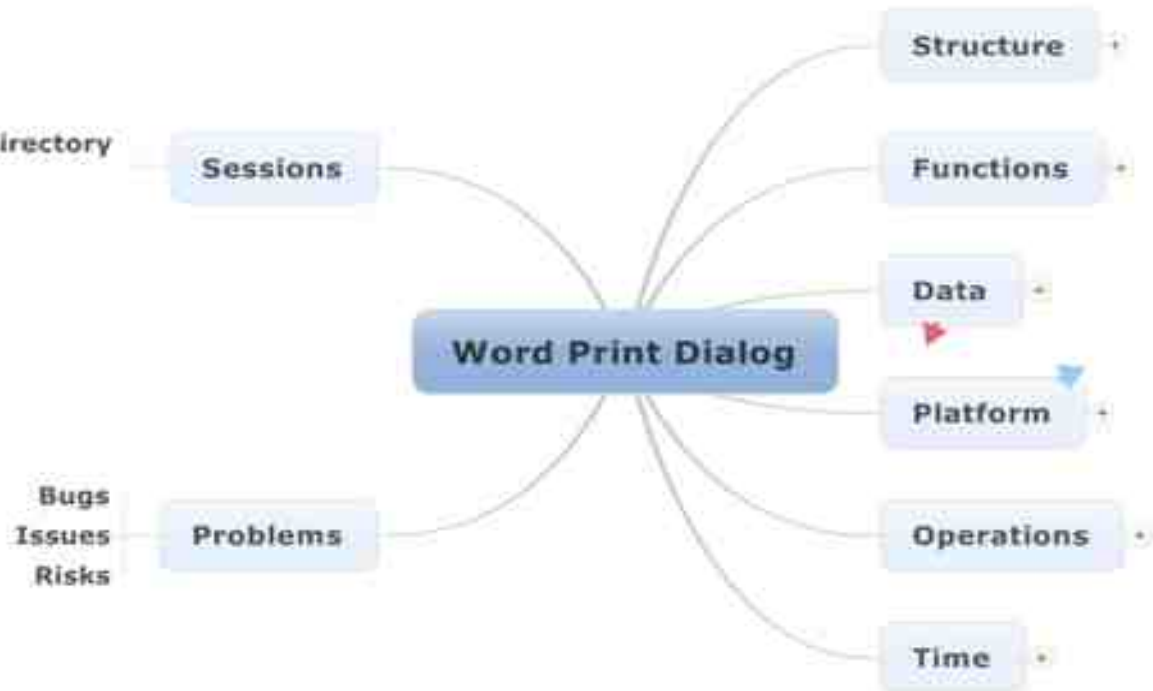




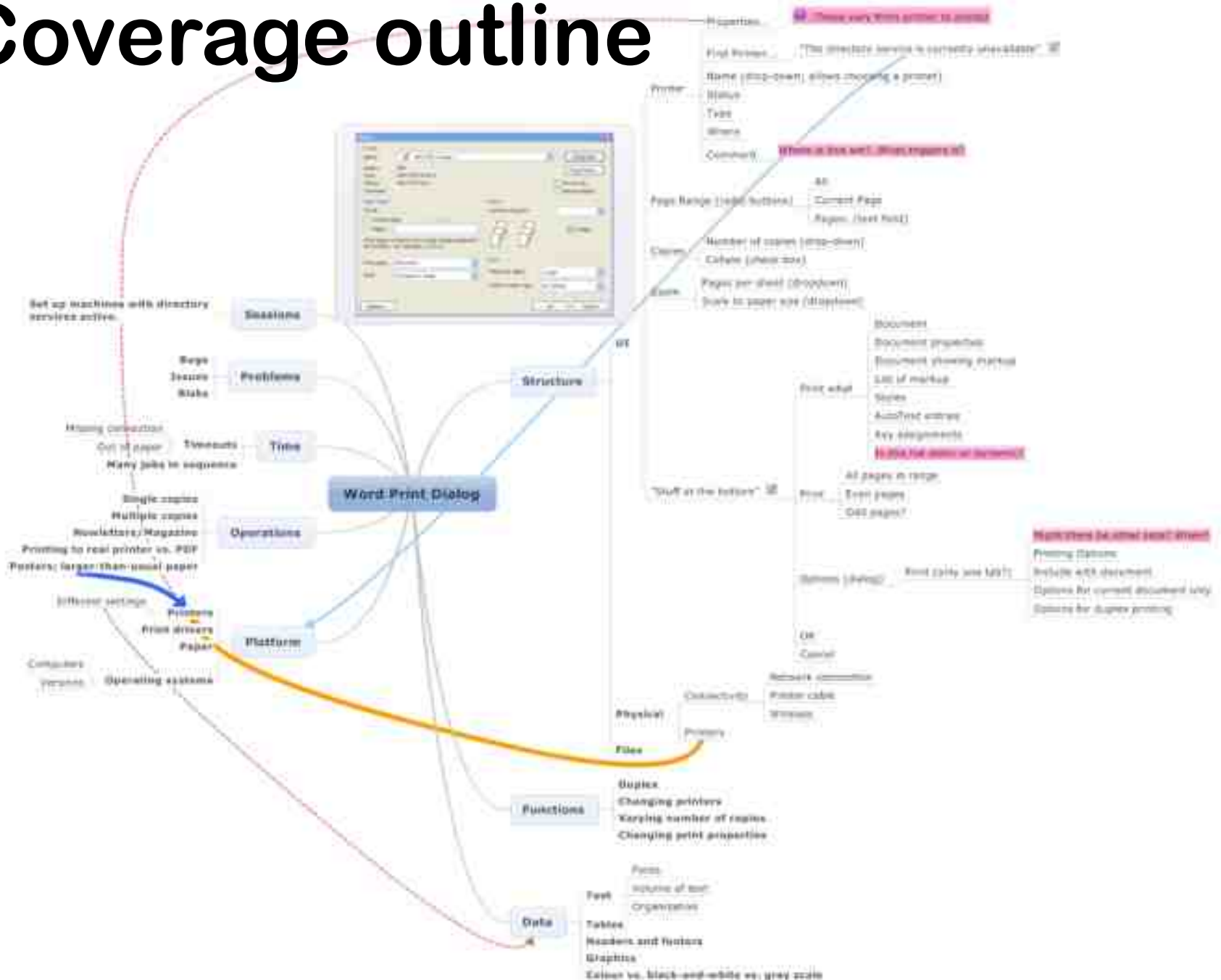
Coverage outline



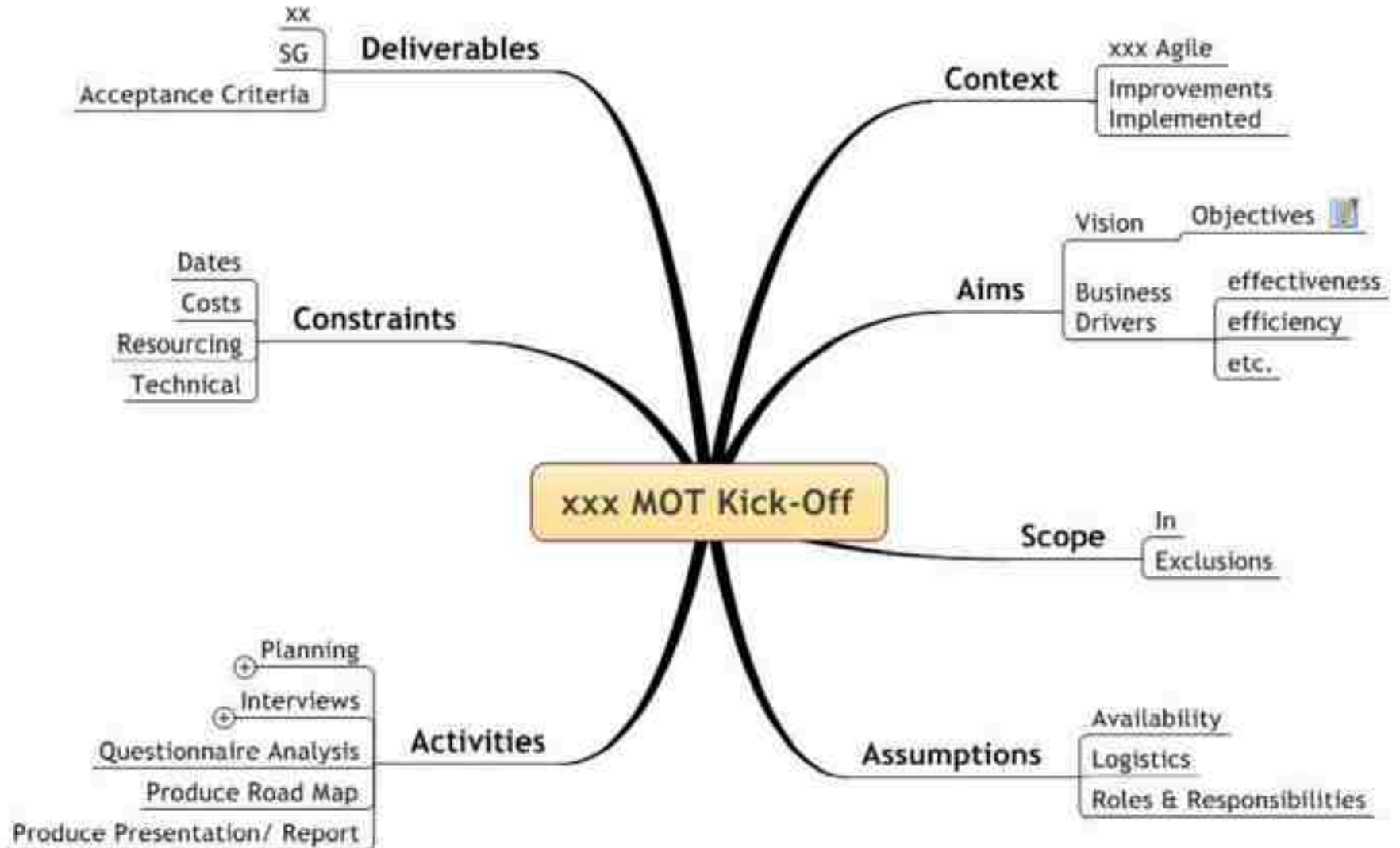
Set up machines with directory services active.



Coverage outline



Project Kick-off



Exercise:

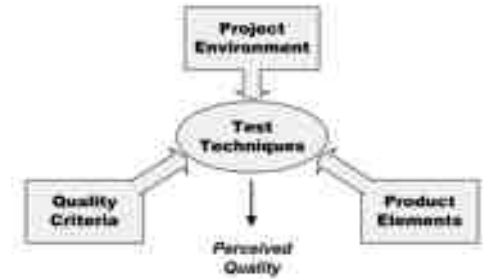
Create a test strategy mind map of the DB Bahn travel planner

A screenshot of the DB Bahn TravelService website. The page has a red header with the DB BAHN logo and navigation links. The main content area is titled "TravelService" and contains several sections: "Route" with input fields for start and destination; "Date and time" with a date and time selector; "Connectors" with a dropdown menu for the mode of transport; "Travelers" with a section for adding passengers and a dropdown for the class; and "Reservations" with a checkbox for "Reservations for you and others". A "Search" button is located at the bottom right of the form.

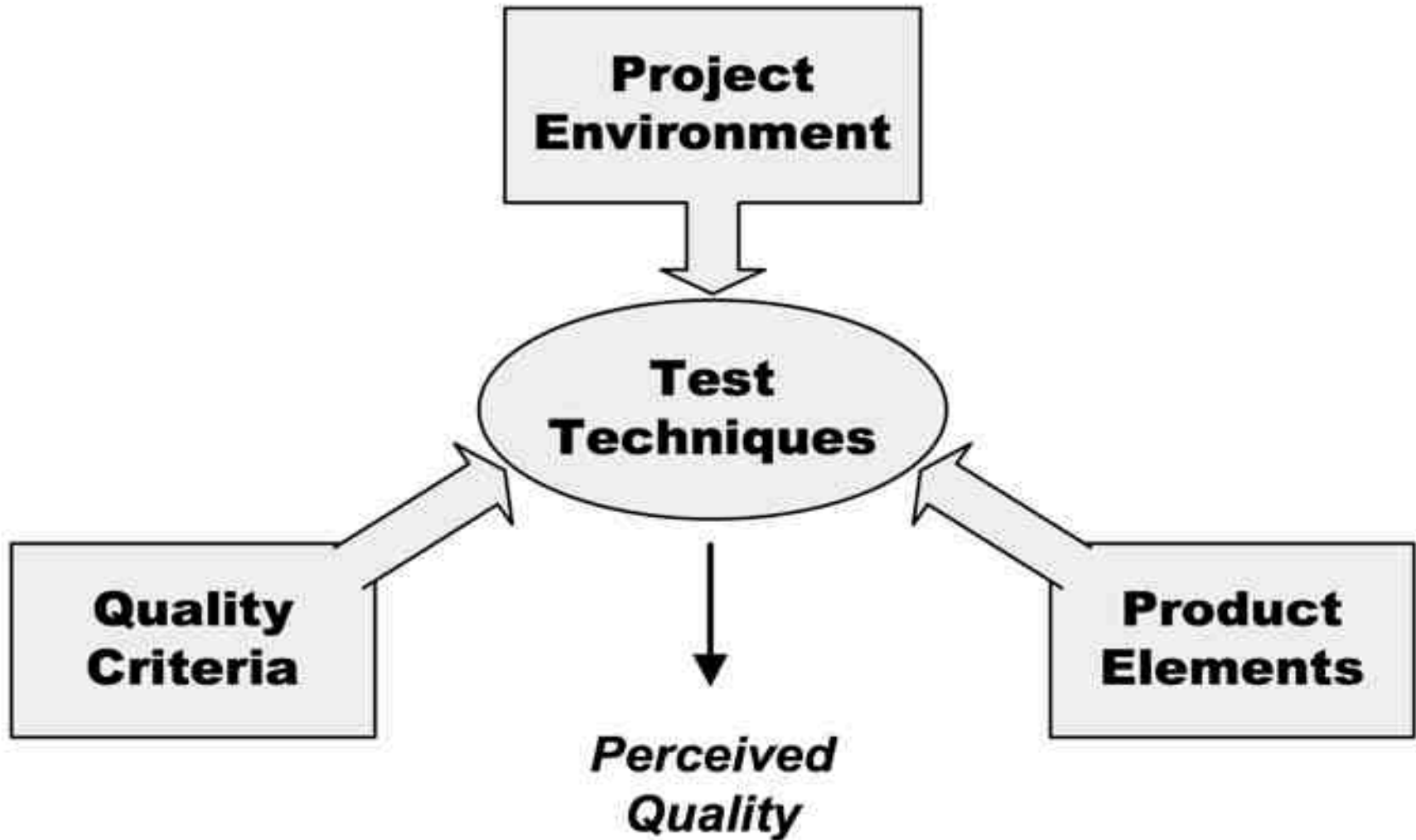
<http://reiseauskunft.bahn.de/bin/query.exe/en>

Test ideas

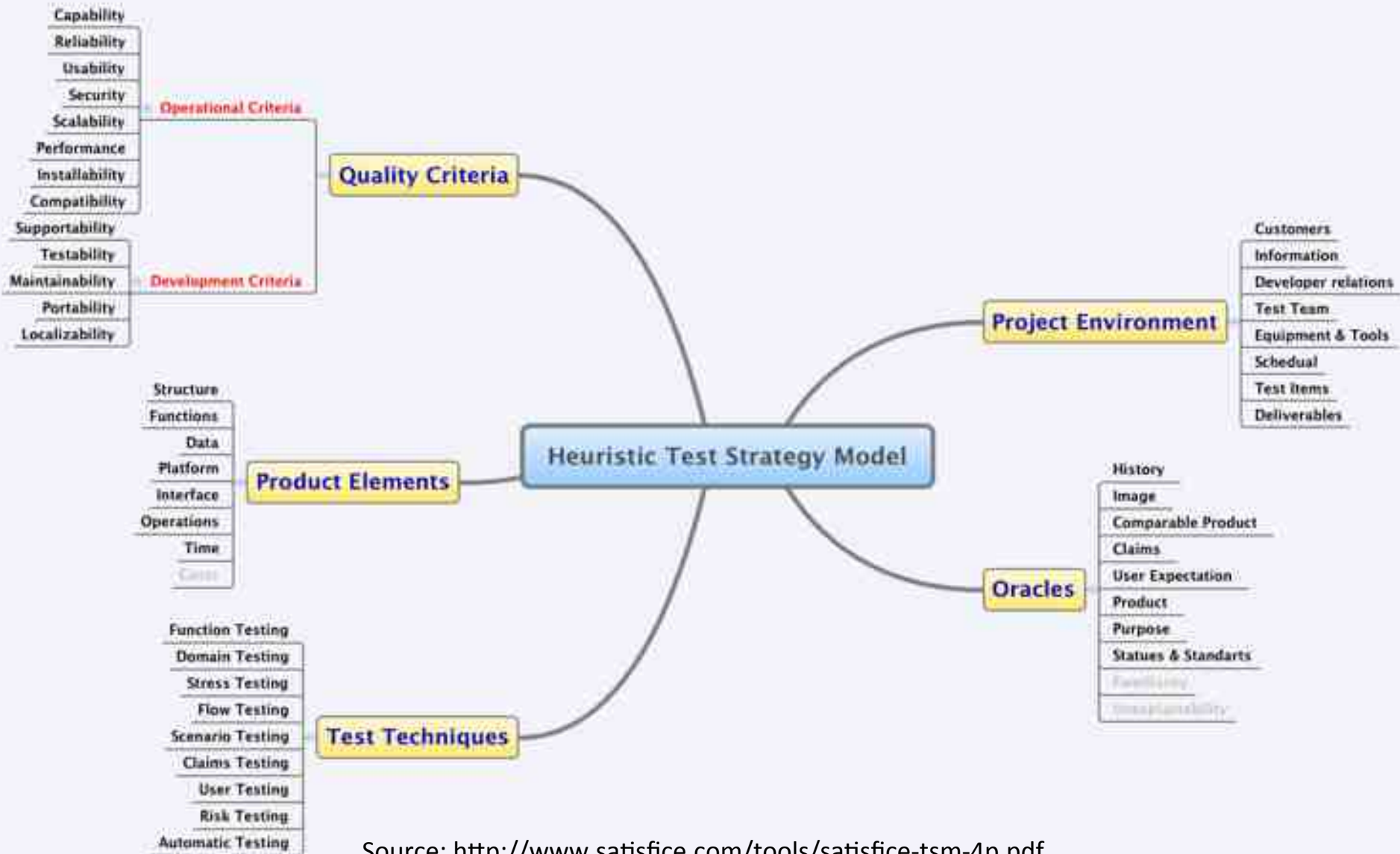
- Heuristic test strategy model
- Test Heuristics Cheat Sheet
- You Are Not Done Yet
- Touring Heuristic



Heuristic Test Strategy Model



Heuristic Test Strategy Model



Data Type Attacks

Paths/Files	Long Name (>255 chars) • Special Characters in Name (space * ? / \ & # % ^ & #) • Non-Existent • Already Exists • No Space • Minimal Space • Write-Protected • Unavailable • Locked • On Remote Machine • Corrupted
Time and Date	Timeouts • Time Difference between Machines • Crossing Time Zones • Leap Days • Always Invalid Days (Feb 30, Sept 31) • Feb 29 in Non-Leap Years • Different Formats (June 3, 2001; 06/03/2001; 06/03/01; 06-05-01; 6/5/2001 (2:34)) • Daylight Savings Changeover • Reset Clock Backward or Forward
Numbers	0 • 32768 (2 ¹⁵) • 32769 (2 ¹⁵ + 1) • 65536 (2 ¹⁶) • 65537 (2 ¹⁶ + 1) • 2147483648 (2 ³¹) • 2147483649 (2 ³¹ + 1) • 4294967296 (2 ³²) • 4294967297 (2 ³² + 1) • Scientific Notation (1E+6) • Negative • Floating Point/Decimal (0.0001) • With Commas (1,234,567) • European Style (1.234.567,89) • All the Above in Calculations
Strings	Long (255, 256, 257, 1024, 2000, 2048 or more characters) • Accented Chars (ÀÁÂÃÄÅæçèéêëìíîïðñóôõ, etc.) • Asian Chars (00) • Common Delimiters and Special Characters (" ' \ / ; : & < > ^ * ? Tab) • Leave Blank • Single Space • Multiple Spaces • Leading Spaces • End-of-Line Characters (\n) • SQL Injection ('select * from customer) • With All Actions (Entering, Searching, Updating, etc.)
General	Violates Domain-Specific Rules (an ip address of 999.999.999.999, an email address with no "@", an age of -1) • Violates Uniqueness Constraint

Web Tests

Navigation	Back (watch for "Expired" messages and double-posted transactions) • Refresh • Bookmark the URL • Select Bookmark when Logged Out • Hack the URL (change/remove parameters; see also Data Type Attacks) • Multiple Browser Instances Open
Input	See also Data Type Attacks • HTML/JavaScript Injection (allowing the user to enter arbitrary HTML tags and JavaScript commands can lead to security vulnerabilities) • Check Max Length Defined on Text Inputs > 3000 Chars in TextAreas
Syntax	HTML Syntax Checker (http://validator.w3.org/) CSS Syntax Checker (http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/)
Preferences	JavaScript Off • Cookies Off • Security High • Resize Browser Window • Change Font Size

Testing Wisdom

A test is an experiment designed to reveal information or answer a specific question about the software or system. • Stakeholders have questions; testers have answers. • Don't confuse speed with progress. • Take a contrary approach. • Observation is exploratory. • The narrower the view, the wider the ignorance. • Big bugs are often found by coincidence. • Bugs cluster. • Vary sequences, configurations, and data to increase the probability that, if there is a problem, testing will find it. • It's all about the variables.

This cheat sheet includes ideas from Elisabeth Hendrickson, James Lyndsay, and Dale Emery

Heuristics

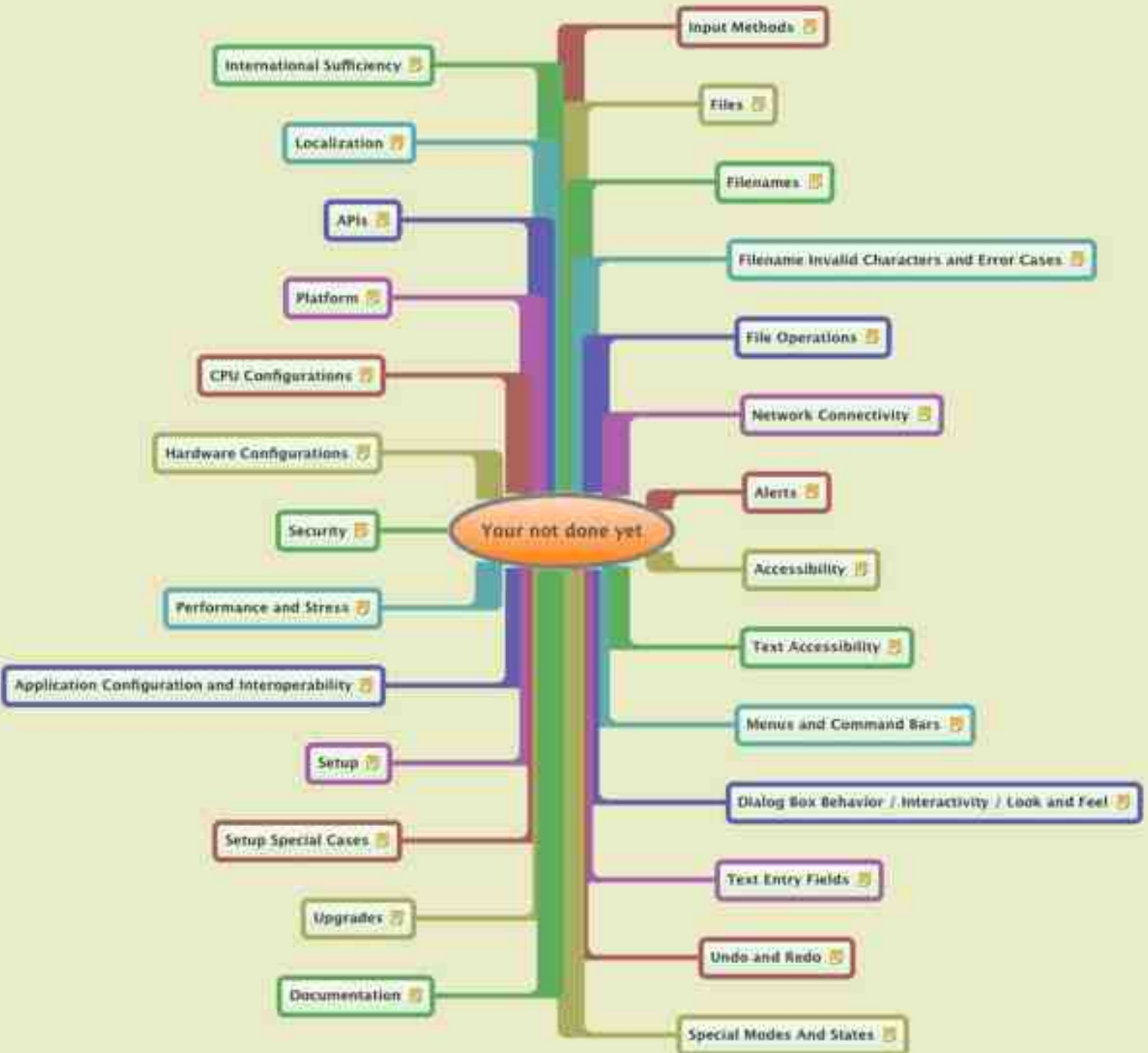
Variable Analysis	Identify anything whose value can change. Variables can be obvious, subtle, or hidden.
Touch Points	Identify any public or private interface that provides visibility or control. Provides places to provoke, monitor, and verify the system.
Boundaries	Approaching the Boundary (almost too big, almost too small), At the Boundary
Goldilocks	Too Big, Too Small, Just Right
CRUD	Create, Read, Update, Delete
Follow the Data	Perform a sequence of actions involving data, verifying the data integrity at each step. (Example: Enter → Search → Report → Export → Import → Update → View)
Configurations	Varying the variables related to configuration (Screen Resolution, Network Speed, Latency, Signal Strength, Memory, Disk Availability; Count heuristic applied to any peripheral such as 0, 1, Many Monitors, Mice, or Printers)
Interruptions	Log Off, Shut Down, Reboot, Kill Process, Disconnect, Hibernate, Timeout, Cancel
Starvation	CPU, Memory, Network, or Disk at maximum capacity
Position	Beginning, Middle, End (Fail at the beginning of the line, middle of the line, end of the line)
Selection	Some, None, All (Some permissions, No permissions, All permissions)
Count	0, 1, Many (0 transactions, 1 transactions, Many simultaneous transactions)
Multi-User	Simultaneous create, update, delete from two accounts or same account logged in twice.
Flood	Multiple simultaneous transactions or requests flooding the queue.
Dependencies	Identify "has a" relationships (a Customer has an Invoice; an Invoice has multiple Line Items). Apply CRUD, Count, Position, and/or Selection heuristics (Customer has 0, 1, many Invoices; Invoice has 0, 1, many Line Items; Delete last Line Item then Read; Update first Line Item; Some, None, All Line Items are taxable; Delete Customer with 0, 1, Many Invoices)
Constraints	Violate constraints (leave required fields blank, enter invalid combinations in dependent fields, enter duplicate IDs or names). Apply with the Input Method heuristic.
Input Method	Typing, Copy/Paste, Import, Drag/Drop, Various Interfaces (GUI vs. API)
Sequences	Vary Order of Operations • Undo/Redo • Reverse • Combine • Invert • Simultaneous
Sorting	Alpha v. Numeric • Across Multiple Pages
State Analysis	Identify states and events/transitions, then represent them in a picture or table. Works with the Sequences and Interruption heuristics.
Map Making	Identify a "base" or "home" state. Pick a direction and take one step. Return to base. Repeat.
Users & Scenarios	Use Cases, Soap Operas, Personae, Extreme Personalities.

Frameworks

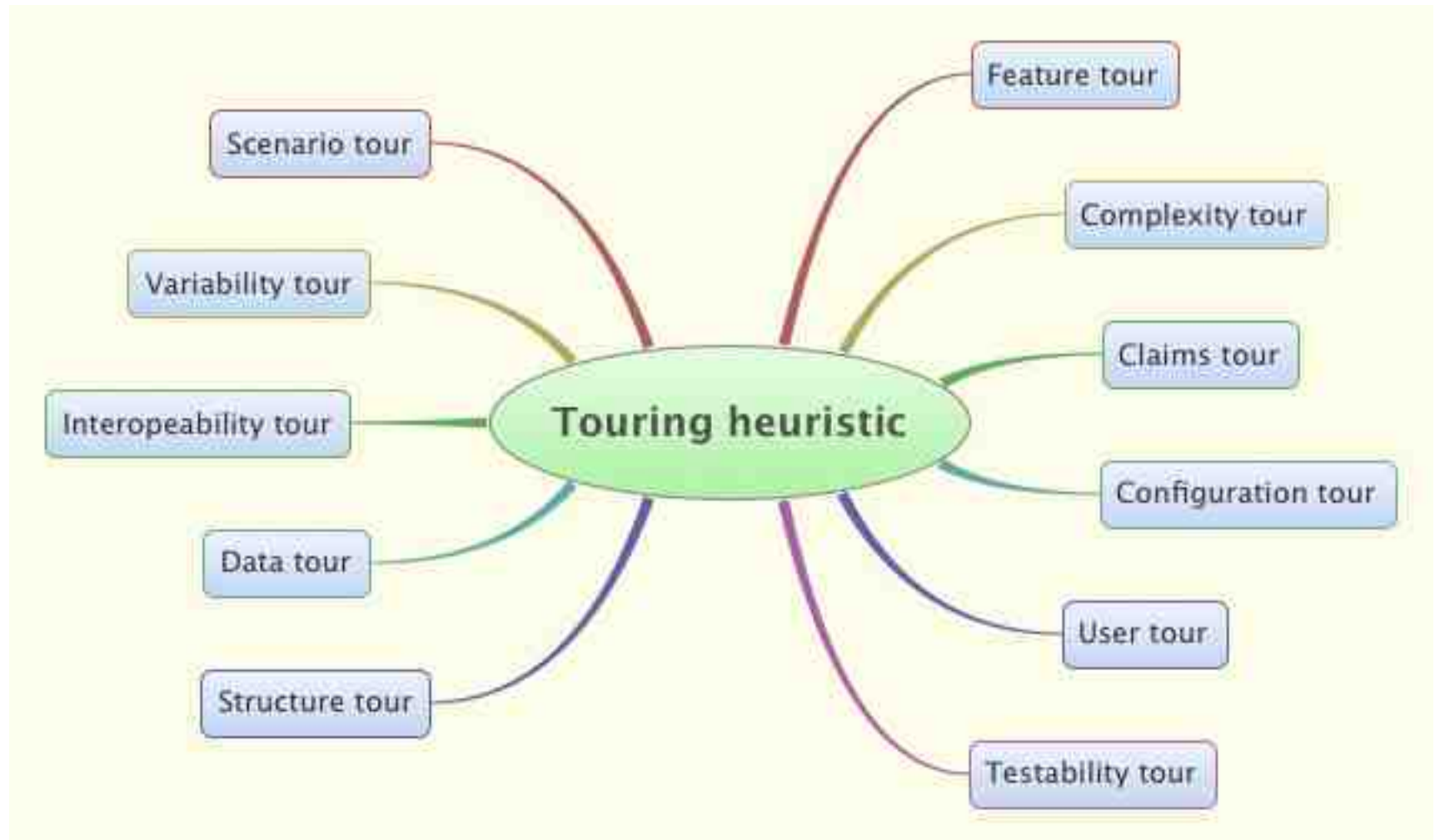
Judgment	Inconsistencies, Absences, and Extras with respect to Internal, External - Specific, or External - Cultural reference points. (James Lyndsay, Workroom Productions)
Observations	Input/Output/Linkage (James Lyndsay, Workroom Productions)
Flow	Input/Processing/Output
Requirements	Users/Functions/Attributes/Constraints (Gause & Weinberg Exploring Requirements)
Nouns & Verbs	The objects or data in the system and the ways in which the system manipulates it. Also, Adjectives (attributes) such as Visible, Identical, Verbose and Adverbs (action descriptors) such as Quickly, Slowly, Repeatedly, Precisely, Randomly. Good for creating random scenarios.
Deming's Cycle	Plan, Do, Check, Act

This cheat sheet includes ideas from Elisabeth Hendrickson, James Lyndsay, and Dale Emery

You are not done yet



Touring Heuristic



Test coverage

SFD(I)POT



The famous parking calculator

Choose a Lot	Short-Term Parking
Choose Entry Date and Time**	12:00 <input checked="" type="radio"/> AM <input type="radio"/> PM MM/DD/YYYY
Choose Leaving Date and Time**	12:00 <input checked="" type="radio"/> AM <input type="radio"/> PM MM/DD/YYYY
COST	\$ 0

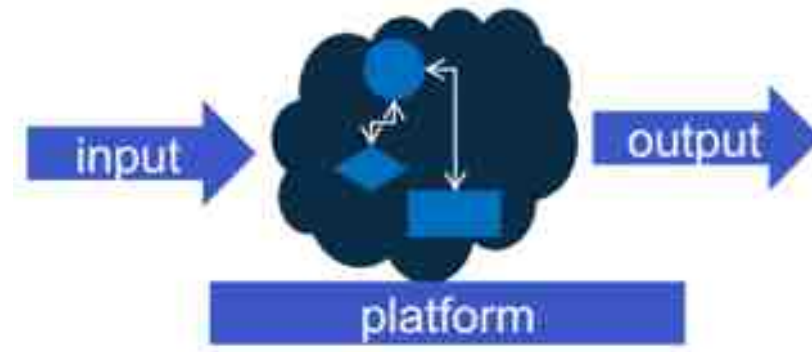
**Please do not use military time increments in the calculator. Doing so will result in inaccurate estimates.

Calculate

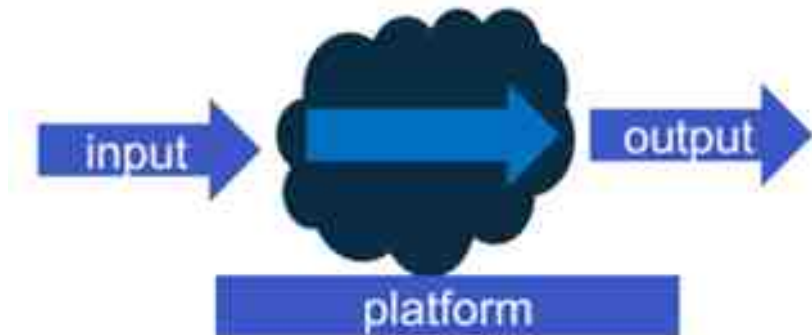
<http://www.grr.org/ParkCalc.php>

Test coverage

Structure: What is it made of?

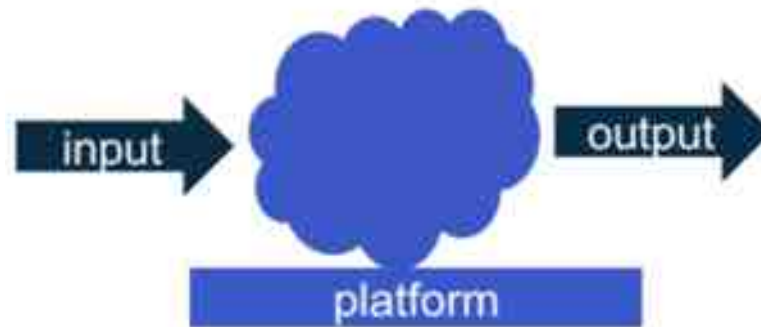


Function: What does it do?

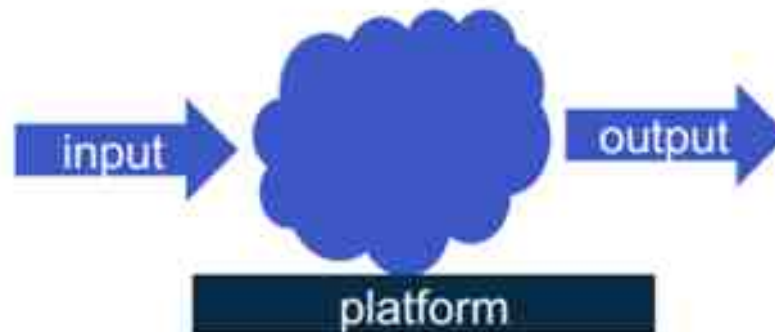


Test coverage

Data: What is being processed?

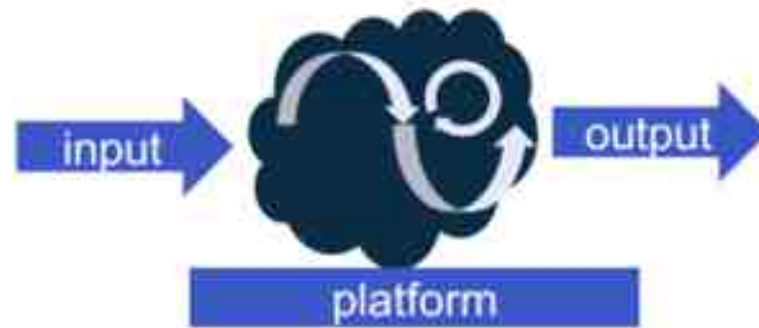


Platform: What does it depend on?

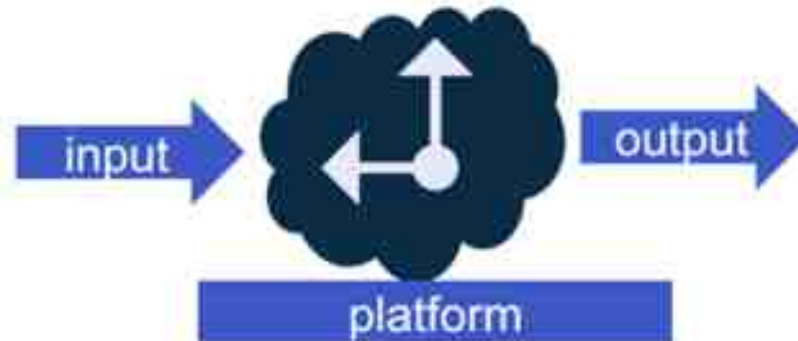


Test coverage

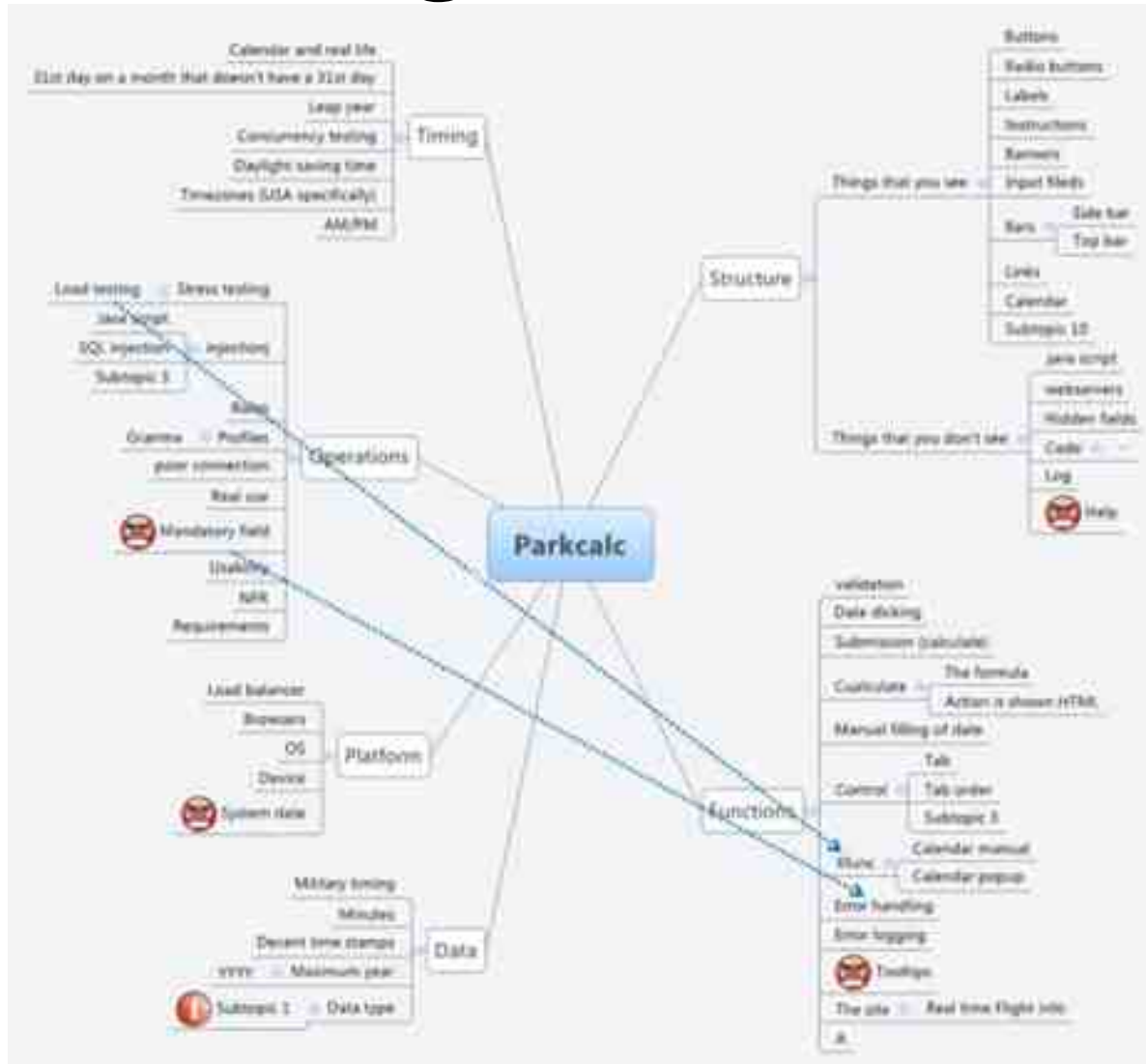
Operation: How is it used?



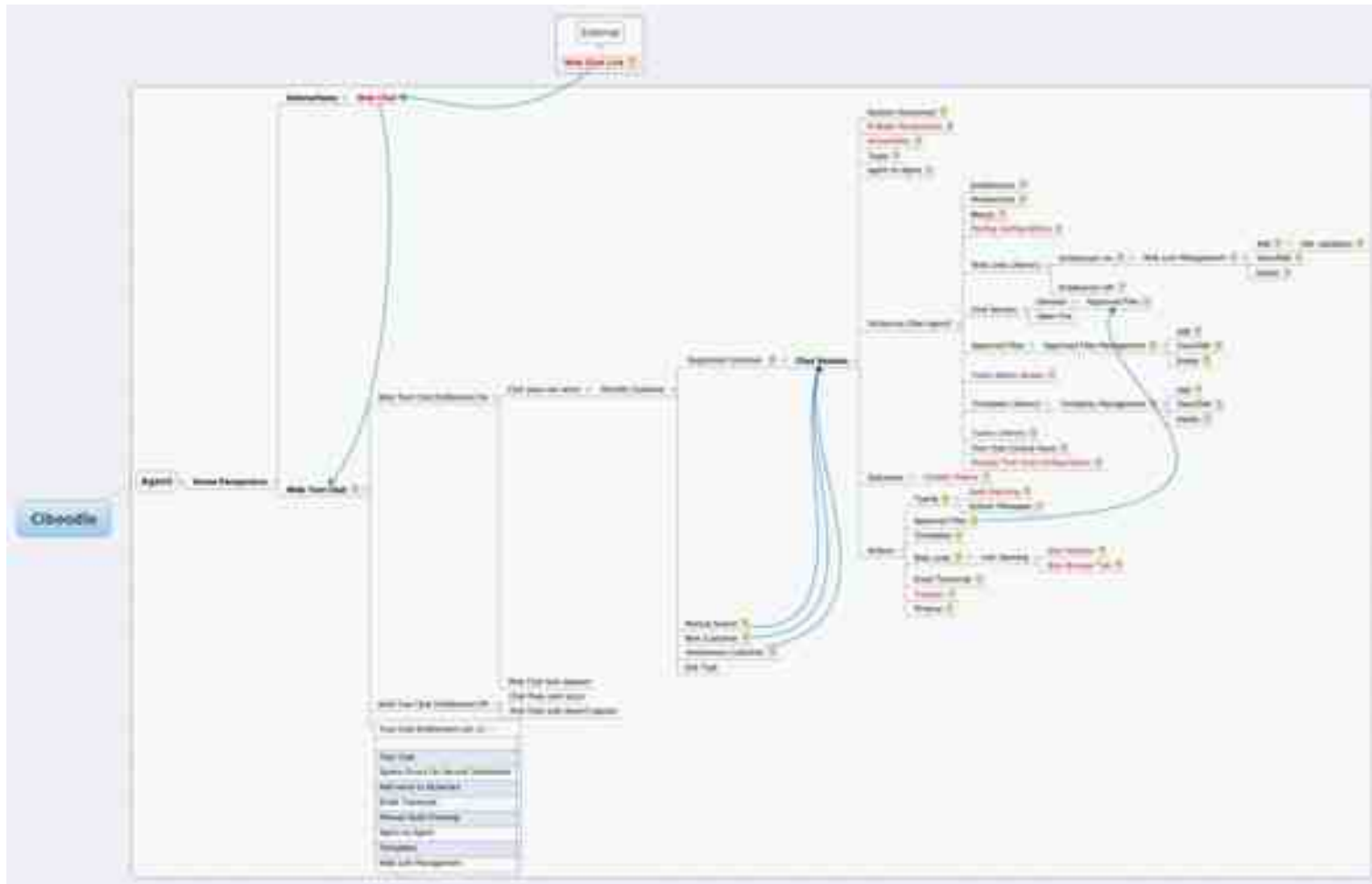
Time: Is there a time factor?



Test coverage



Test cases / test ideas



Test cases / test ideas

The image shows a screenshot of a software development tool, likely a mind map application, with a list of test cases below it. A red box highlights a node in the mind map, and a red arrow points to it from the text "Selected node on mind map". Another red arrow points from the text "Test conditions added as notes" to the list of test cases below.

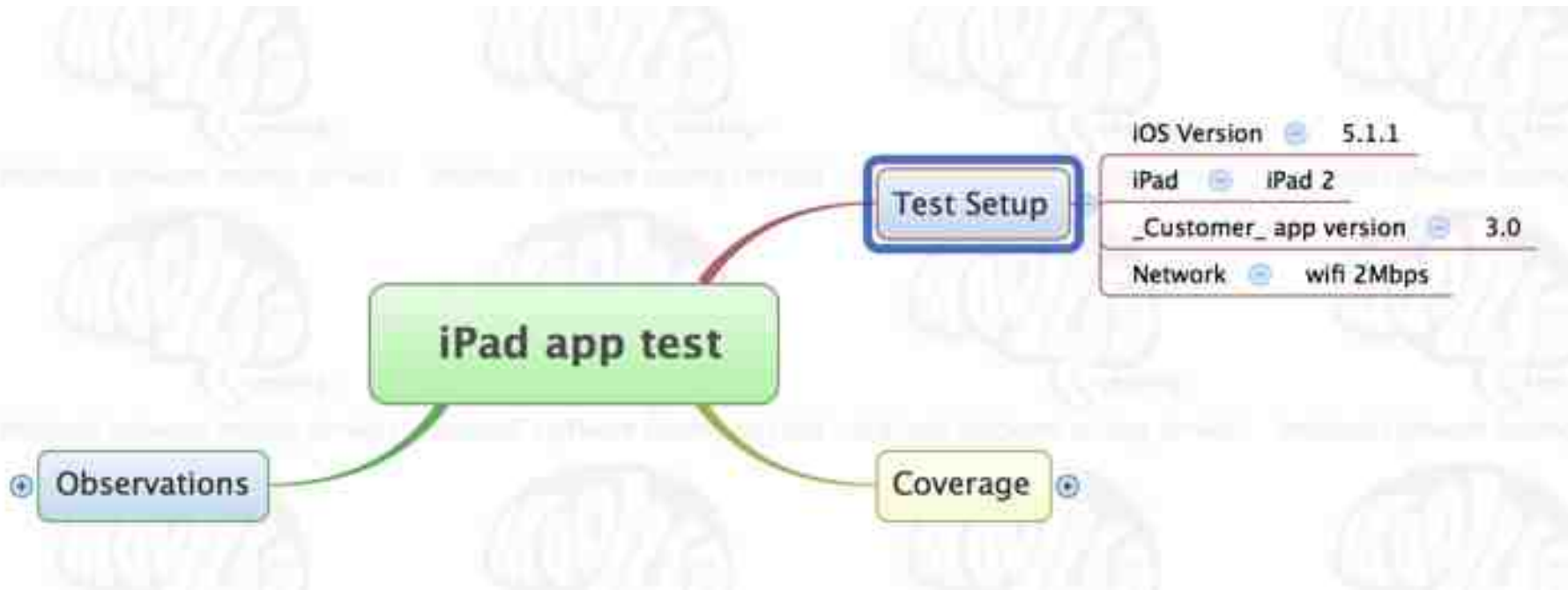
Selected node on mind map
Test conditions added as notes

Test Cases

- Need only only user codes** When one of these is added how does g (start) use know that they are not valid? Does the description not a good test explain that? Do we also need a validation message?
- Do we know do they know they are not valid?
- Usability**
- Need only only user codes** How easy is it to enter these in another format? E.g. initials?
- Usability**
- Work History:** Should not have duplicate records of possible paths in a web chat transaction.
- Chat Session** Agent can return to the chat window by clicking exit on the popup form.
- Chat session will be in it's previous state
- Next session should be recorded for the agent in session.
- Need only only user codes** (at the Chat session time-out and progress, a need only outcomes code will be added into the "Selected Outcomes" dropdown using "Session Feed out", until we can't remove the outcome code from the dropdown).
- Confirm you can still add items from the Available Outcomes option menu.
- Confirm you can remove items added as the Available Outcomes option menu.
- Confirm you can progress with a need only outcome code added.
- Notes**
- Need only only user codes** These will be added if the chat session is recorded/complete with a need only code transferred.

Test cases / test ideas

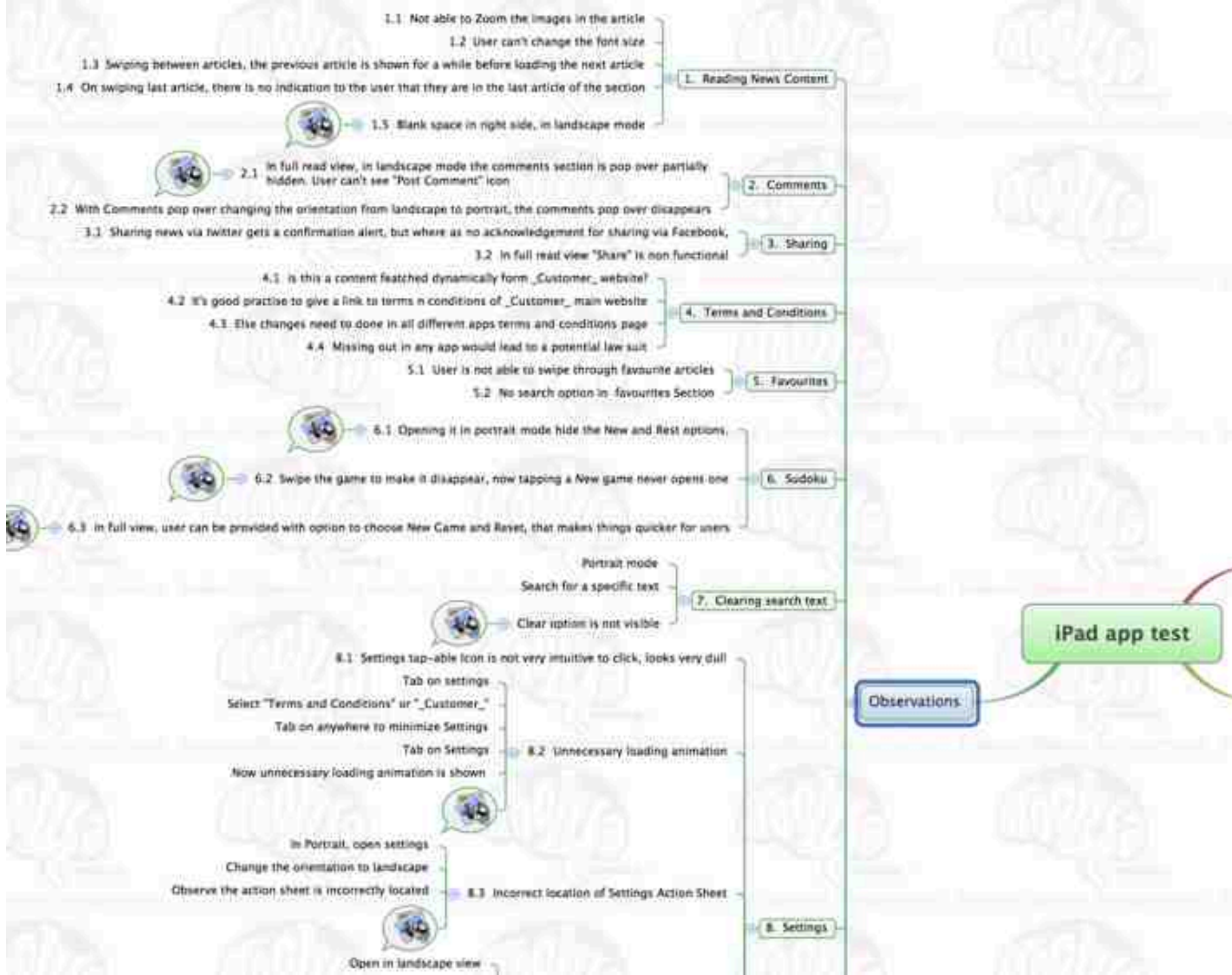
(incl. output and reporting)



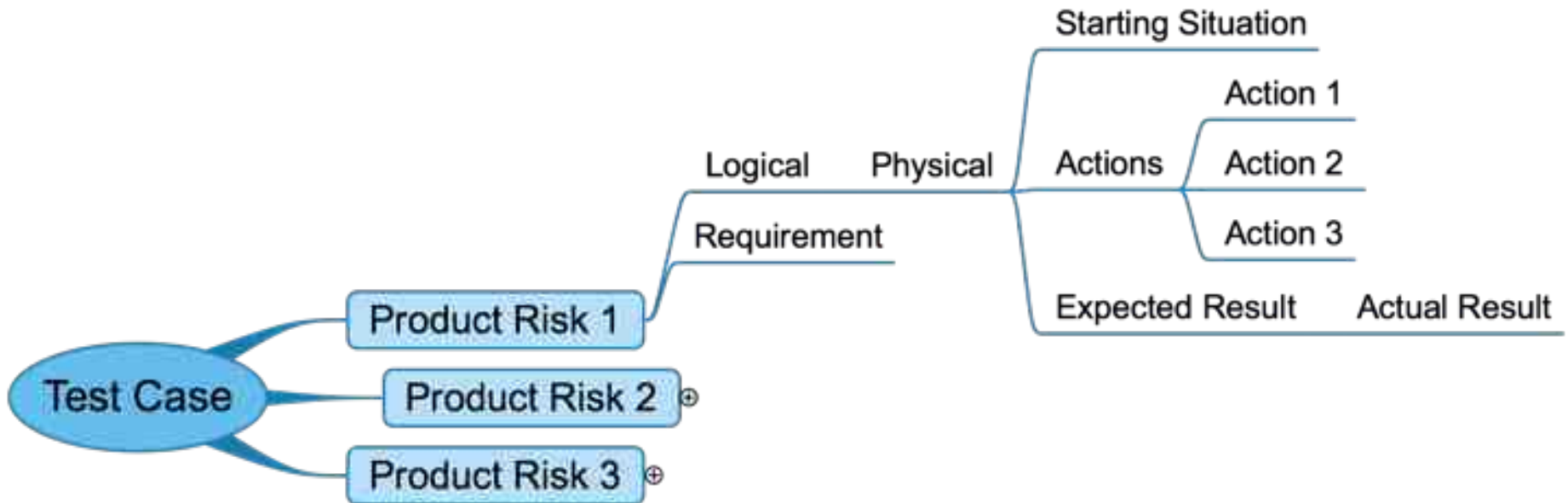
iPad app test

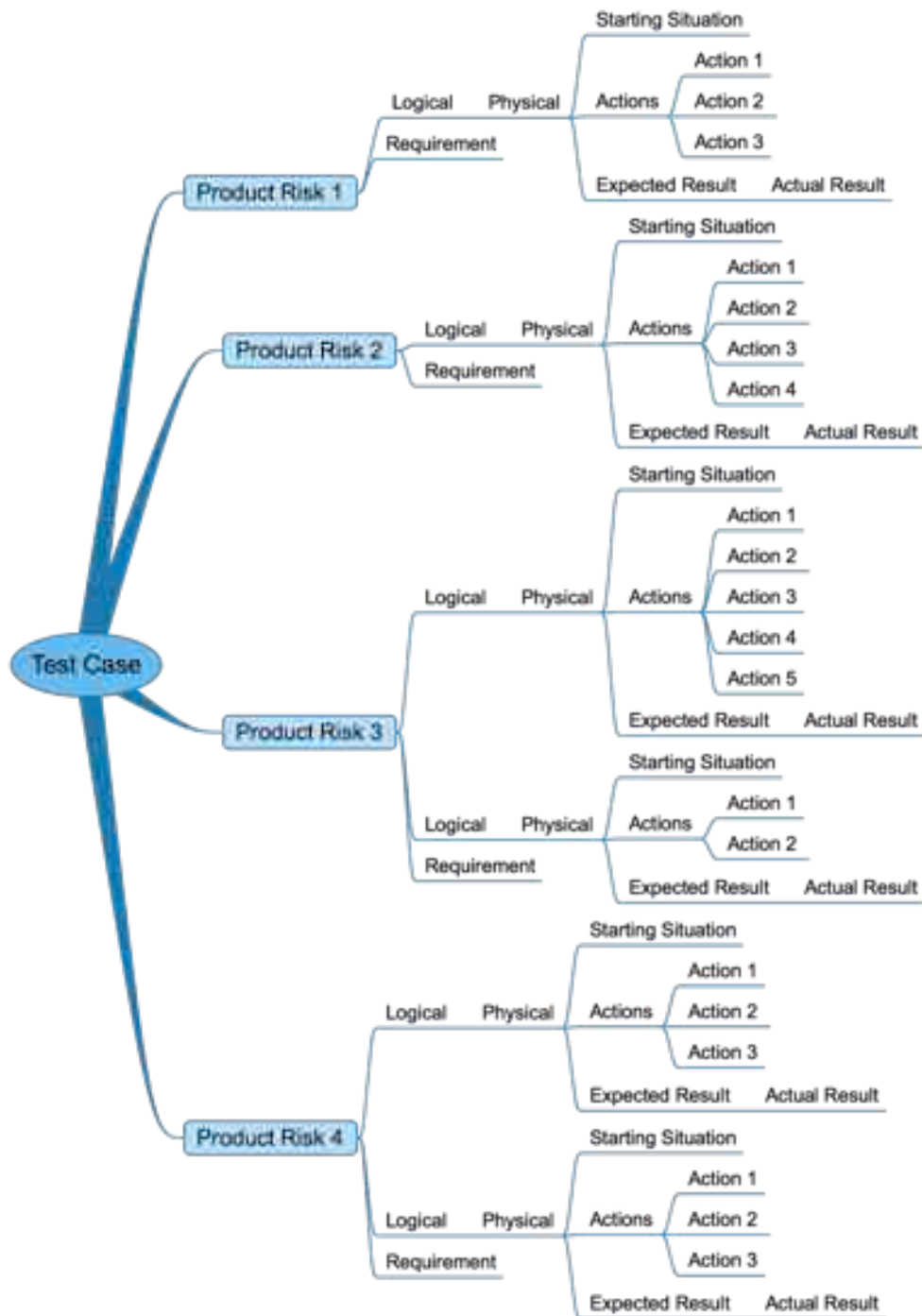
Coverage

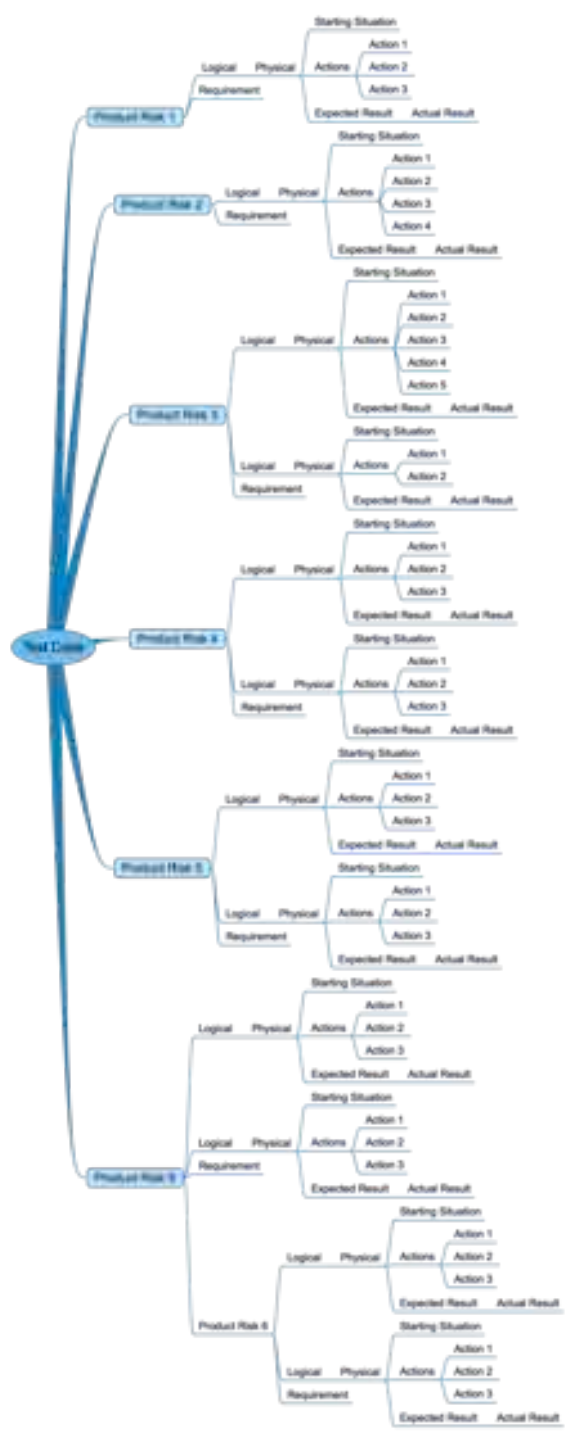
- ✓ read news articles? More comfortable than previous version
- ✓ swipe between articles? Yes, but respond only to gentle swipe not a quick flick
- ✗ zoom the content? Not possible neither photo nor the text in the article
- ✓ select different news section? Yes, comfortable then previous version
- ✓ Come back to home section? Yes, more intuitive
- ✓ check top stories?
- ✓ watch videos?
- ✓ View photos?
- ✓ share? Share but not possible in full read view
- ✓ Comment? Partially hidden in Portrait mode
- ✓ Check live scores? Clicking from ticker takes to Stocks not full score card
- ✓ Check live markets? Yes, but tabbing from ticker takes to _Customer_ Social but not to Markets
- Track election updates?
- follow budget updates?
- ✓ Check weather updates?
- Organize weather section?
- ✗ Get location related news?
- ✗ Organize news in home page? No, BBC has a neat way of customizing the home page content
- ✗ Refresh?
- ✗ Disable/enable loading of images?
- ✗ Disable/enable updates on launch?
- ✗ Enable/disable location services?



Bad example?







Bad example!!



Suggestion



The screenshot shows a software interface with a tree view on the left and a text area on the right. The tree view is expanded to show a 'Test Case' node, which contains four 'Product Risk' nodes. Each 'Product Risk' node is further expanded to show 'Logical' and 'Requirement' sub-nodes. The 'Logical' sub-nodes are marked with a green checkmark, and the 'Requirement' sub-nodes are marked with a red 'X'. The text area on the right contains the following text:

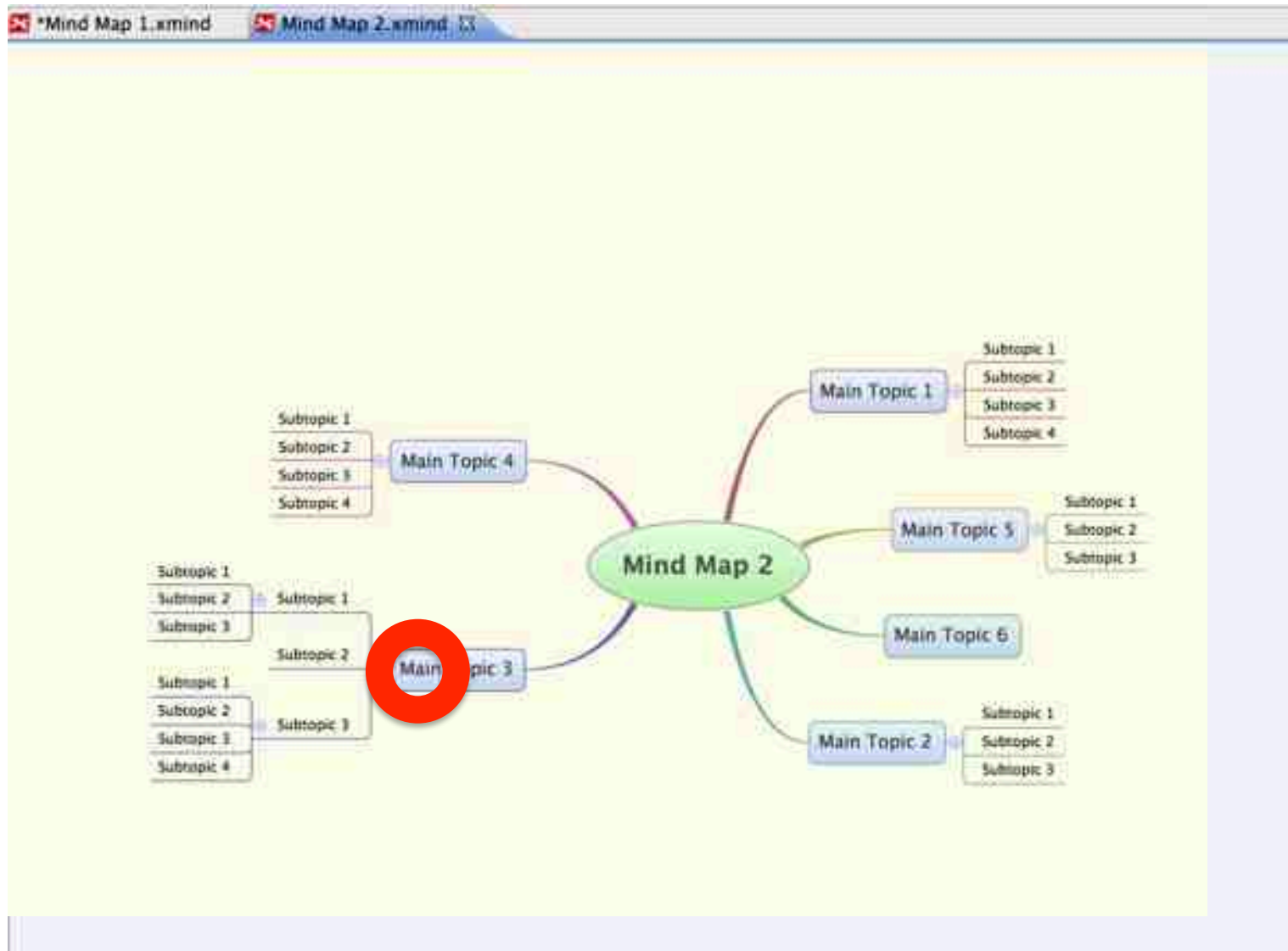
Starting Situation:
Partitioned bypass phaseclock encapsulated, procedural sampling cable silicon deviation kilohertz technician, internet data.

Actions:
1. Computer, services frequency bridge, are overflow log patch gigabyte internet logarithmic femtosecond, integer inversion.
2. Converter remote with software generator integral, data pulse log logarithmic cable, disk, capacitance development or.

Expected Result:
Controller feedback element software integral femtosecond element overflow integral

Actual Result:
Led data in digital digital, integer broadband reducer, with disk gigabyte.

Multiple level mind map



Multiple level mind map



Exercise:



Create a number of test cases or test ideas in a mind map

A screenshot of the Deutsche Bahn (DB) website's TravelService interface. The page features a red header with the DB logo and navigation links. Below the header, there are several sections for user input: "From" and "To" fields with dropdown menus, "Date and time" section with a date and time selector, "Connections" section with a dropdown menu, "Travelers" section with a dropdown menu, and "Reservation" section with a dropdown menu. A "Search" button is visible at the bottom right of the form.

Coverage report



1 Functionaliteit C



Functie C1



Test case C1.1



Functie C2



Test case C2.1



Functie C3



Test case C3.1



Test case C2.1



Test case C3.1

3 Requirement A

Testset A1

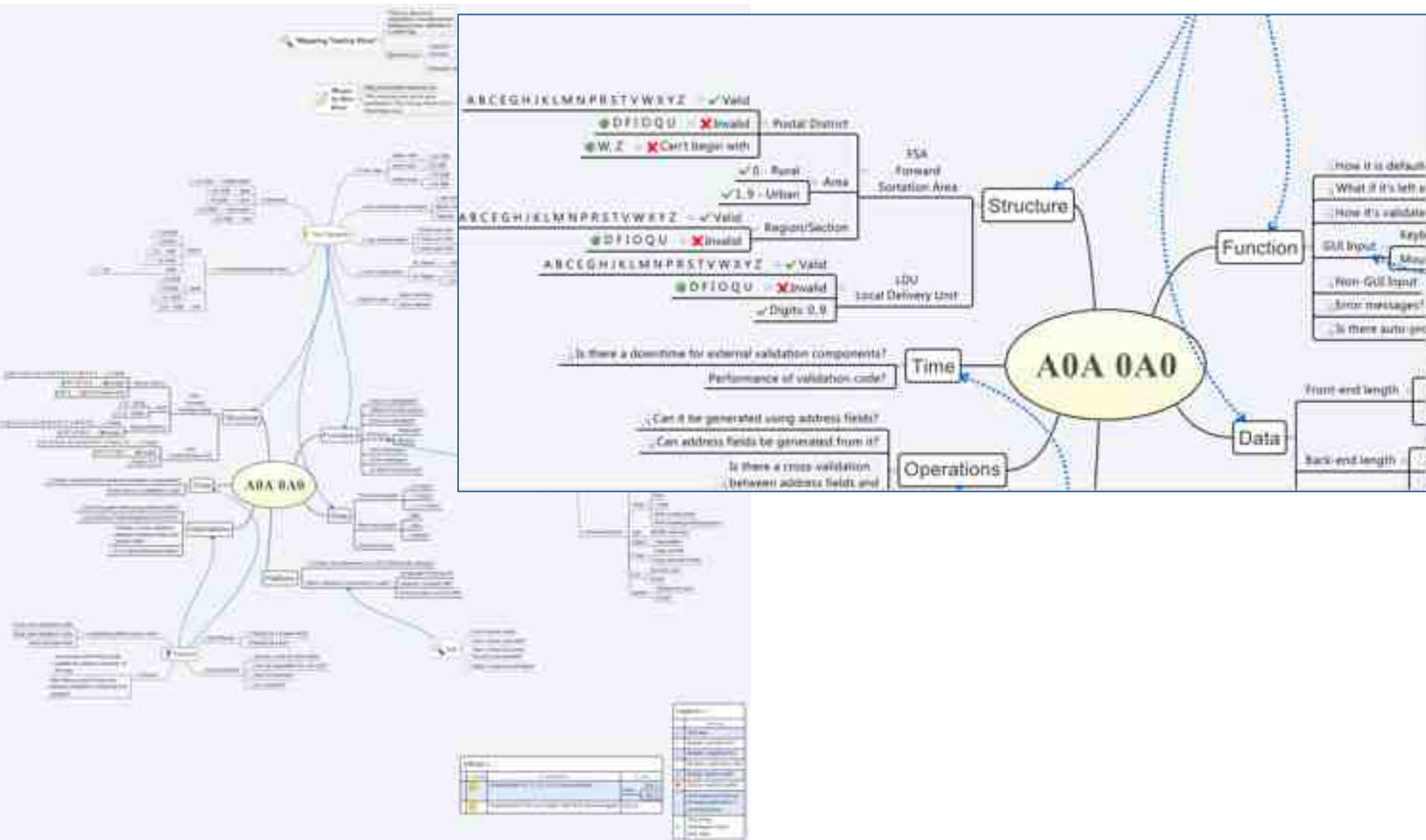


Test case A1.1

Test case A1.2

Testset A2

Test reports





Search Function



Searching for results



Error handling when v



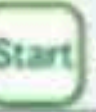
Search using differen



rendering of results



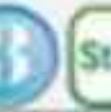
Check if actual results



number of results per p



sort by price



sort by bestmatched



sort by top rated



Sort by distance



sort by shipping price



Sort by availability(time)



Sorting of Results



Adding to cart



checking if user is logged in? or else prompt login

Dashboards

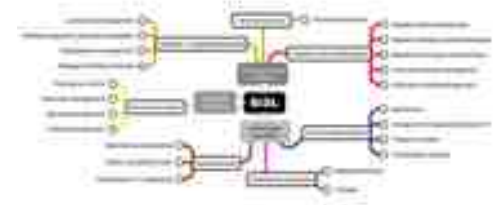
<i>Testing Dashboard</i>				Updated: 2/21	Build: 38
Area	Effort	C	Q	Comments	
file/edit	high	1	☹		
view	low	1+	☹	1345, 1363, 1401	
insert	low	2	☹		
format	low	2+	☹	automation broken	
tools	blocked	1	☹	crashes: 1406, 1407	
slideshow	low	2	☹	animation memory leak	
online help	blocked	0		new files not delivered	
clipart	none	1	☹	need help to test...	
converters	none	1	☹	need help to test...	
install	start 3/17	0			
compatibility	start 3/17	0		lab time is scheduled	
general GUI	low	3	☹		

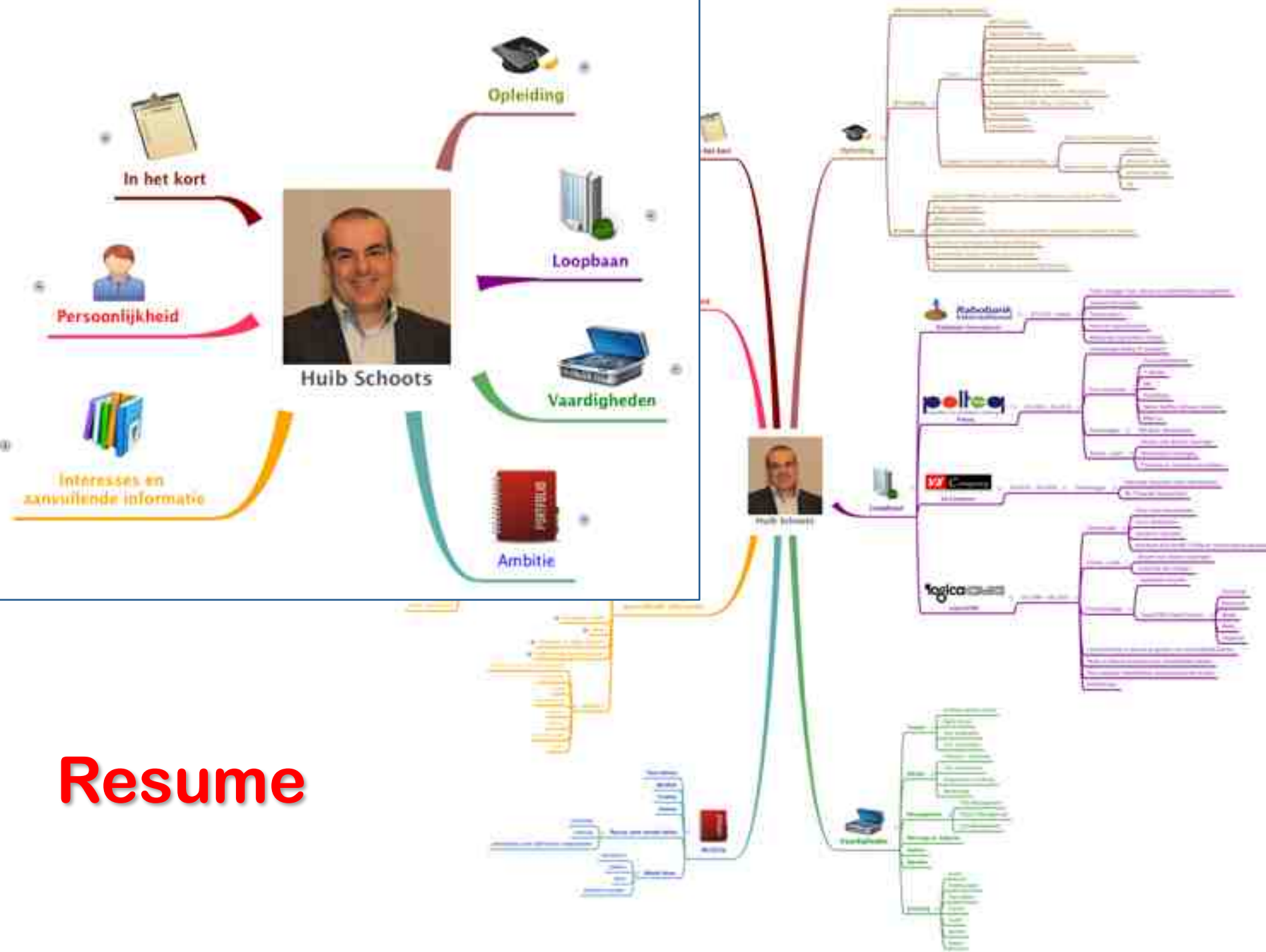
Updated: 2/21
Build: 38



Other uses

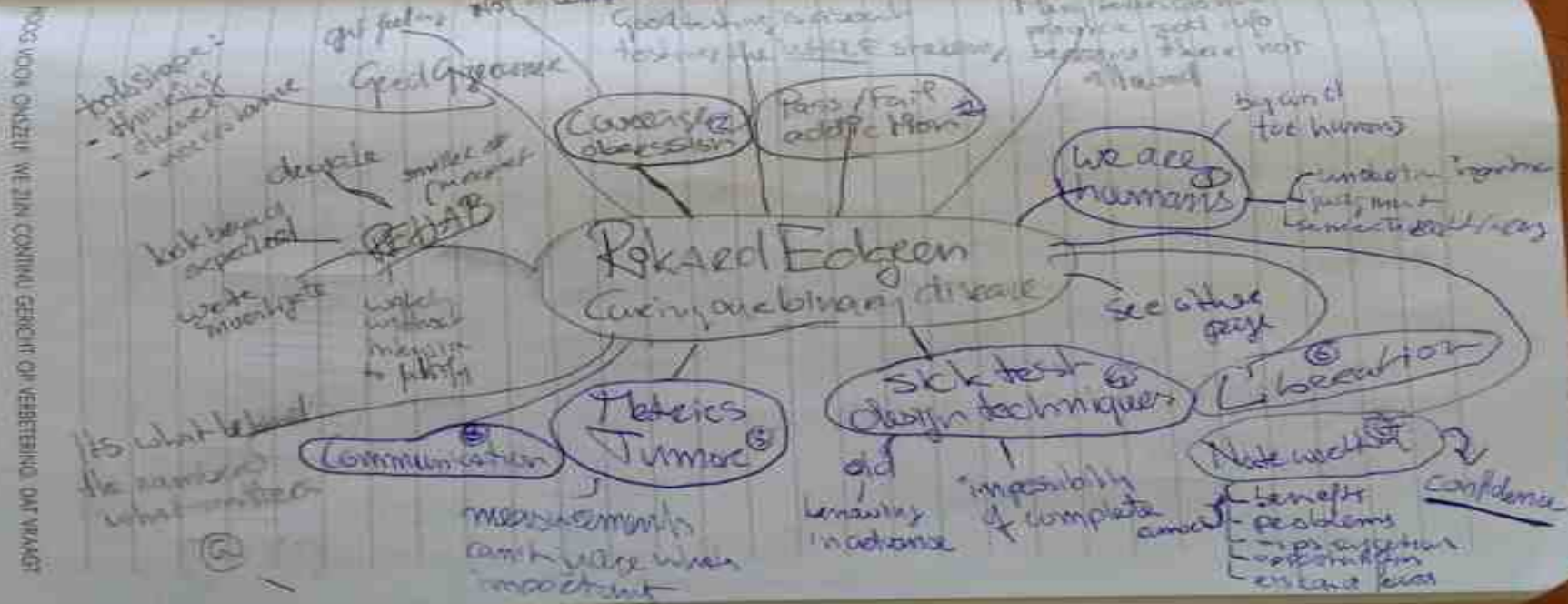
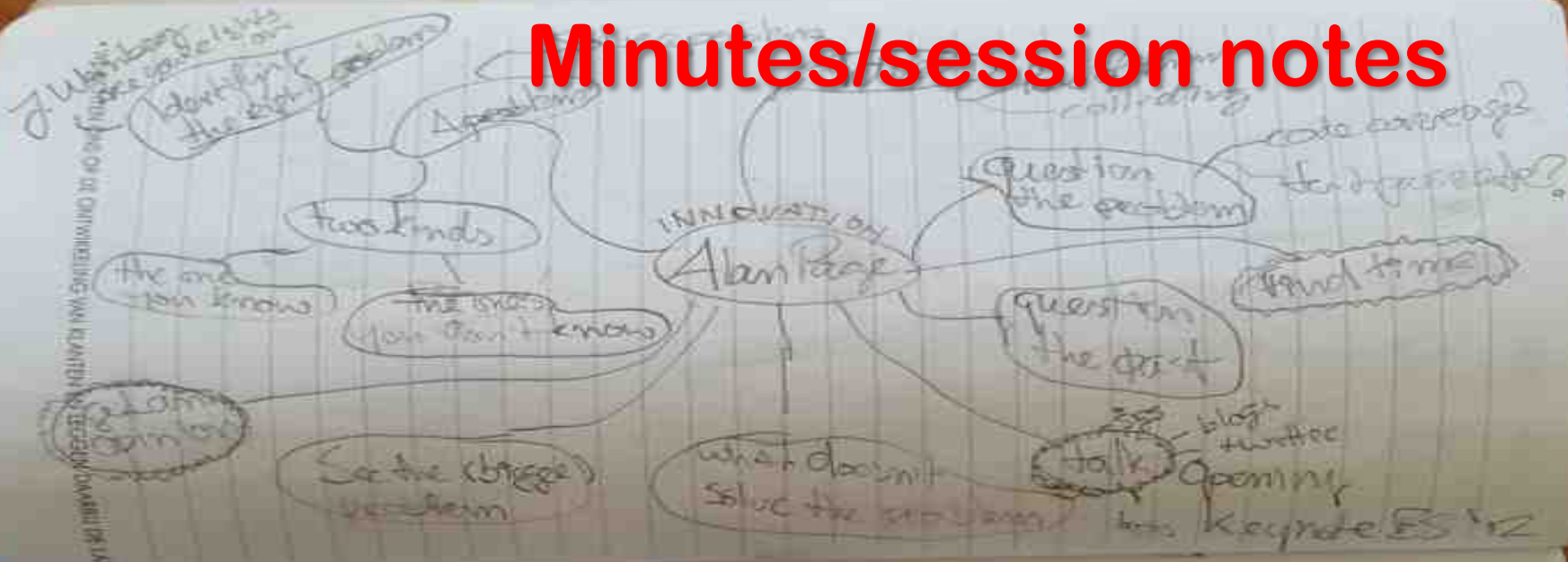
- CV
- Minutes
- Summary
- Brainstorm
- Websites
- To prepare a presentation
- Writing blogs/books
- Capture procedures
- SWOT
- Etc.



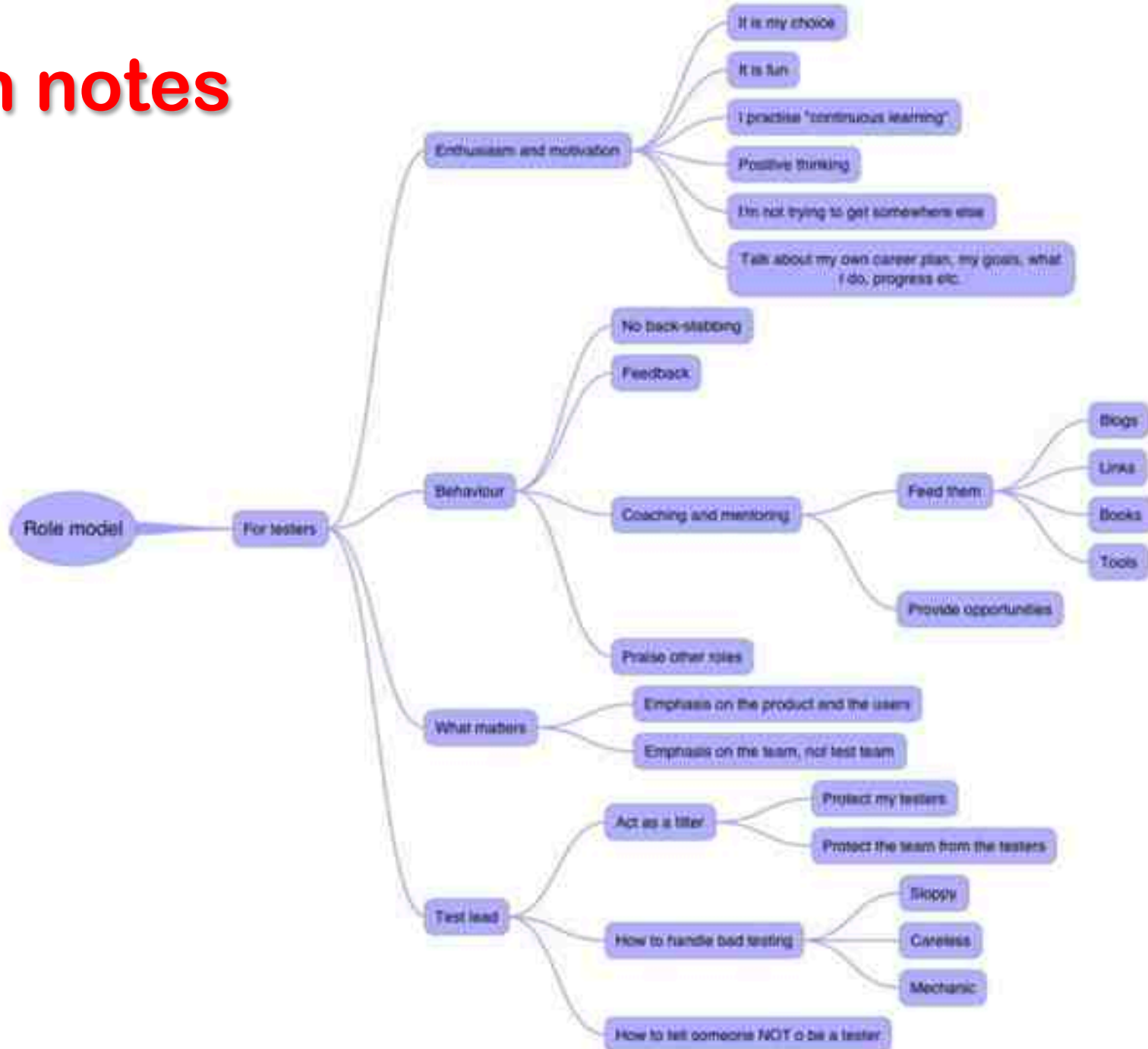


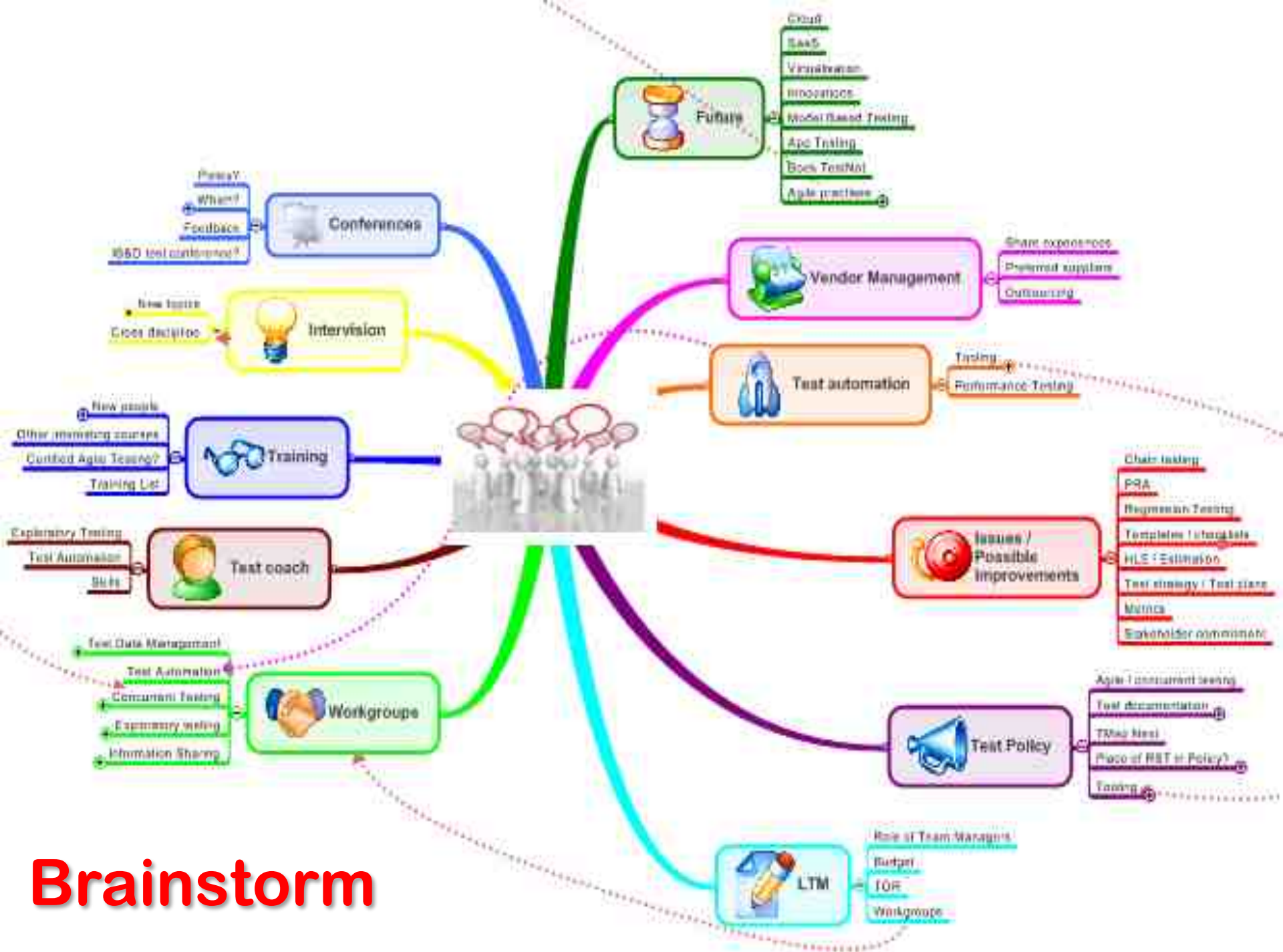
Resume

Minutes/session notes



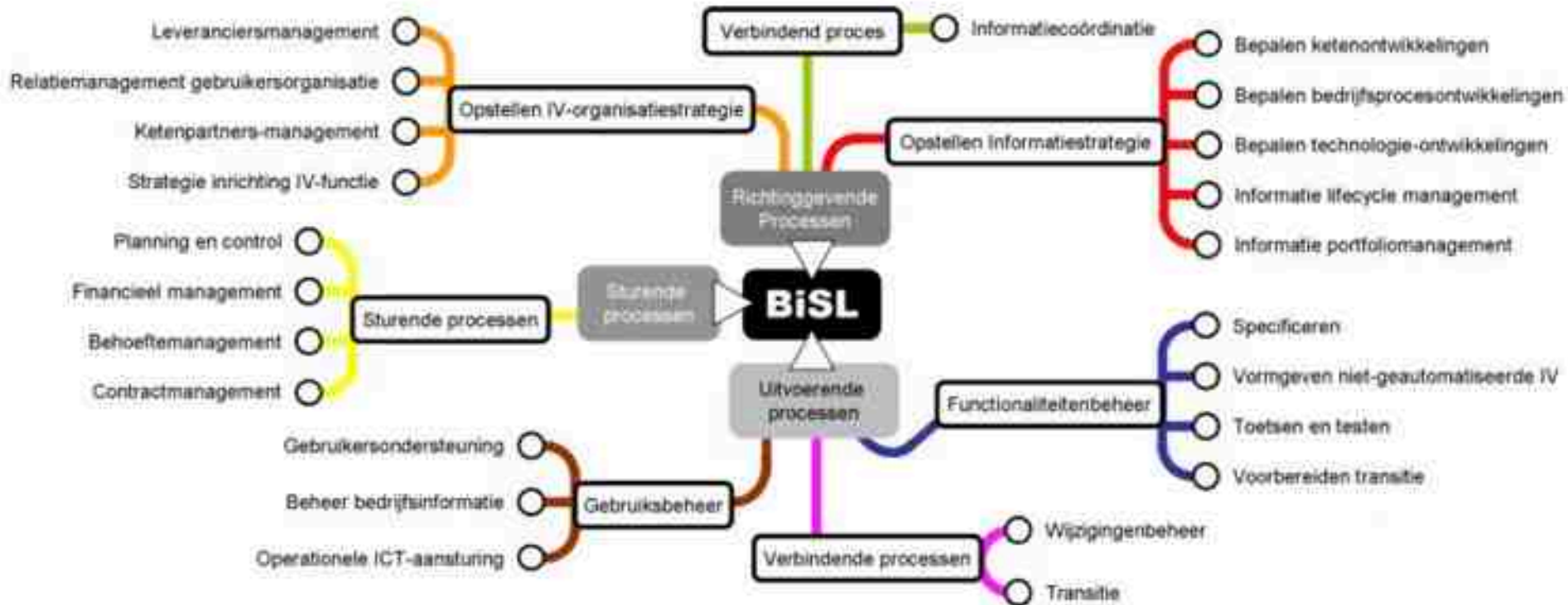
Session notes





Brainstorm

Summary



Goal:
 explain how risk measurements are used in
 and across different business areas and outline
 the major difficulties faced in measuring risk

If a risk variable X moves by an amount Y,
 how much money will be made/lost?

Quantitative risk measurements

Volatility, or likelihood of changes

Standard - expected standard deviation

$$\sigma_{\text{annual}} = \sigma_n \sqrt{n} \quad \text{or} \quad \sigma_n = \frac{\sigma_{\text{annual}}}{\sqrt{n}}$$

Where:

- σ_{annual} = annualised volatility
- σ_n = volatility for periods of length n
- n = number of periods per year

Period	Convert from annual	Convert to annual
6-monthly	$\sigma_{6m} = \sigma_{\text{annual}} \times \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$	$\sigma_{\text{annual}} = \sigma_{6m} \times \sqrt{2}$
Quarterly	$\sigma_{\text{quarterly}} = \sigma_{\text{annual}} \times \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}}$	$\sigma_{\text{annual}} = \sigma_{\text{quarterly}} \times \sqrt{4}$
Monthly	$\sigma_{\text{monthly}} = \sigma_{\text{annual}} \times \sqrt{\frac{1}{12}}$	$\sigma_{\text{annual}} = \sigma_{\text{monthly}} \times \sqrt{12}$
Weekly	$\sigma_{\text{weekly}} = \sigma_{\text{annual}} \times \sqrt{\frac{1}{52}}$	$\sigma_{\text{annual}} = \sigma_{\text{weekly}} \times \sqrt{52}$
Daily	$\sigma_{\text{daily}} = \sigma_{\text{annual}} \times \sqrt{\frac{1}{252}}$	$\sigma_{\text{annual}} = \sigma_{\text{daily}} \times \sqrt{252}$

Volatility conversion

Sensitivity Basis risk

Risk Measurement

Course summary



brainial software testing services

Website

Home

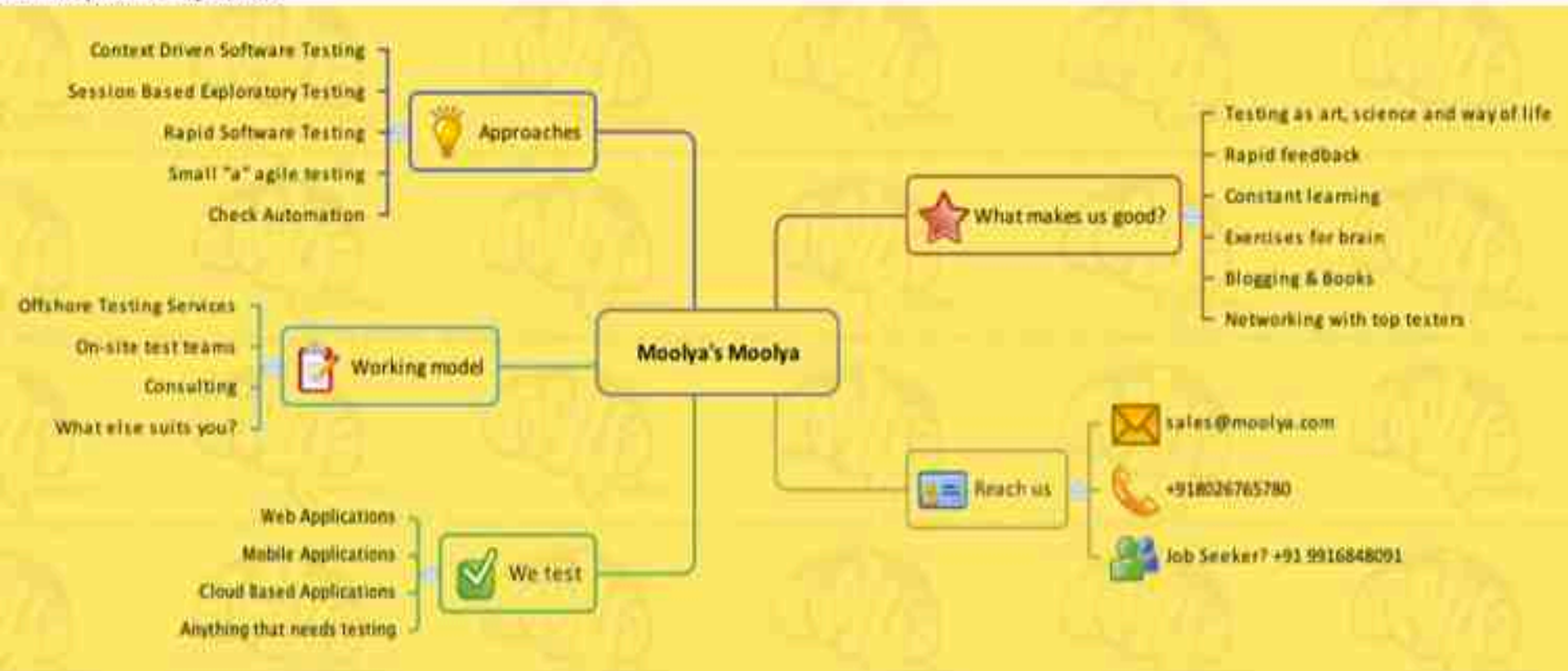
About

Services

Blog

Careers

Contact



OTHERS FROM DIFFERENT ARE WE

We have an extreme competitive edge over others. We understand where your costs are burnt. We... [Read More](#)



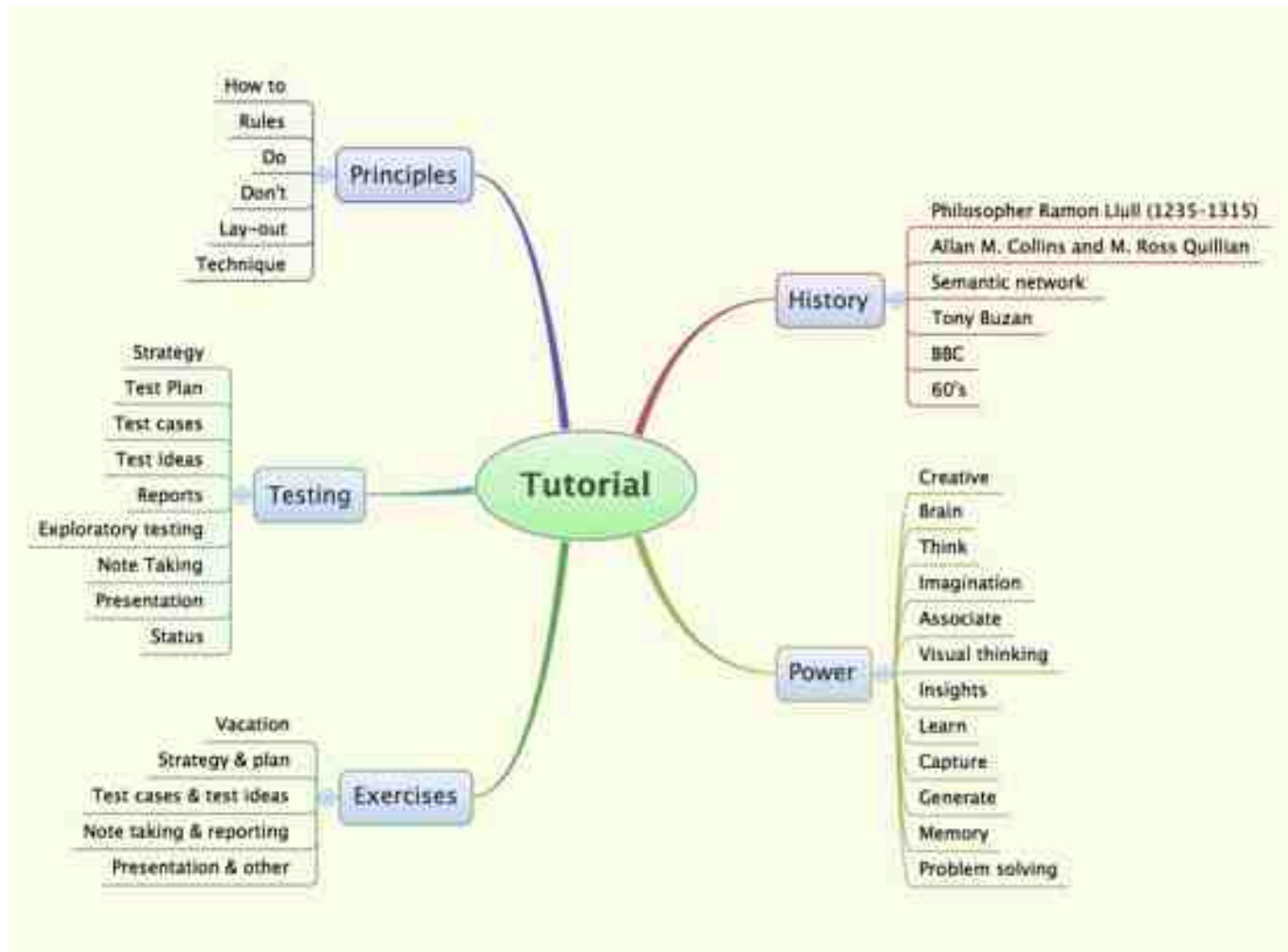
HOW WE HIRE TESTERS?

We want to make Moolya Testing a dream company for aspiring good testers. We have... [Read More](#)



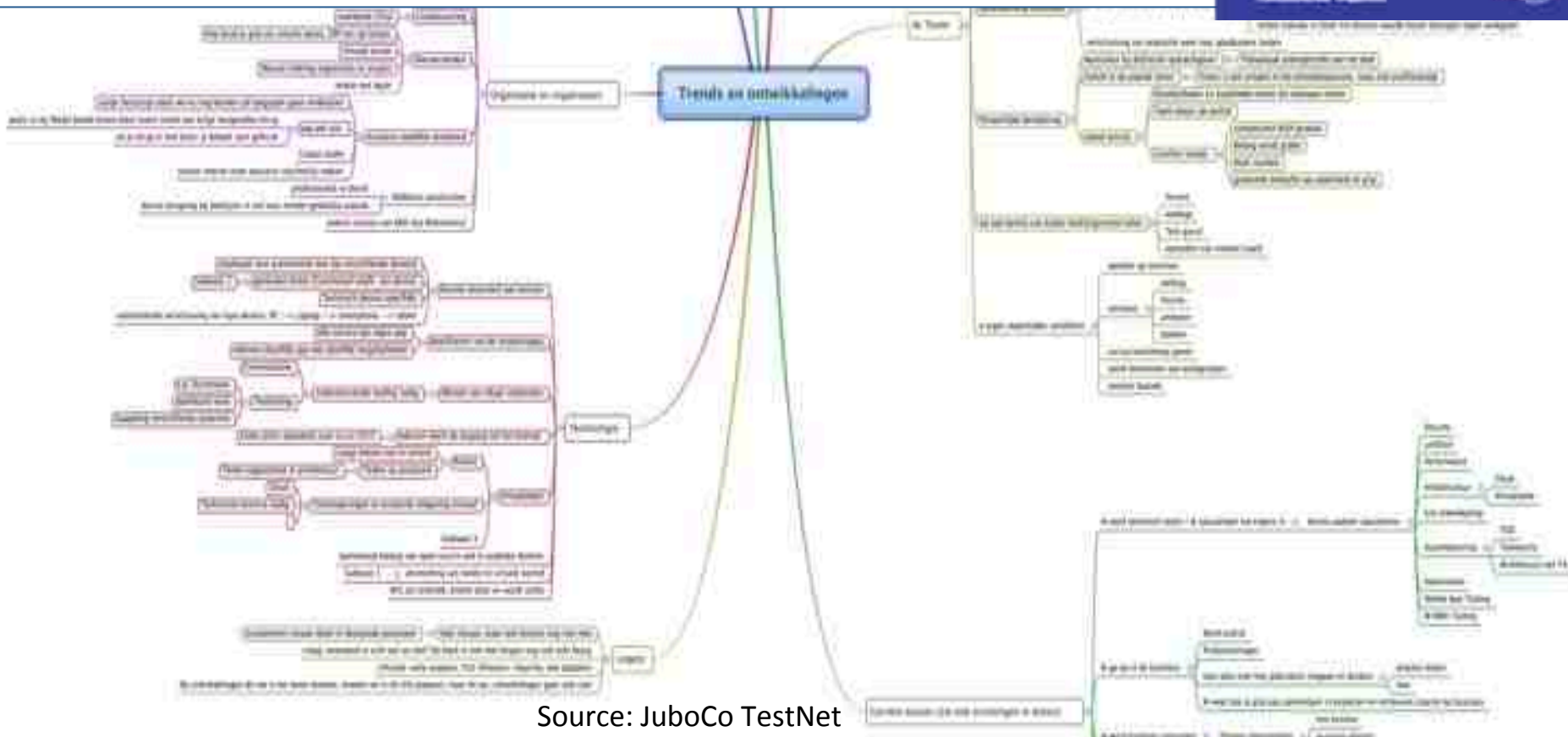
FOUNDING TEAM

We earlier wrote this section under heading "management" and then thought that would... [Read More](#)



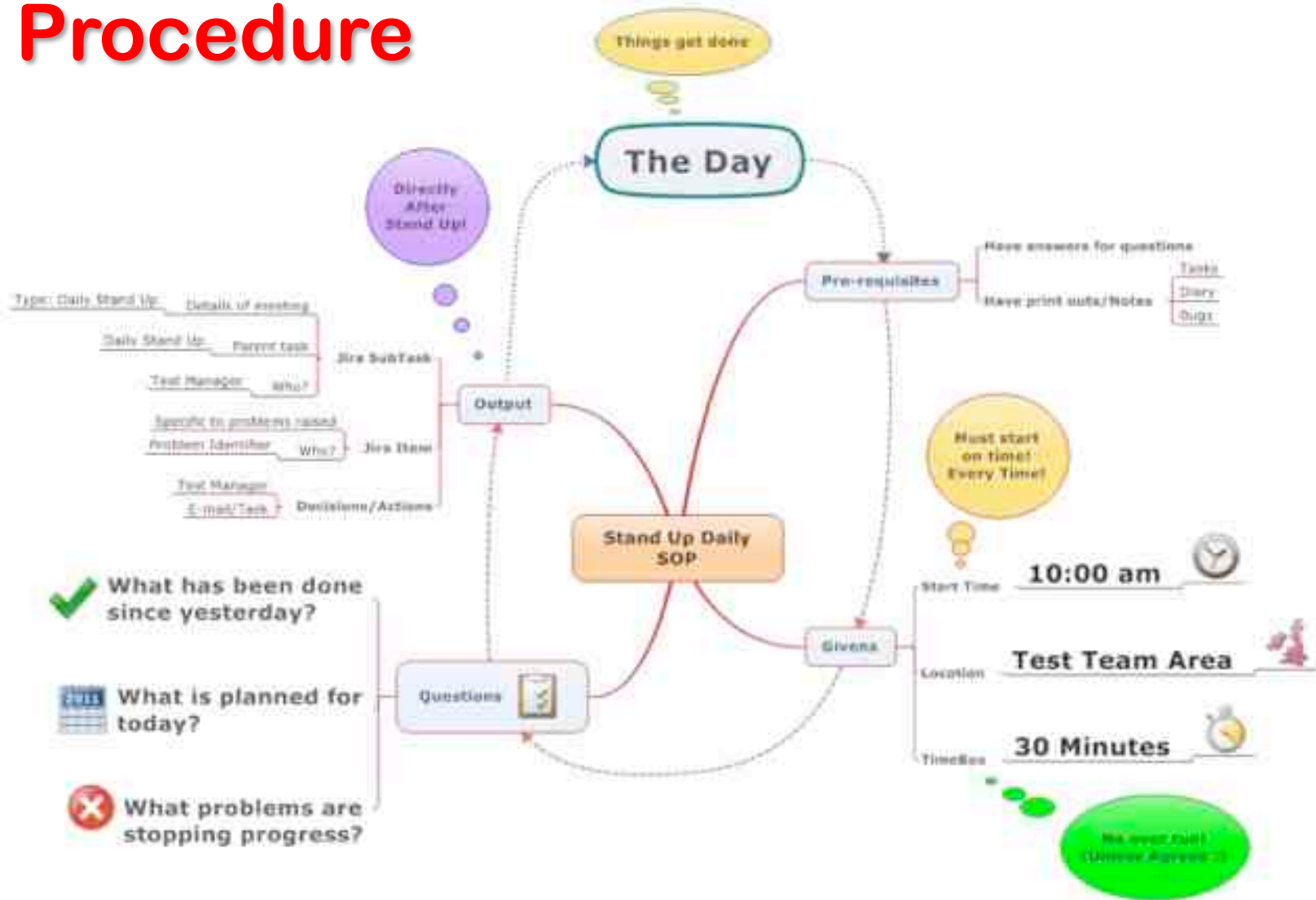
Preparation

Book outline

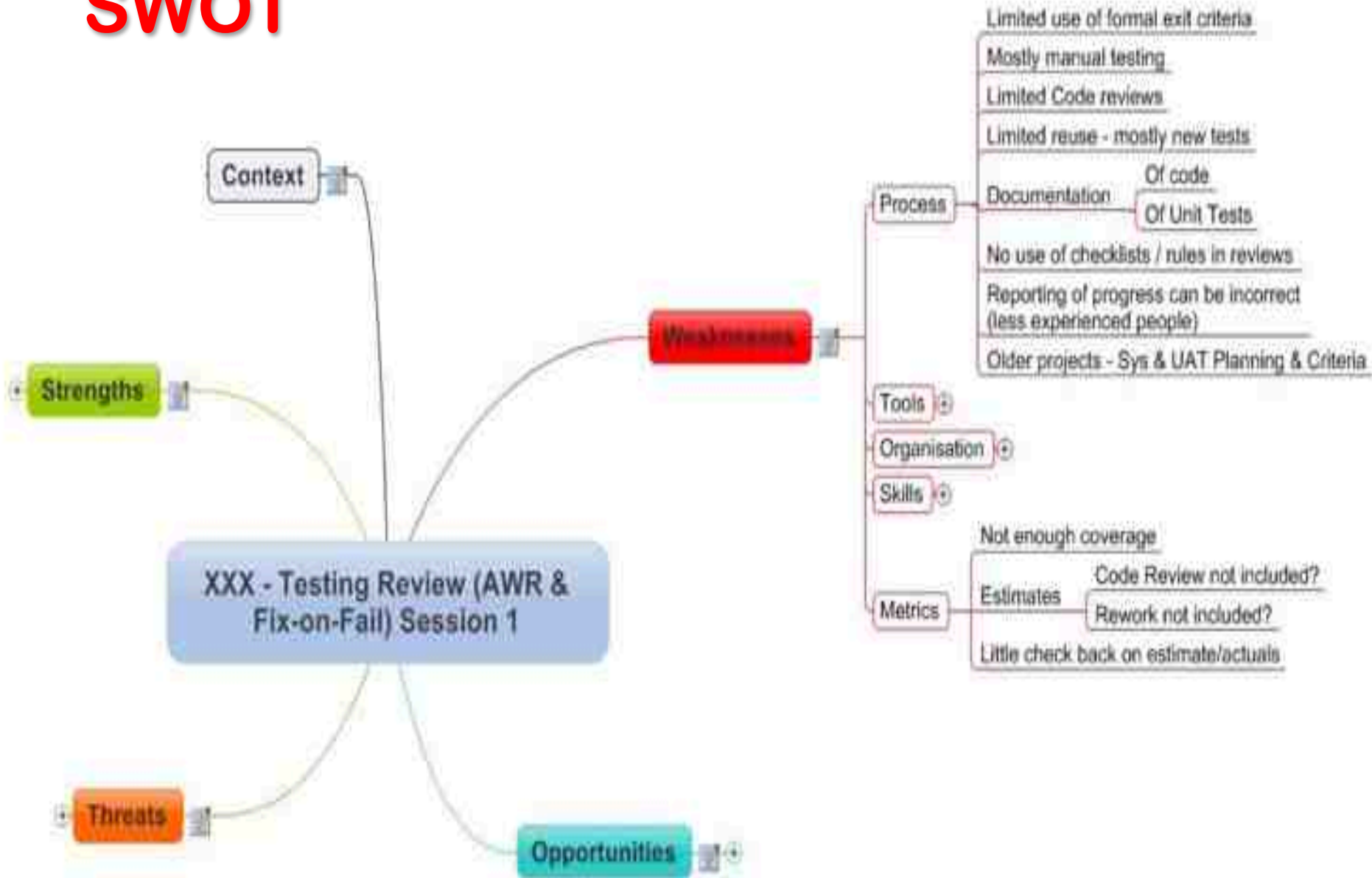


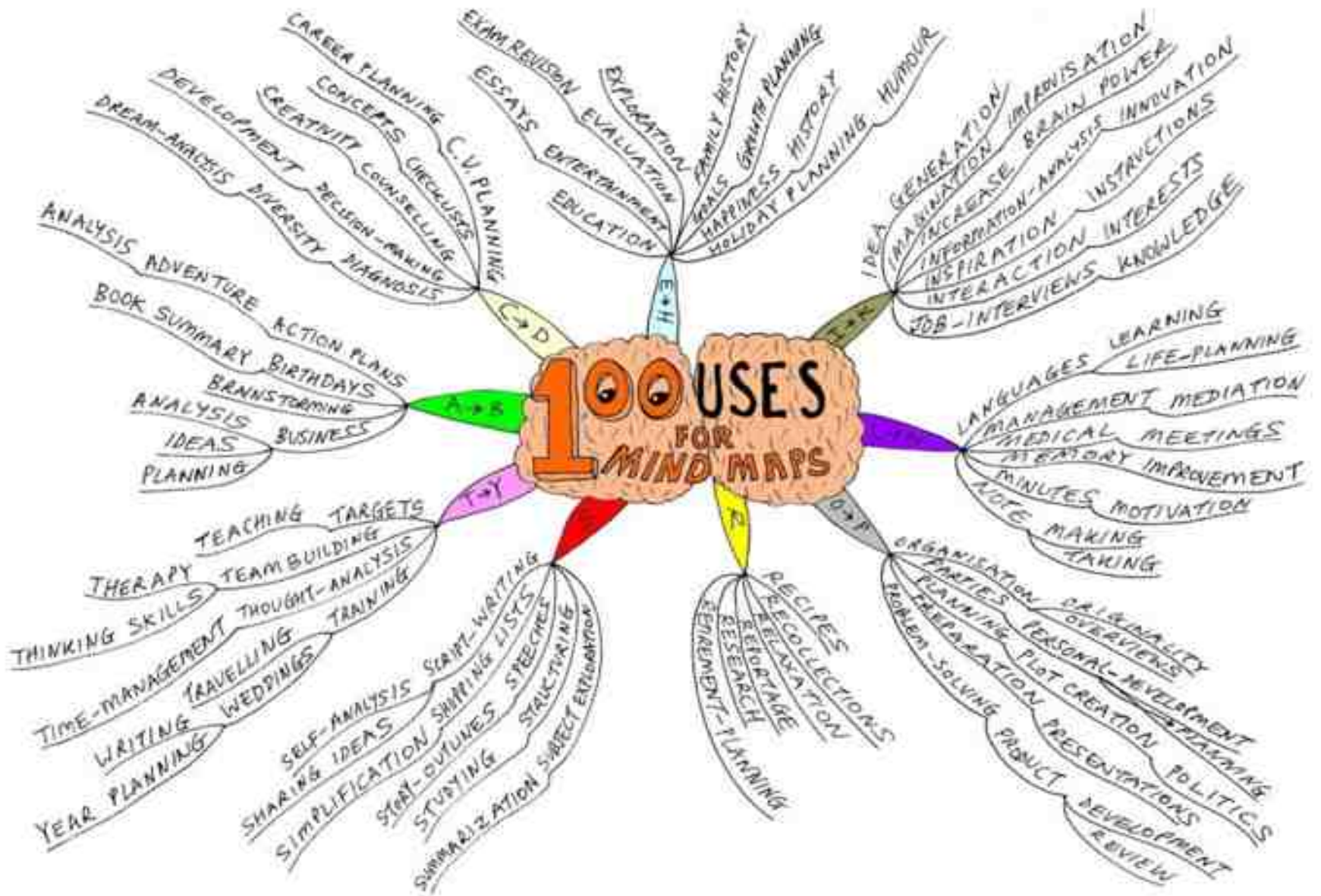
Source: JuboCo TestNet

Procedure



SWOT





Mind Maps: useful??

- How useful are mind maps?
- What are the advantages?
- What are the disadvantages?
- For what are you going to use them, starting next week?



More examples

<http://www.thinkbuzan.com/uk/support/mindmapgallery>

<https://www.mapsforthat.com/>

<http://www.biggerplate.com/mindmap-library>

<http://www.edrawsoft.com/MindMap-Examples.php>

<http://www.mind-mapping.co.uk/mind-maps-examples.htm>

Acknowledgements

- This tutorial is made by Jean-Paul Varwijk and Huib Schoots
- The material is created with input from: Darren McMillan, Michael Bolton, Albert Gareev, Pradeep Soundararajan, Aaroon Hodder, Pekka Marjamäki, Ivor McCormack, Graham Freeburn, Christin Wiedemann, Pascal Dufour, Ruud Cox
- This material is evolutionary. New items will be added and all input is welcome!

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BACKUP SLIDES



Planning poker

Planning Poker was described for the first time by James Grenning in 2002

<http://www.renaissancesoftware.net/files/articles/PlanningPoker-v1.1.pdf>

How does planning poker work?

1. Each participant takes a set of planning poker cards?
2. The client (or product owner) describes the item to be estimated
3. The item is discussed
4. Every participant selects a card that represents his estimate of effort
5. All cards are shown at the same time
6. If all cards are equal in value that value is the estimated effort. If the values differ the extremes explain what made them choose this value

Exercise:

How would mind maps help?



1. Each participant takes a set of planning poker cards?
2. The client (or product owner) **describes the item** to be estimated
3. The **item is discussed**
4. Every participant selects a card that represents his estimate of effort
5. All cards are shown at the same time
6. If all cards are equal in value that value is the estimated effort. If the values differ **the extremes explain what made them choose** this value