

Test Maturity Model integration (TMMi)

Version 3.1

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Revisions

This section summarizes the key revisions between version 2.0 and version 3.0/3.1 of this document. This section is provided for information only.

Section	Revision Notes
2.5	Revisions to the characteristics of Level 4
3.5	Added the supporting CMMI process areas defined for the TMMi level 4 process areas
Level 4	Added TMMi Level 4, including the three TMMi level 4 process areas: Test Measurement, Product Quality Evaluation and Advanced Reviews
Level 5	Added TMMi Level 5 description including the overall information and specific goals for the TMMi process areas: Defect Prevention, Quality Control and Test Process Optimization.
-	Mapping for TMMi to TPI deleted

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1 Test Maturity Model Integration (TMMi)

1.1 Introduction

For the past decade, the software industry has invested substantial effort to improve the quality of its products. This has been a difficult job, since the size and complexity of software increases rapidly while customers and users are becoming more and more demanding. Despite encouraging results with various quality improvement approaches, the software industry is still far from zero defects. To improve product quality, the software industry has often focused on improving its development processes. A guideline that has been widely used to improve the development processes is the Capability Maturity Model. The Capability Maturity Model (CMM) and its' successor the Capability Maturity Model Integration (CMMI¹) are often regarded as the industry standard for software process improvement. Despite the fact that testing often accounts for at least 30-40% of the total project costs, only limited attention is given to testing in the various software process improvement models such as the CMM and the CMMI. As an answer, the testing community has created its own improvement models. This document describes the Test Maturity Model Integration (TMMi²). The TMMi is a detailed model for test process improvement and is positioned as being complementary to the CMMI.

1.2 Background and History

The TMMi framework has been developed by the TMMi Foundation as a guideline and reference framework for test process improvement and is positioned as a complementary model to the CMMI Version 1.2 [CMMI] addressing those issues important to test managers, test engineers and software quality professionals. Testing as defined in the TMMi is applied in its broadest sense to encompass all software product quality-related activities.

Testing: The process consisting of all lifecycle activities, both static and dynamic, concerned with planning, preparation and evaluation of software products and related work products to determine that they satisfy specified requirements, to demonstrate that they are fit for purpose and to detect defects. [ISTQB]

Just like the CMMI staged representation, the TMMi also uses the concept of maturity levels for process evaluation and improvement. Furthermore process areas, goals and practices are identified. Applying the TMMi maturity criteria will improve the test process and have a positive impact on product quality, test engineering productivity, and cycle-time effort. The TMMi has been developed to support organizations with evaluating and improving their test process. Within the TMMi, testing evolves from a chaotic, ill-defined process with a lack of resources, tools and well-educated testers to a mature and controlled process that has defect prevention as its main objective.

Practical experiences are positive and show that TMMi supports the process of establishing a more effective and efficient test process. Testing becomes a profession and a fully integrated part of the development process. As stated the focus of testing changes from defect detection to defect prevention.

1.3 Sources

The development of the TMMi has used the TMM³ framework as developed by the Illinois Institute of Technology as one of its major sources [Burnstein]. In addition to the TMM, it was largely guided by the work done on the Capability Maturity Model Integration (CMMI), a process improvement model that has widespread support in the IT industry. The CMMI has both a staged and continuous representation. Within the staged representation the CMMI architecture prescribes the stages that an organization must proceed through in an orderly fashion to improve its development process. Within the continuous representation there is no fixed set of levels or stages to proceed through. An organization applying the continuous representation can select areas for improvement from many different categories.

The TMMi has been developed as a staged model. The staged model uses predefined sets of process areas to define an improvement path for an organization. This improvement path is described by a model component called a maturity level. A maturity level is a well-defined evolutionary plateau towards achieving improved organizational processes. At a later stage a continuous representation of the TMMi may become available. This will most likely not influence the content of the TMMi. It will 'only' provide a different structure and representation.

Other sources to the TMMi development include the Gelperin and Hetzel's Evolution of Testing Model [Gelperin and Hetzel], which describes the evolution of the testing process over a 40-year period, Beizer's testing model, which describes the evolution of the individual tester's thinking [Beizer], research on the TMM carried out in the EU-funded MB-TMM project, and international testing standards, e.g., IEEE 829 Standard for Software Test

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Documentation [IEEE 829]. The testing terminology used in the TMMi is derived from the ISTQB Standard Glossary of terms used in Software Testing [ISTQB].

As stated for defining the maturity levels, the evolutionary testing model of Gelperin and Hetzel has served as a foundation for historical-level differentiation in the TMMi. The Gelperin and Hetzel model describes phases and test goals for the 1950s through the 1990s. The initial period is described as “debugging oriented”, during which most software development organizations had not clearly differentiated between testing and debugging. Testing was an ad hoc activity associated with debugging to remove bugs from programs. Testing has, according to Gelperin and Hetzel, since progressed to a “prevention-oriented” period, which is associated with current best practices and reflects the highest maturity level of the TMMi.

Furthermore, various industry best-practices, practical experience using the TMM and testing surveys have contributed to the TMMi development providing it with its necessary empirical foundation and required level of practicality. These illustrate the current best and worst testing practices in the IT industry, and have allowed the developers of the TMMi framework to extract realistic benchmarks by which to evaluate and improve testing practices.

1.4 Scope of the TMMi

1.4.1 Software and System Engineering

The TMMi is intended to support testing activities and test process improvement in both the systems engineering and software engineering disciplines. Systems engineering covers the development of total systems, which may or may not include software. Software engineering covers the development of software systems.

1.4.2 Test Levels

Whereas some models for test process improvement focus mainly on high-level testing, e.g., Test Process Improvement (TPI) [Koomen and Pol] and its successor TPI-Next [Sogeti], or address only one aspect of structured testing e.g., the test organization, the TMMi addresses all test levels (including static testing) and aspects of structured testing. With respect to dynamic testing, both low-level testing and high-level testing are within the scope of the TMMi. Studying the model more in detail one will learn that the model addresses all four cornerstones for structured testing (lifecycle, techniques, infrastructure and organization) [TMap].

1.4.3 TMMi and CMMI

It is also important to note that TMMi is positioned as a complementary model to the CMMI. In many cases a given TMMi level needs specific support from process areas at its corresponding CMMI level or from lower CMMI levels. In exceptional cases there is even a relationship to higher CMMI levels. Process areas and practices that are elaborated within the CMMI are mostly not repeated within TMMi; they are only referenced. For example the process area configuration management, which is also applicable to test (work) products / testware, is not elaborated upon in detail within the TMMi; the practices from CMMI are referenced and implicitly re-used.

1.4.4 Assessments

Many organizations find value in benchmarking their progress in test process improvement for both internal purposes and for external customers and suppliers. Test process assessments focus on identifying improvement opportunities and understanding the organization’s position relative to the selected model or standard. The TMMi provides an excellent reference model to be used during such assessments. Assessment teams use TMMi to guide their identification and prioritization of findings. These findings along with the guidance of TMMi practices are used to plan improvements for the organization. The assessment framework itself is not part of the TMMi. Requirements for TMMi assessments are described by the TMMi Foundation in a separate document to be found at www.TMMiFoundation.org. These requirements are based upon the ISO 15504 standard. The achievement of a specific maturity level must mean the same thing for different assessed organizations. Rules for ensuring this consistency are contained in the TMMi assessment method requirements. The TMMi assessment method requirements contain guidelines for various classes of assessments, e.g., formal assessments, quick-scans and self-assessments.

1.4.5 Improvement Approach

The TMMi provides a full framework to be used as a reference model during test process improvement. It does not provide an approach for test process improvement such as the IDEAL⁴ (Initiating, Diagnosing, Establishing, Acting,

⁴ IDEAL is a registered service mark of Carnegie Mellon University

And Learning) model. Practical experiences have shown that the most powerful initial step to test process improvement is to build strong organizational sponsorship before investing in test process assessments. Given sufficient senior management sponsorship, establishing a specific, technically competent test process group that represents relevant stakeholders to guide test process improvement efforts has proven to be an effective approach. More information about the IDEAL model can be found at www.sei.cmu.edu/ideal/ideal.html

2 TMMi Maturity Levels

2.1 Overview

TMMi has a staged architecture for process improvement. It contains stages or levels through which an organization passes as its testing process evolves from one that is ad hoc and unmanaged, to one that is managed, defined, measured, and optimized. Achieving each stage ensures that an adequate improvement has been laid as a foundation for the next stage. The internal structure of the TMMi is rich in testing practices that can be learned and applied in a systematic way to support a quality testing process that improves in incremental steps. There are five levels in the TMMi that prescribe a maturity hierarchy and an evolutionary path to test process improvement. Each level has a set of process areas that an organization needs to implement on to achieve maturity at that level. Experience has shown that organizations do their best when they focus their test process improvement efforts on a manageable number of process areas at a time, and that those areas require increasing sophistication as the organization improves. Because each maturity level forms a necessary foundation for the next level, trying to skip a maturity level is usually counter productive. At the same time, you must recognize that test process improvement efforts should focus on the needs of the organization in the context of its business environment and the process areas at higher maturity levels may address the current needs of an organization or project. For example, organizations seeking to move from maturity level 1 to maturity level 2 are frequently encouraged to establish a test group, which is addressed by the Test Organization process area that resides at maturity level 3. Although the test group is not a necessary characteristic of a TMMi level 2 organization, it can be a useful part of the organization's approach to achieve TMMi maturity level 2.

Figure 1: TMMi maturity levels and process areas

The process areas for each maturity level of the TMMi are shown in figure 1. They are fully described later in other chapters and are also listed below along with a brief description of the characteristics of an organization at each TMMi level. The description will introduce the reader to the evolutionary path prescribed in the TMMi for test process improvement.

Note that the TMMi does not have a specific process area dedicated to test tools and/or test automation. Within TMMi test tools are treated as a supporting resource (practices) and are therefore part of the process area where they provide support, e.g., applying a test design tool is a supporting test practice within the process area Test Design and Execution at TMMi level 2 and applying a performance testing tool is a supporting test practice within the process area Non-Functional Testing at TMMi level 3.

2.2 Level 1 Initial

At TMMi level 1, testing is a chaotic, undefined process and is often considered a part of debugging. The organization usually does not provide a stable environment to support the processes. Success in these organizations depends on the competence and heroics of the people in the organization and not the use of proven processes. Tests are developed in an ad hoc way after coding is completed. Testing and debugging are interleaved to get the bugs out of the system. The objective of testing at this level is to show that the software runs without major failures. Products are released without adequate visibility regarding quality and risks. In the field, the product often does not fulfill its needs, is not stable, and/or is too slow. Within testing there is a lack of resources, tools and well-educated staff. At TMMi level 1 there are no defined process areas. Maturity level 1 organizations are characterized by a tendency to over commit, abandonment of processes in a time of crises, and an inability to repeat their successes. In addition products tend not to be released on time, budgets are overrun and delivered quality is not according to expectations.

2.3 Level 2 Managed

At TMMi level 2, testing becomes a managed process and is clearly separated from debugging. The process discipline reflected by maturity level 2 helps to ensure that existing practices are retained during times of stress. However, testing is still perceived by many stakeholders as being a project phase that follows coding.

In the context of improving the test process, a company-wide or program-wide test strategy is established. Test plans are also developed. Within the test plan a test approach is defined, whereby the approach is based on the result of a product risk assessment. Risk management techniques are used to identify the product risks based on documented requirements. The test plan defines what testing is required, when, how and by whom. Commitments are established with stakeholders and revised as needed. Testing is monitored and controlled to ensure it is going according to plan and actions can be taken if deviations occur. The status of the work products and the delivery of

testing services are visible to management. Test design techniques are applied for deriving and selecting test cases from specifications. However, testing may still start relatively late in the development lifecycle, e.g., during the design or even during the coding phase.

In TMMi level 2 testing is multi-leveled: there are component, integration, system and acceptance test levels. For each identified test level there are specific testing objectives defined in the organization-wide or program-wide test strategy. The processes of testing and debugging are differentiated.

The main objective of testing in a TMMi level 2 organization is to verify that the product satisfies the specified requirements. Many quality problems at this TMMi level occur because testing occurs late in the development lifecycle. Defects are propagated from the requirements and design into code. There are no formal review programs as yet to address this important issue. Post code, execution-based testing is still considered by many stakeholders the primary testing activity.

The process areas at TMMi level 2 are:

- 2.1 Test Policy and Strategy
- 2.2 Test Planning
- 2.3 Test Monitoring and Control
- 2.4 Test Design and Execution
- 2.5 Test Environment

2.4 Level 3 Defined

At TMMi level 3, testing is no longer confined to a phase that follows coding. It is fully integrated into the development lifecycle and the associated milestones. Test planning is done at an early project stage, e.g., during the requirements phase, and is documented in a master test plan. The development of a master test plan builds on the test planning skills and commitments acquired at TMMi level 2. The organization's set of standard test processes, which is the basis for maturity level 3, is established and improved over time. A test organization and a specific test training program exist, and testing is perceived as being a profession. Test process improvement is fully institutionalized as part of the test organization's accepted practices.

Organizations at level 3 understand the importance of reviews in quality control; a formal review program is implemented although not yet fully linked to the dynamic testing process. Reviews take place across the lifecycle. Test professionals are involved in reviews of requirements specifications. Whereby the test designs at TMMi level 2 focus mainly on functionality testing, test designs and test techniques are expanded at level 3 to include non-functional testing, e.g., usability and/or reliability, depending the business objectives.

A critical distinction between TMMi maturity level 2 and 3 is the scope of the standards, process descriptions, and procedures. At maturity level 2 these may be quite different in each specific instance, e.g., on a particular project. At maturity level 3 these are tailored from the organization's set of standard processes to suit a particular project or organizational unit and therefore are more consistent except for the differences allowed by the tailoring guidelines. Another critical distinction is that at maturity level 3, processes are typically described more rigorously than at maturity level 2. As a consequence at maturity level 3, the organization must revisit the maturity level 2 process areas.

The process areas at TMMi level 3 are:

- 3.1 Test Organization
- 3.2 Test Training Program
- 3.3 Test Lifecycle and Integration
- 3.4 Non-Functional Testing
- 3.5 Peer Reviews

2.5 Level 4 Measured

Achieving the goals of TMMi level 2 and 3 has the benefits of putting into place a technical, managerial, and staffing infrastructure capable of thorough testing and providing support for test process improvement. With this infrastructure in place, testing can become a measured process to encourage further growth and accomplishment. In TMMi level 4 organizations, testing is a thoroughly defined, well-founded and measurable process. Testing is perceived as evaluation; it consists of all lifecycle activities concerned with checking products and related work products.

An organization-wide test measurement program will be put into place that can be used to evaluate the quality of the testing process, to assess productivity, and to monitor improvements. Measures are incorporated into the

organization's measurement repository to support fact-based decision making. A test measurement program also supports predictions relating to test performance and cost.

With respect to product quality, the presence of a measurement program allows an organization to implement a product quality evaluation process by defining quality needs, quality attributes and quality metrics. (Work) products are evaluated using quantitative criteria for quality attributes such as reliability, usability and maintainability. Product quality is understood in quantitative terms and is managed to the defined objectives throughout the lifecycle.

Reviews and inspections are considered to be part of the test process and are used to measure product quality early in the lifecycle and to formally control quality gates. Peer reviews as a defect detection technique is transformed into a product quality measurement technique in line with the process area Product Quality Evaluation.

TMMi level 4 also covers establishing a coordinated test approach between peer reviews (static testing) and dynamic testing and the usage of peer reviews results and data to optimize the test approach with both aiming at making testing more effective and more efficient. Peer reviews are now fully integrated with the dynamic testing process, e.g. part of the test strategy, test plan and test approach.

The process areas at TMMi level 4 are:

- 4.1 Test Measurement
- 4.2 Product Quality Evaluation
- 4.3 Advanced Peer Reviews

2.6 Level 5 Optimization

The achievement of all previous test improvement goals at levels 1 through 4 of TMMi has created an organizational infrastructure for testing that supports a completely defined and measured process. At TMMi maturity level 5, an organization is capable of continually improving its processes based on a quantitative understanding of statistically controlled processes. Improving test process performance is carried out through incremental and innovative process and technological improvements. The testing methods and techniques are optimized and there is a continuous focus on fine-tuning and process improvement. An optimized test process, as defined by the TMMi is one that is:

managed, defined, measured, efficient and effective

statistically controlled and predictable

focused on defect prevention

supported by automation as much is deemed an effective use of resources

able to support technology transfer from the industry to the organization

able to support re-use of test assets

focused on process change to achieve continuous improvement.

To support the continuous improvement of the test process infrastructure, and to identify, plan and implement test improvements, a permanent test process improvement group is formally established and is staffed by members who have received specialized training to increase the level of their skills and knowledge required for the success of the group. In many organizations this group is called a Test Process Group (TPG). Support for a TPG formally begins at TMMi level 3 when the test organization is introduced. At TMMi level 4 and 5, the responsibilities grow as more high level practices are introduced, e.g., identifying reusable test (process) assets and developing and maintaining the test (process) asset library.

The Defect Prevention process area is established to identify and analyze common causes of defects across the development lifecycle and define actions to prevent similar defects from occurring in the future. Outliers to test process performance, as identified as part of process quality control, are analyzed to address their causes as part of Defect Prevention.

The test process is now statistically managed by means of the Quality Control process area. Statistical sampling, measurements of confidence levels, trustworthiness, and reliability drive the test process. The test process is characterized by sampling-based quality measurements.

At TMMi level 5, the Test Process Optimization process area introduces mechanisms to fine-tune and continuously improve testing. There is an established procedure to identify process enhancements as well as to select and evaluate new testing technologies. Tools support the test process as much as is effective during test design, test execution, regression testing, test case management, defect collection and analysis, etc. Process and testware re-use across the organization is also common practice and is supported by a test (process) asset library.

The three TMMi level 5 process areas, Defect Prevention, Quality Control and Test Process Optimization all provide support for continuous process improvement. In fact, the three process areas are highly interrelated. For

example, Defect Prevention supports Quality Control, e.g., by analyzing outliers to process performance and by implementing practices for defect causal analysis and prevention of defect re-occurrence. Quality Control contributes to Test Process Optimization, and Test Process Optimization supports both Defect Prevention and Quality Control, for example by implementing the test improvement proposals. All of these process areas are, in turn, supported by the practices that were acquired when the lower-level process areas were implemented. At TMMi level 5, testing is a process with the objective of preventing defects.

The process areas at TMMi level 5 are:

- 5.1 Defect Prevention
- 5.2 Quality Control
- 5.3 Test Process Optimization

3 Structure of the TMMi

The structure of the TMMi is largely based on the structure of the CMMI. This is a major benefit because many people/organizations are already familiar with the CMMI structure. The CMMI structure makes a clear distinction between practices that are required (goals) or recommended (specific practices, typical work products, etc.) to implement. This aspect is also included in the TMMi. In this chapter, the components and structure of the TMMi are described. In addition the support provided by the CMMI to a TMMi implementation is described.

3.1 Required, Expected and Informative Components

The various components are grouped into three categories: required, expected and informative.

3.1.1 Required Components

Required components describe what an organization must achieve to satisfy a process area. This achievement must be visibly implemented in an organization's processes. The required components in TMMi are the specific and generic goals. Goal satisfaction is used in assessments as the basis for deciding if a process area has been achieved and satisfied.

3.1.2 Expected Components

Expected components describe what an organization will typically implement to achieve a required component. Expected components guide those who implement improvements or perform assessments. Expected components include both specific and generic practices. Either the practices as described or acceptable alternatives to the practices must be present in the planned and implemented processes of the organization, before goals can be considered satisfied.

3.1.3 Informative Components

Informative components provide details that help organizations get started in thinking about how to approach the required and expected components. Sub-practices, typical work products, notes, examples, and references are all informative model components.

3.2 Components of the TMMi

The TMMi model required and expected components can be summarized to illustrate their relationship as in figure 2. The following sections provide a description of the components. Note that the TMMi also provides a specific glossary of terms. The terms used in the glossary are largely re-used from the international test terminology standard developed by the International Software Testing Qualifications Board (ISTQB): Standard glossary of terms used in Software Testing [ISTQB].

3.2.1 Maturity Levels

A maturity level within the TMMi can be regarded as a degree of organizational test process quality. It is defined as an evolutionary plateau of test process improvement. Each level progressively develops an important part of the organization's test processes. There are five maturity levels within the TMMi. Each maturity level tells what to implement in order to achieve the given level. The higher the maturity level the organization achieves, the more mature the test process of the organization is. To reach a particular maturity level, an organization must satisfy all of the appropriate goals (both specific and generic) of the process areas at the specific level and also those at earlier maturity levels. Note that all organizations possess a minimum of TMMi level 1, as this level does not contain any goals that must be satisfied.

3.2.2 Process Areas

As stated with the exception of level 1, each maturity level consists of several process areas that indicate where an organization should focus to improve its test process. Process areas identify the issues that must be addressed to achieve a maturity level. Each process area identifies a cluster of test related activities. When the practices are all performed a significant improvement in activities related to that area will be made. In the TMMi, only those process areas that are considered to be key determinants of test process capability are identified. All process areas of the maturity level and the lower maturity levels must be satisfied to consider a maturity level to be achieved. For example, if an organization is at TMMi level 3, it has satisfied all of the process areas at both TMMi level 2 and TMMi level 3.

Figure 2: TMMi structure and components

3.2.3 Purpose

The purpose statement describes the purpose of the process area and is an informative component. For example, the purpose statement of the test planning process area is “define a test approach based on the identified risks and the defined test strategy, and to establish and maintain well-founded plans for performing and managing the testing activities”.

3.2.4 Introductory Notes

The introductory notes section of the process area describes the major concepts covered in the process area and is an informative component.

3.2.5 Scope

The scope section of the process area specifically identifies the test practices that are addressed by the process area, and if necessary test practices that are explicitly outside the scope of this process area.

3.2.6 Specific Goals

A specific goal describes the unique characteristic that must be present to satisfy the process area. A specific goal is a required model component and is used in assessments to help determine whether a process area is satisfied.

3.2.7 Generic Goals

Generic goals appear near the end of a process area and are called ‘generic’ because the same goal statement appears in multiple process areas. A generic goal describes the characteristics that must be present to institutionalize the processes that implement a process area. A generic goal is a required model component and is used in assessments to help determine whether a process area is satisfied.

3.2.8 Specific Practices

A specific practice is the description of an activity that is considered important in achieving the associated specific goal. The specific practice describes the activities expected to result in achievement of the specific goals of a process area. A specific practice is an expected model component.

3.2.9 Typical Work Products

The typical work products section lists sample outputs from a specific practice. These examples are called ‘typical work products’ because there are often work products that are just as effective but are not listed. A typical work product is an informative model component.

3.2.10 Sub-practices

A sub-practice is a detailed description that provides guidance for interpreting and implementing a specific practice. Sub-practices may be worded as if prescriptive, but are actually an informative component meant only to provide ideas that may be useful for test process improvement.

3.2.11 Generic Practices

Generic practices appear near the end of a process area and are called ‘generic’ because the same practice appears in multiple process areas. A generic practice is the description of an activity that is considered important in achieving the associated generic goal. A generic practice is an expected model component.

3.2.12 Generic Practices Elaborations

Generic practices elaboration appears after a generic practice in a process area to provide guidance on how the generic practice should be applied uniquely to the process area. A generic practice elaboration is an informative model component.

3.2.13 Supporting Informative Components

There are many places where further information is needed to describe a concept. This informative information is provided in terms of the following components:

3.2.13.1 Notes

A note is text that can accompany any other model component. It may provide detail, background, or rationale. A note is an informative model component.

3.2.13.2 Examples

An example is a component comprising text and often a list of items, usually in a box, that can accompany nearly any other component and provides one or more examples to clarify a concept or described activity. An example is an informative model component.

3.2.13.3 References

A reference is a pointer to additional or more detailed information in related process areas and can accompany nearly any other model component. A reference is an informative model component.

3.3 Generic Goals and Generic Practices

This section describes all of the generic goals and generic practices. The generic goals and generic practices are largely derived from the CMMI. The generic goals are organized in numeric order. The generic practices are also organized in numerical order under the generic goal they support. Note that the generic goal from the CMMI, GG1 'Achieve Specific Goals' is not taken into account since this only relates to the continuous representation of the CMMI and therefore has no relevance to the staged representation of the TMMi. Otherwise the numbering scheme of the CMMI is fully adopted to avoid confusion for organizations using both CMMI and TMMi.

The capability level you are targeting will determine which generic goals and practices are applicable. When trying to reach maturity level 2 the process areas at maturity level 2 as well as generic goal 2 and the accompanying generic practices are applicable. Generic goal 3 is only applicable when trying to reach maturity level 3 or higher. This means that when you have already achieved a maturity level 2 rating, to achieve a maturity level 3 rating you must return to maturity level 2 process areas and apply generic goal 3 and the accompanying practices to those process areas.

Institutionalization is an important concept in process improvement. When mentioned in the generic goal and generic practice descriptions, institutionalization implies that the process is ingrained in the way the work is performed and there is commitment and consistency to performing the process. An institutionalized process is more likely to be retained during times of stress. When the requirements and objectives for the process change, however, the implementation of the process may also need to change to ensure that it remains active. The generic practices describe activities that address these aspects of institutionalization.

The following is a list of all the generic goals and practices in the TMMi.

GG 2 Institutionalize a Managed Process

A managed process is a process that accomplishes the work necessary to produce work products. It is planned and executed in accordance with policy, employs skilled people and has adequate resources to produce controlled outputs. A managed process involves relevant stakeholders, is monitored and controlled, is subjected to reviews and is evaluated for adherence to its process descriptions. The process may be instantiated by a project, group, or organizational unit. The control provided by a managed process helps to ensure that the established process is retained during times of stress.

GP 2.1 Establish an organizational policy

The purpose of this generic practice is to define the organizational expectations for the process and make these expectations visible to those in the organization who are affected. In general, senior management is responsible for establishing and communicating guiding principles, direction, and expectations for the organization.

GP 2.2 Plan the process

The purpose of this generic practice is to determine what is needed to perform the process and to achieve the established objectives, to prepare a plan for performing the process, to prepare a process description, and to get agreement on the plan from relevant stakeholders by performing reviews.

GP 2.3 Provide resources

The purpose of this generic practice is to ensure that resources necessary to perform the process as defined by the plan are available when they are needed. Resources include adequate funding, appropriate physical facilities, skilled people, and appropriate tools.

GP 2.4 Assign responsibilities

The purpose of this generic practice is to ensure that there is accountability for performing the process and achieving the specified results throughout the life of the process. The people assigned must have the appropriate authority to perform the assigned responsibilities. Responsibilities can be assigned using detailed job descriptions or in living documents, such as the plan for performing the process.

GP 2.5 Train people

The purpose of this generic practice is to ensure that the people have the necessary skills and expertise to perform or support the process. Appropriate training is provided to the people who will perform the work. Overview training is provided to orient people who interact with those performing the work. Training supports the successful performance of the process by establishing a common understanding of the process, and by imparting the skills and knowledge needed to perform the process.

GP 2.6 Manage configurations

The purpose of this generic practice is to establish and maintain the integrity of the designated work products of the process throughout their useful life. The designated work products are specifically identified in the plan for performing the process, along with a specification of the level of configuration management, e.g., version control or formal configuration management using baselines. Examples of configuration management practices include version control, change history and control, status identification and usage of configuration management tools for storage. Refer to the Configuration Management process area within CMMI for more information on placing work products under configuration management.

GP 2.7 Identify and involve relevant stakeholders

The purpose of this generic practice is to establish and maintain the expected involvement of stakeholders during the execution of the process. Relevant stakeholders are involved in activities such as planning, decisions, commitments, communications, reviews and resolution of problems. Critical stakeholders in the testing process include managers and users/customer. The manager's role involves commitment and the ability to perform activities and tasks related to improving testing capability. The user's or customer's role involves co-operation, support and sometimes performing testing activities. Users/customers should be involved in quality-related activities and tasks that concern user-oriented needs. The focus is on solicitation of user/customer support, consensus and participation in activities such as product risk analysis, acceptance testing and possibly usability testing. Depending on the test level the developer may also be a stakeholder, e.g., at unit testing the developer often performs the testing activities himself; however, at the acceptance test level the developer becomes a stakeholder for discussing incidents found, agreeing on entry criteria etc.

GP 2.8 Monitor and control the process

The purpose of this generic practice is to perform the direct day-to-day monitoring and controlling of the test process. Appropriate visibility into the test process is maintained so that appropriate corrective action can be taken when necessary. Monitoring and controlling the process involves measuring appropriate attributes of the test process and work products produced by the test process. Refer to the Test Monitoring and Control process area for more information on placing work products under configuration management. Refer to the Measurement and Analysis process area in CMMI for more information on measurement.

GP 2.9 Objectively evaluate adherence

The purpose of this generic practice is to provide credible assurance that the process is implemented as planned and adheres to its process description, standard, and procedures. People not directly responsible for managing or performing the activities of the test process typically evaluate adherence. In many cases, adherence is evaluated by people within the organization, but external to the test process or project. Refer to the Process and Product Quality Assurance process area with CMMI for more information on objectively evaluating adherence.

GP 2.10 Review status with higher level management

The purpose of this generic practice is to provide higher level management with the appropriate visibility into the process. Higher level management includes those levels of management in the organization above the immediate level of management responsible for the process. These reviews are for managers who provide policy and overall guidance for the process, not for those who perform the direct day-to-day monitoring and controlling of the process.

GG 3 Institutionalize a Defined Process

A defined process is a managed process that is tailored from the organization’s set of standard processes according to the organization’s tailoring guidelines. A defined process has maintained process descriptions; and contributes work products, measures, and other process improvement information to the organizational process assets. A critical distinction between a managed process and a defined process is the scope of application of the process descriptions, standards, and procedures. For a managed process descriptions, standards, and procedures are applicable to a particular project, group, or organizational function. As a result, the managed processes of two projects in one organization may be different. A defined process is standardized as much as possible across the organization and adapted only when required for a specific project or organizational function based on the tailoring guidelines.

GP 3.1 Establish a defined process

The purpose of this generic practice is to establish and maintain a description of the process that is tailored from the organization’s set of standard processes to address the needs of a specific instantiation. The organization should have standard processes that cover the process area, as well as have guidelines for tailoring these standard processes to meet the needs of a project or organizational function. With a defined process, variability in how the processes are performed across the organization is reduced and process assets, data, and learning can be effectively shared. Refer to the Organization Process Definition process area in CMMI for more information about the organization’s set of standard processes and tailoring guidelines.

GP 3.2 Collect improvement information

The purpose of this generic practice is to collect information and artifacts derived from planning and performing the process to support future use and improvement of the organization’s processes and process assets. The information and artifacts are stored and made available to those who are (or who will be) planning and performing the same or similar processes.

3.4 Supporting Process Areas for Generic Practices

While generic goals and generic practices are the model components that directly address the institutionalization of a process across the organization, many process areas either in TMMi or CMMI likewise address institutionalization by supporting the implementation of the generic practices. The table below provides an overview of the process areas that partly or fully support the implementation of a generic practice.

Generic Practice	Supporting Process Area
GP2.2 Plan the process	Test Planning - the TMMi Test Planning process area can implement GP2.2 in full for all project-related process areas (except for test planning itself). Test planning itself can be addressed as part of the CMMI process area Project Planning.
GP2.5 Train people	Test Training Program - the TMMi Test Training Program process area supports the implementation of GP2.5 for all process areas by making the organization-wide training program available to those who will perform or support the processes. In addition the TMMi Test Planning process area may support this generic practice by identifying and organizing the training needs that are needed for testing in the project and documenting those in the test plan.

Generic Practice	Supporting Process Area
GP2.6 Manage configurations	Configuration Management - the CMMI Configuration Management process area can implement GP2.6 in full for all project-related process areas as well as some of the organizational process areas.
GP2.7 Identify and involve the relevant stakeholders	Test Planning - the TMMi Test Planning process area may support this generic practice for all project-related process areas by planning the involvement of identified stakeholders and documenting those in the test plan. Stakeholder involvement for test planning itself can be addressed as part of the CMMI process area Project Planning.
GP2.8 Monitor and control the process	Test Monitoring and Control - the TMMi Test Monitoring and Control process area can implement GP2.8 in full for all process areas.
GP2.9 Objectively evaluate adherence	Process and Product Quality Assurance - the CMMI Process and Product Quality Assurance process can implement GP2.9 in full for all process areas.
GP3.1 Establish a defined process	Organizational Process Definition – the CMMI process area Organizational Process Definition can support the implementation of GP3.1 by establishing the organizational process assets needed to implement GP3.1. Test Lifecycle and Integration - this TMMi process area can support the implementation of GP3.1 by establishing the organizational process assets needed to implement GP3.1 based on its specific goal SG1 Establish Organizational Test Process Assets.
GP 3.2 Collect improvement information	Organizational Process Focus - the CMMI process area Organizational Process Focus can provide support for the implementation of GP3.2 since it establishes an organizational measurement repository. Test Lifecycle and Integration – this TMMi process area can provide similar support for the implementation of GP3.2 since it establishes an organizational test process database. Measurement and Analysis - for all processes the CMMI Measurement and Analysis process area and the TMMi Test Measurement process areas provide general guidance about measuring, analyzing, and recording information that can be used in establishing measures for monitoring actual performance of the processes.

Table 1: Supporting process areas for generic practices

3.5 Supporting CMMI Process Areas for TMMi

Although TMMi can be used in isolation, it is also positioned as a complementary model to the CMMI. As a result in many cases a given TMMi level needs specific support from process areas at its corresponding CMMI level or from higher CMMI levels. Process areas and practices that are elaborated within the CMMI generally are not repeated within TMMi; they are only referenced. An overview of supporting CMMI process areas required for TMMi level 2 achievement is shown in table 2. Supporting CMMI process areas required for TMMi level 3 achievement are shown in table 3. Note that some of these relationships were already identified, although from a different perspective, in the previous section.

TMMi	CMMI	Supporting CMMI process areas for TMMi level 2
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TMMi	CMMI	Supporting CMMI process areas for TMMi level 2
2	2	<p>Configuration Management - as stated above, the CMMI Configuration Management process area can implement GP2.6 Manage configurations in full for all project-related process areas as well as some of the organizational process areas.</p> <p>Process and Product Quality Assurance - as stated above, the CMMI Process and Product Quality Assurance process area can implement GP2.9 Objectively evaluate adherence in full for all process areas.</p> <p>Project Control and Monitor - this CMMI process area provides support for the implementation of the TMMi process area Test Monitoring and Control. Project management practices can be re-used for test management.</p> <p>Project Planning - this CMMI process area provides support for the implementation of the TMMi process area Test Planning. Project management practices can be re-used for test management. Project planning also specifically support the implementation of the generic practice GP2.7 Identify and involve the relevant stakeholders for Test Planning.</p> <p>Measurement and Analysis - this CMMI process area provides support for the implementation of the SG 3 Establish test performance indicators of the TMMi process area Test Policy and Strategy.</p> <p>Requirements Management - the implementation of this CMMI process area is a constraint for managing derived (work) products, such as the product risk analysis and test designs, and keeping them up-to-date. The practices regarding maintaining traceability possibly can be re-used within the Test Design and Execution TMMi process area.</p>
2	3	<p>Requirements Development - practices from this CMMI process area can be re-used when developing test environment requirements within the TMMi process area <i>Test Environment</i>.</p> <p>Risk Management - practices from this CMMI process area can be re-used for identifying and controlling product risk and test project risks within the TMMi process areas Test Planning and Test Monitoring and Control.</p>

Table 2: Support for TMMi maturity level 2 from CMMI process areas

TMMi	CMMI	Supporting CMMI process areas for TMMi level 3
3	2	<p>Configuration Management - the CMMI Configuration Management process area can implement GP2.6 Manage configuration in full for all project-related process areas as well as some of the organizational process areas.</p> <p>Measurement and Analysis - The CMMI process area Measurement and Analysis provides general guidance about measuring, analyzing, and recording information thereby supporting the implementation of TMMi generic practice GP 3.2 Collect improvement information.</p> <p>Process and Product Quality Assurance - the CMMI Process and Product Quality Assurance process area can implement GP2.9 Objectively evaluate adherence in full for all process areas.</p> <p>Project Planning - this CMMI process area provides support for the implementation of the TMMi process area Test Lifecycle and Integration, especially SG3 Establish a master test plan. Project management practices can be re-used for test management.</p>

TMMi	CMMI	Supporting CMMI process areas for TMMi level 3
3	3	<p>Organizational Process Definition - this CMMI process area provides support for the implementation of the TMMi process area Test Lifecycle and Integration, especially for SG1 Establish organizational test process assets.</p> <p>The CMMI process area Organizational Process Definition can also support the implementation of GP3.1 Establish a defined process by establishing the organizational process assets needed to implement GP3.1.</p> <p>Organizational Process Focus - this CMMI process area provides support for the implementation of the TMMi process area Test Organization, especially for SG4 Determine, plan and implement test process improvements and SG5 Deploy organizational test processes and incorporate lessons learned.</p> <p>The CMMI process area Organizational Process Focus also provides support for the implementation of the TMMi generic practice GP3.2 Collect improvement information since it establishes an organizational measurement repository.</p> <p>Organizational Training - this CMMI process area provides support for the implementation of the TMMi process area Test Training Program.</p> <p>Verification - the practices within SG2 'Perform peer reviews' of this CMMI process area will provide support for the implementation of the TMMi process area Peer Reviews.</p>

Table 3: Support for TMMi maturity level 3 from CMMI process areas

TMMi	CMMI	Supporting CMMI process areas for TMMi level 4
4	2	<p>Configuration Management - the CMMI Configuration Management process area can implement GP2.6 Manage configurations in full for all project-related process areas as well as some of the organizational process areas.</p> <p>Measurement and Analysis - this CMMI process area provides support for the implementation of the TMMi process area Test Measurement. The measurement infrastructure and practices can be re-used for test measurement. It may be practical to implement the test measurement program as a supplement to the general measurement program.</p> <p>The CMMI process area Measurement and Analysis also provides general guidance about measuring, analyzing, and recording information thereby supporting the implementation of TMMi generic practice GP 3.2 Collect improvement information.</p> <p>Process and Product Quality Assurance - the CMMI Process and Product Quality Assurance process area can implement GP2.9 Objectively evaluate adherence in full for all process areas.</p>
4	3	<p>Organizational Process Definition - This CMMI process area supports the implementation of GP3.1 Establish a defined process by establishing the organizational process assets needed to implement GP3.1.</p> <p>Organizational Process Focus – this CMMI process area provides support for the implementation of GP3.2 Collect improvement information since it establishes an organizational measurement repository.</p>
4	4	<p>Quantitative Project Management - this CMMI process area provides support for the implementation of the TMMi process area Product Quality Evaluation, both for SG1 Measurable project goals for product quality and their priorities are established, and SG2 Actual progress towards achieving product quality goals is quantified and managed.</p>

Table 4: Support for TMMi maturity level 4 from CMMI process areas

Note that the test specific process areas of the CMMI Verification and Validation are not listed as supporting process areas for the dynamic testing processes within TMMi. For these CMMI process areas, the TMMi process areas provide support and a more detailed specification of what is required to establish a defined verification and validation process.

TMMi Level 2: Managed

At TMMi level 2, testing becomes a managed process and is clearly separated from debugging. The process discipline reflected by maturity level 2 helps to ensure that existing practices are retained during times of stress. However, testing is still perceived by many stakeholders as being a project phase that follows coding.

In the context of improving the test process, a company-wide or program-wide test strategy is established. Test plans are also developed. Within the test plan a test approach is defined, whereby the approach is based on the result of a product risk assessment. Risk management techniques are used to identify the product risks based on documented requirements. The test plan defines what testing is required, when, how and by whom. Commitments are established with stakeholders and revised as needed. Testing is monitored and controlled to ensure it is going according to plan and actions can be taken if deviations occur. The status of the work products and the delivery of testing services are visible to management. Test design techniques are applied for deriving and selecting test cases from specifications. However, testing may still start relatively late in the development lifecycle, e.g., during the design or even during the coding phase.

In TMMi level 2 testing is multi-leveled: there are component, integration, system and acceptance test levels. For each identified test level there are specific testing objectives defined in the organization-wide or program-wide test strategy. The processes of testing and debugging are differentiated.

The main objective of testing in a TMMi level 2 organization is to verify that the product satisfies the specified requirements. Many quality problems at this TMMi level occur because testing occurs late in the development lifecycle. Defects are propagated from the requirements and design into code. There are no formal review programs as yet to address this important issue. Post code, execution-based testing is still considered by many stakeholders the primary testing activity.

The process areas at TMMi level 2 are:

- 2.1 Test Policy and Strategy
- 2.2 Test Planning
- 2.3 Test Monitoring and Control
- 2.4 Test Design and Execution
- 2.5 Test Environment

Each of these is discussed in more detail in the sections hereafter.

PA2.1 Test Policy and Strategy

Purpose

The purpose of the Test Policy and Strategy process area is to develop and establish a test policy, and an organization-wide or program-wide test strategy in which the test levels are unambiguously defined. To measure test performance, test performance indicators are introduced.

Introductory Notes

When an organization wants to improve its test process, it should first clearly define a test policy. The test policy defines the organization's overall test objectives, goals and strategic views regarding testing. It is important for the test policy to be aligned with the overall business (quality) policy of the organization. A test policy is necessary to attain a common view of testing and its objectives between all stakeholders within an organization. This common view is required to align test (process improvement) activities throughout the organization. The test policy should address testing activities for both new development and maintenance projects. Within the test policy the objectives for test process improvement should be stated. These objectives will subsequently be translated into a set of key test performance indicators. The test policy and the accompanying performance indicators provide a clear direction, and a means to communicate expected and achieved levels of test performance. The performance indicators must show the value of testing and test process improvement to the stakeholders.

Based upon the test policy a test strategy will be defined. The test strategy covers the generic test requirements for an organization or program (one or more projects). The test strategy addresses the generic product risks and presents a process for mitigating those risks in accordance with the testing policy. Preparation of the test strategy starts by performing a generic product risk assessment analyzing the products being developed within a program or organization.

The test strategy serves as a starting point for the testing activities within projects. The projects are set up in accordance with the organization-wide or program-wide test strategy. A typical test strategy will include a description of the test levels that are to be applied, for example: unit, integration, system and acceptance test. For each test level, at a minimum, the objectives, responsibilities, main tasks and entry/exit criteria are defined. The test strategy serves as a starting point for the testing activities within projects. The projects are set up in accordance with the organization-wide or program-wide test strategy. When a test strategy is defined and followed, less overlap between the test levels is likely to occur, leading to a more efficient test process. Also, since the test objectives and approach of the various levels are aligned, fewer holes are likely to remain, leading to a more effective test process.

Note that test policy and test strategy modification is usually required as an organization's test process evolves and moves up the levels of the TMMi.

Scope

The process area Test Policy and Strategy involves the definition and deployment of a test policy and test strategy. Within the test strategy, test levels are identified. For each test level, at a minimum, test objectives, responsibilities, main tasks and entry/exit criteria are defined. To measure test performance and the accomplishment of test (improvement) objectives, test performance indicators are defined and implemented.

Specific Goal and Practice Summary

- SG1 Establish a Test Policy
 - SP 1.1 Define test goals
 - SP 1.2 Define test policy
 - SP 1.3 Distribute the test policy to stakeholders
- SG2 Establish a Test Strategy
 - SP 2.1 Perform a generic product risk assessment
 - SP 2.2 Define test strategy
 - SP 2.3 Distribute the test strategy to stakeholders
- SG3 Establish Test Performance Indicators
 - SP 3.1 Define test performance indicators

SP 3.2 Deploy test performance indicators

Specific Practices by Goals

SG 1 Establish a Test Policy

A test policy, aligned with the business (quality) policy, is established and agreed upon by the stakeholders.

SP 1.1 Define test goals

Define and maintain test goals based upon business needs and objectives.

Typical work products

1. Test goals

Sub-practices

1. Study business needs and objectives

Examples of business needs and objectives to be studied include the following:

- Mission statement
- Business and user needs regarding the products
- Business drivers
- Main goals of a quality program
- Business (quality) policy
- Type of business, e.g., risk level of products being developed

2. Provide feedback for clarifying business needs and objectives as necessary
3. Define test goals traceable to business needs and objectives

Examples of test goals include the following:

- Validate products for 'fit-for-use'
- Prevent defects from occurring in operation
- Verify compliance to external standards
- Provide visibility regarding product quality
- Shorten test execution lead-time

4. Review the test goals with stakeholders
5. Revisit and revise the test goals as appropriate, e.g., on a yearly basis

SP 1.2 Define the test policy

A test policy, aligned with the business (quality) policy, is defined based on the test goals and agreed upon by the stakeholders.

Typical work products

1. Test policy

Sub-practices

1. Define the test policy based on the defined test goals

Examples of typical statements to be part of a test policy include the following:

- A definition of testing
- A definition of debugging (fault localization and repair)
- Basic views regarding testing and the testing profession
- The objectives and added value of testing
- The quality levels to be achieved
- The level of independence of the test organization
- A high level test process definition
- The key responsibilities of testing
- The organizational approach to and objectives of test process improvement

2. Clearly separate testing from debugging within the test policy
3. Review the test policy with stakeholders
4. Define and establish ownership for test policy
5. Revisit and revise the test policy as appropriate, e.g., on a yearly basis

SP 1.3 Distribute the test policy to stakeholders

The test policy and test goals are presented and explained to stakeholders inside and outside testing.

Typical work products

1. Deployment plan
2. Presentation test policy

Examples of distribution mechanisms include the following:

- Documenting it in a handbook (quality system)
- Presenting in project and/or departmental meetings
- Referencing it via posters on the wall
- Making it part of the departmental introduction program
- Providing access to it on a central web portal

SG 2 Establish a Test Strategy

An organization-wide or program-wide test strategy that identifies and defines the test levels to be performed, is established and deployed.

SP 2.1 Perform a generic product risk assessment

A generic product risk assessment is performed to identify the typical critical areas for testing.

Typical work products

1. Generic product risk list, with a category and priority assigned to each risk

Sub-practices

1. Identify and select stakeholders that need to contribute to the generic risk assessment
2. Identify generic product risks using input from stakeholders
3. Document the context and potential consequences of the generic product risk
4. Identify the relevant stakeholders associated with each generic product risk
5. Analyze the identified generic products risks using the predefined parameters, e.g., likelihood and impact

6. Categorize and group generic product risks according to the defined risk categories
7. Prioritize the generic product risks for mitigation
8. Review and obtain agreement with stakeholders on the completeness, category and priority level of the generic product risks
9. Revise the generic product risks as appropriate

Note that product risk categories and parameters as defined in the Test Planning process area (SP1.1 Define product risk categories and parameters) are largely re-used within this specific practice.

Refer to SG1 Perform a Product Risk Assessment from the process area Test Planning for more details on the (sub) practices for performing a product risk assessment.

SP 2.2 Define test strategy

The test strategy is defined that identifies and defines the test levels. For each level, the objectives, responsibilities, main tasks, entry/exit criteria and so forth are defined.

Typical work products

1. Test strategy

Sub-practices

1. Study test policy and goals
2. Provide feedback for clarifying test policy and goals as necessary
3. Define the test strategy providing clear linkage to the defined test policy and goals

Examples of topics to be addressed as part of a test strategy include the following:

- Generics risks of the products being developed
- Overall test model (V-model, incremental lifecycle) to be employed as a way to mitigate the risks
- Test levels (e.g., unit, integration, system and acceptance test)
- Objectives, responsibilities and main tasks at each test level, for example:;
 - for unit testing
 - verifying that the unit operates as specified in the unit design
 - achieving a certain level of code coverage
 - for integration testing
 - verifying that the units together operate as specified in the global design
 - verifying that the interfaces operate as specified in the interface specification
 - for system testing
 - verifying that the system operates as specified in the requirements specification
 - achieving a certain level of system requirements coverage
 - for acceptance testing:
 - verifying that the system satisfies defined acceptance criteria
 - validating whether the system is 'fit for use'
 - achieving a certain level of user requirements coverage
- Test case design techniques to be used at each test level
- Test types to be carried out at each test level
- Entry and exit criteria for each test level
- Standards that must be adhered with
- Level of independence of testing
- Environment in which the tests will be executed
- Approach to automation at each test level
- Approach to regression testing

4. Review the test strategy with stakeholders
5. Define and establish ownership for test strategy
6. Revisit and revise the test strategy as appropriate, e.g., on a yearly basis

Note that the test strategy will serve as a starting point for testing to be performed in a project. However, each project can tailor the overall strategy to its needs according to the tailoring policy established for the document. Any areas of non-compliance shall be clearly documented in the project's test plan.

SP 2.3 Distribute the test strategy to the stakeholders

The test strategy is presented to and discussed with stakeholders inside and outside testing.

Typical work products

1. Deployment plan
2. Presentation test strategy

Examples of distribution mechanisms include the following:

- Documenting it in a handbook and/or quality system
- Presenting in project and/or departmental meetings
- Referencing it via posters on the wall
- Making it part of the departmental introduction program
- Providing access to it on a central web portal

SG 3 Establish Test Performance Indicators

A set of goal-oriented test process performance indicators to measure the quality of the test process is established and deployed.

SP 3.1 Define test performance indicators

The test performance indicators are defined based upon the test policy and goals, including a procedure for data collection, storage and analysis.

Typical work products

1. Test performance indicators
2. Data collection, storage, analysis and reporting procedures

Sub-practices

1. Study test policy and goals, e.g., the objectives for test process improvement
2. Provide feedback for clarifying test policy and goals as necessary
3. Define the test performance indicators traceable to the test policy and goals

Examples of test performance indicators include the following:

- Test effort and cost
- Test lead time
- Number of defects found
- Defect detection percentage
- Test maturity level

In general the defined test performance indicators should relate to the business value of testing.

4. Review the performance indicators with stakeholders

5. Define and establish ownership for test performance indicators
6. Specify how performance indicators will be obtained and stored
7. Specify how performance indicators will be analyzed and reported

SP 3.2 Deploy test performance indicators

Deploy the test performance indicators and provide measurement results addressing the identified test performance indicators to stakeholders.

Typical work products

1. Test performance indicator data
2. Reports providing information regarding the test performance indicators

Sub-practices

1. Obtain specified performance indicator data
2. Analyze and interpret performance indicator data
3. Manage and store performance indicator data and analysis results
4. Report the performance indicator data to stakeholders on a periodic basis
5. Assist stakeholders in understanding the results

Examples of actions to assist in understanding the results include the following:

- Discussing the results with relevant stakeholders
- Provide contextual information that provides background and explanation

Generic Practices by Goals

GG 2 Institutionalize a Managed Process

GP 2.1 Establish an organizational policy

Establish and maintain an organizational policy for planning and performing the Test Policy and Strategy process.

Elaboration

Typically, at an organizational level, it is documented that on a periodic basis, e.g., yearly, the test policy and test strategy will be revisited and updated as necessary.

GP 2.2 Plan the process

Establish and maintain the plan for performing the Test Policy and Strategy process.

Elaboration

The plan for performing the test policy and strategy process can be included (or referenced by) the organization's quality plan or test process improvement plan.

GP 2.3 Provide resources

Provide adequate resources for performing the Test Policy and Strategy process, developing the test work products, and providing the services of the process.

GP 2.4 Assign responsibilities

Assign responsibility and authority for performing the Test Policy and Strategy process, developing the work products, and providing the services of the Test Policy and Strategy process.

Elaboration

A group with the authority and knowledge is designated to be responsible for defining a test policy, test strategy and test performance indicators. The group typically consists of the following stakeholders: resource management, business management, quality management, project management, operations, test management and test engineers.

GP 2.5 Train people

Train the people performing or supporting the Test Policy and Strategy process as needed.

Elaboration

People involved in the practices of defining and maintaining the test policy and test strategy are provided with basic knowledge regarding structured testing. Those involved in the practices around test performance indicators are trained on measurement practices.

GP 2.6 Manage configurations

Place designated work products of the Test Policy and Strategy process under appropriate levels of configuration control.

Elaboration

Examples of work products placed under configuration management include the following:

- Test policy
- Test strategy
- Definitions of test performance indicators
- Measurement data

GP 2.7 Identify and involve relevant stakeholders

Identify and involve relevant stakeholders of the Test Policy and Strategy process as planned.

GP 2.8 Monitor and control the process

Monitor and control the Test Policy and Strategy process against the plan for performing the process and take appropriate actions.

GP 2.9 Objectively Evaluate Adherence

Objectively evaluate adherence of the Test Policy and Strategy process against its process description, standards, and procedures, and address non-compliances.

Elaboration

Examples of review and/or audit evaluation adherence topics include the following:

- Compliance of test plans to test policy and test strategy
- Level of familiarity by test professionals and other stakeholders with test policy, test strategy and test performance indicators
- Availability of test performance indicator data to the stakeholders

GP 2.10 Review status with higher level management

Review the activities, status and results of the Test Policy and Strategy process with higher level management and resolve issues.

GG 3 Institutionalize a Defined Process

Only applicable at TMMi level 3

GP 3.1 **Establish a defined process**

Establish and maintain a description of a defined Test Policy and Strategy process

GP 3.2 **Collect improvement information**

Collect work products, measures, measurement results, and improvement information derived from planning and performing the Test Policy and Strategy process to support the future use and improvement of the organization's processes and process assets.

PA 2.2 Test Planning

Purpose

The purpose of Test Planning is to define a test approach based on the identified risks and the defined test strategy, and to establish and maintain well-founded plans for performing and managing the testing activities.

Introductory Notes

After confirmation of the test assignment, an overall study is carried out regarding the product to be tested, the project organization, the requirements, and the development process. As part of Test Planning, the test approach is defined based on the outcome of a product risk assessment and the defined test strategy. Depending on the priority and category of risks, it is decided which requirements of the product will be tested, to what degree, how and when. The objective is to provide the best possible coverage to the parts of the system with the highest risk.

Based on the test approach the work to be done is estimated and as a result the proposed test approach is provided with clear cost information. The product risks, test approach and estimates are defined in close cooperation with the stakeholders rather than by the testing team alone. The test plan will comply with, or explain non-compliance, to the test strategy.

Within Test Planning, the test deliverables that are to be provided are identified, the resources that are needed are determined, and aspects relating to infrastructure are defined. In addition, test project risks regarding testing are identified. As a result the test plan will define what testing is required, when, how and by whom.

Finally, the test plan document is developed and agreed to by the stakeholders. The test plan provides the basis for performing and controlling the testing activities. The test plan will usually need to be revised, using a formal change control process, as the project progresses to address changes in the requirements and commitments, inaccurate estimates, corrective actions, and (test) process changes.

Scope

The process area Test Planning involves performing a product risk assessment on the test object and defining a differentiated test approach based on the risks identified. It also involves developing estimates for the testing to be performed, establishing necessary commitments, and defining and maintaining the plan to guide and manage the testing. A test plan is required for each identified test level. At TMMi level 2 test plans are typically developed per test level. At TMMi level 3, within the process area Test Lifecycle and Integration, the master test plan is introduced as one of its goals.

Specific Goal and Practice Summary

- SG1 Perform a Product Risk Assessment
 - SP 1.1 Define product risk categories and parameters
 - SP 1.2 Identify product risks
 - SP 1.3 Analyze product risks
- SG2 Establish a Test Approach
 - SP 2.1 Identify items and features to be tested
 - SP 2.2 Define the test approach
 - SP 2.3 Define entry criteria
 - SP 2.4 Define exit criteria
 - SP 2.5 Define suspension and resumption criteria
- SG3 Establish Test Estimates
 - SP 3.1 Establish a top-level work breakdown structure
 - SP 3.2 Define test lifecycle
 - SP 3.3 Determine estimates for test effort and cost
- SG4 Develop a Test Plan
 - SP 4.1 Establish the test schedule

- SP 4.2 Plan for test staffing
- SP 4.3 Plan stakeholder involvement
- SP 4.4 Identify test project risks
- SP 4.5 Establish the test plan

SG5 Obtain Commitment to the Test Plan

- SP 5.1 Review test plan
- SP 5.2 Reconcile work and resource levels
- SP 5.3 Obtain test plan commitments

Specific Practices by Goals

SG 1 Perform Product Risk Assessment

A product risk assessment is performed to identify the critical areas for testing.

SP 1.1 Define product risk categories and parameters

Product risk categories and parameters are defined that will be used during the product risk assessment.

Typical work products

1. Product risk categories lists
2. Product risk evaluation and prioritization criteria

Sub-practices

1. Determine product risk categories

A reason for identifying product risk categories is to help in the future consolidation of the test tasks into test types in the test plans.

Examples of product risk categories include the following:

- Functional risks
- Architectural risks
- Non-functional risks, e.g., usability, efficiency, portability, maintainability, reliability
- Change related risks, e.g., regression

2. Define consistent criteria for evaluating and quantifying the product risk likelihood and impact levels
3. Define thresholds for each product risk level

Risk level is defined as the importance of a risk as defined by its characteristics (impact and likelihood). For each risk level, thresholds can be established to determine the acceptability or unacceptability of a product risk, prioritization of product risks, or to set trigger of for management action.

SP 1.2 Identify product risks

Product risks are identified and documented.

Typical work products

1. Identified product risks

Sub-practices

1. Identify and select stakeholders that need to contribute to the risk assessment
2. Identify product risks using input from stakeholders and requirements documents

Examples of product risk identification techniques include the following:

- Risk workshops
- Brainstorming
- Expert interviews
- Checklists
- Lessons learned

3. Document the background and potential consequences of the risk
4. Identify the relevant stakeholders associated for each risk
5. Review the identified product risks against the test assignment

SP 1.3 Analyze product risks

Product risks are evaluated, categorized and prioritized using predefined product risk categories and parameters.

Typical work products

1. Product risk list, with a category and priority assigned to each risk

Sub-practices

1. Analyze the identified products risks using the predefined parameters, e.g., likelihood and impact
2. Categorize and group product risks according to the defined risk categories
3. Prioritize the product risks for mitigation
4. Establish a horizontal traceability between products risks and requirements to ensure that the source of product risks is documented
5. Generate a requirements / product risks traceability matrix
6. Review and obtain agreement with stakeholders on the completeness, category and priority level of the product risks
7. Revise the product risks as appropriate

Examples of when product risks may need to be revised include the following:

- New or changing requirements
- Change of the software development approach
- Lessons learned on quality issues in the project

SG 2 Establish a Test Approach

A test approach, based on identified product risks, is established and agreed upon.

SP 2.1 Identify items and features to be tested

The items and features to be tested, and not to be tested, are identified based on the product risks.

Typical work products

1. List of items to be tested and not to be tested
2. List of features to be tested and not to be tested

Sub-practices

1. Breakdown the prioritized product risks into items to be tested and not to be tested
2. Document the risk level and source documentation (test basis) for each identified item to be tested

3. Breakdown the prioritized product risks into features to be tested and not to be tested
4. Document the risk level and source documentation (test basis) for each identified feature to be tested
5. Review the list of items and features to be tested, and not to be tested with stakeholders

SP 2.2 Define the test approach

The test approach is defined to mitigate the identified and prioritized product risks.

Typical work products

1. The approach, e.g., selected set of test design techniques, should be described in sufficient detail to support identification of major test tasks and estimation of the time required to do each one.

Sub-practices

1. Select the test design techniques to be used; multiple test design techniques are defined to provide adequate test coverage based on the defined product risks

Criteria for selecting a test design technique include the following:

- Type of system
- Regulatory standards
- Customer or contractual requirements
- Level of risk
- Type of risk
- Documentation available
- Knowledge of the testers
- Time and budget
- Development lifecycle
- Previous experience with types of defects found

2. Define the approach to review test work products
3. Define the approach for re-testing

Examples of approaches for re-testing include the following:

- For all high risk test items a full re-test will take place re-executing the full test procedure
- For all low risk test items the incidents are re-tested in isolation

4. Define the approach for regression testing

Examples of elements of a regression test approach include the following:

- Focus of the regression testing, e.g., which items and/or features
- Methods to select the test cases to be executed
- Type of testing to be performed
- Manual testing or using test automation tools

5. Identify the supporting test tools to be used
6. Identify significant constraints regarding the test approach

Examples of constraints regarding the test approach include the following:

- Test resource availability
- Test environment features

- Project deadlines
7. Align the test approach with the defined organization-wide or program-wide test strategy
 8. Identify any non-compliance to the test strategy and its rationale
 9. Review the test approach with stakeholders
 10. Revise the test approach as appropriate

Examples of when the test approach may need to be revised include the following:

- New or changed priority level of product risks
- Lessons learned after applying the test approach in the project

SP 2.3 Define entry criteria

The entry criteria for testing are defined to prevent testing from starting under conditions that do not allow for a thorough test process.

Typical work products

1. Entry criteria per identified test level

Sub-practices

1. Define a set of entry criteria related to the test process

Examples of entry criteria related to the test process include the following:

- The availability of a test summary report from the previous test level
- The availability of a test environment according to requirements
- The availability of documentation, e.g., test release notes, user manual, installation manual, etc

2. Define a set of entry criteria related to product quality

Examples of entry criteria related to product quality include the following:

- A successful intake test
- No outstanding defects (of priority level X)
- All outstanding defects have been analyzed

3. Review the entry criteria with stakeholders, especially those responsible for meeting the entry criteria

SP 2.4 Define exit criteria

The exit criteria for testing are defined to know when testing is complete.

Typical work products

1. Exit criteria per identified test level

Sub-practices

1. Define a set of exit criteria related to the test process

Examples of exit criteria related to the test process include the following:

- Percentage of tests prepared that have been executed (successfully)
- Percentage of coverage for each test item, e.g., code coverage or requirements coverage
- The availability of an approved test summary report

2. Define a set of exit criteria related to product quality

Examples of exit criteria related to product quality include the following:

- All high priority product risks mitigated
- Defect detection rate falls below a threshold
- Number of outstanding defects (by priority level)
- Percentage of software modules supported by an inspected design

3. Review the exit criteria with stakeholders

Note that the exit criteria of a test level should be aligned with the entry criteria of the subsequent test level.

SP 2.5 Define suspension and resumption criteria

Criteria are defined that will be used to suspend and resume all or a portion of the test tasks on the test items and/or features.

Typical work products

1. Suspension criteria
2. Resumption criteria

Sub-practices

1. Specify the suspension criteria used to suspend all or a portion of the test tasks on the test items and/or features

Examples of suspension criteria include the following:

- Number of critical defects
- Number of non reproducible defects
- Issues with test execution due to the test environments

2. Specify the resumption criteria used to specify the test tasks that must be repeated when the criteria that caused the suspension are removed

SG 3 Establish Test Estimates

Well founded test estimates are established and maintained for use in discussing the test approach with stakeholders and in planning the testing activities.

SP 3.1 Establish a top-level work breakdown structure

Establish a top-level work breakdown structure (WBS) to clearly define the scope of the testing to be performed and, thereby, the scope of the test estimate.

Typical work products

1. Test work products list
2. Test tasks to be performed
3. Work breakdown structure

Sub-practices

1. Identify test work products to be developed based on the defined test approach
2. Identify test work products that will be externally acquired
3. Identify test work products that will be re-used
4. Identify test tasks to be performed related to the test work products
5. Identify indirect test tasks to be performed such as test management, meetings, configuration management, etc.

Note that the WBS should also take into account tasks for implementing the test environment requirements. Refer to the Test Environment process area for more information on this topic.

SP 3.2 Define test lifecycle

Define the test lifecycle phases on which to scope the planning effort.

Typical work products

1. Test lifecycle phase definition
2. Test milestones

Sub-practices

1. Define test lifecycle phases; at a minimum a test planning, test preparation and test execution phase are distinguished
2. Schedule the test preparation phase such that it starts immediately upon the completion of the test basis
3. Align the top-level work breakdown structure with the defined test lifecycle
4. Identify major milestones for each test lifecycle phase

Note that understanding the lifecycle is crucial in determining the scope of the test planning effort and the timing of the initial planning, as well as the timing and criteria (at critical milestones) for re-planning.

SP 3.3 Determine estimates for test effort and cost

Estimate the test effort and cost for the test work products to be created and testing tasks to be performed based on estimation rationale.

Typical work products

1. Attribute estimates of test work products and test tasks
2. Test effort estimates
3. Test cost estimates

Sub-practices

1. Determine and maintain estimates of the attributes of the test work products and test tasks

Examples of attributes used to estimate test work products and test tasks include the following:

- Size, e.g., number of test cases, number of pages, number of test points, volume of test data, number of requirements
- Complexity of related test item, e.g., cyclomatic number
- Level of re-use
- Priority level of related product risk

Note that appropriate methods (e.g., validated models or historical data) should be used to determine the attributes of the test work products and test tasks that will be used to estimate the resource requirements.

2. Study (technical) factors that can influence the test estimate

Examples of factors that can influence the test estimate include the following:

- Usage of test tools
- Quality of earlier test levels
- Quality of test basis
- Development environment
- Test environment

- Availability of re-usable testware from previous projects
 - Knowledge and skill level of testers
3. Select models and/or historical data that will be used to transform the attributes of the test work products and test tasks into estimates of the effort and cost

Examples of models that can be used for test estimation include the following:

- Test Point Analysis [TMap]
- Three point estimate
- Wide Band Delphi [Veenendaal]
- Ratio of development effort versus test effort

4. Include supporting infrastructure needs when estimating test effort and cost

Examples of supporting infrastructure needs include the following:

- Test environment
- Critical computer resources
- Office environment
- Test tools

5. Estimate test effort and cost using models and/or historical data
6. Document assumptions made in deriving the estimates
7. Record the test estimation data, including the associated information needed to reconstruct the estimates

SG 4 Develop a Test Plan

A test plan is established and maintained as the basis for managing testing and communication to stakeholders.

SP 4.1 Establish the test schedule

The test schedule, with predefined stages of manageable size, is established and maintained based on the developed test estimate and defined test lifecycle.

Typical work products

1. Test schedule

Sub-practices

1. Identify test scheduling constraints such as task duration, resources, and inputs needed
2. Identify test task dependencies
3. Define the test schedule (timing of testing activities, test lifecycle phases and test milestones)
4. Document assumptions made in defining the test schedule
5. Establish corrective action criteria for determining what constitutes a significant deviation from the test plan and may indicate a need for rescheduling.

SP 4.2 Plan for test staffing

Plan for the availability of the necessary test staffing resources who have the required knowledge and skills to perform the testing.

Typical work products

1. Staffing requirements

2. Inventory of skill needs
3. Staffing and new hire plan
4. Test training plan

Sub-practices

1. Determine staffing requirements based on the work breakdown structure, test estimate and test schedule
2. Identify knowledge and skills needed to perform the test tasks
3. Assess the knowledge and skills available
4. Select mechanisms for providing needed knowledge and skills

Examples of mechanisms include the following:

- In-house training
- External training
- Coaching
- External skill acquisition

5. Incorporate selected mechanisms into the test plan

SP 4.3 Plan stakeholder involvement

Plan the involvement of identified stakeholders.

Stakeholders are identified from all phase of the test lifecycle by identifying the type of people and functions needing during the testing activities. Stakeholders are also identified by their relevance and the degree of interaction for the specific testing activities. A two-dimensional matrix with stakeholders along one axis and testing activities along the other axis is convenient for accomplishing this identification.

Typical work products

1. Stakeholder involvement plan

SP 4.4 Identify test project risks

The test project risks associated with testing are identified, analyzed and documented.

Typical work products

1. Identified test project risks
2. Prioritized test project risk list
3. Test project risk mitigation plans

Sub-practices

1. Identify test project risks

Examples of project risk identification techniques include the following:

- Brainstorming
- Expert interviews
- Checklists

2. Analyze the identified test project risks in terms of likelihood and impact
3. Prioritize the analyzed test project risks
4. Review and obtain agreement with stakeholders on the completeness and priority level of the documented test project risks

5. Define contingencies for the (high priority) test project risks
6. Revise the test project risks as appropriate

Examples of when test project risks may need to be revised include:

- When new test project risks are identified
- When the likelihood of a test project risk changes
- When test project risks are retired
- When testing circumstances change significantly

SP 4.5 Establish the test plan

The test plan is established and maintained as a basis for managing testing.

The results of previous practices are documented in an overall test plan, tying together the information in a logical manner.

Typical work products

1. Test plan

Examples of elements of a test plan include the following [after IEEE 829]:

- Test plan identifier
- An overall introduction
- Non-compliances to the test strategy and the rationale
- Items to be tested (including priority level) and not to be tested
- Features to be tested (including priority level) and not to be tested
- Test approach (e.g., test design techniques)
- Entry and exit criteria
- Suspension and resumption criteria
- Test milestones and work products
- Test lifecycle and tasks
- Environmental needs and requirements (including office environment)
- Staffing and training needs
- Stakeholder involvement
- Test estimate
- Test schedule
- Test project risks and contingencies

Refer to the Test Environment process area for information on environmental needs and requirements.

SG 5 Obtain Commitment to the Test Plan

Commitments to the test plan are established and maintained.

SP 5.1 Review test plan

Review the test plan (and possibly other plans) that affect testing to achieve and understand test commitments.

Typical work products

1. Test plan review log

Sub-practices

1. Organize reviews with stakeholders to facilitate their understanding of the test commitments.

SP 5.2 Reconcile work and resource levels

Review the test plan to reflect available and estimated resources.

Typical work products

1. Revised test approach and corresponding estimation parameters
2. Renegotiated test budgets
3. Revised test schedules
4. Revised product risk list
5. Renegotiated stakeholder agreements

Sub-practices

1. Discuss differences between estimates and available resources with stakeholders
2. Reconcile any differences between estimates and available resources

Note that reconciliation is typically accomplished by lowering or deferring technical performance, negotiating more resources, finding ways to increase productivity, changing the scope of the project such as removing features, outsourcing, adjusting staff skill mix, or revising the schedule.

SP 5.3 Obtain test plan commitments

Obtain commitments from relevant stakeholders responsible for performing and supporting test plan execution.

Typical work products

1. Documented requests for commitments
2. Documented commitments

Sub-practices

1. Identify needed support and negotiate commitments for that support with relevant stakeholders

Note that the WBS can be used as a checklist for ensuring that commitments are obtained for all tasks. The plan for stakeholders' interaction should identify all parties from whom commitments should be obtained.

2. Document all organizational commitments, both full and provisional
3. Review internal commitments with senior management as appropriate
4. Review external commitments with senior management as appropriate

Generic Practices by Goals**GG 2 Institutionalize a Managed Process****GP 2.1 Establish an organizational policy**

Establish and maintain an organizational policy for planning and performing the Test Planning process.

Elaboration

The test planning policy typically specifies:

- Each project will define a test plan that includes a test approach and the accompanying test effort and estimates
- Each project's test approach will be derived from the test strategy
- Test plans shall be developed using a standard process and template
- Standard tools that will be used when performing test planning
- The requirements will be used as a basis for test planning activities
- The testing commitments will be negotiated with resource management, business management and project management
- Any involvement of other affected groups in the testing activities must be explicitly agreed upon by these groups
- Management will review all testing commitments made to groups external to the organization
- The test plan will be managed and controlled

GP 2.2 Plan the process

Establish and maintain the plan for performing the Test Planning process.

Elaboration

Typically, the plan for performing the test planning process is included in the project plan, which is described in the CMMI Project Planning process area.

GP 2.3 Provide resources

Provide adequate resources for performing the Test Planning process, developing the test work products, and providing the services defined by the process.

Elaboration

- A documented and approved assignment exists for testing. This assignment typically covers issues and expectation regarding goals and objectives, exit criteria, items and features to be tested and not to be tested, type of testing to be performed, imposed standards, cost, schedule and resource constraints.
- Adequate time is provided to test management to perform the test planning activities
- Experienced individuals, who have expertise in the application domain of the test object and those who have expertise with the development process are available to support the creation of the test plan
- Tools to support the test planning process are available

Examples of tools include the following:

- Project planning and scheduling tools
- Estimation tools
- Risk assessment tools
- Test management tools
- Configuration management

GP 2.4 Assign responsibilities

Assign responsibility and authority for performing the Test Planning process, developing the work products, and providing the services of the Test Planning process.

Elaboration

A test manager is typically designated to be responsible for negotiating commitments and developing the test plan. The test manager, either directly or by delegation, co-ordinates the project's test planning process.

GP 2.5 Train people

Train the people performing or supporting the Test Planning process as needed.

Elaboration

Test management and other individuals or groups, involved in test planning, are trained in test planning and the accompanying procedures and techniques.

Examples of training topics include the following:

- Planning principles
- Test strategy
- Product and project risk assessment process and techniques
- Defining a test approach
- Test plan templates and standards
- Test organization
- Test estimation and test scheduling
- Introduction to test design techniques
- Supporting test planning tools

GP 2.6 Manage configurations

Place designated work products of the Test Planning process under appropriate levels of configuration control.

Elaboration

Examples of work products placed under configuration management include the following:

- Work breakdown structure
- Test estimation data
- Product risk assessment data
- Test plan review report
- Test plan

GP 2.7 Identify and involve relevant stakeholders

Identify and involve relevant stakeholders in the Test Planning process as planned.

Elaboration

Select relevant stakeholders from customers, end users, developers, producers, testers, suppliers, marketers, maintainers, service personnel, and others who may be affected by, or may affect, the product as well as the test process.

Examples of activities for stakeholder involvement include the following:

- Selecting the product and product components to be tested
- Participating in the product risk assessment by identifying the risk level and risk types of the product and product components to be tested
- Providing input to test estimates

- Reviewing and resolving issues on test project risks
- Explicitly committing test resources as needed
- Reviewing and approving the test plan

GP 2.8 Monitor and control the process

Monitor and control the Test Planning process against the plan for performing the process and take appropriate actions.

Elaboration

Examples of measures used in monitoring and controlling the test planning process include the following:

- Number of revisions to the test plan
- Lead-time and actual effort spent compared to the lead-time and effort planned in the test plan
- Number of test items for which the risk level was changed per revision
- Cost, schedule and effort variance per revision of plan

GP 2.9 Objectively evaluate adherence

Objectively evaluate adherence of the Test Planning process against its process description, standards, and procedures, and address any non-compliances.

Elaboration

Examples of review and/or audit adherence topics for evaluation include the following:

- Compliance to the test strategy
- Compliance to standards (procedures and templates)
- The quality of the test plan
- The defined test approach
- The risk assessment process
- The test estimation process
- The activities for reviewing and making test commitments

GP 2.10 Review status with higher level management

Review the activities, status and results of the Test Planning process with higher level management and resolve issues.

GG 3 Institutionalize a Defined Process

Only applicable at TMMi level 3.

GP 3.1 Establish a defined process

Establish and maintain a description of a defined Test Planning process

GP 3.2 Collect improvement information

Collect work products, measures, measurement results, and improvement information derived from planning and performing the Test Planning process to support the future use and improvement of the organization's processes and process assets.

Elaboration

Examples of measures include the following:

- Percentage of test plans established according to procedure and template
- Percentage of test plans that have documented product risk assessment results and a test approach
- Percentage of test plans formally reviewed and approved by management
- Test planning effort
- Test estimation accuracy

PA 2.3 Test Monitoring and Control

Purpose

The purpose of Test Monitoring and Control is to provide an understanding of test progress and product quality so that appropriate corrective actions can be taken when test progress deviates significantly from plan or product quality deviates significantly from expectations.

Introductory Notes

The progress of testing and the quality of the products should both be monitored and controlled. The progress of the testing is monitored by comparing the status of actual test (work) products, tasks (including their attributes), effort, cost, and schedule to what is identified in the test plan. The quality of the product is monitored by means of indicators such as product risks mitigated, the number of defects found, number of open defects, and status against test exit criteria.

Monitoring involves gathering the required (raw) data, e.g., from test log and test incidents reports, reviewing the raw data for their validity and calculating the defined progress and product quality measures. Test summary reports should be written on a periodic and event-driven basis as a means to provide a common understanding on test progress and product quality. Since 'testing is the measurement of product quality' [Hetzel], especially the practices around product quality reporting are key to the success of this process area.

Appropriate corrective actions should be taken when the test progress deviates from the plan or product quality deviates from expectations. These actions may require re-planning, which may include revising the original plan or additional mitigations activities based on the current plan. Corrective actions that influence the original committed plan should be agreed upon by the stakeholders.

An essential part of test monitoring and control is test project risk management. Test project risk management is performed to identify and solve major problems that undermine the test plan as early as possible. When performing project risk management, it is also important to identify problems that are beyond the responsibility of testing. For instance, organizational budget cuts, delay of development work products or changed/added functionality can all affect the test process significantly. By building on the test project risks already documented in the test plan, test project risks are monitored and controlled and corrective actions are initiated as needed.

Scope

The process area Test Monitoring and Control involves monitoring the test progress and product quality against documented estimates, commitments, plans and expectations, reporting on test progress and product quality to stakeholders, taking control measures, e.g., corrective actions, when necessary and managing the corrective actions to closure.

Specific Goal and Practice Summary

SG1 Monitor Test Progress against Plan

- SP 1.1 Monitor test planning parameters
- SP 1.2 Monitor test environment resources provided and used
- SP 1.3 Monitor test commitments
- SP 1.4 Monitor test project risks
- SP 1.5 Monitor stakeholder involvement
- SP 1.6 Conduct test progress reviews
- SP 1.7 Conduct test progress milestone reviews

SG2 Monitor Product Quality against Plan and Expectations

- SP 2.1 Check against entry criteria
- SP 2.2 Monitor defects
- SP 2.3 Monitor product risks
- SP 2.4 Monitor exit criteria
- SP 2.5 Monitor suspension and resumption criteria
- SP 2.6 Conduct product quality reviews

- SP 2.7 Conduct product quality milestone reviews
- SG3 Manage Corrective Action to Closure
 - SP 3.1 Analyze issues
 - SP 3.2 Take corrective action
 - SP 3.3 Manage corrective action

Specific Practices by Goals

SG 1 Monitor Test Progress Against Plan

Actual progress and performance of testing is monitored against the test plan.

SP 1.1 Monitor test planning parameters

Monitor the actual values of test planning parameters against the test plan.

Typical work products

1. Records of test performance
2. Records of significant deviations from plan

Sub-practices

1. Monitor test progress against the test schedule

Examples of progress monitoring typically include the following:

- Periodically measuring the actual completion of test tasks, test (work) products and test milestones
- Comparing actual completion of test tasks, test (work) products and test milestones against the test schedule documented in the test plan
- Identifying significant deviations from the test schedule estimates in the test plan

2. Monitor the test cost and expended test effort

Examples of cost and effort monitoring typically include the following:

- Periodically measuring the actual test costs and effort expended and staff assigned
- Comparing actual test cost, effort and staffing to the estimates documented in the test plan
- Identifying significant deviations from the test cost, effort and staffing in the test plan

3. Monitor the attributes of the test work products and test tasks

Refer to SP3.3 Determine estimates of test effort and cost from the Test Planning process area for information about the attributes of test work products and test tasks.

Examples of test work products and test task attributes monitoring typically include the following:

- Periodically measuring the actual attributes of the test work products and test tasks, such as size or complexity
- Comparing the actual attributes of the test work products and test tasks to the estimates documented in the test plan
- Identifying significant deviations from the estimates in the test plan

4. Monitor the knowledge and skills of test staff

Examples of knowledge and skills monitoring typically include the following:

- Periodically measuring the acquisition of knowledge and skills of test staff
- Comparing actual training obtained to that documented in the test plan

- Identifying significant deviations from estimates in the test plan
- The ratio of defects being solved versus defects being found

5. Document the significant deviations in the test planning parameters.

SP 1.2 Monitor test environment resources provided and used

Monitor the test environment resources provided and used against the plan.

Typical work products

1. Records of test environment resources provided and used
2. Records of significant deviations from plan

Sub-practices

1. Monitor test environment resources provided against the plan
2. Monitor the actual usage of the provided test environment resources against the plan
3. Identify and document significant deviations from the estimates in the plan

SP 1.3 Monitor test commitments

Monitor test commitments against those identified in the test plan.

Typical work products

1. Records of commitment reviews

Sub-practices

1. Regularly review commitments (both internal and external)
2. Identify commitments that have not been satisfied or that are at significant risk of not being satisfied
3. Document the results of the commitment reviews.

SP 1.4 Monitor test project risks

Monitor test project risks against those identified in the test plan

Typical work products

1. Updated test project risk list
2. Records of project risk monitoring

Sub-practices

1. Periodically review the documentation of the test project risks in the context of the current status and circumstances
2. Revise the documentation of the test project risks, as additional information becomes available, to incorporate any changes
3. Communicate test project risk status to relevant stakeholders

SP 1.5 Monitor stakeholder involvement

Monitor stakeholder involvement against the test plan.

Once the stakeholders are identified and the extent of their involvement within testing is specified in the test plan, that involvement must be monitored to ensure that the appropriate interactions are occurring.

Typical work products

1. Records of stakeholder involvement

Sub-practices

1. Periodically review the status of stakeholder involvement
2. Identify and document significant issues and their impact
3. Document the results of the stakeholder involvement status reviews

SP 1.6 Conduct test progress reviews

Periodically review test progress, performance and issues

Progress reviews are reviews to keep stakeholders informed. Reviews are often held both internally with test team members and externally with stakeholders outside testing. These reviews are typically informal reviews held regularly, e.g., weekly, bi-weekly or monthly.

Typical work products

1. Test progress report
2. Documented test progress review results, e.g. minutes of the progress meetings

Sub-practices

1. Collect and analyze test progress monitoring measures
2. Regularly communicate status on test progress and performance to stakeholders

Examples of stakeholders typically include the following:

- Project management
- Business management
- Test team members

3. Regularly organize test progress review meetings with stakeholders
4. Identify, document and discuss significant issues and deviations from the test plan
5. Document change requests on test work products and major problems identified in test progress and performance
6. Document the results of the reviews, e.g., decisions made

SP 1.7 Conduct test progress milestone reviews

Review the accomplishments and progress of testing at selected test milestones

Test progress milestone reviews are planned during test planning and are typically formal reviews.

Typical work products

1. Test milestone report
2. Documented milestone review results, e.g., minutes of the review meeting

Sub-practices

1. Conduct test progress reviews at meaningful points in the test schedule, such as the completion of selected stages, with relevant stakeholders
2. Communicate accomplishments and test progress and performance status to stakeholders
3. Review the commitments, plan, status, and project risks of testing
4. Review the test environment resources
5. Identify, document and discuss significant test progress issues and their impacts
6. Document the results of the reviews, actions items, and decisions
7. Update the test plan to reflect accomplishments and latest status

SG 2 Monitor Product Quality Against Plan And Expectations

Actual product quality is monitored against the plan and expectations.

SP 2.1 Check against entry criteria

At the start of the test execution phase check the status against the entry criteria identified in the test plan.

Typical work products

1. Records of entry check

Sub-practices

1. Check the status against the entry criteria identified in the test plan
2. Identify and document significant deviations in compliance to entry criteria and initiate corrective action

SP 2.2 Monitor defects

Monitor measures of defects found during testing against expectations.

Typical work products

1. Records of defect monitoring

Sub-practices

1. Monitor measures on defects found and status against expectations

Examples of useful defect measures include the following [Burnstein]:

- Total number of defects (for a component, subsystem, system) outstanding at each defined priority level
- Total number of defects found during the most recent test run at each defined priority level
- Number of defects resolved/unresolved (for all levels of test)
- Number of defects found for each given type
- Number of defects causing failures of severity level greater than X
- Number of defects/KLOC ('incident volume')
- Actual number versus estimated number of defects (based on historical data)

2. Identify and document significant deviations from expectations for measures regarding defects found

SP 2.3 Monitor product risks

Monitor product risks against those identified in the test plan.

Typical work products

1. Updated test product risk list
2. Records of product risk monitoring

Sub-practices

1. Periodically review the documentation of the product risks in the context of the current status and circumstances with a selected set of stakeholders
2. Monitor changes and additions to the requirements to identify new or changed products risks
3. Revise the documentation of the product risks, as additional information becomes available to incorporate the change on likelihood, impact and/or priority status
4. Monitor the (number of) product risks mitigated by testing against the mitigation stated in the plan

5. Communicate product risk status to relevant stakeholders

SP 2.4 Monitor exit criteria

Monitor the status of the exit criteria against those identified in the test plan.

Typical work products

1. Records of exit criteria monitoring

Sub-practices

1. Monitor the test process related exit criteria, e.g., test coverage against plan
2. Monitor the product quality related exit criteria against plan
3. Identify and document significant deviations in exit criteria status from plan

SP 2.5 Monitor suspension and resumption criteria

Monitor the status of the suspension and resumption criteria against those identified in the test plan.

Typical work products

1. Records of suspension criteria monitoring
2. Records of resumption criteria monitoring

Sub-practices

1. Monitor suspension criteria against those documented in the test plan
2. Suspend testing if suspension criteria are met and initiate corrective action
3. Monitor resumption criteria against those documented in the test plan
4. Initiate the resumption of testing once the issues have been solved using the defined resumption criteria

SP 2.6 Conduct product quality reviews

Periodically review product quality

Product quality reviews are reviews designed to keep stakeholders informed. Reviews are often held both internally with test team members and externally with stakeholders outside testing. These reviews are typically informal reviews held regularly, e.g., weekly, bi-weekly or monthly.

Typical work products

1. Product quality report
2. Documented product quality review results, e.g., minutes of the product quality meetings

Sub-practices

1. Collect and analyze product quality monitoring measures
2. Regularly communicate status on product quality to stakeholders

Examples of stakeholders typically include the following:

- Project management
- Business management
- Test team members

3. Regularly organize product quality review meetings with stakeholders
4. Identify, document and discuss significant product quality issues and deviations from expectations and plan
5. Document the results of the reviews, e.g., decisions made

SP 2.7 Conduct product quality milestone reviews

Review product quality status at selected test milestones.

Product quality milestone reviews are planned during test planning and are typically formal reviews.

Typical work products

1. Test milestone report
2. Documented milestone review results, e.g., minutes of the review meeting

Sub-practices

1. Conduct product quality reviews at meaningful points in the test schedule, such as the completion of selected stages, with relevant stakeholders
2. Communicate product quality status to stakeholders by means of a formal product quality report

Examples of elements of a product quality test report include the following [after IEEE 829]:

- Identifier (and reference to test plan)
- Management summary
- Variances (against plan)
- Comprehensive assessment
- Summary of results
- Evaluation
- Summary of activities
- Approvals

3. Review the status regarding incidents, product risks and exit criteria
4. Identify and document significant product quality issues and their impacts
5. Document the results of the reviews, actions items, and decisions
6. Update the test plan to reflect accomplishments and the latest status

SG 3 Manage Corrective Actions to Closure

Corrective actions are managed to closure when test progress or product quality deviate significantly from test plan or expectations.

SP 3.1 Analyze issues

Collect and analyze the issues and determine the corrective actions necessary to address the issues.

Typical work products

1. List of issues needing corrective actions

Sub-practices

1. Gather issues for analysis

Examples of issues to be gathered include the following:

- Significant deviations in actual test planning parameters from estimates in the test plan
- Commitments that have not been satisfied
- Significant changes in test project risk status, e.g., possible late delivery and/or poor quality of test basis and/or test object
- Stakeholder representation or involvement issues
- Significant deviations in test environment implementation progress from plan

- Number, severity and priority level of incidents found
- Status regarding exit criteria
- Significant changes in product risks

2. Analyze issues to determine need for corrective action

Note corrective action is required when the issue, if left unresolved, may prevent testing or even the project from meeting its objectives.

SP 3.2 Take corrective action

Take corrective action on identified issues.

Typical work products

1. Corrective action plan

Sub-practices

1. Determine and document the appropriate actions needed to address the identified issues

Examples of potential actions include the following:

- Re-negotiating commitments
- Adding resources
- Changing the test approach
- Re-visiting the exit criteria
- Deferring release date
- Changing the scope of the project, e.g., delivering less functionality

Note that many of the potential actions listed above will lead to a revised test plan.

2. Review and get agreement with relevant stakeholders on the actions to be taken
3. Re-negotiate commitments with stakeholders (both internally and externally)

SP 3.3 Manage corrective action

Manage corrective action to closure.

Typical work products

1. Corrective action results

Sub-practices

1. Monitor corrective actions for completion
2. Analyze results of corrective actions to determine the effectiveness of the corrective actions

Generic Practices by Goals

GG 2 Institutionalize a Managed Process

GP 2.1 Establish an organizational policy

Establish and maintain an organizational policy for planning and performing the Test Monitoring and Control process.

Elaboration

The test monitoring and control policy typically specifies:

- A documented test plan is used and maintained as the basis for monitoring the test progress
- Monitoring is performed on the basis of a set of test-related measurements

- Test project tasks, efforts and costs are monitored throughout the project
- Contingency plans are developed based on the project risks identified
- Management and other stakeholders are kept informed regarding test progress
- Management and other stakeholders are kept informed regarding product quality
- Corrective actions are taken and managed to closure when test progress deviates significantly from plan or product quality deviates significantly from expectations
- Major changes to the test plan are reviewed by management and other stakeholders

GP 2.2 Plan the process

Establish and maintain the plan for performing the Test Monitoring and Control process.

Elaboration

Typically, the plan for performing the test monitoring and control process is included in the test plan, which is described in the TMMi Test Planning process area.

GP 2.3 Provide resources

Provide adequate resources for performing the Test Monitoring and Control process, developing the test work products, and providing the services of the process.

Elaboration

- A test plan against which testing can be monitored and controlled
- Adequate time is provided to test management to perform the test monitoring and control activities
- Tools to support the test monitoring and control process are available

Examples of tools include the following:

- Project management and progress tracking tools
- Risk management tools
- Incident management tools
- Test management tools

GP 2.4 Assign responsibilities

Assign responsibility and authority for performing the Test Monitoring and Control process, developing the work products, and providing the services of the Test Monitoring and Control process.

Elaboration

A test manager is typically designated to be responsible for test monitoring and control. The test manager, directly or by delegation, co-ordinates the project's test process.

Examples of monitor and control responsibilities to be assigned include the following:

- Monitor and control the costs, effort and schedule of testing
- Monitor and control test project risks
- Monitor and control product risks and product quality
- Report on test progress and product quality
- Initiate corrective actions when test progress deviates significantly from test plan
- Initiate corrective actions when product quality deviates significantly from expectations

GP 2.5 Train people

Train the people performing or supporting the Test Monitoring and Control process as needed.

Elaboration

Test management, and other individuals or groups, involved in test monitoring and control, are trained in test monitoring and control and the accompanying procedures and techniques.

Examples of training topics include the following:

- Project management fundamentals
- Managing testing
- Tracking of product quality, effort, cost and schedule
- Risk management
- Test reporting
- Contingency planning

GP 2.6 Manage configurations

Place designated work products of the Test Monitoring and Control process under appropriate levels of configuration control.

Elaboration

Examples of work products placed under configuration management include the following:

- Test schedule with status
- Test measurement data and analysis
- Test reports

GP 2.7 Identify and involve relevant stakeholders

Identify and involve relevant stakeholders of the Test Monitoring and Control process as planned.

Elaboration

Examples of activities for stakeholder involvement include the following:

- Assessing the testing performance against the test plan
- Reviewing commitments and resolving issues
- Reviewing product and test project risks
- Reviewing test data management activities
- Reviewing test progress and product quality
- Managing corrective actions to closure

Note that this generic practice only covers the involvement of relevant stakeholders in test monitoring and controlling.

GP 2.8 Monitor and control the process

Monitor and control the Test Monitoring and Control process against the plan for performing the process and take appropriate actions.

Elaboration

Examples of measures used in monitoring and controlling the test monitoring and control process include the following:

- Number of open and closed corrective actions
- Number of types of peer reviews performed
- Review schedule (planned versus actual and slipped target dates)

Note that this generic practice only covers the monitoring and controlling of test monitoring and control activities.

GP 2.9 Objectively evaluate adherence

Objectively evaluate adherence of the Test Monitoring and Control process against its process description, standards, and procedures, and address any non-compliances.

Elaboration

Examples of review and/or audit evaluation adherence topics include the following:

- The monitoring of test progress against the test plan
- Managing corrective actions to closure
- The performance of test project risk management
- Compliance to standards (procedures and templates)
- Test and quality reports
- Review results

GP 2.10 Review status with higher level management

Review the activities, status and results of the Test Monitoring and Control process with higher level management and resolve issues.

GG 3 Institutionalize a Defined Process

Only applicable at TMMi level 3.

GP 3.1 Establish a defined process

Establish and maintain a description of a defined Test Monitoring and Control process

GP 3.2 Collect improvement information

Collect work products, measures, measurement results, and improvement information derived from planning and performing the Test Monitoring and Control process to support the future use and improvement of the organization's processes and process assets.

Elaboration

Examples of measures include the following:

- Percentage of projects using the test reporting template
- Percentage of test milestones passed by means of a formal review
- Percentage of corrective actions closed within X days

PA 2.4 Test Design and Execution

Purpose

The purpose of Test Design and Execution is to improve test process capability during test design and execution by establishing test design specifications, using test design techniques, performing a structured test execution process and managing test incidents to closure.

Introductory Notes

Structured testing implies that test design techniques are applied, possibly supported by tools. Test design techniques are used to derive and select test conditions and design test cases from requirements and design specifications. The test conditions and test cases are documented in a test specification. A test case consists of the description of the input values, execution preconditions, expected results and execution post conditions. At a later stage, as more information becomes available regarding the implementation, the test cases are translated into test procedures. In a test procedure, also referred to as a manual test script, the specific test actions and checks are arranged in an executable sequence. Specific test data required to be able to run the test procedure is created. The tests will subsequently be executed using these test procedures.

The test design and execution activities follow the test approach as defined in the test plan. The specific test design techniques applied (e.g., black-box, white-box or experienced-based) are based on level and type of product risk identified during test planning.

During the test execution stage, incidents are found and incident reports are written. Incidents are logged using an incident management system and are communicated to the stakeholders per established protocols. A basic incident classification scheme is established for incident management, and a procedure is put in place to handle the incident lifecycle process including managing each incident to closure.

Scope

The process area Test Design and Execution addresses the test preparation phase including the application of test design techniques to derive and select test conditions and test cases. It also addresses the creation of specific test data, the execution of the tests using documented test procedures and incident management.

Specific Goal and Practice Summary

SG1 Perform Test Analysis and Design using Test Design Techniques

- SP 1.1 Identify and prioritize test conditions
- SP 1.2 Identify and prioritize test cases
- SP 1.3 Identify necessary specific test data
- SP 1.4 Maintain horizontal traceability with requirements

SG2 Perform Test Implementation

- SP 2.1 Develop and prioritize test procedures
- SP 2.2 Create specific test data
- SP 2.3 Specify intake test procedure
- SP 2.4 Develop test execution schedule

SG3 Perform Test Execution

- SP 3.1 Perform intake test
- SP 3.2 Execute test cases
- SP 3.3 Report test incidents
- SP 3.4 Write test log

SG4 Manage Test Incidents to Closure

- SP 4.1 Decide disposition of test incidents in configuration control board
- SP 4.2 Perform appropriate action to close the test incident
- SP 4.3 Track the status of test incidents

Specific Practices by Goals

SG 1 Perform Test Analysis and Design Using Test Design Techniques

During test analysis and design, the test approach is translated into tangible test conditions and test cases using test design techniques.

SP 1.1 Identify and prioritize test conditions.

Test conditions are identified and prioritized using test design techniques, based on an analysis of test items as specified in the test basis

Typical work products

1. Test basis issue log
2. Test conditions
3. Test design specifications

Sub-practices

1. Study and analyze the test basis (such as requirements, architecture, design and interface specifications)
2. Discuss issues regarding the test basis with the document owner
3. Select the most appropriate test design techniques in line with the documented test approach

Examples of black-box test design techniques include the following:

- Equivalence Partitioning
- Boundary Value Analysis
- Decision Tables (Cause/Effect Graphing)
- State Transition Testing

Examples of white-box test design techniques include the following:

- Statement Testing
- Decision (Branch) Testing
- Condition Testing

Note that in addition to black-box and white-box techniques also experienced-based techniques such as exploratory testing can be used which results in documenting the test design specification by means of a test charter.

Typically more than one test design technique is selected per test level in order to be able to differentiate the intensity of testing, e.g., number of test cases, based on the level of risk of the test items. In addition to using the risk level to prioritize testing, other factors influence the selection of test design techniques such as development lifecycle, quality of the test basis, skills and knowledge of the testers, contractual requirements and imposed standards.

4. Derive the test conditions from the test basis using test design techniques
5. Prioritize the test conditions based on identified product risks
6. Document the test conditions in a test design specification, based on the test design specification standard

Examples of elements of a test design specification include the following [after IEEE 829]:

- Test design specification identifier
- Items and/or features to be tested
- Approach refinements
- Test conditions

- Pass/fail criteria
7. Review the test design specifications with stakeholders
 8. Revise the test design specifications and test conditions as appropriate, e.g., whenever the requirements change.

SP 1.2 Identify and prioritize test cases

Test cases are identified and prioritized using test design techniques.

Typical work products

1. Test cases
2. Test case specification

Sub-practices

1. Derive the test cases from the test conditions using test design techniques. A test case consists of a set of input values, execution preconditions, expected results and execution post conditions.
2. Prioritize the test cases based on identified product risks
3. Document the test cases in a test case specification, based on the test case specification standard

Examples of elements of a test case specification include the following [IEEE 829]:

- Test case specification identifier
 - Items and/or features to be tested
 - Input specifications
 - Output specifications
 - Environmental needs
 - Special procedural requirements
 - Inter-case dependencies
4. Review the test case specifications with stakeholders
 5. Revise the test case specifications as appropriate

SP 1.3 Identify necessary specific test data

Specific test data necessary to support the test conditions and execution of test cases is identified.

Typical work products

1. Test data specification

Sub-practices

1. Identify and specify the necessary specific test data required to implement and execute the test cases
2. Document the necessary specific test data, possibly as part of the test case specification

SP 1.4 Maintain horizontal traceability with requirements

Maintain horizontal traceability from requirements to test conditions

Typical work products

1. Requirements / test conditions traceability matrix

Sub-practices

1. Maintain requirements traceability to ensure that the source of test conditions is documented

2. Generate a requirements / test conditions traceability matrix
3. Set up the traceability matrix such that monitoring of requirements coverage during test execution is facilitated

SG 2 Perform Test Implementation

Test procedures are developed and prioritized, including the intake test. Test data is created, and the test schedule is defined.

SP 2.1 Develop and prioritize test procedures

Test procedures are developed and prioritized.

Typical work products

1. Test procedure specification
2. Automated test script

Sub-practices

1. Develop test procedures by combining the test cases in a particular order and including any other information needed for test execution
2. Prioritize the test procedures based on identified product risks
3. Document the test procedures in a test procedure specification, based on the test procedure specification standard

Examples of elements of a test procedure specification include the following [IEEE 829]:

- Test procedure specification identifier
- Purpose
- Special requirements (execution preconditions), e.g., dependencies on other test procedures
- Procedure steps (test actions and checks)

4. Review the test procedure specifications with stakeholders
5. Revise the test procedure specifications as appropriate
6. Optionally, the test procedures can be automated and translated into automated test scripts

SP 2.2 Create specific test data

Specific test data as specified during the test analysis and design activity, is created.

Typical work products

1. Specific test data

Sub-practices

1. Create specific test data required to perform the tests as specified in the test procedures
2. Archive the set of specific test data to allow a restore of the initial situation in the future

Refer to SP3.2 Perform test data management from the process area Test Environment for managing the created test data.

SP 2.3 Specify intake test procedure

The intake test (confidence test) which is used to decide at the beginning of test execution whether the test object is ready for detailed and further testing is specified.

Typical work products

1. Intake checklist

2. Intake test procedure specification

Sub-practices

1. Define a list of checks to be executed during the intake test using the entry criteria as defined in the test plan as an input

Examples of checks to be part of an intake test include the following:

- All necessary major functions are accessible
- Representative functions are accessible and working at least for the positive path case
- Interfaces with other components or systems that will be tested are working
- The documentation is complete for the available functionality, e.g., test release note, user manual, installation manual, etc.

2. Develop the intake test procedure based on the checks identified by putting the checks (test cases) in an executable order and including any other information needed for test execution
3. Document the intake test procedures in a test procedure specification, based on the test procedure specification standard
4. Review the intake test procedure specification with stakeholders

SP 2.4 Develop test execution schedule

A test execution schedule is developed that describes the sequence in which the test procedures will be executed.

Typical work products

1. Test execution schedule

Sub-practices

1. Investigate the dependencies between the test procedures
2. Schedule the test procedures using their priority level as a main driver
3. Assign a tester to perform the execution of a test procedure
4. Review the test execution schedule with stakeholders
5. Revise the test execution schedule as appropriate

SG 3 Perform Test Execution

Tests are executed according to previously specified test procedures and test schedule. Incidents are reported and test logs are written.

SP 3.1 Perform intake test

Perform the intake test (confidence test) to decide whether the test object is ready for detailed and further testing.

Typical work products

1. Intake test log
2. Incident reports

Sub-practices

1. Perform the intake test (confidence test) using the documented intake test procedure to decide if the test object is ready for detailed and further testing.
2. Document the results of the intake test by means of a test log, based on the test log standard
3. Log incidents when a discrepancy is observed

Note that this practice is highly related to the practice SP2.4 Perform test environment intake test from the process area Test Environment. The intake test on the test object and test environment can possibly be combined.

SP 3.2 Execute test cases

The test cases are executed manually using documented test procedures and/or automated using test scripts.

Typical work products

1. Test results

Sub-practices

1. Execute the test cases using documented test procedures and/or test scripts
2. Record actual results
3. Compare actual results with expected results
4. Repeat test activities after the receipt of a fix or change by performing perform re-testing (confirmation testing)
5. Perform regression testing as appropriate.

Note that some testing will be carried out informally using no pre-defined detailed test procedures, e.g., during exploratory testing or error guessing.

SP 3.3 Report test incidents

Discrepancies are reported as test incidents when there are differences between actual and expected results.

Typical work products

1. Test incident reports

Sub-practices

1. Log test incidents when a discrepancy is observed.
2. Analyze the test incident for further information on the problem
3. Establish the cause of the test incident, e.g., system under test, test documentation, test data or test execution mistake
4. Assign an initial priority and severity level to the test incident
5. Formally report the test incident using an incident classification scheme

Examples of elements of a test incident report include the following [IEEE 829]:

- Test incident report identifier
- Summary
- Incident description (input, expected results, actual results, anomalies, date and time, test procedure step, environment, attempts to repeat, testers, observers)
- Priority level
- Severity level

6. Review the test incident report with stakeholders
7. Store the test incidents in a central repository

SP 3.4 Write test log

Test logs are written to provide a chronological record of relevant details about the execution of the tests.

Typical work products

1. Test logs

Sub-practices

1. Collect test execution data
2. Document the test execution data by means of a test log, based on the test log standard

Examples of elements of a test log include the following [IEEE 829]:

- Test log identifier
- Description (items being tested, environment in which the testing has been executed)
- Activity and event entries (execution description, test results, anomalous events, incident report identifiers)

3. Review the test log with stakeholders

SG 4 Manage Test Incidents to Closure

Test incidents are managed and resolved as appropriate.

SP 4.1 Decide disposition of incidents in configuration control board

Appropriate actions on test incidents are decided upon by a configuration control board (CCB).

Typical work products

1. CCB meeting report, including a decision log regarding test incidents
2. Updated incident report

Sub-practices

1. Establish a CCB with participation of stakeholders, including testing
2. Review and analyze the incidents found
3. Revisit the priority and severity level of the test incident
4. Determine actions to be taken for the test incidents found

Examples of decisions that can be made include the following:

- Rejected, incident is not a defect
- Deferred, incident is declined for repair but may be dealt with during a later stage
- Fix, incident is accepted and shall be re-paired

5. Record the decision and other relevant information in the incident database; the incident report is updated.
6. Assign the incident to engineering to perform appropriate actions

SP 4.2 Perform appropriate action to fix the test incidents

Appropriate actions are taken to fix, re-test and close the test incidents.

Typical work products

1. Test log (including test results)
2. Updated incident report

Sub-practices

1. Repair the incident which may involve updating documentation and/or software code.
2. Record information on the repair action in the incident database; the incident report is updated.

3. Perform re-testing, and possibly regression testing, to confirm the fix of the incident.
4. Record information on the re-testing action in the incident database; the incident report is updated.
5. Formally close the incident provided re-testing was successful.

SP 4.3 Track the status of test incidents

The status of the test incidents is tracked and appropriate actions are taken if needed.

Typical work products

1. CCB meeting report
2. Incident status report

Sub-practices

1. Provide status reports on incidents to stakeholders.

Examples of elements that are covered in an incident status report include the following:

- Incidents opened during period XXXX-XXXX
- Incidents closed during period XXXX-XXXX
- Incidents remaining open for X or more weeks

2. Discuss status reports in a CCB meeting
3. Take appropriate action if needed, e.g., if an incident that needs repair has the same status for a certain period of time.

Generic Practices by Goals

GG 2 Institutionalize a Managed Process

GP 2.1 Establish an organizational policy

Establish and maintain an organizational policy for planning and performing the Test Design and Execution process.

Elaboration

The test design and execution policy typically specifies:

- A set of suitable test design techniques will be identified per test level
- Test specifications will be supported by templates and standards
- Test execution will be done using documented test procedures
- The level of test execution automation required
- Test incidents are documented and reported using an incident classification scheme
- Reported test incidents are evaluated, classified and processed according to a documented procedure
- A basic central test incident repository is put into place

GP 2.2 Plan the process

Establish and maintain the plan for performing the Test Design and Execution process.

Elaboration

Typically, the plan for performing the test design and execution process is included in the test plan, which is described in the Test Planning process area. The activities for test design and execution are explicitly scheduled as part of the test plan.

GP 2.3 Provide resources

Provide adequate resources for performing the Test Design and Execution process, developing the test work products, and providing the services of the process.

Elaboration

- Adequate time is provided to perform the test design and execution activities
- Experienced individuals, who have expertise in the application domain of the test object and those who have expertise in the development process are available to support the development of the test designs, e.g., participating during reviews
- Tools to support the test design and execution process are available

Examples of tools include the following:

- Dynamic analysis tools
- Coverage analysis tools
- Test design tools
- Test data preparation tools
- Test execution tools
- Incident management tools

GP 2.4 Assign responsibilities

Assign responsibility and authority for performing the Test Design and Execution process, developing the work products, and providing the services of the Test Design and Execution process.

GP 2.5 Train people

Train the people performing or supporting the Test Design and Execution process as needed.

Elaboration

Test engineers, and other individuals or groups, involved in test design and execution, are trained in test design and execution and the accompanying procedures and techniques.

Examples of training topics include the following:

- Formal and informal test design techniques
- Test specification process
- Deriving and prioritizing test conditions and developing test designs
- Development and prioritization of test cases
- Documenting and prioritizing of test procedures
- Test execution activities
- Test specification and test log templates and standards
- Test incident reporting
- Test incident management
- Supporting test design and execution tools

GP 2.6 Manage configurations

Place designated work products of the Test Design and Execution process under appropriate levels of configuration control.

Elaboration

Examples of work products placed under configuration management include the following:

- Test design specifications
- Test case specifications
- Test procedure specifications (and/or test scripts)
- Test execution schedule
- Test logs
- Automated test scripts

GP 2.7 Identify and involve relevant stakeholders

Identify and involve relevant stakeholders of the Test Design and Execution process as planned.

Elaboration

Examples of activities for stakeholder involvement include:

- Reviewing and approving of test designs and test cases
- Executing tests, e.g., for validation purposes by end-users
- Participating in the incident management process, e.g., at CCB meetings

GP 2.8 Monitor and control the process

Monitor and control the Test Design and Execution process against the plan for performing the process and take appropriate actions.

Elaboration

Examples of measures used to monitor and control the test design and execution process include the following:

- Number of test specifications completed
- Number of tests executed
- Percentage of tests passed
- Number of outstanding incidents (per priority level)
- Incident trends

GP 2.9 Objectively evaluate adherence

Objectively evaluate adherence of the Test Design and Execution process against its process description, standards, and procedures, and address any non-compliances.

Elaboration

Examples of review and/or audit evaluation adherence topics include the following:

- The effectiveness and efficiency of test design techniques
- The compliance of the test specifications (test design, test cases, test procedures) to templates and standards
- The quality of the test cases
- The existence and quality level of the test logs
- Compliance to the incident management process

GP 2.10 Review status with higher level management

Review the activities, status and results of the Test Design and Execution process with higher level management and resolve issues.

GG 3 Institutionalize a Defined Process

Only applicable at TMMi level 3.

GP 3.1 Establish a defined process

Establish and maintain a description of a defined Test Design and Execution process.

GP 3.2 Collect improvement information

Collect work products, measures, measurement results, and improvement information derived from planning and performing the Test Design and Execution process to support the future use and improvement of the organization's processes and process assets.

Elaboration

Examples of measures include the following:

- Number of test designs established using test design techniques
- Time spent per test specification
- Incident reports by priority and severity
- Effectiveness of test design techniques, e.g., using Defect Detection Percentage (DDP)
- Percentage of test cases automated

PA 2.5 Test Environment

Purpose

The purpose of Test Environment is to establish and maintain an adequate environment, including test data, in which it is possible to execute the tests in a manageable and repeatable way.

Introductory Notes

A managed and controlled test environment is indispensable for any testing. It is also needed to obtain test results under conditions which are as close as possible to the 'real-life' situation. This is especially true for higher level testing, e.g., at system and acceptance test level. Furthermore, at any test level the reproducibility of test results should not be endangered by undesired or unknown changes in the test environment.

Specification of test environment requirements is performed early in the project. The requirements specification is reviewed to ensure its correctness, suitability, feasibility and accurate representation of a 'real-life' operational environment. Early requirements specification has the advantage of providing more time to acquire and/or develop the required test environment and components such as simulators, stubs or drivers. The type of environment required will depend on the product to be tested and the test types, methods and techniques used.

Availability of a test environment encompasses a number of issues which need to be addressed. For example, is it necessary for testing to have an environment per test level? A separate test environment per test team or per test level can be very expensive. Maybe it is possible to have the same environment shared between testers and developers. If so, strict management and control is necessary as both testing and development activities are done in the same environment and can negatively impact progress. When poorly managed, this situation can cause many problems ranging from conflicting reservations to people finding the environment in an unknown or undesired state when starting one's activities.

Finally test environment management also includes managing access to the test environment by providing log-in details, managing test data, providing and enforcing configuration management and providing technical support on progress disturbing issues during test execution.

As part of the Test Environment process area, the requirements regarding generic test data, and the creation and management of the test data are also addressed. Whereas specific test data is defined during the test design and analysis activity, more generic test data is often defined and created as a separate activity. Generic test data is re-used by many testers and provides overall background data that is needed to perform the system functions. Generic test data often consists of master data and some initial content for primary data. Sometimes timing requirements influence this activity.

Scope

The process area Test Environment addresses all activities for specifying test environment requirements, implementing the test environment and managing and controlling the test environment. Management and control of the test environment also includes aspects such as configuration management and ensuring availability. The Test Environment process area scope includes both the physical test environment and the test data.

Specific Goal and Practice Summary

SG1 Develop Test Environment Requirements

- SP 1.1 Elicit test environment needs
- SP 1.2 Develop the test environment requirements
- SP 1.3 Analyze the test environment requirements

SG2 Perform Test Environment Implementation

- SP 2.1 Implement the test environment
- SP 2.2 Create generic test data
- SP 2.3 Specify test environment intake test procedure
- SP 2.4 Perform test environment intake test

SG3 Manage and Control Test Environments

- SP 3.1 Perform systems management

- SP 3.2 Perform test data management
- SP 3.3 Co-ordinate the availability and usage of the test environments
- SP 3.4 Report and manage test environment incidents

Specific Practices by Goals

SG 1 Develop Test Environment Requirements

Stakeholder needs, expectations and constraints are collected and translated into test environment requirements.

SP 1.1 Elicit test environment needs

Elicit test environment, including generic test data, needs, expectations and constraints.

Typical work products

1. Test environment needs

Sub-practices

1. Study the test approach and test plan for test environment implications
2. Engage testing representatives for eliciting test environment needs, including generic test data, expectations and constraints

Examples of test environment needs include the following:

- Network components
- Software components, e.g., operating systems, firmware
- Simulators, stubs and drivers
- Supporting documentation, e.g., user guides, technical guides and installation manuals
- Interfacing components or products
- Tools to develop stubs and drivers
- Test equipment
- Requirements for multiple test environments
- Generic test databases
- Test data generators
- Test data storage needs
- Test data archive and restore facilities

3. Document the test environment needs, including generic test data, expectations and constraints

SP 1.2 Develop the test environment requirements

Transform test environment needs into test environment requirements

Typical work products

1. Test environment requirements
2. Requirements allocation sheet

Sub-practices

1. Translate the test environment needs, including generic test data, expectations and constraints into documented test environment requirements
2. Allocate test environment requirements to test environment components

SP 1.3 Analyze the test environment requirements

Analyze the requirements to ensure they are necessary, sufficient and feasible.

Typical work products

1. Test environment requirements analysis report
2. Test environment requirements review log
3. Test environment project risks

Sub-practices

1. Analyze test environment requirements to determine whether they fully support the test lifecycle and test approach

Examples of practices to support the analysis of the test environment requirements:

- Mapping of test environment requirements to test levels
 - Mapping of test environment requirements to test types
2. Identify key test environment requirements having a strong influence on cost, schedule or test performance
 3. Identify test environment requirements that can be implemented using existing or modified resources.
 4. Analyze test environment requirements to ensure that they are complete, feasible and realizable
 5. Analyze test environment requirements to ensure that it sufficiently represents the 'real-life' situation, especially for higher test levels
 6. Identify test project risks related to the test environment requirements
 7. Review the test environment requirements specification with stakeholders

SG 2 Perform Test Environment Implementation

The test environment requirements are implemented and the test environment is made available to be used during test execution.

SP 2.1 Implement the test environment

Implement the test environment as specified in the test environment requirements specification and according to the defined plan.

Typical work products

1. Operational test environment
2. Unit test results for test environment components

Sub-practices

1. Implement the test environment as specified and according to the defined plan
2. Adhere to applicable standards and criteria
3. Perform unit testing on test environment components as appropriate
4. Develop supporting documentation, e.g., installation, operation and maintenance documentation
5. Revise the test environment components as necessary

An example of when the test environment may need to be revised is when problems surface during implementation that could not be foreseen during requirements specification.

SP 2.2 Create generic test data

Generic test data as specified in the requirements specification is created.

Typical work products

1. Generic test data

Sub-practices

1. Create generic test data required to support the execution of the tests
2. Anonymize sensitive data in line with the policy when 'real-life' data is used as a source
3. Archive the set of generic test data

SP 2.3 Specify test environment intake test procedure

The test environment intake test (confidence test), to be used to decide whether the test environment is ready for testing, is specified.

Typical work products

1. Test environment intake checklist
2. Test environment intake test procedure specification
3. Test environment intake test procedure specification review log

Sub-practices

1. Define a list of checks to be carried out during the intake test of the test environment
2. Develop the test environment intake test procedure based on the checks identified by putting the checks (test cases) in a executable order and including any other information needed for performing the test environment intake test
3. Document the test environment intake test procedure in a test procedure specification, based on the test procedure specification standard
4. Review the test environment intake test procedure specification with stakeholders

Note that this practice is highly related to the practice SP2.3 Specify intake test procedure from the process area Test Design and Execution and can possibly be combined.

SP 2.4 Perform test environment intake test

Perform the test environment intake test (confidence test) to decide whether the test environment is ready to be used for testing.

Typical work products

1. Test environment intake test log
2. Incident reports

Sub-practices

1. Perform the intake test (confidence test) using the documented intake test procedure to decide if the test environment is ready to be used for testing.
2. Document the results of the test environment intake test by means of a test log, based on the test log standard
3. Log incidents if a discrepancy is observed

Refer to SP 3.3 Report test incidents from the process area Test Design and Execution for more information on incident logging.

Note that this practice is highly related to the practice SP3.1 Perform intake test from the process area Test Design and Execution and the intake test on the test object and test environment can possibly be combined.

SG 3 Manage and Control Test Environments

Test environments are managed and controlled to allow for uninterrupted test execution.

SP 3.1 Perform system management

System management is performed on the test environments to effectively and efficiently support the test execution process.

Typical work products

1. System management log file
2. Test logging

Sub-practices

1. Install components needed, e.g., for a specific test session
2. Manage access to the test environment by providing log-in details
3. Provide technical support on progress disturbing issues during test execution
4. Provide logging facilities, which can be used afterwards to analyze test results

SP 3.2 Perform test data management

Test data is managed and controlled to effectively and efficiently support the test execution process.

Typical work products

1. Archived test data
2. Test data management log file

Sub-practices

1. Manage security and access to the test data
2. Manage test data, e.g., with respect to storage resources needed
3. Archive and restore test data and other files on a regular basis and if necessary related to a test session

SP 3.3 Co-ordinate the availability and usage of the test environments

The availability and usage of the test environments by multiple groups is coordinated.

Typical work products

1. Test environment reservation schedule

Sub-practices

1. Set up a procedure for managing the usage of test environments by multiple groups
2. Make documented reservations of the test environments in the reservation schedule
3. Identifying specific test environment components needed when making a reservation
4. Discuss conflicting reservation with involved groups and stakeholders
5. Define a test environment reservation schedule for the upcoming period
6. Use the test environment during the reserved and assigned time-slot
7. Shut down the test environment correctly after usage, e.g., by making sure it is in a known state and test files are removed.

SP 3.4 Report and manage test environment incidents.

Problems that occur when using the test environment are formally reported as incidents.

Typical work products

1. Test environment incident reports
2. CCB meeting reports, including a decision log regarding test environment incidents

Sub-practices

1. Log the test environment incident when a problem is observed
2. Formally report the test environment incident using an incident classification scheme
3. Manage test environment incidents to closure

Refer to Test Design and Execution process area for practices and sub-practices covering incident reporting and management.

Generic Practices by Goals

GG 2 Institutionalize a Managed Process

GP 2.1 Establish an organizational policy

Establish and maintain an organizational policy for planning and performing the Test Environment process.

Elaboration

The test environment policy typically specifies:

- Test environment requirements specification shall be done early in the lifecycle
- Higher levels tests will be carried out in a test environment that is representative of 'real-life'
- Management and control of test environments is performed according to documented procedures
- Lower test levels, e.g., unit and integration testing, shall apply stubs and drivers for testing
- Privacy and security rules regarding the use of real-life data to create test data

GP 2.2 Plan the process

Establish and maintain the plan for performing the Test Environment process.

Elaboration

Typically, the plan for performing the Test Environment process is included in the test plan, which is described in the Test Planning process area. In a project where the test environment is more complex, and therefore requires more resources, a specific test environment plan may be established. The plan typically describes the implementation process of the test environment requirements in detail.

GP 2.3 Provide resources

Provide adequate resources for performing the Test Environment process, developing the work products, and providing the services of the process.

Elaboration

- Experienced individuals, who have expertise and technical knowledge are available to support the test environment requirements specification
- Adequate time and resources are provided to implement, manage and control the test environment
- Adequate time and resources are provided to create, manage and control the test data
- Adequate time and resources are provided to engineers to develop stubs and drivers needed for low level testing

GP 2.4 Assign responsibilities

Assign responsibility and authority for performing the Test Environment process, developing the work products, and providing the services of the Test Environment process.

Elaboration

Examples of test environment responsibilities to be assigned include the following:

- Specification of the test environment requirements
- Implementation of the test environment
- Configuration management of the test environment
- Solving technical problems related to the test environment
- Ensuring that tests are reproducible with respect to the test environment
- Supporting and consulting on test environment-related procedures and technical issues
- Ensuring the availability of the test environment
- Supporting projects in defining an approach for test data
- Creation of generic test data
- Managing and protecting test data

GP 2.5 Train people

Train the people performing or supporting the Test Environment process as needed.

GP 2.6 Manage configurations

Place designated work products of the Test Environment process under appropriate levels of configuration control.

Elaboration

Examples of work products placed under configuration management include:

- Test environment requirements specification
- Test environment plans
- Test environments
- Test data
- Configuration scripts
- Installation scripts

Note that configuration management for test environments and test data is key to any testing and is a requirement for test reproducibility.

GP 2.7 Identify and involve relevant stakeholders

Identify and involve relevant stakeholders of the Test Environment process as planned.

Elaboration

Examples of activities for stakeholder involvement include:

- Reviewing test environment requirements specification
- Providing resources and/or input for the implementation of the test environment, e.g., subcontractors that develop test environment components

GP 2.8 Monitor and control the process

Monitor and control the Test Environment process against the plan for performing the process and take appropriate actions.

Elaboration

This is sometimes forgotten, but it is of course important to monitor progress of the development of stubs and drivers needed for unit and integration testing so that these progress in a timely manner according to the schedule.

GP 2.9 Objectively evaluate adherence

Objective evaluate adherence of the Test Environment process against its process description, standards, and procedures, and address any non-compliances.

Elaboration

Examples of review and/or audit evaluation adherence topics include:

- A test environment requirements specification is written early in the project
- The test environment is, as much as possible, 'real-life', especially for higher test levels
- The availability of the test environment is at an adequate level
- The management and control of the test environment is effective and efficient
- The test data is adequate for 'real-life' testing

GP 2.10 Review status with higher level management

Review the activities, status and results of the Test Environment process with higher level management and resolve issues.

GG 3 Institutionalize a Defined Process

Only applicable at TMMi level 3.

GP 3.1 Establish a defined process

Establish and maintain a description of a defined Test Environment process

GP 3.2 Collect improvement information

Collect work products, measures, measurement results, and improvement information derived from planning and performing the Test Environment process to support the future use and improvement of the organization's processes and process assets.

Elaboration

Examples of measures include the following:

- Number of conflicting test environment reservations
- Effort needed for maintenance, repair and updates
- Number of test case failures due to the test environment
- Average down-time of the test environment
- Number of test environment incidents reported
- Percentage of test environments available on time and according to specification
- Number of defects found in production that were not found during testing because of inadequate test environment or test data

TMMi Level 3: Defined

At TMMi level 3, testing is no longer confined to a phase that follows coding. It is fully integrated into the development lifecycle and the associated milestones. Test planning is done at an early project stage, e.g., during the requirements phase, and is documented in a master test plan. The development of a master test plan builds on the test planning skills and commitments acquired at TMMi level 2. The organization's set of standard test processes, which is the basis for maturity level 3, is established and improved over time. A test organization and a specific test training program exist, and testing is perceived as being a profession. Test process improvement is fully institutionalized as part of the test organization's accepted practices.

Organizations at level 3 understand the importance of reviews in quality control; a formal review program is implemented although not yet fully linked to the dynamic testing process. Reviews take place across the lifecycle. Test professionals are involved in reviews of requirements specifications. Whereby the test designs at TMMi level 2 focus mainly on functionality testing, test designs and test techniques are expanded at level 3 to include non-functional testing, e.g., usability and/or reliability, depending the business objectives.

A critical distinction between TMMi maturity level 2 and 3 is the scope of the standards, process descriptions, and procedures. At maturity level 2 these may be quite different in each specific instance, e.g., on a particular project. At maturity level 3 these are tailored from the organization's set of standard processes to suit a particular project or organizational unit and therefore are more consistent except for the differences allowed by the tailoring guidelines. Another critical distinction is that at maturity level 3, processes are typically described more rigorously than at maturity level 2. As a consequence at maturity level 3, the organization must revisit the maturity level 2 process areas.

The process areas at TMMi level 3 are:

- 3.1 Test Organization
- 3.2 Test Training Program
- 3.3 Test Lifecycle and Integration
- 3.4 Non-Functional Testing
- 3.5 Peer Reviews

Each of these is discussed in more detail in the sections hereafter.

PA 3.1 Test Organization

Purpose

The purpose of the Test Organization process area is to identify and organize a group of highly skilled people that is responsible for testing. In addition to testing, the test group also manages improvements to the organization's test process and test process assets based on a thorough understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of the organization's current test process and test process assets.

Introductory Notes

Establishing a test organization implies a commitment to better testing and higher-quality software. To initiate the process, upper management must support the decision to establish a test group and commit resources to the group. It also requires leadership in areas that relate to testing and quality issues. The staff members of such a group are called test specialists. A test organization (group) is the representation of effective relationships between test specialists, test facilities and project-related test activities in order to achieve a high standard in structured testing. Well-defined communication links from the test group to business, development, and quality assurance are established. The synergy between these elements creates a structure that is more than the sum of the parts.

It is important for an organization to have an independent test group. The group shall have a formalized position in the organizational hierarchy. The term independence is used generically, but each organization must develop its own interpretation and implementation of the right level of independence. A test organization can, for instance, be organized as a test competence center with a test resource pool. In this type of organization, group members are assigned to projects throughout the organizations where they do their testing work, or as an independent test group that performs acceptance testing before release. In the TMMi sense, independence for the test organization means that testers are recognized as engineering specialists. Testers are not considered to be developers, and most importantly they report to management independent of the development management. Test specialists are allowed to be objective and impartial, unhindered by development organization pressures.

Testing is regarded as a profession and the test group is recognized as a necessity. Detailed and specialized knowledge and skills regarding test engineering, test management and the application domain are characteristics of the motivated individuals assigned to the test group. Test functions and test career paths are defined and supported by a test training program. The group is staffed by people who have the skills and motivation to be good testers. They are assigned to a specific test function and are dedicated to establishing awareness of, and achieving, product quality goals. They measure quality characteristics, and have responsibilities for ensuring the system meets the customers' requirements. Also the test activities, roles and responsibilities for other staff members (non-test specialists) are specified. For each test function the typical tasks, responsibilities, authorities, required knowledge, skills and test training are specified. As a result, the process areas "Test Organization" and "Test Training Program" are closely related and interdependent. One of the principal objectives of the training program is to support the test organization in training of test specialists.

Whereas at TMMi level 2 test process improvement is sometimes an ad-hoc project, it is now well-organized and structured within the test organization. The responsibility for facilitating and managing the test process improvement activities, including coordinating the participation of other disciplines, is typically assigned to a test technology manager supported by a management steering committee. Candidates for process improvements are obtained from various sources, including measurements, lessons learned and assessment results. Careful planning is required to ensure that test process improvement efforts across the organization are adequately managed and implemented. The planning for test process improvement results in a process improvement plan. This plan will address assessment planning, process action planning, pilot planning and deployment planning. When the test improvement is to be deployed, the deployment plan is used. This plan describes when and how the improvement will be implemented across the organization.

Scope

The process area Test Organization defines the functioning (tasks, responsibilities, reporting structure) and the position of a test group in the overall organization. Test roles, functions, and career paths are defined to support the acceptance of testing as a professional discipline. Within the test organization, test process improvement is a key activity. Test process improvement encompasses assessing the current test process and using lessons learned to identify possible test improvements, implementing improvements and deploying them in testing activities in projects.

Specific Goal and Practice Summary

- SG1 Establish a Test Organization
- SP 1.1 Define the test organization
 - SP 1.2 Obtain commitments for the test organization
 - SP 1.3 Implement the test organization
- SG2 Establish Test Functions for Test Specialists
- SP 2.1 Identify test functions
 - SP 2.2 Develop job descriptions
 - SP 2.3 Assign staff members to test functions
- SG3 Establish Test Career Paths
- SP 3.1 Establish test career paths
 - SP 3.2 Develop personal test career development plans
- SG4 Determine, Plan and Implement Test Process Improvements
- SP 4.1 Assess the organization's test process
 - SP 4.2 Identify the organization's test process improvements
 - SP 4.3 Plan test process improvements
 - SP 4.4 Implement test process improvements
- SG5 Deploy the Organizational Test Process and Incorporate Lessons Learned
- SP 5.1 Deploy standard test process and test process assets
 - SP 5.2 Monitor implementation
 - SP 5.3 Incorporate lessons learned into the organizational test process

Specific Practices by Goals

SG 1 Establish a Test Organization

A test organization, which supports the testing practices in projects and the organization, is defined and established.

SP 1.1 Define the test organization

A test organization is defined and agreed upon by the stakeholders.

Typical work products

1. Test organization description

Sub-practices

1. Define the test organization, e.g., based on the defined business goals and policy, test goals and policy, and/or test strategy

Examples of topics to be addressed when defining a test organization typically include the following:

- Formal position in the overall organization
- Organizational type
- Level of independence in relation to development
- Tasks, competences and responsibilities of the test organization
- Reporting structure
- Starting points regarding resources, e.g., number of test specialists

Note, that ideally the test organization should be a separate organizational entity or function. However, this is not always possible or practical given the size of the organization, risk level of the systems being developed and the resources available.

2. Review the test organization description with stakeholders

SP 1.2 Obtain commitments for the test organization

Commitments for implementing the test organization are established and maintained.

Typical work products

1. Documented requests for commitments
2. Documented commitments

Sub-practices

1. Identify needed support and negotiate commitments regarding the test organization with relevant stakeholders
2. Document all organizational commitments, both full and provisional
3. Review internal commitments with senior management as appropriate
4. Review external commitments with senior management as appropriate

SP 1.3 Implement the test organization

The test organization is implemented in the organization, based on the committed test organization definition.

Typical work products

1. Status and results of implementing the test organization

Sub-practices

1. Track implementation progress and commitments
2. Identify, document, and track to closure issues in implementing the test organization
3. Ensure that the results of implementing the test organization satisfy the organizational goals and objectives

SG 2 Establish Test Functions for Test Specialists

Test functions with accompanying job descriptions are established and assigned to the test specialists.

SP 2.1 Identify test functions

A set of test functions is identified, as appropriate.

Typical work products

1. List of identified test functions

Sub-practices

1. Analyze the test policy, test strategy and standard test process for typical test roles
2. Identify a set of test functions that cover the typical test roles, as appropriate

Examples of test functions include the following:

- Test manager
- Test team leader
- Test designer

- Test engineer
- Test consultant
- Test environment engineer

3. Identify test functions for specialized areas, as appropriate

Examples of test functions for specialized areas include the following:

- Test automation architect
- Test automation engineer
- Performance test engineer
- Usability test engineer
- Test process improvement officer

SP 2.2 Develop job descriptions

For the test functions identified, job descriptions are developed. For non test-specialist functions, existing job descriptions are enhanced with typical test tasks and responsibilities, as appropriate.

Typical work products

1. Job description for test functions
2. Enhanced job description for non-test specialists

Sub-practices

1. Define job description for each of the identified test functions

Job descriptions typically include the following:

- Name of the test function
- Short description
- Salary scale
- Qualifications
- Typical tasks to be performed
- Responsibilities and authorities
- Required knowledge and skills
- Educational requirements
- Training modules to be followed

2. Incorporate the job descriptions into the organization's Human Resource Management (HRM) framework
3. Extend job descriptions for other job categories (non-test specialist) to include the test tasks and responsibilities, as appropriate

Examples of non-test specialists job categories that typically encompass test activities and responsibilities include the following:

- Software developer
- System engineer
- System integrator
- User representative

4. Use the organization's standard test process as a major input to define and enhance the job descriptions
5. Review the job descriptions with stakeholders

SP 2.3 Assign staff members to test functions

Members of the test organization are assigned to an identified test function.

Typical work products

1. Staff members assigned to test functions as their job title

Sub-practices

1. Assign staff members to the test functions
2. Perform job interviews to fill open test specialist positions, using questionnaires to determine the interviewee's technical background, his or her personal skills and motivation
3. Ensure that the test specialist positions (functions) are kept occupied
4. Periodically evaluate test organization member performance
5. Take appropriate action based on the evaluation, if necessary

SG 3 Establish Test Career Paths

Test career paths are established that allow testers to improve their knowledge, skills, status and rewards.

SP 3.1 Define test career paths

Test career paths are defined that will allow testers to advance their careers.

Typical work products

1. Test career path framework

Sub-practices

1. Differentiate within the test functions by creating a junior, intermediate and senior role and provide job descriptions for each of them
2. Link required knowledge and skills, typical tasks and responsibilities, training modules and experience level to the junior, intermediate and senior test roles for each of the differentiated functions
3. Develop job description for each of the identified differentiated test functions
4. Position the defined and differentiated test functions in a (hierarchical) test career path framework
5. Define a typical time frame that states when one can progress to a next test career path step
6. Link the test career path framework to other career path frameworks available in the organization, e.g., how one can move from being a test manager to a project manager
7. Incorporate the test career framework into the organization's Human Resource Management (HRM) framework

SP 3.2 Develop personal test career development plans

A personal test career development plan is developed and maintained for every member of the test organization.

Typical work products

1. Personal career development plans

Sub-practices

2. Create personal development plans based on the test career path framework

3. Periodically review the personal development plan with the test staff member
4. Identify and document actions that are needed to advance the career development of the staff member
5. Track the defined test career development actions to closure
6. Revise the personal development plan, as appropriate

SG 4 Determine, Plan and Implement Test Process Improvements

Strengths, weaknesses, and improvement opportunities for the organization's test process are identified periodically and as needed. Process actions that address the improvements are planned and implemented.

SP 4.1 Assess the organization's test process

Assess the organization's test process periodically and as needed to maintain an understanding of its strengths and weaknesses.

Typical work products

1. Test process assessment report

Sub-practices

1. Understand the organization's test process needs using the business goals and policy, test goals and policy, and test strategy
2. Obtain sponsorship for the test process assessments from senior management
3. Define the scope of the test process assessment
4. Plan, schedule and prepare for the test process assessment
5. Conduct the test process assessment
6. Document and present the test assessment report

SP 4.2 Identify the organization's test process improvements

Identify improvements to the organization's test process and test process assets.

Typical work products

1. Prioritized list of test improvements

Sub-practices

1. Determine candidate test process improvements from test assessment report
2. Prioritize the candidate test process improvements

Examples of factors that may be helpful to determine the priority of the candidate test process improvements include the following:

- In synchronization with business and test goals
- According to the maturity model
- Most visible process improvements first to create awareness and acceptance
- Provide measurable and clear business benefits
- Estimated cost and effort involved
- Level of difficulty
- Degree of acceptance
- Risks mitigated

3. Discuss and review the prioritized list with key stakeholders

4. Identify and document the test process improvements that will be implemented
5. Revise the list of planned test process improvements to keep it current

SP 4.3 Plan test process improvements

Actions needed to address improvements to the organization's test process and test process assets are planned.

Typical work products

1. Test process improvement plan

Sub-practices

1. Identify strategies, approaches, and actions to address the identified test process improvements, e.g., new, unproven, and major changes are piloted before they are incorporated into normal use
2. Establish process action teams to define and implement the test process improvements
3. Document the test process improvement plan

Examples of elements of a test process improvement plan include the following:

- Test process improvement objectives
- Test process improvement organization structure
- Test process improvements that will be implemented
- Procedures for monitoring and control
- Strategies for piloting and implementing test process improvements
- Responsibilities and authorities
- Resources and schedules
- Measurement for determining the effectiveness of the test process improvements
- Risk associated with the test process improvement plan

4. Review and negotiate the test process improvement plan with stakeholders (including members of process action teams)
5. Review and update the test process improvement plan as necessary

SP 4.4 Implement test process improvements

The test process improvements addressed by the test improvement plan are implemented.

Typical work products

1. Status and results of implementing test process improvements
2. Plans for test process improvement pilots

Sub-practices

1. Track progress and commitments against test process improvement plan
2. Plan and run pilots as needed to test selected test process improvements
3. Evaluate results of pilots against plan and with stakeholders
4. Review the activities and work products of process action teams
5. Identify, document, and track to closure issues in implementing the test improvement plan
6. Ensure that the results of implementing test process improvements satisfy the test process improvement objectives

SG 5 Deploy the Organizational Test Process and Incorporate Lessons Learned

The organizational standard test process and test process assets are deployed across the organization and test process-related experiences are incorporated into the organizational test process and test process assets.

The specific practices within this specific goal describe ongoing activities. Deployment of the standard test process and other organizational test process assets must be continually supported within the organization, particularly for new projects at startup.

SP 5.1 Deploy standard test process and test process assets

Deploy the standard test process and test process assets across the organization, especially to projects at their startup, and deploy changes as appropriate through the life of each project.

It is important that not only those who are or will be executing the test process are involved, but also other organizational functions such as (test) training and quality assurance are involved in the deployment as necessary.

Typical work products

1. Deployment plan
2. Documentation of changes to the organizational standard test process and test process assets
3. Organization's list of projects and status of test process deployment on each project
4. Deployment guidelines and other supporting material for deployment, e.g., training
5. Records of any tailoring done to the organization's standard test process for a project

Sub-practices

1. Identify projects within the organization that are starting up
2. Identify active projects that would benefit from implementing the organization's (changes to the) standard test process and test process assets
3. Establish plans to deploy the organization's standard test process and test process assets on the identified projects
4. Document the changes to the organizational standard test process and test process assets to enable communication on the changes
5. Ensure that training is available for those who want to start using the standard test process and test process assets
6. Provide guidance and consultation on the use of the standard test process and test process assets
7. Assist projects in tailoring the organization's standard test process and test process assets to meet project needs
8. Maintain records of tailoring and implementing processes on the identified projects and ensure that results from test process tailoring are incorporated into the plan for process-compliance evaluations (see next specific practice)
9. As the organization's standard test process is updated, identify which project should implement the changes

Refer to the process area Test Lifecycle and Integration for more information about how the deployment of organizational test process assets is supported and enabled by the organization's test process asset library.

SP 5.2 Monitor implementation

Monitor the implementation of the organization's standard test process and use of test process assets on projects.

Typical work products

1. Results of monitoring test process implementation on projects
2. Status and results of test process compliance evaluations
3. Results of reviewing selected test process artifacts created as part of process tailoring and implementation

Sub-practices

1. Monitor projects for their use of the organization's test process and test process assets and changes to them
2. Review selected test process artifacts created during a project to ensure compliance
3. Review the results of test process-compliance evaluations to determine how well the organization's standard test process and test process assets have been deployed
4. Identify, document, and track to closure issues related to implementing the organization's standard test process

SP 5.3 Incorporate lessons learned into organizational test process

Incorporate lessons learned from planning and performing the test process into the organizational standard test process and test process assets.

Typical work products

1. Review results regarding the effectiveness and suitability of the standard test process and related test process assets
2. Lessons learned documents (e.g., test evaluation reports)
3. Test process improvement proposals
4. Records of organizational test process improvement activities

Sub-practices

1. Conduct periodic reviews of the effectiveness and suitability of the organization's standard test process and related test process assets relative to the business objectives, test goals, test policy and test strategy
2. Obtain feedback about the use of the organization's standard test process and test process assets
3. Derive lessons learned from defining, piloting, implementing and deploying the organization's standard test process and test process assets
4. Make lessons learned available to the people in the organization as appropriate
5. Analyze the organization's test performance indicators and common set of test measures
6. From the information gathered and analyzed, derive test process improvement proposals and software process improvement proposals
7. Submit software process improvement proposals
8. Manage test process improvement proposals

Examples of activities for managing test process improvement proposals include the following:

- Soliciting test process improvement proposals
- Collecting test process improvement proposals
- Reviewing test process improvement proposals
- Selecting test process improvement proposals that will be implemented
- Tracking the implementation of test process improvement proposals

9. Establish and maintain records of the organization's test process improvement activities

Generic Practices by Goals

GG 2 Institutionalize a Managed Process

GP 2.1 Establish an organizational policy

Establish and maintain an organizational policy for planning and performing the Test Organization process.

Elaboration

The test organization policy typically specifies:

- The test group is recognized as an organizational entity
- Tasks and responsibilities, and the position of the test group in the overall organization
- The level of independence of the test group within the overall organization and projects
- Testing is recognized as a profession
- Test functions and career paths are identified and institutionalized

Examples of test functions include:

- Test manager
 - Test team leader
 - Test designer
 - Test engineer
 - Test consultant
 - Test environment engineer
- The standard test process (including templates) that is defined and maintained by the test organization and is consistently applied
 - The approach to test metrics, test databases, test tools, and test re-use
 - The test activities that the test organization facilitates and/or coordinates in projects
 - The test evaluation report (lessons learned) that each (test) project will provide for use in improving the standard test process
 - The objectives and organizational structure regarding test process improvement
 - The approach for planning, implementing and deploying test process improvements across the organization

GP 2.2 Plan the process

Establish and maintain the plan for performing the Test Organization process.

Elaboration

The plan called for in this generic practice addresses the comprehensive organizational planning for all of the specific practices in this process area required to achieve the specific goals.

The “test process improvement plan” is part of the specific practices within this process area and is therefore not the plan referred to by this generic practice.

GP 2.3 Provide resources

Provide adequate resources for performing the Test Organization process, developing the test work products, and providing the services of the process.

Elaboration

- An annual budget is available for test organizational activities, e.g., for test process improvement

- Appropriate facilities and tools are made available to perform the test organizational activities
- Fully operational office environment for the test organization is available

GP 2.4 Assign responsibilities

Assign responsibility and authority for performing the Test Organization process, developing the work products, and providing the services of the Test Organization process.

Elaboration

A resource manager is designated to be responsible for managing the test group. Managing the standard test process is often delegated to a test technology manager. In addition a management steering committee for test process improvement is established and assigned responsibility to provide management sponsorship.

Examples of test organization responsibilities to be assigned include the following:

- Representing the test group in the overall organization
- Human resource management for the test specialists and their career paths
- Test process management and improvement
- Facilitating the testing activities carried out within the projects

GP 2.5 Train people

Train the people performing or supporting the Test Organization process as needed.

Elaboration

Examples of training topics include the following:

- Human resource management training
- Staff appraisal sessions
- Coaching test professionals
- TMMi and other test process improvement reference models
- Planning and managing test process improvement
- Change management

Note that training for (test) engineers and (test) managers on the standard test process and supporting test tools is addressed as part of the process area Test Training Program.

GP 2.6 Manage configurations

Place designated work products of the Test Organization process under appropriate levels of configuration control.

Elaboration

Examples of work products placed under configuration management include the following:

- Test organization description
- Job descriptions for test functions
- Test career paths descriptions
- Personal career development plans
- Test assessment reports
- Test process improvement plans
- Deployment plans

GP 2.7 Identify and involve relevant stakeholders

Identify and involve relevant stakeholders of the Test Organization process as planned.

Elaboration

Examples of stakeholder involvement include the following:

- Senior management for addressing commitment to a test organization
- Human Resource Management for support and alignment regarding test function descriptions and career development plans
- Process improvement officer for alignment to other process improvement initiatives, e.g., software process improvement

GP 2.8 Monitor and control the process

Monitor and control the Test Organization process against the plan for performing the process and take appropriate actions.

Elaboration

Examples of measures used in monitoring and control the Test Organization process include the following:

- Actual number of test specialists per test function versus planned number of test specialists per test function
- Percentage of test specialists for which a personal test career development plan exists
- Number of test process improvement proposals submitted, accepted and/or implemented
- Schedules for the deployment of organization test process assets
- Percentage of projects using the current organization's set of standard test processes (or tailored version of the same)

GP 2.9 Objectively evaluate adherence

Objectively evaluate adherence of the Test Organizational process against its process description, standards, and procedures, and address any areas of non-compliance.

Elaboration

Examples of review and/or audit topics for evaluation and adherence include the following:

- Operational performance test organization
- Test staff members assigned to defined test function
- Career development plans
- Planning and coordinating test process improvement activities
- Deployment of the organization's set of standard test processes on projects
- Test process improvement plans
- Test process deployment plans

GP 2.10 Review status with higher level management

Review the activities, status and results of the Test Organization process with higher level management and resolve issues.

Elaboration

Examples of issues to be reviewed with higher level management include the following:

- Performance of the test organization

- Number of open test positions
- Status of improvements being developed by action teams
- Results of pilots and deployments

GG 3 Institutionalize a Defined Process

GP 3.1 Establish a defined process

Establish and maintain a description of the defined Test Organization process

GP 3.2 Collect improvement information

Collect work products, measures, measurement results, and improvement information derived from planning and performing the Test Organization process to support the future use and improvement of the organization's processes and process assets.

Elaboration

Examples of measures include the following:

- Number of test specialists in the test organization
- Test employee turnover
- Level of application regarding the standard test process
- Assessment findings that address strengths and weaknesses of the organization's test process
- Status of improvement activities against schedule

PA 3.2 Test Training Program

Purpose

The purpose of the Test Training Program process area is to develop a training program which facilitates the development of the knowledge and skills of people so that test tasks and roles can be performed effectively and efficiently.

Introductory Notes

Test Training Program includes training to support the organization's strategic business objectives and to meet the training needs that are common across projects. Specific training needs identified by individual projects are handled at project level. Test Training Program is closely related to and interdependent with the Test Organization process area. One of the main objectives of the Test Training Program is to support the test organization by training the test specialists and other stakeholders involved. A quality training program ensures that those involved in testing continue to improve their testing skills and update their domain knowledge and other knowledge related to testing. The training program may be organized and managed by means of a dedicated training group.

Establishing a Test Training Program is an additional commitment by management to support high-quality testing staff and to promote continuous test process improvement. In testing, a variety of skills is needed. The main categories are test principles, test techniques, test management, test tools, domain knowledge, IT knowledge, system engineering, software development and interpersonal skills. A test training program, consisting of several training modules, is developed to address these categories. Note at higher levels of TMMi other more advanced training categories will become important, e.g., defect prevention at TMMi level 5. Some skills are effectively and efficiently imparted through informal vehicles (e.g., training-on-the-job and mentoring) whereas other skills require formal training.

The term "training" is used throughout this process area to include all of these learning options. The test training program is linked to the test functions and test roles, and will facilitate test career paths. Deploying the training program guarantees the appropriate knowledge and skill level for all people involved in testing. The implementation of the Test Training Program process area involves first identifying the organizational test training needs, developing or acquiring specific training modules, conducting training to address the identified needs as required and, finally, evaluating the effectiveness of the training program.

Scope

The process area Test Training Program addresses the establishment of an organizational test training plan and test training capability. It also addresses the actual delivery of the planned test training. Project specific training needs are not part of this process area. They are addressed in the process area Test Planning.

Specific Goal and Practice Summary

- SG1 Establish an Organizational Test Training Capability
 - SP 1.1 Establish the strategic test training needs
 - SP 1.2 Align the organizational and project test training needs
 - SP 1.3 Establish an organizational test training plan
 - SP 1.4 Establish test training capability
- SG2 Provide Necessary Test Training
 - SP 2.1 Deliver test training
 - SP 2.2 Establish test training records
 - SP 2.3 Assess test training effectiveness

Specific Practices by Goals

SG 1 Establish an Organizational Test Training Capability

A training capability, which supports the organization's test roles, is established and maintained.

SP 1.1 Establish the strategic test training needs

Establish and maintain the strategic test training needs of the organization.

Typical work products

1. Training needs
2. Assessment analysis

Sub-practices

1. Analyze the organization's strategic business objectives, test policy and strategy and (test) process improvement plan to identify current and potential future test training needs

Examples of categories of test training needs include the following:

- Test engineering and process (e.g., organizational standard test process, test principles, test lifecycle, static test techniques, dynamic test techniques, test tools and test automation)
- Test management (e.g., test estimation, tracking, and risk management)
- IT related training (e.g., requirements engineering, configuration management, project management, system engineering, software development, development lifecycle models)
- Interpersonal skills (e.g., communication, team building)
- Domain expertise

Note the identification of test process training is primarily based on the skills that are required to perform the organization's set of standard test processes.

2. Periodically assess the test skill set of the people involved in testing
3. Document the strategic test training needs of the organization
4. Map the test training needs to the test functions (including test career paths) and test roles of the organization
5. Revise the organizations strategic test training needs as necessary

SP 1.2 Align the organizational and project test training needs

Align the organizational and project test training needs and determine which test training needs are the responsibility of the organization and which will be left to the individual projects.

The organization's training staff is responsible for addressing common cross-project test training needs. In some cases, however, the organization's training staff may address additional test training needs of projects within the context of the training resources and the organization's training priorities.

Typical work products

1. Common project test training needs
2. Training commitments to projects

Sub-practices

1. Analyze the test training needs identified by various projects

Analysis of specific project needs is intended to identify common test training needs that can be most efficiently addressed organization-wide. This analysis activity can also be used to anticipate future test training needs that are first visible at the project level.

2. Determine whether the training needs identified by the various projects are project specific or common to the organization

Test training needs common to the organization are normally managed by means of the organizational test training program.

3. Negotiate with the various projects on how their specific training needs will be satisfied

Examples of training appropriately performed by the project include the following:

- Training in the application domain of the project
- Training in the unique tools and methods used by the project

4. Document the commitments for providing test training support to the projects

Refer to SP4.2 Plan for test staffing from the process area Test Planning for more information on project specific plans for training.

SP 1.3 Establish an organizational test training plan

Establish and maintain an organization test training plan.

Note that in many organizations this planning is performed annually with a review each quarter.

Typical work products

1. Test training plan
2. Test training commitments

Sub-practices

1. Establish test training plan content

Examples of elements of an organizational test training plan include the following:

- Test training topics
- Schedules based on test training activities and their dependencies
- Methods used for training
- Requirements and quality standards for training materials
- Training tasks, roles and responsibilities
- Required resources including tools, facilities, environments, and staffing
- Required skills and knowledge of the trainers
- Data to be collected for measuring training effectiveness

2. Review test training plan with affected groups and individuals, e.g., human resources, test resources and project management.
3. Establish commitment to the test training plan
4. Revise test training plan and commitments as necessary

SP 1.4 Establish test training capability

Establish and maintain test training capability to address the organizational training needs.

Typical work products

1. Test training materials and supporting artifacts

Sub-practices

1. Select the appropriate approaches to satisfy specific test training needs

Examples of training approaches include the following:

- Classroom training
- Computer-aided instruction
- Guided self-study
- Formal apprenticeship and mentoring programs

- Brown-bag lunch seminars
- Structured on-the-job training

2. Determine whether to develop test training materials internally or acquire them externally

Example criteria that can be used to determine the most effective mode of knowledge or skill acquisition include the following:

- Time available to prepare the training materials
- Availability of in-house expertise
- Availability of training (materials) from external sources
- Available budget
- Time required for maintenance of training material

3. Develop or obtain test training materials

4. Develop or obtain qualified instructors

5. Describe the training in the organization's test training curriculum

Examples of the information provided in the test training descriptions for each course include the following:

- Training objectives
- Topics covered in the training
- Intended audience
- Prerequisites, e.g., other training courses and practical experience
- Preparation for participating
- Length of the training
- Lesson plans
- Completion criteria for the course

6. Revise the test training materials and supporting artifacts as appropriate

Examples of situations in which the test training materials and supporting artifacts may need to be revised include the following:

- Test training needs change (e.g., when new technology associated with the training topic is available)
- When evaluation of the test training identifies the need for change (e.g., evaluations of training effectiveness surveys, training program performance assessments, or instructor evaluation forms)

SG 2 Provide Necessary Test Training

Training necessary for testers and other individuals involved in testing to perform their role effectively is provided.

In selecting people to be trained, also consider the need for managers to understand the basic testing principles and test strategy, developers to be able to perform unit and integration testing, users to be able to participate in acceptance testing, etc.

SP 2.1 Deliver test training

Deliver the training according to the organizational test training plan.

Typical work products

1. Delivered training course

2. Completed course evaluation forms

Sub-practices

1. Select the people who will receive the training necessary to perform their test role effectively
Note a waiver may be provided to those that already possess the knowledge and skills required to perform well in their designated roles. Care should be taken that training waivers are not abused.
2. Schedule the training including any required resources, as necessary (e.g., facilities and instructors)
3. Conduct the training
4. Gather the participant completed course evaluation forms
5. Track the delivery of training against the plan

SP 2.2 Establish test training records

Establish and maintain records of the organizational test training conducted.

Although strictly speaking the scope of this process area is for test training performed at the organizational level, to provide consistent and complete information on each employee, the training records preferably include all training, whether performed at the organizational level or at the project level.

Typical work products

1. Test training records
2. Training updates to the organizational repository

Sub-practices

1. Keep records for all employees who successfully complete a training course or other training activity as well as those who have been unsuccessful
2. Keep records of all employees who have been waived from specific training including rationale and management approval
3. Make training records available to the appropriate people for consideration in assignments, e.g., by providing a skill matrix with a summary of experience and education of people

SP 2.3 Assess test training effectiveness

Assess the effectiveness of the organization's test training program.

The results of the test training effectiveness assessments should be used to revise training materials as described in the "Establish training capability" specific practice.

Typical work products

1. Training effectiveness surveys
2. Training program performance assessments
3. Training examinations results

Sub-practices

1. Assess in-progress or completed projects to determine whether employee knowledge is adequate for performing project test tasks
2. Assess the effectiveness of each training course with respect to established organizational, project, or individual learning objectives
3. Obtain student evaluations of how well training activities met their needs

Generic Practices by Goals

GG 2 Institutionalize a Managed Process

GP 2.1 Establish an organizational policy

Establish and maintain an organizational policy for planning and performing the organizational Test Training Program process.

Elaboration

The test training policy typically specifies:

- The knowledge and skills needed for performing the test functions and roles
- Test training vehicles for imparting knowledge and skills
- Test training is provided to build a knowledge and skill base for testing, to fulfill the needs of projects and to develop the skills of the individuals
- An in-house training group is established
- Test training is developed within the organization or obtained from outside the organization when appropriate
- Test training is also applicable for business representatives, software engineers, integrators and architects that fulfill a test role within a project

GP 2.2 Plan the process

Establish and maintain the plan for performing the organizational Test Training Program process.

Elaboration

This plan for performing the Test Training Program process differs from the test training plan described in a specific practice in this process area. The plan for this generic practice would address the comprehensive planning for all of the specific practices in this process area, from the establishment of strategic test training needs all the way through the assessment of the effectiveness of the test training effort. In contrast the test training plan would address the periodic planning for the delivery of individual training offerings.

GP 2.3 Provide resources

Provide adequate resources for performing the organizational Test Training Program process, developing the test work products, and providing the services of the process.

Elaboration

- An annual budget is available for test training
- People, e.g., the organizational training staff, with the appropriate skills are available

Examples of people (full or part time, internal or external), and skills include the following:

- Testing experts
- Domain experts
- Curriculum designers
- Course designers
- Instructors
- Training administrators

- Appropriate facilities and tools are made available to perform training

Examples of training facilities and tools include the following:

- Classroom training facilities
- Workstations to be used for training
- Computer-based training packages
- Packages for developing presentation materials

GP 2.4 Assign responsibilities

Assign responsibility and authority for performing the organizational Test Training Program process, developing the work products, and providing the services of the Test Training Program process.

Elaboration

A group (or person) is designated to be responsible for developing, managing and co-coordinating the test training program, e.g., organizational training department/coordinator, human resources, etc.

GP 2.5 Train people

Train the people performing or supporting the organizational Test Training Program process as needed.

Elaboration

Examples of training topics include the following:

- Knowledge and skill needs analysis
- Course design
- Training delivery techniques/methods
- Refreshing training on subject matter

GP 2.6 Manage configurations

Place designated work products of the organizational Test Training Program process under appropriate levels of configuration control.

Elaboration

Examples of work products placed under configuration management include the following:

- Test training plan
- Training records
- Training materials and supporting artifacts
- Evaluation forms

GP 2.7 Identify and involve relevant stakeholders

Identify and involve relevant stakeholders of the organizational Test Training Program process as planned.

Elaboration

Examples of activities for stakeholder involvement include the following:

- Identifying test training needs
- Reviewing the test training plan
- Assessing test training effectiveness

GP 2.8 Monitor and control the process

Monitor and control the organizational Test Training Program process against the plan for performing the process and take appropriate actions.

Elaboration

Examples of measures used in monitoring and control of the Test Training Program process include the following:

- Number of training courses delivered (e.g., planned versus actual)
- Actual attendance at each training course compared to the projected attendance
- Schedule for delivery of training
- Schedule for development of courses
- Training costs against allocated budget
- Progress in developing and providing training courses compared to the documented test training needs

GP 2.9 Objectively evaluate adherence

Objectively evaluate adherence of the organizational Test Training Program process against its process description, standards, and procedures, and address any areas of non-compliance.

Elaboration

Examples of review and/or audit topics for evaluation and adherence include the following:

- Process for developing and revising the training plan
- Process for developing and revising training courses
- Providing necessary test training
- Test training plan
- Test training records
- Training materials and supporting artifacts
- Instructor evaluation forms

GP 2.10 Review status with higher level management

Review the activities, status and results of the organizational Test Training Program process with higher level management and resolve issues.

Elaboration

Examples of issues to be reviewed with higher level management include the following:

- The effectiveness of the test training program
- Progress regarding test training activities
- Test training costs
- The performance of subcontracted training organizations

GG 3 Institutionalize a Defined Process**GP 3.1 Establish a defined process**

Establish and maintain a description of a defined organizational Test Training Program process

GP 3.2 Collect improvement information

Collect work products, measures, measurement results, and improvement information derived from planning and performing the organizational Test Training Program process to support the future use and improvement of the organization's processes and process assets.

Elaboration

Examples of measures include the following:

- Number of training courses delivered (e.g., planned versus actual)
- Post-training evaluation ratings
- Training program quality survey ratings

PA 3.3 Test Lifecycle and Integration

Purpose

The purpose of Test Lifecycle and Integration is to establish and maintain a usable set of organizational test process assets (e.g., a standard test lifecycle) and work environment standards and to integrate and synchronize the test lifecycle with the development lifecycle. The integrated lifecycle will ensure early involvement of testing in a project. The purpose of Test Lifecycle and Integration is also to define a coherent test approach across multiple test levels, based on the identified risks and the defined test strategy, and to provide an overall test plan, based on the defined test lifecycle.

Introductory Notes

An important responsibility of the test organization is to define, document and maintain a standard test process, in line with the organization's test policy and goals. Organizational test process assets enable consistent test process performance across the organization and provide a basis for cumulative, long-term benefits to the organization. The organization's test process asset library is a collection of items maintained for use by the people and projects of the organization. The collection of items include descriptions of test processes, descriptions of test lifecycle models (including supporting templates and guidelines for the test deliverables), supporting test tools, process tailoring guidelines and a test process database. The organization's test process asset library supports organizational learning and process improvement by sharing best practices and lessons learned across the organization.

The standard test lifecycle models define the main phases, activities and deliverables for the various test levels. The testing activities will subsequently be performed in projects according to these models. Standards and guidelines are developed for test related (work) products. The standard test lifecycle models are aligned with the development lifecycle models to integrate the testing activities in terms of phasing, milestones, deliverables, and activities. Lifecycle integration is done in such a way that early involvement of testing in projects is ensured, e.g., test planning starts during the requirements specification phase, integration and unit test planning are initiated at detailed design time. Testers will review the test basis documents to determine testability and development planning may be influenced by the test approach. The organization's set of standard test processes can be tailored by projects to create their specific defined processes. The work environment standards are used to guide creation of project work environments.

At TMMi level 3, test management is concerned with master test planning which addresses the coordination of testing tasks, responsibilities and test approach over multiple test levels. This prevents unnecessary redundancy or omissions of tests between the various test levels and can significantly increase the efficiency and quality of the overall test process. The information resulting from project test planning is documented in a project test plan, which governs the detailed level test plans to be written specifically for an individual test level. The master test plan describes the application of the test strategy for a particular project, including the particular levels to be carried out and the relationship between those levels. The master test plan should be consistent with the test policy and strategy, and, in specific areas where it is not, should explain those deviations and exceptions. The master test plan will complement the project plan or operations guide which describes the overall test effort as part of the larger project or operation. The master test plan provides an overall test planning and test management document for multiple levels of test (either within one project or across multiple projects). On smaller projects or operations (e.g., where only one level of testing is formalized) the master test plan and the level test plan will often be combined into one document.

Scope

The process area Test Lifecycle and Integration addresses all practices to establish and maintain a usable set of organizational test process assets (e.g., a standard test lifecycle) and work environment standards, and to integrate and synchronize the test lifecycle with the development lifecycle. Test Lifecycle and Integration also addresses the master test planning practices. The master test plan at TMMi level 3 defines a coherent test approach across multiple test levels.

Specific Goal and Practice Summary

SG1 Establish Organizational Test Process Assets

SP 1.1 Establish standard test processes

SP 1.2 Establish test lifecycle model descriptions addressing all test levels

- SP 1.3 Establish tailoring criteria and guidelines
 - SP 1.4 Establish the organization's test process database
 - SP 1.5 Establish the organization's test process asset library
 - SP 1.6 Establish work environment standards
- SG2 Integrate the Test Lifecycle Models with the Development Models
- SP 2.1 Establish integrated lifecycle models
 - SP 2.2 Review integrated lifecycle models
 - SP 2.3 Obtain commitments on the role of testing within the integrated lifecycle models
- SG3 Establish a Master Test Plan
- SP 3.1 Perform product risk assessment
 - SP 3.2 Establish the test approach
 - SP 3.3 Establish test estimates
 - SP 3.4 Define the organization for testing
 - SP 3.5 Develop the master test plan
 - SP 3.6 Obtain commitment to the master test plan

Specific Practices by Goals

SG 1 Establish Organizational Test Process Assets

A set of organizational test process assets is established and maintained.

SP 1.1 Establish standard test processes

Establish and maintain the organization's set of standard test processes.

Multiple standard test processes may be needed to address the needs of different application domains, test levels, lifecycle models, methodologies, and tools. The organization's set of standard test processes typically focuses on technical processes. However, as needed by management, administrative, support and organizational processes can also be part of the standard test process framework. The organization's set of test processes should collectively cover all processes needed by the organization and projects, including those processes addressed at maturity level 2.

Typical work products

1. Organization's set of standard test processes

Sub-practices

1. Decompose each standard test process into constituent process elements to the detail needed to understand and describe the process
2. Specify the critical attributes of each process element

Examples of critical elements include the following:

- Process roles and responsibilities
- Applicable standards
- Applicable procedures, methods, and tools
- Entry criteria
- Inputs
- Product and process measures to be collected
- Verification points (e.g., reviews)
- Outputs

- Interfaces
- Exit criteria

3. Specify the relationships of the process elements

Examples of relationships include the following:

- Sequence of process elements
- Interfaces between the process elements
- Interfaces with processes external to testing
- Interdependencies among process elements

4. Ensure that the organization's set of standard test processes adheres to organizational policies, standards, and models

Adherence to applicable standards and models is typically demonstrated by developing a mapping from the organization's set of standard test processes to the relevant standards and models.

5. Ensure the organization's set of standard test processes satisfies the test process needs and objectives of the test organization
6. Document the organization's set of standard test processes
7. Conduct peer reviews on the organization's set of standard test processes
8. Revise the organization's set of standard test processes as necessary

SP 1.2 Establish test lifecycle model descriptions addressing all test levels

Establish and maintain descriptions of the test lifecycle models (including supporting templates and guidelines for the test deliverables) that are approved for use in the organization ensuring coverage of all identified test levels.

Typical work products

1. Description of test lifecycle models

Sub-practices

1. Select test lifecycle models based on the needs of the projects and the organization
2. Document the descriptions of the test lifecycle models

A test lifecycle model description typically includes the following:

- Test strategy, e.g., test levels and their objectives
- Test lifecycle phases, e.g., planning and control, test analysis and design, test implementation and execution, evaluating exit criteria and reporting, and test closure activities
- Entry and exit criteria for each phase
- Testing activities per phase
- Responsibilities
- Deliverables
- Milestones

3. Develop supporting templates and guidelines for the deliverables identified within the test lifecycle models

Examples of test deliverables that are supported by means of templates and guidelines typically include the following:

- Master test plan
- Level test plan
- Test design specification
- Test case specification
- Test procedure specification
- Test log
- Incident report
- Test summary report
- Test evaluation report

4. Conduct peer reviews on the test lifecycle models, and supporting templates and guidelines
5. Revise the description of the test lifecycle models, and supporting templates and guidelines, as necessary

SP 1.3 Establish tailoring criteria and guidelines

Establish and maintain the tailoring criteria and guidelines for the organization's set of standard test processes.

Typical work products

1. Tailoring criteria and guidelines for the organization's set of standard test processes

Tailoring criteria and guidelines typically include the following:

- How the organization's set of standard test processes and organizational test process assets are used to create tailored defined test processes
- Mandatory requirements that must be satisfied by the tailored defined processes
- Options that may be exercised and criteria for selecting among the options
- Procedures that must be followed in performing and documenting test process tailoring

Sub-practices

1. Specify the selection criteria and procedures for tailoring the organization's set of standard test processes

Examples of tailoring actions include the following:

- Modifying a test lifecycle model
- Combining elements of different test lifecycle models
- Modifying test process elements
- Replacing test process elements
- Deleting test process elements
- Reordering test process elements

2. Specify the standards for documenting the tailored test processes
3. Specify the procedures for submitting and obtaining approval of waivers from requirements of the organization's set of standard test processes

4. Document the tailoring guidelines for the organization's set of standard test processes
5. Conduct peer reviews on the tailoring guidelines
6. Revise the tailoring guidelines as necessary

SP 1.4 Establish the organization's test process database

Establish and maintain the organization's test process database.

Typical work products

1. Definition of the common set of test process elements and product data for the organization's set of standard test processes
2. Organization's test process database repository (i.e., the repository structure and support environment)
3. Organization's test process database

Sub-practices

1. The test process database is established to collect and make data available on the test processes and resulting work products

Examples of test process and work product data typically include the following:

- Test estimates and actual data, e.g., on size, effort and cost
- Quality measures, e.g., number of defects found by priority level
- Peer review coverage
- Test coverage
- Reliability measures

2. The data entered into the test process database is reviewed to ensure the integrity of the database content
The test process database also contains or references the actual measurement data and related information and data needed to understand and interpret the measurement data and access it for reasonableness and applicability.
3. The test process database is managed and controlled
User access to the test process database contents is controlled to ensure completeness, integrity, security and accuracy of the data

SP 1.5 Establish the organization's test process asset library

Establish and maintain the organization's test process asset library.

Typical work products

1. Organization's test process asset library
2. Catalog of items in the organization's test process asset library

Sub-practices

1. Design and implement the organization's test process asset library, including the library structure and support environment
2. Specify the criteria for including items in the library, e.g., primarily based on their relationship to the organization's set of standard test processes
3. Specify the procedures for storing and retrieving items
4. Enter the selected items into the library and catalog them for easy reference and retrieval

Examples of items to be stored in the organization's test process asset library typically include the following:

- Test policy and test strategy
- Defined test process descriptions
- Procedures (e.g., test estimation procedure)
- Templates
- Best practices test process assets
- Completed test plans
- Training materials
- Process aids (e.g., checklists)
- Lesson learned documents (e.g., test evaluation reports)

5. Make the items available for use in projects
6. Periodically review the use of each item and use the results to maintain the library contents
7. Revise the organization's test process assets library as necessary

SP 1.6 Establish work environment standards

Establish and maintain work environment standards.

Typical work products

1. Work environment standards

Examples of work environment standards include the following:

- Procedures for operation, safety and security of the work environment
- Standard workstation hardware and software
- Standard application software

Sub-practices

1. Evaluate commercially-available work environment standards appropriate for the organization
2. Adopt existing work environment standards and develop new ones to fill gaps based on the organization's test process needs and objectives

SG 2 Integrate the Test Lifecycle with the Development Models

The test life cycle is integrated, ensuring early test involvement, with the development lifecycle in terms of phasing, milestones, deliverables and activities.

SP 2.1 Establish integrated lifecycle models

Establish and maintain descriptions of the integrated test and development lifecycle models, approved for use in the organization.

Typical work products

1. Description of integrated lifecycle models

Sub-practices

1. Synchronize the phases of the test lifecycle models with the phases of the development lifecycle models
2. Ensure testing is involved early in the development lifecycle, e.g., during requirements development

3. Define mutual dependencies with respect to testing and development activities
4. Define mutual dependencies with respect to testing and development deliverables and lifecycle milestones
5. Document the descriptions of the integrated lifecycle models
6. Revise the description of the integrated lifecycle models, as necessary

SP 2.2 Review integrated lifecycle models

Review the integrated lifecycle models to make stakeholders understand the role of testing within the integrated test and development lifecycle models.

Typical work products

1. Integrated lifecycle review log

Sub-practices

1. Organize reviews with stakeholders to help them understand the role of testing within the integrated test and development lifecycle models.

SP 2.3 Obtain commitments on the role of testing within the integrated lifecycle models

Obtain commitments on the role of testing within the integrated lifecycle models from relevant stakeholders responsible for managing, performing and supporting project activities based on the integrated lifecycle models.

Typical work products

1. Documented requests for commitments
2. Documented commitments

Sub-practices

1. Identify needed support and negotiate commitments with relevant stakeholders
2. Document all organizational commitments, both full and provisional
3. Review internal commitments with senior management as appropriate
4. Review external commitments with senior management as appropriate

SG 3 Establish a Master Test Plan

A master test plan is established to define a coherent test approach across multiple test levels and an overall test planning.

SP 3.1 Perform product risk assessment

A product risk assessment is performed to identify the typical critical areas for testing.

Typical work products

1. Product risk list, with a category and priority assigned to each risk

Sub-practices

2. Identify and select stakeholders that need to contribute to the product risk assessment
3. Identify generic product risks using input from stakeholders
4. Document the context and potential effects of the product risk
5. Identify the relevant stakeholders for each product risk
6. Review the identified product risks against the test assignments
7. Analyze the identified product risks using the predefined parameters, e.g., likelihood and impact

8. Categorize and group product risks according to the defined risk categories
9. Prioritize the product risks for mitigation
10. Review and obtain agreement with stakeholders on the completeness, category and priority level of the product risks
11. Revise the product risks as appropriate

Refer to SG1 Perform a Product Risk Assessment from the process area Test Planning for more details on the (sub) practices for performing the product risk assessment.

SP 3.2 Establish the test approach

The test approach is established and agreed upon to mitigate the identified and prioritized product risks.

Typical work products

1. Test approach
2. List of items to be tested and not to be tested
3. List of features to be tested and not to be tested
4. Identified set of test levels
5. Allocation table of test items/test features/product risk to test levels
6. Entry criteria per test level
7. Exit criteria per test level

Sub-practices

1. Identify and document the items and features to be tested, and not to be tested, based on the product risks.

Note that the level of aggregation of the test items and test features is likely to be higher during master test planning than at planning for an individual test level.
2. Identify the test levels that are needed to mitigate the product risks
3. Allocate the items and features to be tested as well as the product risks to the identified test levels
4. Select the test design techniques to be used at various test levels; multiple test design techniques are defined to achieve appropriate test coverage based on the defined product risks
5. Define the approach to review test work products
6. Define the approach for re-testing and regression testing
7. Identify the supporting test tools to be used
8. Identify significant constraints regarding the test approach
9. Define a set of entry criteria related to the test process and to product quality for each identified test level
10. Define a set of exit criteria related to the test process and to product quality for each identified test level
11. Align the test approach with the defined organization-wide or program-wide test strategy
12. Identify any non-compliances to the test strategy and the rationale for the variance
13. Review the test approach with stakeholders
14. Revise the test approach as appropriate

Refer to SG2 Establish a Test Approach from the process area Test Planning for more details on the (sub) practices for establishing the test approach.

SP 3.3 Establish test estimates

Well-founded test estimates are established and maintained for use in discussing the test approach with stakeholders and in planning the testing activities.

Note that early in the development lifecycle, the required information may not all be available to establish a firm test estimate. As a consequence, the accuracy of the test estimate is limited. It is important for the test manager to make it clear to the stakeholders that the test estimate will have to be finalized, and possibly adapted, later on in the lifecycle when more information is available.

Typical work products

1. Work breakdown structure (WBS)
2. Selected test lifecycle model
3. Test effort estimates
4. Test cost estimates

Sub-practices

1. Select a test lifecycle model from the organization's standard set on which to scope the planning effort
2. Establish a top-level work breakdown structure (WBS) based on the defined test approach to clearly define the scope of the test estimate.
3. Estimate the test effort and cost for the test work products and tasks based on estimation rationale, e.g., test metrics from the test process database
4. Align the estimated test effort and costs with the overall estimated project effort and costs

Refer to SG3 Establish Test Estimates from the process area Test Planning for more details on the (sub) practices for establishing test estimates.

SP 3.4 Define the organization for testing

The organization of the testing at the various levels is defined including the interfaces to other processes, and a clear overview of what is expected from the various parties involved is established.

The relationship of testing to other processes such as development, project management, quality assurance, and configuration management is determined and described. This includes the lines of communication within the test organization, the authority for resolving issues raised by testing, and the authority for approving test products and processes. This may include a visual representation, e.g., an organizational chart.

Typical work products

1. Description of the test organization

Sub-practices

2. Determine the test roles at various test levels to ensure alignment between the various test levels
3. Define authorities and responsibilities for the various test roles, products and processes
4. Define the organizational structure, e.g., the relationship between the various roles, the identified test levels and the other stakeholders within the development process
5. Define the communication structure (e.g., meetings and reports), both within testing and with external stakeholders

SP 3.5 Develop the master test plan

The master test plan is established to define a coherent test approach across multiple test levels.

Typical work products

1. Master test plan

Sub-practices

1. Establish the master test schedule with predefined stages of manageable size for the identified test levels based on the defined test estimate and selected test lifecycle
2. Align the master test schedule with the overall project schedule
3. Plan for necessary test staffing resources with the required knowledge and skills to perform the testing
4. Plan the involvement of identified stakeholders
5. Identify, analyze and document the project risks associated with testing
6. Establish and maintain the master test plan

Examples of elements of a master test plan include the following [after IEEE 829]:

- Test plan identifier
- Overall introduction (scope, references, system overview and test overview)
- Organization, including roles and responsibilities
- Non-compliances to the test strategy and the rationale
- Items to be tested (including risk level) and not to be tested
- Features to be tested (including risk level) and not to be tested
- Identification of test levels and test types
- Test approach (e.g., test design techniques) per test level
- Entry and exit criteria per test level
- Test milestones and work products
- Test lifecycle and tasks
- Environmental needs and requirements (including office environment)
- Staffing and training needs
- Stakeholder involvement
- Test estimate
- Master test schedule
- Test project risks and contingencies

Refer to SG4 Develop a Test Plan from the process area Test Planning for more details on the (sub) practices for developing a master test plan.

Refer to the process area Test Environment for more information on environment needs and requirements.

SP 3.6 Obtain commitment to the master test plan

Commitments to the master test plan are established and maintained.

Typical work products

1. Documented requests for commitments
2. Master test plan review log
3. Revised and re-negotiated master test plan, including changes to test budgets, test schedule, product risk list and stakeholder agreements
4. Documented commitments

Sub-practices

1. Organize reviews with stakeholders to help them understand test commitments

2. Discuss differences between estimates and available resources with stakeholders
3. Reconcile any differences between estimates and available resources
4. Identify needed support and negotiate commitments with relevant stakeholders
5. Document all organizational commitments, both full and provisional
6. Review internal commitments with senior management as appropriate
7. Review external commitments with senior management as appropriate

Refer to SG5 Obtain Commitment to the Test Plan from the process area Test Planning for more details on the (sub) practices for obtaining commitment to the master test plan.

Generic Practices by Goals

GG 2 Institutionalize a Managed Process

GP 2.1 Establish an organizational policy

Establish and maintain an organizational policy for planning and performing the Test Lifecycle and Integration process.

Elaboration

The policy for test lifecycle and integration typically specifies:

- A set of standard test processes for use in the organization is established and maintained
- The organization test process assets are made available across the organization
- A standard test lifecycle is defined for each test level
- Standards and guidelines are available for test (work) products at each lifecycle phase
- The defined test lifecycle is integrated with the development lifecycle
- Master test planning co-ordinates test activities over multiple test levels
- The test levels that are governed by means of a master test plan
- Master test planning is aligned with the organization-wide or program-wide test strategy
- Testing is involved at an early stage of development

GP 2.2 Plan the process

Establish and maintain the plan for performing the Test Lifecycle and Integration process.

Elaboration

The plan for establishing and maintaining the organization's standard test processes and test process assets can be part of (or referenced by) the organization's test process improvement plan.

Typically, the plan for establishing the master test plan is included in the project plan, which is described in the CMMI process area Project Planning.

GP 2.3 Provide resources

Provide adequate resources for performing the Test Lifecycle and Integration process, developing the test work products, and providing the services of the process.

Elaboration

A test technology manager, supported by a test process group, manages the definition of organization's standard test processes. The test process group is typically staffed by a core of test professionals. The test process group is supported by test process owners, a process improvement manager and people with expertise in various testing and other disciplines.

Examples of other resources provided for defining and maintaining the organization's standard test processes include the following tools:

- Database management tools
- Process modeling tools
- Web page builders

Examples of resources for establishing the master test plan include the following:

- For the master test plan a documented and approved assignment exists for testing typically covering issues and expectation regarding goals and objectives, exit criteria, items and features to be tested and not to be tested, type of testing to be performed, imposed standards, cost, schedule and resource constraints
- Adequate time is provided to test management to perform the master test planning activities
- Experienced individuals, who have expertise in the application domain of the test object and those who have expertise on the development process are available to support the development of the master test plan
- Tools to support the master test planning process are available, e.g., project planning and scheduling tools, estimation tools, risk assessment tools, test management tools and configuration management tools.

GP 2.4 Assign responsibilities

Assign responsibility and authority for performing the Test Lifecycle and Integration process, developing the work products, and providing the services of the Test Lifecycle and Integration process.

Elaboration

A test technology manager, supported by a test process group, is often designated to be responsible for managing the definition of the organization's standard test processes. The test process group is typically staffed by a core of test professionals. The test process group is supported by test process owners, a process improvement manager and people with expertise in various testing and other disciplines.

A test manager is typically designated to be responsible for negotiating commitments and developing the master test plan. The test manager, either directly or by delegation, coordinates the project's master test planning process.

GP 2.5 Train people

Train the people performing or supporting the Test Lifecycle and Integration process as needed.

Elaboration

Individuals involved in establishing the set of organizational test process assets are trained in developing and maintaining processes.

Examples of training topics include the following:

- TMMi, CMMI and other (test) process reference models
- Planning, managing and monitoring processes
- Process modeling and definition
- Developing a tailorable standard process
- Developing work environment standards
- Ergonomics

Test management, and other individuals or groups involved, are trained in master test planning and the accompanying procedures and techniques.

Examples of training topics include the following:

- Planning principles
- Test strategy
- Product and project risk assessment process and techniques
- Defining a test approach
- Test plan templates and standards
- Organizational structures
- Test estimation and test scheduling
- Supporting test planning tools

GP 2.6 Manage configurations

Place designated work products of the Test Lifecycle and integration process under appropriate levels of configuration control.

Elaboration

Examples of work products placed under configuration management include the following:

- Organization's set of standard test processes
- Description of integrated test lifecycle models
- Tailoring guidelines for the organization's set of standard test processes
- Organization's test process and product quality measurement data
- Work breakdown structure
- Test estimation data
- Product risk assessment data
- Master test plan review report
- Master test plan

GP 2.7 Identify and involve relevant stakeholders

Identify and involve relevant stakeholders of the Test Lifecycle and Integration process as planned.

Elaboration

Examples of activities for stakeholder involvement include the following:

- Reviewing the organization's set of standard test processes
- Reviewing the organization's integrated lifecycle models
- Resolving issues with tailoring guidelines
- Assessing the definitions of the common set of test process and product quality measurement data
- Reviewing the work environment standards
- Selecting the product and product components to be tested
- Identifying the risk level and risk types of the product and product components to be tested by being involved in a product risk assessment
- Providing input to test estimates
- Reviewing and resolving issues on test project risks

- Explicitly committing to test resources needed
- Reviewing and approval of master test plan

GP 2.8 Monitor and control the process

Monitor and control the Test Lifecycle and Integration process against the plan for performing the process and take appropriate actions.

Elaboration

Examples of measures used in monitoring and control the Test Lifecycle and Integration process include the following:

- Percentage of projects using the test process elements of the organization's set of standard test processes
- Number of change requests for each test process element of the organization's set of standard test processes
- Amount of staff member's compensation claims due to ergonomic problems
- Days required for development of a test process or test process change
- Number of revisions to the master test plan
- Effort spent and actual lead-time compared to the effort planned and planned lead-time in the master test plan
- Number of test items with risk level changes per test plan revision
- Cost, schedule and effort variance per plan revision

Execution of the master test plan is typically monitored and controlled by means of the practices of the process area Test Monitoring and Control.

GP 2.9 Objectively evaluate adherence

Objectively evaluate adherence of the Test Lifecycle and Integration process against its process description, standards, and procedures, and address any areas of non-compliance.

Elaboration

Examples of review and/or audit topics for evaluation and adherence include the following:

- Activities for establishing organizational test process assets
- Organization's set of standard test processes
- Description of test lifecycle models
- Tailoring guidelines for the organization's set of standard test processes
- Organization's test process data
- Compliance to the test strategy
- Compliance to standards (procedures and templates)
- Quality of the master test plan
- Defined test approach
- Product risk assessment process
- Test estimation process
- Activities for reviewing and making test commitments

GP 2.10 Review status with higher level management

Review the activities, status and results of the Test Lifecycle and Integration process with higher level management and resolve issues.

GG 3 Institutionalize a Defined Process**GP 3.1 Establish a defined process**

Establish and maintain a description of a defined Test Lifecycle and Integration process

GP 3.2 Collect improvement information

Collect work products, measures, measurement results, and improvement information derived from planning and performing the Test Lifecycle and Integration process to support the future use and improvement of the organization's processes and process assets.

Elaboration

Examples of measures include the following:

- Submission of lessons learned to the organization's process asset library
- Submission of data to the organization's test process database
- Status of change requests submitted to modify the organization's standard process
- Percentage of master test plans established according to procedure and template
- Percentage of master test plans that have documented product risk assessment results and a test approach
- Percentage of master test plans formally reviewed and approved by management
- Master test planning effort
- Test estimation accuracy

PA 3.4 Non-Functional Testing

Purpose

The purpose of the Non-Functional Testing process area is to improve test process capability for non-functional testing during test planning, test design and execution. This is done by defining a test approach based on the identified non-functional product risks, establishing non-functional test specifications and executing a structured test execution process focused on non-functional testing.

Introductory Notes

Quality of products is all about satisfying stakeholders' needs. These needs have to be translated to well-described functional ("what" the product does) and non-functional ("how" the product does it) requirements. Often the non-functional requirements are highly important for customer satisfaction. This process area addresses the development of a capability for non-functional testing. There is a set of principal non-functional attributes that are used to describe the quality of software products or systems. These quality attributes can be assessed using non-functional test techniques. Application of the various test techniques varies depending on the ability of the tester, the knowledge of the domain, and the attributes being addressed.

A test approach needs to be defined based on the outcome of a non-functional product risk assessment. Depending on the level and type of non-functional risks, it is decided which requirements of the product will be tested, to what degree and how. The non-functional product risks and test approach are defined in close cooperation between test specialists and the stakeholders; testers should not make these decisions in isolation.

Non-functional test techniques are applied, possibly supported by tools. Test techniques are used to derive and select non-functional test conditions and create test cases from non-functional requirements and design specifications. The test cases are subsequently translated into manual test procedures and/or automated test scripts. Specific test data required to execute the non-functional test is created. During the test execution stage, the non-functional tests will be executed, incidents found and incident reports written.

Scope

The process area Non-Functional Testing involves performing a non-functional product risk assessment and defining a test approach based on the non-functional risks identified. It also addresses the test preparation phase to derive and select non-functional test conditions and test cases, the creation of specific test data and the execution of the non-functional tests. Test environment practices, which are often critical for non-functional testing, are not addressed within this process area. They are addressed as part of the TMMi level 2 process area Test Environment and should now also support non-functional testing.

Specific Goal and Practice Summary

- SG1 Perform a Non-Functional Product Risk Assessment
 - SP 1.1 Identify non-functional product risks
 - SP 1.2 Analyze non-functional product risks
- SG2 Establish a Non-Functional Test Approach
 - SP 2.1 Identify features to be tested
 - SP 2.2 Define the non-functional test approach
 - SP 2.3 Define non-functional exit criteria
- SG3 Perform Non-Functional Test Analysis and Design
 - SP 3.1 Identify and prioritize non-functional test conditions
 - SP 3.2 Identify and prioritize non-functional test cases
 - SP 3.3 Identify necessary specific test data
 - SP 3.4 Maintain horizontal traceability with non-functional requirements
- SG4 Perform Non-Functional Test Implementation
 - SP 4.1 Develop and prioritize non-functional test procedures
 - SP 4.2 Create specific test data

SG5 Perform Non-Functional Test Execution

- SP 5.1 Execute non-functional test cases
- SP 5.2 Report non-functional test incidents
- SP 5.3 Write test log

Specific Practices by Goals**SG 1 Perform a Non-Functional Product Risk Assessment**

A product risk assessment is performed to identify the critical areas for non-functional testing.

SP 1.1 Identify non-functional product risks

Non-functional product risks are identified and documented.

Typical work products

1. Identified non-functional product risks

Sub-practices

1. Identify and select stakeholders that need to contribute to the risk assessment
2. Identify non-functional product risks based on defined non-functional product risk categories using input from stakeholders and requirements documents

Examples of product risk identification techniques include the following:

- Risk workshops
- Brainstorming
- Expert interviews
- Checklists
- Lessons learned

3. Document the context-of-use and potential effects of the non-functional risk
4. Identify the relevant stakeholders for each non-functional risk

Note that in practice the identification of non-functional products risk may be combined with SP1.2 Identify product risks of the Test Planning process area and/or with the SP3.1 Perform a product risk assessment of the Test Lifecycle and Integration process area when establishing a master test plan.

SP 1.2 Analyze non-functional product risks

Non-functional product risks are evaluated, categorized and prioritized using predefined categories and parameters.

Typical work products

1. Non-functional product risk list, with a category and priority assigned to each risk

Sub-practices

1. Analyze the identified non-functional products risks using the predefined parameters, e.g., likelihood and impact
2. Categorize and group non-functional product risks according to the defined risk categories

Examples of non-functional risks categories include the following [ISO 9126]:

- Usability
- Reliability
- Efficiency
- Maintainability
- Portability

3. Prioritize the non-functional product risks for mitigation
4. Establish traceability between non-functional product risks and requirements to ensure that the source of product risks is documented
5. Generate a non-functional requirements / product risks traceability matrix
6. Review and obtain agreement with stakeholders on the completeness, category and priority level of the non-functional product risks
7. Revise the non-functional product risks as appropriate

Examples of when product risks may need to be revised include the following:

- New or changing non-functional requirements
- Change of the software development approach
- Lessons learned on quality issues in the project

Note that product risk categories and parameters as defined in the Test Planning process area (SP1.1 Define product risk categories and parameters) are largely re-used and potentially also enhanced within this and the next specific practice.

SG 2 Establish a Non-Functional Test Approach

A test approach for non-functional testing, based on identified non-functional product risks, is established and agreed upon.

SP 2.1 Identify non-functional features to be tested

The non-functional features to be tested, and not to be tested, are identified based on the non-functional product risks.

Typical work products

1. List of non-functional features to be tested and not to be tested

Sub-practices

1. Breakdown the prioritized non-functional product risks into non-functional features to be tested and not to be tested
2. Document the risk level and source documentation (test basis) for each identified feature to be tested

SP 2.2 Define the non-functional test approach

The test approach is defined to mitigate the identified and prioritized non-functional product risks.

Typical work products

1. Non-functional test approach (documented in a test plan)

The approach should be described in sufficient detail to support the identification of major test tasks and estimation of the time required to do each one.

Sub-practices

1. Select the non-functional test techniques to be used

Examples of non-functional test techniques to be selected include the following:

- Heuristic evaluation, survey and questionnaires for usability
- Operational profiles for reliability
- Load, stress and volume testing for efficiency

Note that also black box, white box techniques and experienced-based techniques such as exploratory testing and checklists can be selected to test specific non-functional quality attributes.

2. Define the approach to reviewing test work products
3. Define the approach for non-functional re-testing
4. Define the approach for non-functional regression testing
5. Define the supporting test tools to be used
6. Identify significant constraints regarding the non-functional test approach, such as test resource availability, test environment features and deadlines
7. Align the non-functional test approach with the defined organization-wide or program-wide test strategy
8. Identify any areas of non-compliance to the test strategy and the rationale
9. Review the non-functional test approach with the stakeholders
10. Revise the non-functional test approach as appropriate

Examples of when the non-functional test approach may need to be revised include the following:

- New or changed priority level of non-functional product risks
- Lessons learned on applying the non-functional test approach in the project

SP 2.3 Define non-functional exit criteria

The exit criteria for non-functional testing are defined to plan when to stop testing.

Typical work products

1. Non-functional exit criteria

Sub-practices

5. Define a set of exit criteria related to the non-functional product quality attributes to be tested

Examples of exit criteria related to non-functional product quality attributes include the following:

- For reliability: Mean Time Between Failures (MTBF), Mean Time to Repair (MTTR)
- For usability: user satisfaction, average time to perform functions
- For efficiency: mean response time, memory utilization
- For maintainability: average effort to change, availability of documentation

2. Review the non-functional exit criteria with the stakeholders

Note that the exit criteria of a test level should be aligned with the entry criteria of a subsequent test level.

Note that entry, suspension and resumption criteria are not explicitly defined within this process area by means of specific practices. The criteria that were defined as part of the process area Test Planning generally are applicable to non-functional testing. For example, entry criteria such as the availability of a test environment, a successful intake test and the availability of test release notes are applicable to all types of testing, both functional and non-functional.

SG 3 Perform Non-Functional Test Analysis and Design

During test analysis and design the test approach for non-functional testing is translated into tangible test conditions and test cases.

SP 3.1 Identify and prioritize non-functional test conditions.

Test conditions are identified and prioritized, based on an analysis of the non-functional features as specified in the test basis

Typical work products

1. Test basis issue log
2. Non-functional test conditions
3. Non-functional test design specification

Sub-practices

1. Study and analyze the test basis (such as non-functional requirements, architecture, design and interface specifications)
2. Discuss issues regarding the test basis with the document owner
3. Derive the test conditions from the test basis according to the documented non-functional test approach
4. Prioritize the test conditions based on identified product risks
5. Document the test conditions in a test design specification based on the test design specification standard

Examples of elements of a test design specification include the following [after IEEE 829]:

- Test design specification identifier
- Features (and/or items) to be tested
- Approach refinements
- Test conditions
- Pass/fail criteria

6. Review the test design specifications with stakeholders
7. Revise the test design specifications and test conditions as appropriate, e.g., whenever the requirements change.

SP 3.2 Identify and prioritize non-functional test cases

Non-functional test cases are identified and prioritized.

Typical work products

1. Non-functional test cases
2. Non-functional test case specification

Sub-practices

1. Derive the test cases from the test conditions according to the documented non-functional test approach.
2. Prioritize the test cases based on identified non-functional product risks
3. Document the non-functional test cases in a test case specification based on the test case specification standard

Examples of elements of a test case specification include the following [IEEE 829]:

- Test case specification identifier
- Features (and/or items) to be tested
- Input specifications
- Output specifications
- Environmental needs
- Special procedural requirements
- Inter-case dependencies

4. Review the test case specifications with stakeholders
5. Revise the test case specifications as appropriate

SP 3.3 Identify necessary specific test data

Specific test data necessary to support the non-functional test conditions and test cases is identified

Typical work products

1. Test data specification

Sub-practices

1. Identify and specify the necessary specific test data required to implement and execute the non-functional test cases
2. Document the necessary specific test data, possibly as part of the test case specification

SP 3.4 Maintain horizontal traceability with non-functional requirements

Maintain horizontal traceability from non-functional requirements to non-functional test conditions.

Typical work products

1. Non-functional requirements / test conditions traceability matrix

Sub-practices

1. Maintain non-functional requirements traceability to ensure that the source of non-functional test conditions is documented
2. Generate a non-functional requirements / test conditions traceability matrix
3. Set up the traceability matrix such that monitoring of non-functional requirements coverage during test execution is facilitated

SG 4 Perform Non-Functional Test Implementation

Non-functional test procedures are developed and prioritized, and specific test data required for non-functional testing is created.

SP 4.1 Develop and prioritize non-functional test procedures

Non-functional test procedures are developed and prioritized.

Typical work products

1. Non-functional test procedure specification
2. Automated test script

Sub-practices

1. Develop non-functional test procedures by combining the non-functional test cases in a particular order and including any other information needed for test execution

2. Prioritize the non-functional test procedures based on identified product risks
3. Document the non-functional test procedures in a test procedure specification based on the test procedure specification standard

Examples of elements of a test procedure specification include the following [IEEE 829]:

- Test procedure specification identifier
- Purpose
- Special requirements (execution preconditions)
- Procedure steps (test actions and checks)

4. Review the non-functional test procedure specifications with stakeholders
5. Revise the non-functional test procedure specifications as appropriate
6. Optionally, the non-functional test procedures can be automated and translated into an automated test scripts, e.g., for endurance testing or performance testing
7. Schedule the non-functional test procedures as part the overall test execution schedule

Refer to SP2.4 Develop test execution schedule from the process area Test Design and Execution for scheduling the execution of test procedures and test scripts.

SP 4.2 Create specific test data

Specific test data to support the non-functional testing as specified during the test analysis and design activity is created.

Typical work products

1. Specific test data

Sub-practices

1. Create specific test data required to perform the non-functional tests as specified in the test procedures
2. Archive the set of specific test data to allow a restore of the initial situation in the future

Refer to SP3.2 Perform test data management from the process area Test Environment for managing the created test data.

SG 5 Perform Non-Functional Test Execution

Non-functional tests are executed according to previously specified test procedures. Incidents are reported and test logs are written.

SP 5.1 Execute non-functional test cases

The non-functional test cases are executed manually using documented test procedures and/or automatically using test scripts.

Typical work products

1. Test results

Sub-practices

1. Execute the non-functional test cases using documented test procedures and/or test scripts
2. Record actual results
3. Compare actual results with expected results
4. Repeat non-functional test activities as a result of an action for an incident found by performing re-testing (confirmation testing)
5. Perform non-functional regression testing as appropriate.

Note that some non-functional testing will be conducted informally using no pre-defined detailed test procedures, e.g., a heuristic evaluation to test the usability.

Note that the non-functional test execution is normally preceded by the overall intake test. Refer to the practices SP2.3 Specify intake test procedure and SP3.1 Perform intake test from the process area Test Design and Execution for more details on the intake test on the test object and to the practice SP2.4 Perform test environment intake test from the process area Test Environment for more details on the intake test on the test environment.

SP 5.2 Report test incidents

Differences between actual and expected results are reported as non-functional test incidents.

Typical work products

1. Non-functional test incident reports

Sub-practices

1. Log non-functional test incidents when a discrepancy is observed.
2. Analyze the non-functional test incident for further information on the problem
3. Establish the cause of the non-functional test incident, e.g., system under test, test documentation, test data or test execution mistake
4. Assign an initial priority and severity level to the non-functional test incident
5. Formally report the test incident using an incident classification scheme

Examples of elements of a test incident report include the following [IEEE 829]:

- Test incident report identifier
- Summary
- Incident description (input, expected results, actual results, anomalies, date and time, test procedure step, environment, attempts to repeat, testers, observers)
- Priority level
- Severity level

6. Review the non-functional test incident report with stakeholders
7. Store non-functional test incidents in a central repository

Refer to the goal SG4 Manage test incidents to closure from the process area Test Design and Execution for more details on how test incidents are processed and managed to closure.

SP 5.3 Write test log

Test logs are written to provide a chronological record of relevant details about the execution of the non-functional tests.

Typical work products

1. Test logs

Sub-practices

1. Collect test execution data
2. Document the test execution data by means of a test log, based on the test log standard

Examples of elements of a test log include the following [IEEE 829]:

- Test log identifier
- Description (items being tested, environment in which the testing has been executed)
- Activity and event entries (execution description, test results, anomalous events, incident report identifiers)

3. Review the test log with stakeholders

Generic Practices by Goals

GG 2 Institutionalize a Managed Process

GP 2.1 Establish an organizational policy

Establish and maintain an organizational policy for planning and performing the Non-Functional Testing process.

Elaboration

The policy for non-functional testing typically specifies:

- Typical quality attributes that are important to the business and products
- A set of important and relevant quality attributes per test level
- The level of test automation and type of tools required
- The incident classification scheme to be used when non-functional test incidents are documented and reported
- The document procedure to be used to evaluate, classify and process reported non-functional test incidents

GP 2.2 Plan the process

Establish and maintain the plan for performing the Non-Functional Testing process.

Elaboration

Typically, the plan for performing the Non-Functional Testing process is included in the test plan, which is described in the Test Planning process area. The activities for non-functional testing are explicitly scheduled as part of the test plan.

GP 2.3 Provide resources

Provide adequate resources for performing the Non-Functional Testing process, developing the test work products, and providing the services of the process.

Elaboration

- Adequate time is provided to perform the non-functional test planning, design and execution activities
- Experienced individuals, who have expertise in non-functional testing activities and tools are available
- Experienced individuals, who have expertise in the application domain of the test object and those who have expertise in the development process are available to support the development of the non-functional test approach, e.g., participating in product risk analysis sessions and the non-functional test designs, as well as participating at reviews
- Tools to support the non-functional test design and execution process are available

Examples of tools include the following:

- Monitoring tool
- Performance tool
- Static analysis tool
- Dynamic analysis tool

GP 2.4 Assign responsibilities

Assign responsibility and authority for performing the Non-Functional Testing process, developing the work products, and providing the services of Non-Functional Testing process.

GP 2.5 Train people

Train the people performing or supporting the Non-Functional Testing process as needed.

Elaboration

Test specialists, and other individuals or groups, involved in non-functional testing, are trained in non-functional testing and the accompanying procedures, techniques and tools.

Examples training topics include the following:

- The importance of non-functional testing
- Quality attributes (e.g., ISO 9126)
- Product risk-analysis for non-functional testing
- Defining a test approach for non-functional testing
- Formal and informal test techniques for non-functional testing
- Exit criteria for non-functional attributes
- Supporting tools

GP 2.6 Manage configurations

Place designated work products of the Non-Functional Testing process under appropriate levels of configuration control.

Elaboration

Examples of work products placed under configuration management include the following:

- Non-functional product risk assessment data
- Non-functional test design specifications
- Non-functional test case specifications
- Non-functional test procedure specifications (and/or test scripts)
- Test logs

GP 2.7 Identify and involve relevant stakeholders

Identify and involve relevant stakeholders of the Non-Functional Testing process as planned.

Elaboration

Examples of activities for stakeholder involvement include:

- During the product risk assessment, identifying the non-functional risks of the product and product components to be tested
- Reviewing and approving the non-functional test designs and test cases
- Executing tests, e.g., usability testing by end-users

GP 2.8 Monitor and control the process

Monitor and control the Non-Functional Testing process against the plan for performing the process and take appropriate actions.

Elaboration

Examples of review and/or audit topics for evaluation and adherence include the following:

- Number of non-functional test specifications completed
- Number of non-functional tests executed
- Number of non-functional risks mitigated
- Number of outstanding non-functional incidents (per priority level)

GP 2.9 Objectively evaluate adherence

Objectively evaluate adherence of the Non-Functional Testing process against its process description, standards, and procedures, and address non-compliances.

Elaboration

Examples of review and/or audit evaluation adherence topics include the following:

- Compliance to the non-functional aspects of the test strategy
- The defined test approach for non-functional testing
- The non-functional product risk assessment process
- The effectiveness and efficiency of non-functional test design techniques
- The quality of the non-functional test cases

GP 2.10 Review status with higher level management

Review the activities, status and results of Non-Functional Testing process with higher level management and resolve issues.

GG 3 Institutionalize a Defined Process**GP 3.1 Establish a defined process**

Establish and maintain a description of a defined Non-Functional Testing process.

GP 3.2 Collect improvement information

Collect work products, measures, measurement results, and improvement information derived from planning and performing the Non-Functional Testing process to support the future use and improvement of the organization's processes and process assets.

Elaboration

Examples of measures include the following:

- Effort ratio of non-functional testing versus functional testing
- Test effort spent per non-functional attribute
- Number of non-functional attributes tested per project
- Incident reports for non-functional attributes by priority and severity
- Coverage achieved for non-functional requirements

PA 3.5 Peer Reviews

Purpose

The purpose of the Peer Review process area is to verify that work products meet their specified requirements and to remove defects from selected work products early and efficiently. An important corollary effect is to develop a better understanding of the work products and of defects that might be prevented.

Introductory Notes

Reviews involve a methodical examination of work products by peers to identify defects and areas where changes are needed. Reviews are conducted with a small group of engineers, generally between 2-7 persons. The work product to be reviewed could be a requirements specification, design document, source code, test design, a user manual, or another type of document. In practice, there are many ways by which the group of reviewers is selected. Reviewers may be:

- Specialists in reviewing (quality assurance or audit)
- People from the same project
- People invited by the author because of their specific knowledge
- People, e.g., business representatives, who have a significant interest in the product

Several types of reviews are defined, each with its own purpose and objective. In addition to informal reviews, more formal review types such as walkthroughs, technical reviews and inspections are used [IEEE 1028]. In a walkthrough, the author guides a group of people through a document and his thought process, so everybody understands the document in the same way and they reach a consensus on the content or changes to be made. In a technical review the group discusses, after an individual preparation, the content and the (technical) approach to be used. An inspection, the most formal review type, is a technique where a document is checked for defects by each individual and by the group, using sources and standards and following prescribed rules.

Scope

The Peer Review process area covers the practices for performing peer reviews on work products, e.g., testers reviewing a requirements specification for testability. It also includes the practices for establishing the peer review approach within a project. Project reviews (also known as management reviews) are outside the scope of this process area. At TMMi maturity level 3 peer reviews are not yet fully integrated with the dynamic testing process, e.g., part of the test strategy, test plan and test approach.

Specific Goal and Practice Summary

- SG 1 Establish a Peer Review Approach
 - SP 1.1 Identify work products to be reviewed
 - SP 1.2 Define peer review criteria
- SG2 Perform Peer Reviews
 - SP 2.1 Conduct peer reviews
 - SP 2.2 Testers review test basis documents
 - SP 2.3 Analyze peer review data

Specific Practices by Goals

SG 1 Establish a Peer Review Approach

A review approach is established and agreed upon.

SP 1.1 Identify work product to be reviewed

The work products to be reviewed are identified, including the type of review and critical participants (stakeholders) to involve.

Typical work products

1. List of work products to be reviewed
2. Review approach
3. Review log
4. Peer review schedule

Sub-practices

1. Select work products that will undergo a peer review based on the peer review policy and the identified product risks
2. Determine what type(s) of peer review will be conducted for the selected work products

Examples of types of peer reviews include the following (IEEE 1028):

- Inspection
- Walkthrough
- Technical Review
- Informal review

Note, it is possible that multiple types of reviews are selected for the same work product, e.g., for work products related to critical product risks.

3. Identify key participants who shall be involved in a peer review
4. Review the defined review approach with stakeholders
5. Develop a detailed peer review schedule, including the dates for peer review training and when material for peer reviews will be available
6. Obtain commitments to undertake the review approach and schedule from key stakeholders

SP 1.2 Define peer review criteria

Prepare for peer reviews on selected work products.

Typical work products

1. Peer review entry and exit criteria
2. Criteria for requiring another peer review

Sub-practices

1. Establish and maintain entry criteria for peer reviews

Examples of peer review entry criteria include the following:

- A short cursory check of a product sample by the review leader (or an expert) does not reveal a large number of major defects
- The document has been cleaned up by a spelling-checker or other computer analysis, e.g., static code analysis
- References needed for the review are up to date and available
- All source (i.e. higher level) documents shall have exited their own review
- The document author is prepared to join the review and feels confident regarding the quality of the document

Note that entry criteria will differ depending on the type of review that will be performed.

2. Establish and maintain exit criteria for peer reviews

Examples of peer review exit criteria include the following:

- Number of major defects found per page
- Preparation time spent as agreed upon
- All pages checked according to plan
- All issues and action items addressed
- Estimated residual defect density

3. Establish and maintain criteria for requiring another peer review
4. Review the defined criteria with stakeholders

SG 2 Perform Peer Reviews

Peer reviews are performed on selected work products and peer review data is analyzed.

SP 2.1 Conduct peer reviews

Conduct peer reviews on selected work products and identify issues resulting from the peer reviews.

Typical work products

1. Peer review logging forms (defects found)
2. Peer review action items
3. Peer review data (e.g., documented on process forms)
4. Peer review report (e.g., documented on process form)

Sub-practices

1. Ensure that the work product satisfies the peer review entry criteria prior to distribution
2. Select participants to be involved in the review and define a specific review task for them to perform
3. Distribute the work product to be reviewed and its related information to participants early enough to enable participants to adequately prepare for peer review
4. Assign individuals to roles for the peer review as appropriate

Examples of roles include the following:

- Review Leader (Moderator)
- Checker (Reviewer)
- Scribe
- Author

5. Perform the assigned roles in the peer review
6. Identify and document defects and other issues in the work product
7. Record the results of the peer review, e.g., on logging forms
8. Identify action items and communicate the issues to relevant stakeholders
9. Conduct an additional peer review if the defined criteria indicate the need
10. Ensure that the exit criteria for the peer review are satisfied
11. Record peer review data related to the preparation, conduct, and results of the peer review

Typical data are product type, product size, type of peer review, number of reviewers, preparation time per reviewer, length of the review meeting, number of (major) defects found etc.

SP 2.2 Testers review test basis documents

The documents that are used as a basis for testing are reviewed by the testers.

Typical work products

1. Testability defects
2. Testability review report

Sub-practices

1. Testers review the test basis documents for testability, e.g., whether the chosen test design techniques can be applied to the test basis
2. Defects found during the review of the test basis documents are logged and reported
3. Test basis documents are improved based on the defects reported by testing

SP 2.3 Analyze peer review data

Analyze data about preparation, conduct, and results of the peer reviews.

Typical work products

1. Peer review database
2. Peer review analysis communication report

Sub-practices

1. Store the peer review data for future reference and analysis
2. Protect the review data to ensure that it is not used inappropriately

Examples of inappropriate use of peer review data include using the data to evaluate the performance of people and using data for attribution.

3. Analyze the peer review data

Examples of peer review data that can be analyzed include the following:

- Phase defect was injected
- Preparation effort or rate versus expected effort or rate
- Actual review effort versus planned review effort
- Number of defects versus number expected
- Types and severity level of defects detected
- Causes of defects
- Defect resolution impact

4. Communicate peer review analysis results to stakeholders

Generic Practices by Goals**GG 2 Institutionalize a Managed Process****GP 2.1 Establish an organizational policy**

Establish and maintain an organizational policy for planning and performing the Peer Review process.

Elaboration

The peer review policy typically specifies:

- Reviews will be applied to identify defects early in the development lifecycle

- The organization identifies a standard set of work products that will undergo review, including test deliverables
- Each project selects the work products that will undergo review and the associated review type(s)
- Peer review leaders and other participants will be trained for their role
- Testers shall participate in reviews on development documents to address testability issues

GP 2.2 Plan the process

Establish and maintain the plan for performing the Peer Review process.

Elaboration

At TMMi level 3, peer reviews are most often not a full part of the testing process; therefore, typically the plan for performing the peer review process is included in the project plan, which is described in the CMMI Project Planning process area. Resources, e.g., review leaders, are explicitly planned for in order to allow the performance of peer reviews.

At higher TMMi levels, peer reviews become an integral part of the testing process and the plan for performing the Peer Review process is included in the (master) test plan.

GP 2.3 Provide resources

Provide adequate resources for performing the Peer Reviews process, developing the test work products, and providing the services of the process.

Elaboration

- Meeting rooms are available for the review meeting
- Trained peer review leaders are available
- Supporting artifacts such as defect logging forms and review process forms to support data collection and reporting are available
- Checklists are established and maintained, e.g., on testability, to ensure that the work products are reviewed in a consistent way

Examples of items addressed by the checklists include the following:

- Compliance with standards
 - Adherence to design guidelines
 - Completeness
 - Correctness
 - Testability
 - Maintainability
 - Common defect types
- The checklists are modified as necessary to address the specific type of work product and peer review. The checklists themselves are reviewed by peers and potential users.
 - Tools to support the peer review process are available, e.g., communication tools, data analysis tools and peer review process tools

GP 2.4 Assign responsibilities

Assign responsibility and authority for performing the Peer Review process, developing the work products, and providing the services of the Peer Review process.

Elaboration

Peer review leaders are designated to be responsible for coordinating the peer review process within projects.

GP 2.5 Train people

Train the people performing or supporting the Peer Review process as needed.

Elaboration

- Peer review leaders (moderators) receive training in how to lead peer reviews

Examples of training topics for peer review leaders include the following:

- Developing a peer review approach
- Type of reviews
- Peer review leader tasks and responsibilities
- Leading and facilitating a meeting
- Achieving buy-in for reviews
- Peer review metrics

- Participants in peer reviews receive training for their roles in the peer review process

Examples of training topics for peer review participants include the following:

- Objectives and benefits of peer reviews
- Types of reviews
- Peer review roles and responsibilities
- Peer review process overview
- Peer review preparation
- Document rules and checklists, e.g., regarding testability
- Peer review meetings

GP 2.6 Manage configurations

Place designated work products of the Peer Review process under appropriate levels of configuration control.

Elaboration

Examples of work products placed under configuration management include the following:

- Peer review approach
- Peer review logging and process forms
- Peer review data(base)
- Peer review training material

GP 2.7 Identify and involve relevant stakeholders

Identify and involve relevant stakeholders of the Peer Review process as planned.

Elaboration

Select relevant stakeholders from customers, end users, developers, testers, suppliers, marketers, maintenance, service, and any others who may be affected by, or may affect, the (work) products to participate in peer reviews.

GP 2.8 Monitor and control the process

Monitor and control the Peer Review process against the plan for performing the process and take appropriate actions.

Elaboration

Examples of measures used in monitoring and controlling the peer review process include the following:

- Number of peer reviews planned and performed
- Number of work products reviewed compared to plan
- Number and type of defects found during peer reviews
- Schedule of peer review process activities (including training activities)
- Effort spent on peer reviews compared to plan

GP 2.9 Objectively evaluate adherence

Objectively evaluate adherence of the Peer Review process against its process description, standards, and procedures, and address any areas of non-compliance.

Elaboration

Examples of review and/or audit topics for evaluation and adherence include the following:

- Verify whether peer reviews are performed
- Training for peer review leaders and other participants
- The process followed during peer reviews, including adherence to the defined criteria
- The actual performance on follow-up action items
- Peer review reporting regarding completeness and accuracy
- Peer review checklists used

GP 2.10 Review status with higher level management

Review the activities, status and results of the Peer Review process with higher level management and resolve issues.

GG 3 Institutionalize a Defined Process**GP 3.1 Establish a defined process**

Establish and maintain a description of a defined Peer Review process

GP 3.2 Collect improvement information

Collect work products, measures, measurement results, and improvement information derived from planning and performing the Peer Review process to support the future use and improvement of the organization's processes and process assets.

Elaboration

Examples of measures include the following:

- Peer review data such as average preparation time, average total time spent per peer review, average number of pages, etc.
- Number of defects found through peer reviews by phase in the development lifecycle
- Return-on-investment calculations

TMMi Level 4: Measured

Achieving the goals of TMMi level 2 and 3 has the benefits of putting into place a technical, managerial, and staffing infrastructure capable of thorough testing and providing support for test process improvement. With this infrastructure in place, testing can become a measured process to encourage further growth and accomplishment. In TMMi level 4 organizations, testing is a thoroughly defined, well-founded and measurable process. Testing is perceived as evaluation; it consists of all lifecycle activities concerned with checking products and related work products.

An organization-wide test measurement program will be put into place that can be used to evaluate the quality of the testing process, to assess productivity, and to monitor improvements. Measures are incorporated into the organization's measurement repository to support fact-based decision making. A test measurement program also supports predictions relating to test performance and cost.

With respect to product quality, the presence of a measurement program allows an organization to implement a product quality evaluation process by defining quality needs, quality attributes and quality metrics. (Work) products are evaluated using quantitative criteria for quality attributes such as reliability, usability and maintainability. Product quality is understood in quantitative terms and is managed to the defined objectives throughout the lifecycle.

Reviews and inspections are considered to be part of the test process and are used to measure product quality early in the lifecycle and to formally control quality gates. Peer reviews as a defect detection technique is transformed into a product quality measurement technique in line with the process area Product Quality Evaluation.

TMMi level 4 also covers establishing a coordinated test approach between peer reviews (static testing) and dynamic testing and the usage of peer reviews results and data to optimize the test approach with both aiming at making testing more effective and more efficient. Peer reviews are now fully integrated with the dynamic testing process, e.g. part of the test strategy, test plan and test approach.

The process areas at TMMi level 4 are:

- 4.1 Test Measurement
- 4.2 Product Quality Evaluation
- 4.3 Advanced Peer Reviews

Each of these is discussed in more detail in the sections hereafter.

PA 4.1 Test Measurement

Purpose

The purpose of Test Measurement is to identify, collect, analyze and apply measurements to support an organization in objectively evaluating the effectiveness and efficiency of the test process, the productivity of its testing staff, the product quality and will also support assessing the results of test improvement. This test management capability developed by, the test organization will be used to support management information needs.

Introductory Notes

Achieving the goals of TMMi level 2 and 3 has had the benefits of putting into place a technical, managerial, and staffing infrastructure capable of thorough testing and providing support for test process improvement. With this infrastructure in place, a formal test measurement program can be established to encourage further growth and accomplishment.

Test measurement is the continuous process of identifying, collecting, and analyzing data on both the test process and the products being developed in order to understand and provide information to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the test processes and possibly also the development processes. Measurement and analysis methods and processes for data collection, storage, retrieval and communication are specified to support a successful implementation of a test measurement program. Note that a test measurement program has two focal areas: it supports test process and product quality evaluation and it supports process improvement.

In order to be successful, a test measurement program needs to be linked to the business objectives, test policy and test strategy [Van Solingen en Berghout]. The business objectives are the starting point for defining test measurement goals and metrics. From the business objectives, goals are derived for the organization's standard test process. When implemented successfully, the test measurement program will become an integral part of the test culture, and measurement will become a practice adopted and applied by all test groups and teams. Test measurement is the continuous process of identifying, collecting, and analyzing data in order to improve the test process and product quality. It should help the organization improve planning for future projects, train its employees more effectively, etc. Examples of test related measurements include test costs, number of test cases executed, defect data and product measures such as mean time between failures.

The Test Measurement process area involves the following:

- Specifying the objectives of test measurement such that they are aligned with identified information needs and business objectives
- Specifying measures, analysis and validation techniques as well as mechanisms for data collection, data storage, retrieval, communication and feedback
- Implementing the collection, storage, analysis, and reporting of the data
- Providing objective results that can be used in making informed decisions and in taking appropriate actions.

It is suggested at lower TMMi levels that an organization should begin to collect data related to the testing process, e.g., test performance indicators within Test Policy and Strategy. It is recommended that an organization at the lower TMMi levels begin to assemble defect-related measurements in the context of a simple defect repository. When moving towards TMMi level 4, an organization will realize the need for additional measures to achieve greater levels of test process maturity. In anticipation of these needs, the TMMi calls for a formal test measurement program as a goal to be achieved at TMMi level 4. For most organizations it may be practical to implement such a test measurement program as a supplement to a general measurement program.

At TMMi level 4 and above the test measurement activities are at the organizational level addressing organizational information needs. However, test measurement will also provide support to individual projects by providing data, e.g., to support objective planning and estimation. Because the data is shared widely across projects, it is often stored in an organization-wide test measurement repository.

Scope

The process area Test Measurement addresses the measurement activities at an organizational level. For organizations that have multiple test groups or teams, test measurement will be performed identically across all test groups as part of one overall test measurement program. Test Measurement covers practices such as defining measurement objectives, creating the test measurement plan, gathering data, analyzing data and reporting the results. It will also encompass organizational test measurement activities that were defined at lower TMMi levels, such as test performance indicators (a specific type of test measure) from Test Policy and Strategy and generic

practice 3.2 Collect improvement information. This process area also will provide support to the measurement activities for the other TMMi level 4 process areas: Product Quality Evaluation and Advanced Reviews. The measurement activities at the project level, e.g., the process area Test Monitoring and Control, will remain at the project level but will interface with the organizational Test Measurement process area.

Specific Goal and Practice Summary

SG1 Align Test Measurement and Analysis Activities

- SP 1.1 Establish test measurement objectives
- SP 1.2 Specify test measures
- SP 1.3 Specify data collection and storage procedures
- SP 1.4 Specify analysis procedures

SG2 Provide Test Measurement Results

- SP 2.1 Collect test measurement data
- SP 2.2 Analyze test measurement data
- SP 2.3 Communicate results
- SP 2.4 Store data and results

Specific Practices by Goals

SG 1 Align Test Measurement and Analysis Activities

Test measurement objectives and activities are aligned with identified information needs and objectives.

SP 1.1 Establish test measurement objectives

Establish and maintain test measurement objectives that are derived from identified information needs and business objectives.

Typical work products

1. Test measurement objectives
2. Information needs / test measurement objectives traceability matrix

Sub-practices

1. Identify and select stakeholders that need to contribute to the identification of the information needs
2. Identify and document information needs and test measurement objectives using input from stakeholders and other sources
3. Prioritize information needs and test measurement objectives

It may be neither possible nor desirable to subject all initially identified information needs to test measurement and analysis. Priorities may also need to be set within the limits of the available resources.

4. Review and update test measurement objectives

The test measurement objectives are reviewed by management and other relevant stakeholders, and updated as necessary. Stakeholders are not only those that have the information needs, but should also include users of the test measurement and analysis results and possibly those who provide the test measurement data.

5. Maintain traceability of the test measurement objectives to the identified information needs

There must always be a good answer to the question, "Why are we measuring this?"

SP 1.2 Specify test measures

The test measures are specified to address the test measurement objectives.

Test measures may be either “base” or “derived.” Data for base test measures are obtained by direct measurement. Data for derived test measures come from other data, typically by combining two or more base test measures.

Typical work products

1. Specification of test measures

Sub-practices

1. Identify test measures based on documented test measurement objectives.

Examples of commonly used test measures include the following:

- Estimates and actual measures of test effort and test cost
- Estimates and actual measures of number of test cases
- Number of defects by severity and/or priority
- Total number of defects
- Defect detection rate
- Defect density
- Peer review coverage
- Structural coverage, e.g., code coverage
- Requirements coverage
- Reliability measures, e.g., Mean Time Between Failures (MTBF) and Mean Time To Repair (MTTR)
- Burn down measurements, e.g., Test case execution rate per week

2. Document the test measures including their related test measurement objective.
3. Specify operational definitions in exact and unambiguous terms for the identified test measures.
4. Review and update the specification of test measures.

Proposed specifications of the test measures are reviewed for their appropriateness with potential end users and other relevant stakeholders and updated as necessary.

SP 1.3 Specify data collection and storage procedures

Collection methods are explicitly specified to ensure that the right data are collected properly. Storage and retrieval procedures are specified to ensure that data are available and accessible for future use.

Typical work products

1. Data collection and storage procedures
2. Data collection tools

Sub-practices

1. Identify the measurement data that is currently not available for the identified test measures,
2. Identify existing sources of the data.

Existing sources of data may already have been identified when specifying the test measures.

3. Specify how to collect and store the data for each required measure.

Explicit specifications are made of how, where, when and by whom the data will be collected. Procedures for collecting valid data are specified.

Examples of topics that need to be included in the collection and storage

procedures include the following:

- Frequency of collection
- Points in the process where data will be collected
- Time lines and security rules for storing data
- Responsibilities for obtaining the data and data storage (including security)
- Links to supporting tools

4. Create data collection mechanisms and process guidance.

Data collection mechanisms may include manual or automated forms and templates. Clear, concise guidance on correct procedures is made available to those responsible for doing the work. Depending on the measurement objectives, related test measures and measurement data needed, a detailed defect classification scheme could be needed to address the test measurements process needs. Refer to SP1.1 Define defect selection parameters and defect classification scheme of the Defect Prevention process area at TMMi level 5 for more information on a defect classification scheme.

5. Support automatic collection of the data where appropriate and feasible.

6. Review data collection and storage procedures.

Proposed procedures are reviewed for their appropriateness and feasibility with those who are responsible for providing, collecting, and storing the data.

7. Update test measures and test measurement objectives as necessary.

Priorities may need to be reset based on the amount of effort required to obtain the data. Considerations include whether new forms, tools, or training would be required to obtain the data.

SP 1.4 Specify analysis procedures

Data analysis procedures are specified in advance to ensure that appropriate analysis will be conducted and reliable test measurement data is reported to address the documented test measurement objectives (and thereby the information needs and objectives on which they are based).

Typical work products

1. Data analysis procedures
2. Data analysis tools

Sub-practices

1. Specify the analysis that will be conducted and the reports that will be prepared.

The analysis should explicitly address the documented test measurement objectives. Presentation of the results should be clearly understandable by the stakeholders to whom the results are addressed. Priorities may have to be reset within available resources.

2. Select appropriate data analysis methods and tools.

Examples of issues to be considered when selecting appropriate data analysis methods and tools include the following:

- Choice of visual display and other presentation techniques (e.g., pie charts, bar charts, histograms, line graphs, scatter plots, or tables)
- Choice of appropriate descriptive statistics (e.g., arithmetic mean or median)
- Decisions about statistical sampling criteria when it is impossible or unnecessary to examine every data element
- Decisions about how to handle analysis in case of missing data elements
- Selection of appropriate analysis tools

- How to examine distributions on the specified test measures
 - How to examine interrelationships among the specified test measures
3. Specify administrative procedures for analyzing the data and communicating the results.
 4. Review and update the proposed content and format of the specified analysis procedures and communication reports.
 5. Update test measures and test measurement objectives as necessary.

Just as measurement needs to drive data analysis, clarification of analysis criteria can affect measurement. Specifications for some measures may be refined further based on the specifications established for data analysis procedures. Other measures may prove to be unnecessary, or a need for additional measures may be recognized.

SG 2 Provide Test Measurement Results

Test measurement results that address identified information needs and objectives are provided.

SP 2.1 Collect test measurements data

The test measurement data necessary for analysis are obtained and checked for completeness and integrity.

Typical work products

1. Test measurement data sets
2. Results of data integrity tests

Sub-practices

1. Gather test measurement data from project records or from elsewhere in the organization.
2. Generate the data for derived test measures and calculated their values.
3. Perform data integrity checks as close to the source of the data as possible.

All measurements are subject to error in specifying or recording data. It is always better to identify such errors and to identify sources of missing data early in the measurement and analysis cycle. Checks can include scans for missing data, out-of-bounds data values, and unusual patterns and correlation across measures.

SP 2.2 Analyze test measurements data

The collected test measurement data are analyzed as planned, additional analyses are conducted as necessary.

Typical work products

1. Analysis results
2. Draft test measurement reports

Sub-practices

1. Conduct initial analysis, interpret the results, and draw preliminary conclusions.
2. Conduct additional measurement and analysis as necessary and prepare results for presentation.
The results of planned analysis may suggest (or require) additional, unanticipated analysis.
3. Review the initial results with relevant stakeholders.

It is appropriate to review initial interpretations of the results and the way in which they are presented before disseminating and communicating them more widely. Reviewing the initial results before their release may prevent needless misunderstandings and lead to improvements in the data analysis and communication.

SP 2.3 Communicate results

Results of test measurement activities are communicated to all relevant stakeholders.

Typical work products

1. Test measurement reports and related analysis results

Sub-practices

1. Keep relevant stakeholders informed of test measurement results on a timely basis
2. Assist relevant stakeholders in understanding the results

Examples of actions to assist in understanding of results include the following:

- Discussing the results with the relevant stakeholders in feedback sessions
 - Providing a transmittal memo that provides background and explanation
 - Briefing users on the results
 - Providing training on the appropriate use and understanding of test measurement results
3. Define corrective and improvement actions based on the analyzed test measurement results

SP 2.4 Store data and results

The test measurement data, measurement specification and analysis results are stored and managed.

Typical work products

1. Stored test measurement data inventory, including measurement plans, specifications of measures, sets of data that have been collected and analysis reports and presentations

Sub-practices

1. Review the measurement data to ensure their completeness, integrity, accuracy, and currency.
2. Store the test measurement data according to the data storage procedures.
3. Restrict access to the data to the appropriate groups and personnel.
4. Prevent the stored information from being used inappropriately, e.g. by controlling access to the test measurement data.

Generic Practices by Goals**GG 2 Institutionalize a Managed Process****GP 2.1 Establish an organizational policy**

Establish and maintain an organizational policy for planning and performing the Test Measurement process.

Elaboration

This policy establishes organizational expectations for aligning test measurement objectives and activities at the organizational level with identified information needs and objectives and for providing measurement results. The test measurement policy should answer questions such as the purpose of the process, the purpose of the measurements, who will use them, how much the organization is willing to invest in the test measurement process, what are the benefits, which levels of management support the process, and what is the priority level of the test measurement process.

GP 2.2 Plan the process

Establish and maintain the plan for the Test Measurement process.

Elaboration

The plan for performing the test measurement process can be included (or referenced by) the test process improvement plan, which is described in the Test Organization process area, or organization's quality plan.

GP 2.3 Provide resources

Provide adequate resources for performing the Test Measurement process, developing the test work products, and providing the services of the process.

Elaboration

- Adequate time is provided to perform the test measurement activities
- Measurement personnel may be employed full time or part time. A test measurement group (within the test organization) may or may not exist to support test measurement activities across multiple projects.
- Tools to support the test measurement activities are available

GP 2.4 Assign responsibilities

Assign responsibility and authority for performing the Test Measurement process, developing the work products, and providing the services of the Test Measurement process.

GP 2.5 Train people

Train the people performing or supporting the Test Measurement process as needed.

Elaboration

Examples of training topics include the following:

- Quality and measurement concepts
- Statistical techniques
- Data collection, analysis, and reporting processes
- Development of goal-related measurements (e.g., Goal Question Metric)
- People issues – in general, people do not like to be measured

GP 2.6 Manage configurations

Place designated work products of the Test Measurement process under appropriate levels of configuration control.

Elaboration

Examples of work products placed under configuration management include the following:

- Specifications of base and derived test measures
- Data collection and storage procedures
- Base and derived test measurement data sets
- Analysis results and reports
- Data analysis tools

GP 2.7 Identify and involve relevant stakeholders

Identify and involve relevant stakeholders of the Test Measurement process as planned.

Elaboration

Examples of activities for stakeholder involvement include:

- Eliciting information needs and objectives
- Establishing procedures
- Assessing test measurement data
- Providing meaningful feedback to those responsible for providing the raw data on which the analysis and results depend

GP 2.8 Monitor and control the process

Monitor and control the Test Measurement process against the plan for performing the process and take appropriate actions as needed.

Elaboration

Examples of measures used to monitor and control the test measurement process include the following:

- Percentage of projects submitting data for establishing test measures
- Percentage of measurement objectives addressed
- Schedule for collection and review of measurement data
- Number of test measurement results feedback sessions held

GP 2.9 Objectively evaluate adherence

Objectively evaluate adherence of the Test Measurement process against its process description, standards, and procedures, and address any non-compliances.

Elaboration

Examples of review and/or audit evaluation adherence topics include the following:

- Aligning test measurement and analysis activities
- Providing test measurement results
- Specifications for base and derived test measures
- Data collection and storage procedures
- Analysis results and reports

GP 2.10 Review status with higher level management

Review the activities, status and results of the Test Measurement process with higher level management and resolve issues.

GG 3 Institutionalize a Defined Process**GP 3.1 Establish a defined process**

Establish and maintain a description of a defined Test Measurement process.

GP 3.2 Collect improvement information

Collect work products, measures, measurement results, and improvement information derived from planning and performing the Test Measurement process to support the future use and improvement of the organization's processes and process assets.

Examples of measures include the following:

- Data currency status
- Results of data integrity tests
- Data analysis reports
- Cost of measurement training and tools
- Cost of maintaining the test measurement database

PA 4.2 Product Quality Evaluation

Purpose

The purpose of Product Quality Evaluation is to develop a quantitative understanding of the quality of the products and thereby support the achievement of specific project's product quality goals.

Introductory Notes

Product Quality Evaluation involves defining the project's quantitative product quality goals and establishing plans to achieve those goals. It also involves defining quality metrics for evaluating (work) product quality. Subsequently the plans, products, activities and product quality status are monitored and adjusted when necessary. The overall objective is to contribute to satisfying the needs and desires of the customers and end-users for quality products.

The practices of the Product Quality Evaluation build on the practices of process areas at TMMi maturity level 2 and 3. The Test Design and Execution, Test Monitoring and Control and Non-Functional Testing process areas establish and implement key test engineering and measurement practices at the project level. Test Measurement establishes a quantitative understanding of the ability of the project to achieve desired results using the organization's standard test process.

In this process area quantitative goals are established for the products based on the needs of the organization, customer, and end-users. In order for these goals to be achieved, the organization establishes strategies and plans, and the projects specifically adjust their defined test process to accomplish the quality goals.

Scope

The Product Quality Evaluation process area covers the practices at the project level for developing a quantitative understanding of the product that is being developed and achieving defined and measurable product quality goals. Both functional and non-functional quality attributes are to be considered when defining the goals and practices for this process area. Product Quality Evaluation is strongly supported by the Test Measurement process area that provides the measurement infrastructure.

Specific Goal and Practice Summary

SG1 Project Goals for Product Quality and their Priorities are Established

SP 1.1 Identify product quality needs

SP 1.2 Define the project's quantitative product quality goals

SP 1.3 Define the approach for measuring progress toward the project's product quality goals

SG2 Actual Progress Toward Achieving the Project's Product Quality Goals is Quantified and Managed

SP 2.1 Measure product quality quantitatively throughout the life cycle

SP 2.2 Analyze product quality measurements and compare them to the product's quantitative goals

Specific Practices by Goals

SG 1 Measurable Project Goals for Product Quality and their Priorities are Established

A set of measurable and prioritized project goals for product quality is established and maintained.

SP 1.1 Identify product quality needs

Project product quality needs are identified and prioritized.

Typical work products

1. Identified and prioritized product quality needs for the project

Sub-practices

1. Review the organization's objectives for product quality

The intent of this review is to ensure that the project stakeholders understand the broader business context in which the project will need to operate. The project's objectives for product quality are developed in the context of these overarching organizational objectives.

2. Identify and select stakeholders that need to contribute to the identification of the project's product quality needs
3. Elicit product quality needs using input from stakeholders and other sources

Examples of ways to elicit product quality needs include the following:

- Surveys
- Questionnaires [Pinkster], [Trienekens and Van Veenendaal]
- Focus groups
- Product evaluation by users
- Quality Function Deployment [Hauser and Clausing]
- Brainstorming

Examples of sources for product quality needs include the following:

- Requirements, e.g., non-functional requirements
- Organization's product quality objectives
- Customer's product quality objectives
- Business objectives
- Market surveys
- Quality targets as defined in the test policy
- Quality assurance process and results
- Service Level Agreements

4. Analyze and prioritize the identified set of product quality needs
5. Resolve conflicts among product quality needs (e.g. if one need cannot be achieved without compromising another need)
6. Establish traceability between the project's product quality needs and their sources
7. Review and obtain agreement with stakeholders on the completeness and priority level of the product quality needs
8. Revise the product quality needs as appropriate

Examples of when product quality needs may need to be revised include the following:

- New or changing requirements
- Evolved understanding of product quality needs by customers and end users
- Lessons learned on product quality issues within the project

SP 1.2 Define the project's quantitative product quality goals

The project's quantitative product quality goals are defined based on the project's product quality needs.

Typical work products

1. Identified and prioritized project-specific quantitative product quality goals
2. Interim quantitative product quality goals (e.g., for each life cycle phase)

Sub-practices

1. Identify the attributes of product quality that are required to address the project's product quality needs

Examples of product quality attributes include the following [ISO 9126]:

- Functionality
- Reliability
- Maintainability
- Usability
- Portability
- Efficiency

2. Prioritize the identified set of product quality attributes based on the priorities of the product quality needs
3. Define quantitative product goals for each of the selected product quality attributes
To support this subpractice selected product quality attributes are often broken down into product quality subattributes. For each of the quality goals measurable numeric values based on the required and desired values are identified [Gilb]. The quality goals will act as acceptance criteria for the project.
4. Assess the capability of the project's defined process to satisfy the product quality goals
5. Define interim quantitative product quality goals for each life cycle phase and corresponding work products, as appropriate, to be able to monitor progress towards achieving the project's product quality goals
The interim quality goals will act as exit criteria for the appropriate life cycle phases.
6. Allocate project product quality goals to subcontractors, as appropriate
7. Specify operational definitions in exact and unambiguous terms for the identified (interim) product quality goals.
8. Establish traceability between the project's quantitative product quality goals and the project's product quality needs
9. Revise the product quality goals as appropriate

SP 1.3 Define the approach for measuring progress toward the project's product quality goals

The approach is defined for measuring the level of accomplishment toward the defined set of product quality goals.

Refer to the Test Measurement process area for how to define measures.

Typical work products

1. Measurement approach for product quality
2. Definitions of (test) measurement techniques to be used

Sub-practices

1. Select the (test) measurement techniques to be used to measure the progress toward achieving the (interim) product quality goals

Examples of (test) measurement techniques include the following:

- Peer reviews
- Prototype development
- Static (code) analysis
- Dynamic testing
- Defect numbers during development testing to predict defects found later in the life cycle

2. Define the points in the lifecycle, e.g., the test levels, for application of each of the selected techniques to measure product quality
3. Specify data collection and storage procedures
Refer to the Test Measurement process area for more information on data collection and storage procedures.
4. Select analysis techniques to be used to analyze the product quality measurement data
5. Define the supporting (test) measurement tools to be used
6. Identify any significant constraints regarding the approach being defined

Examples of constraints regarding the approach being defined include the following:

- Source data quality constraints
- Measurement data scheduling constraints due to overlapping points in the life cycle
- Test measurement techniques and/or data analysis techniques requiring specific skills
- Budget and resource constraints
- Test environment constraints

7. Review the product quality measurement approach with stakeholders
8. Revise the product quality measurement approach as appropriate

SG 2 Actual Progress Toward Achieving the Project's Product Quality Goals is Quantified and Managed

The project is monitored to determine whether the project's product quality goals will be satisfied, and to identify corrective action as appropriate.

SP 2.1 Measure product quality quantitatively throughout the life cycle

The quality of the product and work products delivered by the project are quantitatively measured throughout the life cycle based on the defined approach.

Typical work products

1. Product quality measurement data sets
2. Results of product quality data integrity tests

Sub-practices

1. Perform product quality measurements on work products in accordance with the selected (test) measurement techniques and the defined approach at defined points in the life cycle.

Examples of work products include the following:

- Requirements documents

- Design documents
 - Interface specifications
 - Prototypes
 - Code
 - Individual components
2. Perform product quality measurements on the product in accordance with the selected (test) measurement techniques and the defined approach
 3. Collect product quality measurement data as necessary
 4. Review the product quality measurement data to ensure quality
 - Examples of quality attributes of measurement data include the following:*
 - Completeness
 - Integrity
 - Accuracy
 - Currency
 5. Revise the product quality measurement approach and product quality measures as appropriate

SP 2.2**Analyze product quality measurements and compare them to the products' quantitative goals**

The (interim) product quality measurements are analyzed and compared to the project's (interim) product quality goals on an event-driven and periodic basis.

Typical work products

1. Analysis results
2. Product quality measurement report
3. Documented product quality review results, e.g., minutes of the meetings
4. List of product quality issues needing corrective actions

Sub-practices

1. Conduct initial analysis on the (interim) product quality measurements
Refer to the Test Measurement process area for more information on data analysis.

2. Compare the product quality measures against the project's product quality goals, and draw preliminary conclusions
Metrics that indicate low product quality should be subject to further scrutiny
3. Conduct additional product quality measurements and analysis as necessary, and prepare results for communication
4. Communicate product quality measurement results and the level of achievement of (interim) product quality quantitative goals to relevant stakeholders on a timely basis.
5. Review the results of product quality measurements and the level of achievement of (interim) product quality quantitative goals with relevant stakeholders
6. Identify and document significant product quality issues and their impacts
7. Define corrective actions to be taken based on the analyzed product quality measurement results
8. Manage corrective actions to closure
Refer to SG 3 Manage corrective actions to closure from the process area Test Monitoring and Control for more information on managing corrective actions to closure.
9. Revise the product quality goals and measurement approach as appropriate

Generic Practices by Goals

GG 2 Institutionalize a Managed Process

GP 2.1 Establish an organizational policy

Establish and maintain an organizational policy for planning and performing the Product Quality Evaluation process.

Elaboration

The product quality evaluation policy typically specifies:

- The product quality evaluation activities support the organization's commitment to improve the quality of the products
- The project defines and collects the measurements used for product quality evaluation based on the project's defined (test) process
- The project defines quantitative quality goals for the products and monitors actual progress towards them
- Responsibilities for product quality evaluation are defined and assigned to the test group and other related groups, e.g., quality assurance and/or configuration management

GP 2.2 Plan the process

Establish and maintain the plan for performing the Product Quality Evaluation process.

Elaboration

Typically, the plan for performing the product quality evaluation process is included in the test plan, which is described in the TMMi Test Planning process area. The activities for product quality evaluation, e.g., the definition of product quality goals and the (test) measurement activities, are explicitly scheduled as part of the plan. Alternatively, the plan for performing the product quality evaluation process may be described as part of the project's quality plan.

GP 2.3 Provide resources

Provide adequate resources for performing the Product Quality Evaluation process, developing the test work products, and providing the services of the process.

Elaboration

- Adequate time is provided to perform the product quality evaluation activities

- Specialists in measurement and non-functional testing, e.g., for performance, safety or reliability, may be needed to define the quality goals and measures, and select the (test) measurement techniques. They may also be needed to analyze and interpret the collected data.
- Tools to support the product quality evaluation activities are available

GP 2.4 Assign responsibilities

Assign responsibility and authority for performing the process, developing the work products, and providing the services of the Product Quality Evaluation process.

When defining the responsibility for this process area, it must be made clear what the role and responsibility of quality assurance is within this context. The quality assurance group is, by nature, defining process and product quality goals and evaluating the project's performance in achieving these goals.

GP 2.5 Train People

Train the people performing or supporting the Product Quality Evaluation process as needed.

Elaboration

Examples of training topics include the following:

- Understanding the goals and benefits of quantitatively managing product quality
- Understanding product quality measurements
- Methods for defining, selecting and collecting measurement
- Quality attributes (e.g. ISO 9126)
- Methods and techniques to elicit product quality needs
- Techniques to measure product quality
- Supporting measurement tools

GP 2.6 Manage configurations

Place designated work products of the Product Quality Evaluation process under appropriate levels of configuration control.

Elaboration

Examples of work products placed under configuration management include the following:

- Product quality needs documents
- Definitions of product quality goals, operational measures and their collection points during the processes
- Collected measurements

GP 2.7 Identify and involve relevant stakeholders

Identify and involve relevant stakeholders of the Product Quality Evaluation process as planned.

Elaboration

Examples of activities for stakeholder involvement include the following:

- Eliciting product quality needs
- Reviewing product quality needs, product quality goals and test measurement approaches
- Assessing product quality being achieved against the product quality goals
- Reviewing product quality achieved

GP 2.8 Monitor and control the process

Monitor and control the Product Quality Evaluation process in accordance with the plan for performing the process and take appropriate actions as needed.

Elaboration

Examples of measures used to monitor and control the Product Quality Evaluation process include the following:

- Percentage of product quality goals actually being achieved by the projects
- Percentage of product quality goals actually being measured in the projects
- Schedule of data collection, analysis and reporting activities related to the product quality goals

GP 2.9 Objectively evaluate adherence

Objectively evaluate adherence of the Product Quality Evaluation process against its process description, standards, and procedures, and address any areas of non-compliance.

Elaboration

Examples of review and/or audit evaluation adherence topics include the following:

- Definition of the quantitative product quality goals
- Collected measures
- Information in the test plan regarding product quality evaluation activities to be performed
- The process for establishing and monitoring the product quality goals

GP 2.10 Review status with higher level management

Review the activities, status and results of Product Quality Evaluation process with higher level management and resolve issues.

GG 3 Institutionalize a Defined Process**GP 3.1 Establish a defined process**

Establish and maintain a description of a defined Product Quality Evaluation process.

GP 3.2 Collect improvement information

Collect work products, measures, measurement results, and improvement information derived from planning and performing the Product Quality Evaluation process to support the future use and improvement of the organization's processes and process assets.

Examples of measures include the following:

- Cost of poor quality
- Cost for achieving the product quality goals

PA 4.3 Advanced Reviews

Purpose

The purpose of Advanced Reviews, building on the practices of the TMMi level 3 process area Peer Reviews, is to measure product quality early in the life cycle and to enhance the test strategy and test approach by aligning peer reviews (static testing) with dynamic testing.

Introductory Notes

The definition of testing clearly states that “it is a process that encompasses of all lifecycle activities, both static and dynamic, concerned with planning, preparation and evaluation of software products and related work products”. This view of testing which originates from the evolutionary test model [Gelperin and Hetzel] holds the position that testing should cover both validation and verification and include both static and dynamic analysis. In line with this view of testing, reviews are an intrinsic part of testing, serving as a verification, validation and static analysis technique. At TMMi level 4 this view is supported by a coordinated approach to manage peer reviews (static testing) and dynamic testing. This expands upon the peer review process at TMMi level 3, where peer reviews are performed but are not coordinated with dynamic testing.

Peer reviews, as an isolated process, are an effective way to identify defects and product risks before the actual product is built. When peer reviews and dynamic testing are coordinated, the early review results and data are used to influence the test approach. Building on the testing principle of defect clustering [Graham], the types and quantity of defects found during reviews can help to select the most effective tests, and may also influence the test approach or even the test objectives. Typically, at project milestones, the test approach is re-evaluated and updated. Peer review data should be one of the drivers for this update.

At TMMi level 4, the organization sets quantitative goals for software products and related work products. Peer reviews play an essential role in achieving these goals. Whereas at TMMi level 3 peer reviews are mainly performed to find defects, the emphasis is now on measuring product (document) quality. Building on the experiences of performing peer reviews at TMMi level 3, the review practices are enhanced to include practices like sampling, applying exit criteria, and prescribing rules. To improve the reliability of the measurements, advanced defect finding techniques such as perspective-based reading [Veenendaal] are practiced. The measurement results are also used by (project) management to control product quality early in the lifecycle (see Product Quality Evaluation for more information on measuring and managing product quality).

Scope

The Advanced Review process area builds on the practices of the TMMi level 3 Peer Reviews process area. It covers the practices for establishing a coordinated test approach between peer reviews and dynamic testing and the usage of peer review results and data to optimize the test approach. At TMMi maturity level 4, peer reviews are fully integrated with the dynamic testing process, e.g., part of the test strategy, test plan and test approach. The Advance Review process area also covers the practices that facilitate the shift from peer reviews as a defect detection technique to a product quality measurement technique in line with the process area Product Quality Evaluation. These practices include document sampling, definition of rules, strict exit criteria and perspective-based reading.

Specific Goal and Practice Summary

- SG1 Coordinate the Peer Review Approach with the Dynamic Test Approach
 - SP 1.1 Relate work products to items and features to be tested
 - SP 1.2 Define a coordinated test approach
- SG2 Measure Product Quality Early in the Lifecycle by Means of Peer Reviews
 - SP 2.1 Define peer review measurement guidelines
 - SP 2.2 Define peer review criteria based on product quality goals
 - SP 2.3 Measure work product quality using peer reviews
- SG3 Adjust the Test Approach Based on Review Results Early in the Lifecycle
 - SP 3.1 Analyze peer review results
 - SP 3.2 Revise the products risks as appropriate

SP 3.3 Revise the test approach as appropriate

SG1 Coordinate the Peer Review Approach with the Dynamic Test Approach

The approach for peer reviews (static testing) is aligned and coordinated with the approach for dynamic testing.

SP 1.1 Relate work products to items and features to be tested

For the item and features to be tested, as identified by the test approach, the related work products are identified.

Typical work products

1. Bi-directional traceability matrix mapping the test items and features to the work products

Sub-practices

1. Review the project's product risk analysis report

The project's product risk analysis report, including the rationale, is reviewed to establish a detailed understanding of the identified product risks and the importance of the items and features to be tested.

Refer to SG 1 Perform a Product Risk Assessment from the process area Test Planning for more details on product risk analysis.

2. Review the product work breakdown as defined in the project plan

The product work breakdown as defined in the project plan is reviewed to establish a detailed understanding of the identified project's work products and their relationship to the final product and thereby to the items and features to be tested.

3. Establish bi-directional traceability from the items and features to be tested to the work products

The work products, as candidates for reviews, are linked by means of a bi-directional traceability matrix to the items and features to be tested as identified by the project's product risk-analysis.

SP 1.2 Define a coordinated test approach

A test approach is defined that coordinates both static and dynamic testing.

Typical work products

1. List of work products to be reviewed
2. Coordinated test approach documented in a (master) test plan
3. Documented commitments

Sub-practices

1. Identify the project's work products and test work products to be reviewed

From the list of work products those that are associated with high or medium risk items and/or features are selected to be reviewed.

2. Document the associated risk level and type, derived from the related item and/or feature to be tested, for each of the identified work products to be reviewed.

3. Prioritize the identified work product reviews based on the associated product risks

4. Review the list of work products to be reviewed including priority level and work products not to be reviewed with stakeholders

5. Define the review type(s) per work product, including the rationale, that will be applied to review the identified work products in accordance with the associated product risk levels and types.

Refer to the Peer Review process area for an overview of the various review types and for other aspects of a peer review approach.

6. Revisit the dynamic test approach

The dynamic test approach is revisited to determine whether the effort level can be reduced as a result of the product risk coverage attained by static testing.

7. Identify any significant constraints regarding the coordinated test approach

Examples of constraints regarding the coordinated test approach include the following:

- Review resource availability
- Knowledge and skills of potential reviewers
- Project deadlines

8. Estimate the effort and costs required to perform the coordinated test approach

9. Review the coordinated test approach with the stakeholders

10. Document the coordinated test approach as part of a (master) test plan

11. Obtain commitment to the coordinated test approach with management

12. Revise the coordinated test approach as appropriate

SG2 Measure Product Quality Early in the Lifecycle by Means of Peer Reviews

Early in the lifecycle product quality is measured against set criteria by means of peer reviews.

SP 2.1 Define peer review measurement guidelines

Guidelines to support the peer reviews as a measurement practice are defined and documented.

Typical work products

1. Rules and review checklists
2. Sampling guidelines
3. Perspective-based reading procedures

Sub-practices

1. Define and document rules and review checklists

The rules provide a set of generic requirements regarding the content and format of a document type. The rule set provides a basis for defining peer review criteria and objectively measuring document quality. Review checklists are a specialized set of questions designed to help reviewers find more defects, and, in particular, more significant defects by checking against the defined rule set. Checklist questions interpret specific rules and preferably are defined per review role. [Gilb and Graham]

2. Define and document sampling guidelines

To measure the quality of a work product, it is neither necessary nor efficient to review every page of a document. Sampling is a proven method for accurately being able to measure product quality. With sampling, only a limited number of pages of the document is reviewed. Defects, objectively defined as a violation to a rule, are used to provide a quality measure such as the number of defects per page. If a valid sample is chosen, the quality measure of the sample can be used as a quality measure for the whole document.

Examples of issues to be addressed in sampling guidelines include the following:

- Sample size
- Sample representativeness
- Actions based on sampling review results such as distribution of defects found

- Checking rate (number of pages reviewed per hour)
3. Define and document perspective based reading procedures
The use of a defined, systematic process for individual defect detection (known as a reading technique) allows reviewers to focus better on the important aspects of the document being reviewed. More importantly, by making the review process explicit, reading techniques allow the reviews to be adapted over time, to better meet the needs of the organization. For example, if a particular type of defect is consistently missed by the reviews, then a procedure for how to identify that type of defect should be developed and applied by at least one of the reviewers in the future. Using reading techniques also leads to being less people dependent and provides more reproducible review results and product quality measurements. [Veenendaal]
 4. Review the peer review measurement guidelines (rules, review checklists, sampling guidelines and perspective-based reading procedures) with relevant stakeholders
 5. Optimize the peer review measurement guidelines based on practical experiences

SP 2.2 Define peer review criteria based on product quality goals

Peer review criteria, especially quantitative exit criteria, are defined based on the project's (interim) product quality goals.

Typical work products

Quantitative project-specific exit criteria

Sub-practices

1. Review the project's (interim) product quality goals
The project's product quality needs and goals are reviewed to establish a detailed understanding of the identified project's product quality goals and their priority.
Refer to SG 1 Measurable Project Goals for Product Quality and Their Priorities are Established, from the process area Product Quality Evaluation for more details on product quality goals.
2. Define quantitative exit criteria for peer reviews based on the project's (interim) product quality goals
Refer to SP 1.2 Define peer review criteria from the process area Peer Reviews for more details on exit criteria for peer reviews.
Review the quantitative exit criteria with the stakeholders
3. Tailor the organizational peer review measurement guidelines based on the project's product quality goals and defined peer review exit criteria
Organizational peer review measurement guidelines should only be used in a specific project if the guidelines are relevant for the project. The goals and requirements of the project determine the applicability of the guidelines. For example, rules and checklists concerning maintainability and documentation can be irrelevant for some type of projects, e.g., throw-away products, data conversions or migrations.

SP 2.3 Measure work product quality using peer reviews

The quality of the work products is measured early in the life cycle using peer reviews.

Typical work products

Peer review logging forms (defects found)

Peer review action list

Peer review data

Peer review reports

Sub-practices

1. Perform peer reviews on selected work products using measurement guidelines
Refer to SG 2 Perform Peer Reviews from the process area Peer Reviews for more details on performing peer reviews.
2. Analyze peer review data and results
3. Compare peer review results against defined exit criteria
4. Identify action items and communicate issues and results to the relevant stakeholders
5. Record peer review data

SG3 Adjust the Test Approach Based on Review Results Early in the Lifecycle

Based on results of peer reviews early in the lifecycle, the test approach is adjusted as appropriate.

SP 3.1 Analyze peer review results

The collected peer review measurement data on work product quality are analyzed as planned.

Typical work products

1. Peer review measurement analysis results
2. Peer review measurement reports on work product quality

Sub-practices

1. Conduct analysis on the peer review measurements regarding work product quality
2. Compare the outcome of the analysis of peer reviews against the defined exit criteria and product risks and draw preliminary conclusions
3. Conduct additional peer review measurements and analysis as necessary and prepare results for communication
4. Keep relevant stakeholders informed of peer review measurement results regarding work product quality on a timely basis
5. Assist relevant stakeholders in understanding the results

SP 3.2 Revise the product risks as appropriate

Based on the peer review measurement data on work product quality, product risks are re-evaluated and re-prioritized using predefined categories and parameters.

Typical work products

1. Updated product risk list, with a category and priority assigned to each risk (including documented rationale)

Sub-practices

1. Identify new product risks to which a changed risk level or risk type should be attributed

Using the peer review measurement data on work product quality and based on information such as defect numbers and types of defects, some areas of the product may demonstrate a higher or lower level of product risk. This especially relates to the likelihood of being defect-prone. New product risks also can be identified using the peer review data on work product quality.

Using the latest information on product quality to re-focus and tune testing supports a more effective and efficient test process.

2. Analyze the identified product risks using the predefined parameters, e.g., likelihood and impact
Note that both newly identified product risks and previously identified product risks are subject to the analysis.
3. (Re-)categorize and (re-)group the product risks according to the defined risk categories
4. (Re-)prioritize the product risks for mitigation
5. Document the rationale for the updates of the project's product risk list
6. Review and obtain agreement with stakeholders regarding the completeness, category and priority level of the revised product risks
7. Revisit the set of product risks based on peer review measurement data at project milestones and on an event-driven basis

SP 3.3 Revise the test approach as appropriate

Based on identified product risks, the coordinated test approach is revised as appropriate and agreed upon.

Typical work products

1. Updated dynamic test approach

Sub-practices

1. Revisit the list of items to be tested (including risk level) and not to be tested based on the revised set of product risks
2. Revisit the list of features to be tested (including risk level) and not to be tested based on the revised set of product risks
3. Review the revised list of items and feature to be tested and not to be tested with stakeholders
4. Revisit the coordinated test approach as appropriate

The coordinated test approach, which includes both the dynamic test approach (functional and non-functional) and the peer review approach is revisited and updated as appropriate based on the revised list of items and features to be tested, and not to be tested.

Refer to SG2 Establish a Test Approach from the process area Test Planning, and to SG2 Establish a Non-functional Test Approach from the process area Non-Functional Testing for more details on defining a test approach. Refer to SG1 Establish a Peer Review Approach from the process area Peer Reviews for more details on defining a peer review approach.

5. Document the revised coordinated test approach as part of a (master) test plan
6. Review and obtain commitment from the stakeholders to the revised coordinated test approach with management

Generic Practices by Goals

GG 2 Institutionalize a Managed Process

GP 2.1 Establish an organizational policy

Establish and maintain an organizational policy for planning and performing the Advanced Reviews process.

Elaboration

The advanced review policy typically specifies:

- Reviews will be applied to measure product quality early in the development lifecycle
- Reviews are part of the test process and should be part of the test approach, project test plan and test reports
- Peer reviews are led by trained peer review leaders or moderators

- Review measurement data is collected and used to tune the dynamic test approach, improve the review process, and predict product quality

GP 2.2 Plan the process

Establish and maintain the plan for performing the Advanced Reviews process.

Elaboration

At TMMi level 4, peer reviews are an integral part of the testing process. The plan for performing the Advanced Reviews process is included in the (master) test plan.

GP 2.3 Provide resources

Provide adequate resources for performing the Advanced Reviews process, developing the test work products, and providing the services of the process.

Elaboration

- Adequate time is provided to perform the advanced review activities
- Trained peer review leaders are available
- Meeting rooms are available for review meetings
- Supporting artifacts such as defect logging forms and review process forms to support data collection, analysis and reporting are available
- Rules and checklists, reading procedures and sampling guidelines are established and maintained
- Tools to support the advanced review process are available, e.g., defect logging tools, communication tools, measurement tools and peer review process tools

GP 2.4 Assign responsibilities

Assign responsibility and authority for performing the process, developing the work products and providing the services of the Advanced Reviews process.

Elaboration

Since at TMMi level 4 peer reviews are part of the test process, test managers are designated to be responsible for coordinating the advanced review process within projects.

Peer review leaders will support the test manager and are designated to be responsible for coordinating the individual peer reviews to measure work product quality.

GP 2.5 Train people

Train the people performing or supporting the Advanced Reviews process as needed.

Elaboration

Examples of training topics for advanced reviews include the following:

- Product risk assessment
- Defining a coordinated test approach
- Types of reviews
- Defining peer review quantitative exit criteria
- Document rules and checklists
- Sampling practices
- Perspective-based reading
- Data collection, analysis, and reporting processes

GP 2.6 Manage configurations

Place designated work products of the Advanced Reviews process under appropriate levels of configuration control.

Elaboration

Examples of work products placed under configuration management include the following:

- Coordinated test approach
- Coordinated test approach review report
- Test plan
- Peer review data(base)
- Peer review measurement data
- Peer review measurement analysis results and reports
- Advanced reviews training material
- Product risk assessment data

GP 2.7 Identify and involve relevant stakeholders

Identify and involve relevant stakeholders of the Advanced Reviews process as planned.

Elaboration

Select relevant stakeholders from customers, end users, developers, testers, suppliers, marketers, maintenance, service, management and others who may be affected by, or may affect, the (work) products to participate in advanced reviews.

Examples of activities for stakeholder involvement include the following:

- Selecting work products to be reviewed
- Explicitly committing the resources needed
- Reviewing and approving the coordinated test approach
- Performing peer reviews
- Assessing peer review measurement data

GP 2.8 Monitor and control the process

Monitor and control the Advanced Reviews process against the plan for performing the process and take appropriate actions as needed.

Elaboration

Examples of measures to monitor and control the Advanced Reviews process include the following:

- Actual effort spent compared to effort planned for peer reviews and dynamic testing
- Number of peer reviews planned and performed
- Number of work products measured on product quality compared to plan
- Number of revisions to the test plan
- Number of new or changed product risks per revision
- Number of test items affected by risk level changes per revision

GP 2.9 Objectively evaluate adherence

Objectively evaluate adherence of the Advanced Reviews process against its process description, standards, and procedures, and address any areas of non-compliance.

Elaboration

Examples of review and/or audit evaluation adherence topics include the following:

- The presence of a coordinated test approach in the test plan
- The compliance of the peer reviews performed to the measurement guidelines
- The effectiveness and efficiency of the peer review measurement guidelines
- The usage of peer review results to revisit the product risk list
- The effectiveness of the updates of the test plans based on the peer review results

GP 2.10 Review status with higher level management

Review the activities, status and results of the Advanced Reviews process with higher level management and resolve issues.

Elaboration

Examples of activities, status and results of the Advanced Reviews process that can be reviewed with higher management:

- Number of projects with a coordinated test approach
- Number of peer reviews planned and performed
- Results of the performed reviews
- Measurement data of performed reviews, e.g., software defect removal effectiveness and yield

GG 3 Institutionalize a Defined Process**GP 3.1 Establish a defined process**

Establish and maintain a description of a defined Advanced Reviews process.

GP 3.2 Collect improvement information

Collect work products, measures, measurement results, and improvement information derived from planning and performing the Advanced Reviews process to support the future use and improvement of the organization's processes and process assets.

Elaboration

Examples of measures include the following:

- Peer review coverage
- Defect density (per page) on documents measured by means of peer reviews
- Percentage of test plans that encompass a peer review approach
- Percentage of peer reviews performed using perspective-based reading techniques
- Number of product risks revisited based on peer review results
- Number of test plans and test approaches updated based on peer review results

TMMi Level 5: Optimized

The achievement of all previous test improvement goals at levels 1 through 4 of TMMi has created an organizational infrastructure for testing that supports a completely defined and measured process. At TMMi maturity level 5, an organization is capable of continually improving its processes based on a quantitative understanding of statistically controlled processes. Improving test process performance is carried out through incremental and innovative process and technological improvements. The testing methods and techniques are optimized and there is a continuous focus on fine-tuning and process improvement. An optimized test process, as defined by the TMMi is one that is:

- managed, defined, measured, efficient and effective
- statistically controlled and predictable
- focused on defect prevention
- supported by automation as much is deemed an effective use of resources
- able to support technology transfer from the industry to the organization
- able to support re-use of test assets
- focused on process change to achieve continuous improvement.

To support the continuous improvement of the test process infrastructure, and to identify, plan and implement test improvements, a permanent test process improvement group is formally established and is staffed by members who have received specialized training to increase the level of their skills and knowledge required for the success of the group. In many organizations this group is called a Test Process Group (TPG). Support for a TPG formally begins at TMMi level 3 when the test organization is introduced. At TMMi level 4 and 5, the responsibilities grow as more high level practices are introduced, e.g., identifying reusable test (process) assets and developing and maintaining the test (process) asset library.

The Defect Prevention process area is established to identify and analyze common causes of defects across the development lifecycle and define actions to prevent similar defects from occurring in the future. Outliers to test process performance, as identified as part of process quality control, are analyzed to address their causes as part of Defect Prevention.

The test process is now statistically managed by means of the Quality Control process area. Statistical sampling, measurements of confidence levels, trustworthiness, and reliability drive the test process. The test process is characterized by sampling-based quality measurements.

At TMMi level 5, the Test Process Optimization process area introduces mechanisms to fine-tune and continuously improve testing. There is an established procedure to identify process enhancements as well as to select and evaluate new testing technologies. Tools support the test process as much as is effective during test design, test execution, regression testing, test case management, defect collection and analysis, etc. Process and testware re-use across the organization is also common practice and is supported by a test (process) asset library.

The three TMMi level 5 process areas, Defect Prevention, Quality Control and Test Process Optimization all provide support for continuous process improvement. In fact, the three process areas are highly interrelated. For example, Defect Prevention supports Quality Control, e.g., by analyzing outliers to process performance and by implementing practices for defect causal analysis and prevention of defect re-occurrence. Quality Control contributes to Test Process Optimization, and Test Process Optimization supports both Defect Prevention and Quality Control, for example by implementing the test improvement proposals. All of these process areas are, in turn, supported by the practices that were acquired when the lower-level process areas were implemented. At TMMi level 5, testing is a process with the objective of preventing defects.

The process areas at TMMi level 5 are:

- 5.1 Defect Prevention
- 5.2 Quality Control
- 5.3 Test Process Optimization

Each of these is discussed in more detail in the sections hereafter.

PA 5.1 Defect Prevention

Purpose

The purpose of Defect Prevention is to identify and analyze common causes of defects across the development lifecycle and define actions to prevent similar defects from occurring in the future.

Introductory Notes

In line with the evolutionary test model [Gelperin and Hetzel], testing at TMMi level 5 completes its journey from being detection-focused to being a prevention-focused process. In line with this view of testing, testing is focused on the prevention of defects that otherwise might have been introduced rather than just their detection during testing activities. Defect prevention involves analyzing defects that were encountered in the past, identifying causes and taking specific actions to prevent the occurrence of those types of defects in the future. The selection of defects to be analyzed should be based on the risks; focus needs to be given to those areas where prevention of defects has the most added value (usually in terms of reduced cost or risk) and/or where the defects are most critical. Attention should be given to both existing types of defects as well as new types of defects; new to the organization but possibly known to occur in the industry. Defect prevention activities are therefore also a mechanism for spreading lessons learned across the organization, e.g., across projects.

Defect prevention improves quality and productivity by preventing the introduction of defects into a product. Industry data shows that reliance on detecting defects after they have been introduced is usually not cost effective. It is usually more cost effective to prevent defects from being introduced by integrating defect prevention practices into each phase of the project. At TMMi level 5, an organization will know which is more cost effective, prevention or detection of a certain type of defect. Many process improvement models emphasize the use of causal analysis as a means of continually improving the maturity of the process. Examples of methods for causal analysis are specific causal analysis meetings, using tools such as fault tree analysis and cause/effect diagrams, project retrospectives, causal analysis during formal reviews and usage of standard defect classifications.

Defect Prevention is a mechanism to evaluate the development process and identify the most effective improvements regarding product quality. As part of the defect prevention practices, trends are analyzed to track the types of defects that have been encountered, where they were introduced and to identify defects that are most likely to reoccur. A (test) measurement process is already in place having been introduced at level 4. The available measures can be used, though some new measures may be needed to analyze the effects of the process changes. Based on an understanding of the organization's defined standard development and test process and how it is implemented, the root causes of the defects and the implications of the defects for future activities are determined. Specific actions are defined and taken to prevent reoccurrence of the identified defects. Defect prevention is an essential part of a mature test process. Defects found during development, testing or even during production must be systematically analyzed, prioritized and action must be undertaken to prevent them from occurring in the future. The test organization coordinates the planning, executing and tracking of defect prevention action teams. This should be done in close cooperation with other disciplines, e.g., requirements engineering, system engineering and/or software development, as improvement actions will often affect other disciplines.

Scope

The process area Defect Prevention addresses the practices for identifying and analyzing common causes of defects, and defining specific actions to remove the common causes of those types of defects in the future within the project and elsewhere in the organization. All defects, either being found during development, testing or in the field, are within the scope of the process area. Also process defects that have resulted in outliers and not meeting expected process performance are within the scope. Since Defect Prevention needs measurement data and measurement processes as an input, Defect Prevention builds on the TMMi level 4 measurement practices and available measurement data regarding the development, testing and product quality.

Specific Goals

SG1 Determine Common Causes of Defects

Root and common causes of selected defects are systematically determined.

SG2 Prioritize and Define Actions to Systematically Eliminate Root Causes of Defects

Actions are defined to systematically address root and common causes of defects to prevent their future occurrence.

PA 5.2 Quality Control

Purpose

The purpose of Quality Control is to statistically manage and control the test process. Test process performance is fully predictable and stabilized with acceptable limits. Testing at a project level is performed using statistical methods based on representative samples in order to predict product quality and make testing more efficient.

Introductory Notes

Quality Control can be defined as a set of activities designed to evaluate the quality of a developed product [IEEE 610]. In a broad view, the quality control procedures and practices can also be applied to the processes creating the product, thereby creating a feedback loop in line with the prevention-oriented and optimizing approach of TMMi level 5. At TMMi level 5, organizations use quality control to drive the testing process.

Process quality control is supported by statistical techniques and methodologies. The basis for process quality control is the view of the testing process as a series of steps, each of which is a process in itself with a set of inputs and outputs. Ideally the output of each step is determined by rules, procedures and/or standards that prescribe how it is to be executed. Practically speaking the outcome of a step may be different than expected. The differences are caused by variations. Variations may be due to, for example, human error, influences outside of the process and/or unpredictable events such as hardware/software malfunctions. If there are many unforeseen variations impacting the process step, then the process will be unstable, unpredictable, and out of control. When a process is unpredictable then we cannot rely upon it to give us quality results.

An organization that controls its test process statistically will be able to:

- determine the stability of the process
- identify the process capability and performance within the defined natural boundaries
- identify unpredictable processes
- identify the improvement opportunities in existing processes
- identify the best performing processes

Process quality control involves establishing objectives for the performance of the standard test process, which is defined in the Test Lifecycle and Integration process area. These objectives should be based on the defined test policy. As already stated in the Test Lifecycle and Integration process area, multiple standard test processes may be present to address the needs of different application domains, test levels, lifecycle models, methodologies, and tools in use in the organization. Based on the measurements taken on test process performance from the projects, analysis takes place and adjustments are made to maintain test process performance within acceptable limits. When the test process performance is stabilized within acceptable limits, the defined test process, the associated measurements and the acceptable limits for measurements are established as a baseline and used to control test process performance statistically. The test process capability, i.e., the test process performance a new project can expect to attain, of the organization's standard test process is now fully understood and known. As a result, the deviations from these expectations can be acted upon in a project early and consistently to ensure that the projects perform within the acceptable limits. The test process capability can be used to establish unambiguous quantitative test process performance objectives for the project.

Product quality control builds on operational profiles [Musa] and usage models of the product in its intended environment to make statistically valid inferences resulting in a representative sample of test cases. This approach therefore uses statistical testing methods to predict product quality based on this representative sample. In other words, when testing a subset of all possible usages as represented by the usage or operational profile, the test results can serve as the basis for conclusions about its overall performance. At TMMi level 5, an organization is able to quantify confidence levels and trustworthiness because the infrastructure has been provided to reflect the most frequently requested operations or paths through an operational profile using historical data. Using test data from statistical testing, models such as reliability growth models are built to predict the confidence level and trustworthiness of the system. Confidence level, usually expressed as a percentage, provides information as to the likelihood that the product is defect free. Trustworthiness is defined as the probability that there are no defects in the product that will cause the system to fail. Both the level of confidence and trustworthiness are typically used as exit criteria when applying statistical testing. Thus, at TMMi level 5 these factors are used in combination and are usually the main drivers to determine when to stop testing.

Note that addressing product quality control and statistical testing requires a great deal of expertise, for example predictive modeling, usage modeling, statistics, testing, and measurements. Specialists must be selected and trained to become leaders in this area of testing.

Scope

The process area Quality Control addresses the practices for establishing a statistically controlled test process (process quality control) and testing based on statistical methods and techniques (product quality control). Process quality control strongly builds on the deployed measurement practices from the Test Measurement process area at TMMi level 4. Product quality control builds on the deployed practices from the Product Quality Evaluation process area at TMMi level 4. Both types of quality control make use of available measurement data regarding the test process and product quality from the TMMi level 4 process areas.

Specific Goal and Practice Summary

SG1 Establish a Statistically Controlled Test Process

A statistically controlled test process is established whereby baselines and models that characterize the expected test process performance of the organization's standard test processes are established and maintained.

SG2 Testing is Performed using Statistical Methods

Tests are designed and executed using statistical methods (e.g., sampling, fault seeding) based on operational or usage profiles.

PA 5.3 Test Process Optimization

Purpose

The purpose of Test Process Optimization is to continuously improve the existing testing processes used in the organization and to identify new testing technologies (e.g., test tools or test methods) that may be appropriate and to transition them into the organization in an orderly manner. Test process improvement also supports the re-use of test assets across the organization. The improvements support the organization's quality and process performance objectives as derived from the organization's business objectives.

Introductory Notes

At the highest level of the TMMi, the test process is subject to continuous improvement across projects and across the entire organization. The test process is quantified and can be fine-tuned in order for capability growth to become an ongoing process. An organizational infrastructure exists to support this continuous growth. This infrastructure, which consists of policies, standards, training, facilities, tools and organizational structures, has been put in place through goal achievement processes that constitute the TMMi hierarchy. Test Process Optimization is in essence about developing a system to continuously improve testing. Optimizing the test process involves the following:

- Establishing test process assessment and improvement procedures with responsibilities assigned from a leadership perspective
- Identifying testing practices that are weak and those that are strong and suggest areas for process asset extraction and re-use
- Deploying incremental and innovative improvements that measurably improve the organization's test processes and technologies
- Selecting and providing best practices to the organization
- Continuously evaluating new test-related tools and technologies for adaptation
- Supporting technology and knowledge transfer
- Re-use of high quality test assets

Continuously improving the testing process involves proactively and systematically identifying, evaluating and implementing improvements to the organization's standard test process and the projects' defined processes on a continuous basis. Test process improvement activities are often also needed as a result of a changing environment, e.g., the test environment itself or a new development lifecycle. All of this is done with higher-level management sponsorship. Training and incentive programs are established to enable and encourage everyone in the organization to participate in test process improvement activities. Test improvement opportunities are identified and evaluated for potential return on investment to the organization using business goals and objectives as a point of reference. Pilots are performed to assess, measure and validate the test process changes before they are incorporated into organization's standard process.

To support Test Process Optimization the organization typically has established a group, e.g., a Test Process Group (TPG), that works with projects to introduce and evaluate the effectiveness of new testing technologies (e.g., test tools, test methods, and test environments) and manage changes to existing testing technologies. Particular emphasis is placed on technology changes that are likely to improve the capability of the organization's standard test process (as established in the Test Lifecycle and Integration process). By maintaining an awareness of test-related technology innovations and systematically evaluating and experimenting with them, the organization selects appropriate testing technologies to improve the quality of its products and the productivity of its testing activities. Pilots are performed to assess new and unproven testing technologies before they are incorporated into standard practice.

Organizations now fully realize that both test processes and testware are corporate assets and that those of high quality should be documented and stored in a process repository in a format that is modifiable for re-use in future projects. Such a repository, possibly already established in a less mature format at TMMi level 3, is often called a test asset library. Test process and testware re-use across the organization will also be supported by a process lifecycle. Note that process re-use in this context means the use of one process description to create another process description.

Scope

The process area Test Process Optimization addresses the practices for continuously identifying test process improvements, evaluating and selecting new testing technologies and deploying them in the organization's standard test process, including planning, establishing, monitoring and evaluating the test improvement actions. It also covers the re-use of high quality test assets across the organization. This process area complements and extends the processes and practices defined by the Test Organization and Test Lifecycle and Integration process areas at TMMi level 3.

Specific Goal and Practice Summary

SG1 Select Test Process Improvements

Test process improvements are selected which contribute to meeting product quality and test process-performance objectives.

SG2 New Testing Technologies are Evaluated to Determine their Impact on the Testing Process

New testing technologies such as tools, methods, techniques or technical innovations are identified, selected and evaluated to determine their effect on the organization's standard test process.

SG3 Deploy Test Improvements

Test process improvements and appropriate new technologies are deployed across the organization to improve the testing process. Their benefit is measured and information about new innovations is disseminated across the organization.

SG4 Establish Re-use of High Quality Test Assets

Both test process components and testware are recognized as assets and re-used across the organization when creating another test asset.

Glossary

acceptance criteria	The exit criteria that a component or system must satisfy in order to be accepted by a user, customer, or other authorized entity. [IEEE 610]
acceptance testing	Formal testing with respect to user needs, requirements, and business processes conducted to determine whether or not a system satisfies the acceptance criteria and to enable the user, customers or other authorized entity to determine whether or not to accept the system. [After IEEE 610]
actual result	The behavior produced/observed when a component or system is tested.
alpha testing	Simulated or actual operational testing by potential users/customers or an independent test team at the developers' site, but outside the development organization. Alpha testing is often employed for off-the-shelf software as a form of internal acceptance testing.
audit	An independent evaluation of software products or processes to ascertain compliance to standards, guidelines, specifications, and/or procedures based on objective criteria, including documents that specify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the form or content of the products to be produced (2) the process by which the products shall be produced (3) how compliance to standards or guidelines shall be measured. [IEEE 1028]
best practice	A superior method or innovative practice that contributes to the improved performance of an organization under given context, usually recognized as 'best' by other peer organizations.
beta testing	Operational testing by potential and/or existing users/customers at an external site not otherwise involved with the developers, to determine whether or not a component or system satisfies the user/customer needs and fits within the business processes. Beta testing is often employed as a form of external acceptance testing for off-the-shelf software in order to acquire feedback from the market.
black-box testing	Testing, either functional or non-functional, without reference to the internal structure of the component or system.
black-box test design	Technique/procedure to derive and/or select test cases based on an analysis of the specification, either functional or non-functional, of a component or system without reference to its internal structure.
boundary value analysis	A black box test design technique in which test cases are designed based on boundary values.
branch coverage	The percentage of branches that have been exercised by a test suite. 100% branch coverage implies both 100% decision coverage and 100% statement coverage.
branch testing	A white box test design technique in which test cases are designed to execute branches.
Capability Maturity Model (CMM)	A five level staged framework that describes the key elements of an effective software process. The Capability Maturity Model covers best-practices for planning, engineering and managing software development and maintenance. [CMM]
Capability Maturity Model Integration (CMMI)	A framework that describes the key elements of an effective product development and maintenance process. The Capability Maturity Model Integration covers best-practices for planning, engineering and managing product development and maintenance. CMMI is the designated successor of the CMM. [CMMI]
capture/playback tool	A type of test execution tool where inputs are recorded during manual testing in order to generate automated test scripts that can be executed later (i.e. replayed). These tools are often used to support automated regression testing.

cause-effect graphing	A black box test design technique in which test cases are designed from cause-effect graphs. [BS 7925/2]
classification tree method	A black box test design technique in which test cases, described by means of a classification tree, are designed to execute combinations of representatives of input and/or output domains. [Grochtmann]
checklist	Checklists are 'stored wisdom' aimed at helping to interpret the rules and explain their application. Checklists are used to increase effectiveness at finding major defects in a specification during a review. A checklist usually takes the form of a list of questions. All checklist questions are derived directly and explicitly from cross-referenced specification rules. [Gilib and Graham]
code coverage	An analysis method that determines which parts of the software have been executed (covered) by the test suite and which parts have not been executed, e.g., statement coverage, decision coverage or condition coverage.
component	A minimal software item that can be tested in isolation.
component integration testing	Testing performed to expose defects in the interfaces and interaction between integrated components.
component testing	The testing of individual software components. [After IEEE 610]
condition coverage	The percentage of condition outcomes that have been exercised by a test suite. 100% condition coverage requires each single condition in every decision statement to be tested as True and False.
condition testing	A white box test design technique in which test cases are designed to execute condition outcomes.
configuration	The composition of a component or system as defined by the number, nature, and interconnections of its constituent parts.
configuration auditing	The function to check on the contents of libraries of configuration items, e.g., for standards compliance. [IEEE 610]
configuration control	An element of configuration management, consisting of the evaluation, coordination, approval or disapproval, and implementation of changes to configuration items after formal establishment of their configuration identification. [IEEE 610]
configuration control board (CCB)	A group of people responsible for evaluating and approving or disapproving proposed changes to configuration items, and for ensuring implementation of approved changes. [IEEE 610]
configuration identification	An element of configuration management, consisting of selecting the configuration items for a system and recording their functional and physical characteristics in technical documentation. [IEEE 610]
configuration item	An aggregation of hardware, software or both, that is designated for configuration management and treated as a single entity in the configuration management process. [IEEE 610]
configuration management	A discipline applying technical and administrative direction and surveillance to: identify and document the functional and physical characteristics of a configuration item, control changes to those characteristics, record and report change processing and implementation status, and verify compliance with specified requirements. [IEEE 610]
configuration management tool	A tool that provides support for the identification and control of configuration items, their status over changes and versions, and the release of baselines consisting of configuration items.
continuous representation	A capability maturity model structure wherein capability levels provide a recommended order for approaching process improvement within specified process areas. [CMMI]

coverage tool	A tool that provides objective measures of what structural elements, e.g., statements, branches have been exercised by a test suite.
debugging tool	A tool used by programmers to reproduce failures, investigate the state of programs and find the corresponding defect. Debuggers enable programmers to execute programs step by step, to halt a program at any program statement and to set and examine program variables.
decision coverage	The percentage of decision outcomes that have been exercised by a test suite. 100% decision coverage implies both 100% branch coverage and 100% statement coverage.
decision table testing	A black box test design technique in which test cases are designed to execute the combinations of inputs and/or stimuli (causes) shown in a decision table. [Veenendaal]
decision testing	A white box test design technique in which test cases are designed to execute decision outcomes.
defect	A flaw in a component or system that can cause the component or system to fail to perform its required function, e.g., an incorrect statement or data definition. A defect, if encountered during execution, may cause a failure of the component or system.
defect based test design technique	A procedure to derive and/or select test cases targeted at one or more defect categories, with tests being developed from what is known about the specific defect category. See also defect taxonomy.
defect density	The number of defects identified in a component or system divided by the size of the component or system (expressed in standard measurement terms, e.g., lines-of-code, number of classes or function points).
Defect Detection Percentage (DDP)	The number of defects found by a test phase, divided by the number found by that test phase and any other means afterwards.
defect management	The process of recognizing, investigating, taking action and disposing of defects. It involves recording defects, classifying them and identifying the impact. [After IEEE 1044]
defect management tool	A tool that facilitates the recording and status tracking of defects and changes. They often have workflow-oriented facilities to track and control the allocation, correction and re-testing of defects and provide reporting facilities. See also incident management tool.
defect masking	An occurrence in which one defect prevents the detection of another. [After IEEE 610]
defect report	A document reporting on any flaw in a component or system that can cause the component or system to fail to perform its required function. [After IEEE 829]
defect taxonomy	A system of (hierarchical) categories designed to be a useful aid for reproducibly classifying defects.
defined process	A managed process that is tailored from the organization's set of standard processes according to the organization's tailoring guidelines; has maintained process description; and contributes work products, measures, and other process improvement information to the organizational process assets. [CMMI]
deliverable	Any (work) product that must be delivered to someone other than the (work) product's author.
driver	A software component or test tool that replaces a component that takes care of the control and/or the calling of a component or system. [After TMap]
dynamic analysis tool	A tool that provides run-time information on the state of the software code. These tools are most commonly used to identify unassigned pointers, check pointer arithmetic and to monitor the allocation, use and de-allocation of memory and to flag memory leaks.

dynamic testing	Testing that involves the execution of the software of a component or system.
efficiency	The capability of the software product to provide appropriate performance relative to the amount of resources used under stated conditions. [ISO 9126]
elementary comparison testing	A black box test design technique in which test cases are designed to execute combinations of inputs using the concept of condition determination coverage. [TMap]
emulator	A device, computer program, or system that accepts the same inputs and produces the same outputs as a given system. [IEEE 610] See also simulator.
entry criteria	The set of generic and specific conditions for permitting a process to go forward with a defined task, e.g., test phase. The purpose of entry criteria is to prevent a task from starting which would entail more (wasted) effort compared to the effort needed to remove the failed entry criteria. [Gilb and Graham]
equivalence partitioning	A black box test design technique in which test cases are designed to execute representatives from equivalence partitions. In principle test cases are designed to cover each partition at least once.
error	A human action that produces an incorrect result. [After IEEE 610]
error guessing	A test design technique where the experience of the tester is used to anticipate what defects might be present in the component or system under test as a result of errors made, and to design tests specifically to expose them.
exhaustive testing	A test approach in which the test suite comprises all combinations of input values and preconditions.
exit criteria	The set of generic and specific conditions, agreed upon with the stakeholders, for permitting a process to be officially completed. The purpose of exit criteria is to prevent a task from being considered completed when there are still outstanding parts of the task which have not been finished. Exit criteria are used to report against and to plan when to stop testing. [After Gilb and Graham]
expected result	The behavior predicted by the specification, or another source, of the component or system under specified conditions.
experienced-based test design technique	Procedure to derive and/or select test cases based on the tester's experience, knowledge and intuition.
exploratory testing	An informal test design technique where the tester actively controls the design of the tests as those tests are performed and uses information gained while testing to design new and better tests. [After Bach]
failure	Deviation of the component or system from its expected delivery, service or result. [After Fenton]
feature	An attribute of a component or system specified or implied by requirements documentation (for example reliability, usability or design constraints). [After IEEE 1008]
formal review	A review characterized by documented procedures and requirements, e.g., inspection.
Function Point Analysis (FPA)	Method aiming to measure the size of the functionality of an information system. The measurement is independent of the technology. This measurement may be used as a basis for the measurement of productivity, the estimation of the needed resources, and project control.
functional testing	Testing based on an analysis of the specification of the functionality of a component or system. See also black box testing.
functionality	The capability of the software product to provide functions which meet stated and implied needs when the software is used under specified conditions. [ISO 9126]
generic goal	A required model component that describes the characteristics that must be present to institutionalize the processes that implement a process area. [CMMI]

generic practice	An expected model component that is considered important in achieving the associated generic goal. The generic practices associated with a generic goal describe the activities that are expected to result in achievement of the generic goal and contribute to the institutionalization of the processes associated with a process area. [CMMI]
heuristic evaluation	A static usability test technique to determine the compliance of a user interface with recognized usability principles (the so-called “heuristics”).
higher level management	The person or persons who provide the policy and overall guidance for the process, but do not to provide direct day-to-day monitoring and controlling of the process. Such persons belong to a level of management in the organization above the intermediate level responsible for the process and can be (but are not necessarily) senior managers. [CMMI]
horizontal traceability	The tracing of requirements for a test level through the layers of test documentation (e.g., test plan, test design specification, test case specification and test procedure specification or test script).
indicator	A measure that can be used to estimate or predict another measure. [ISO 14598]
impact analysis	The assessment of change to the layers of development documentation, test documentation and components, in order to implement a given change to specified requirements.
incident	Any event occurring that requires investigation. [After IEEE 1008]
incident logging	Recording the details of any incident that occurred, e.g., during testing.
incident management	The process of recognizing, investigating, taking action and disposing of incidents. It involves logging incidents, classifying them and identifying the impact. [After IEEE 1044]
incident management tool	A tool that facilitates the recording and status tracking of incidents. They often have workflow-oriented facilities to track and control the allocation, correction and re-testing of incidents and provide reporting facilities. See also defect management tool.
incident report	A document reporting on any event that occurred, e.g., during the testing, which requires investigation. [After IEEE 829]
independence of testing	Separation of responsibilities, which encourages the accomplishment of objective testing. [After DO-178b]
informal review	A review not based on a formal (documented) procedure.
input	A variable (whether stored within a component or outside) that is read by a component.
inspection	A type of peer review that relies on visual examination of documents to detect defects, e.g., violations of development standards and non-conformance to higher level documentation. The most formal review technique and therefore always based on a documented procedure. [After IEEE 610, IEEE 1028] See also peer review.
institutionalization	The ingrained way of doing business that an organization follows routinely as part of its corporate culture.
intake test	A special instance of a smoke test to decide if the component or system is ready for detailed and further testing. An intake test is typically carried out at the start of the test execution phase. See also smoke test.
integration	The process of combining components or systems into larger assemblies.
integration testing	Testing performed to expose defects in the interfaces and in the interactions between integrated components or systems. See also component integration testing, system integration testing.
level test plan	A test plan that typically addresses one test level. See also test plan.

maintainability	The ease which a software product can be modified to correct defects, modified to meet new requirements, modified to make future maintenance easier, or adapted to a changed environment. [ISO 9126]
managed process	A performed process that is planned and executed in accordance with policy; employs skilled people having adequate resources to produce controlled outputs; involves relevant stakeholders; is monitored, controlled and reviewed; and is evaluated for adherence to its process description. [CMMI]
management review	A systematic evaluation of software acquisition, supply, development, operation, or maintenance process, performed by or on behalf of management that monitors progress, determines the status of plans and schedules, confirms requirements and their system allocation, or evaluates the effectiveness of management approaches to achieve fitness for purpose. [After IEEE 610, IEEE 1028]
master test plan	A test plan that typically addresses multiple test levels. See also test plan.
maturity level	Degree of process improvement across a predefined set of process areas in which all goals in the set are attained. [CMMI]
measure	The number or category assigned to an attribute of an entity by making a measurement. [ISO 14598]
measurement	The process of assigning a number or category to an entity to describe an attribute of that entity. [ISO 14598]
measurement scale	A scale that constrains the type of data analysis that can be performed on it. [ISO 14598]
metric	A measurement scale and the method used for measurement. [ISO 14598]
milestone	A point in time in a project at which defined (intermediate) deliverables and results should be ready.
moderator	The leader and main person responsible for an inspection or other review process.
monitor	A software tool or hardware device that runs concurrently with the component or system under test and supervises, records and/or analyzes the behavior of the component or system. [After IEEE 610]
non-functional testing	Testing the attributes of a component or system that do not relate to functionality, e.g., reliability, efficiency, usability, maintainability and portability.
non-functional test design techniques	Procedure to derive and/or select test cases for non-functional testing based on an analysis of the specification of a component or system without reference to its internal structure. See also black box test design technique.
optimizing process	A quantitatively managed process that is improved based on an understanding of the common causes of variation inherent in the process. The focus of an optimizing process is on continually improving the range of process performance through both incremental and innovative improvements.
output	A variable (whether stored within a component or outside) that is written by a component.
pass/fail criteria	Decision rules used to determine whether a test item (function) or feature has passed or failed a test. [IEEE 829]
peer review	A review of a software work product by colleagues of the producer of the product for the purpose of identifying defects and improvements. Examples are inspection, technical review and walkthrough.
performance indicator	A high level metric of effectiveness and/or efficiency used to guide and control progressive development, e.g., lead-time slip for software development. [CMMI]
phase test plan	A test plan that typically addresses one test phase. See also test plan.

portability	The ease with which the software product can be transferred from one hardware or software environment to another. [ISO 9126]
post condition	Environmental and state conditions that must be fulfilled after the execution of a test or test procedure.
precondition	Environmental and state conditions that must be fulfilled before the component or system can be executed with a particular test or test procedure.
pretest	See intake test.
priority	The level of (business) importance assigned to an item, e.g., defect.
process	A set of interrelated activities, which transform inputs into outputs. [ISO 12207]
process area	A cluster of related practices in an area that, when implemented collectively, satisfy a set of goals considered important for making improvements in that area. [CMMI]
process improvement	A program of activities designed to improve the performance and maturity of the organization's processes, and the result of such a program. [CMMI]
product risk	A risk directly related to the test object. See also risk.
project	A project is a unique set of coordinated and controlled activities with start and finish dates undertaken to achieve an objective conforming to specific requirements, including the constraints of time, cost and resources. [ISO 9000]
project risk	A risk related to management and control of the (test) project, e.g., lack of staffing, strict deadlines, changing requirements, etc. See also risk.
project test plan	See master test plan.
quality assurance	Part of quality management focused on providing confidence that quality requirements will be fulfilled. [ISO 9000]
quality attribute	A feature or characteristic that affects an item's quality. [IEEE 610]
quantitatively managed process	A defined process that is controlled using statistical and other quantitative techniques. The product quality, service quality, and process-performance attributes are measured and controlled throughout the project. [CMMI]
regression testing	Testing of a previously tested program following modification to ensure that defects have not been introduced or uncovered in unchanged areas of the software, as a result of the changes made. It is performed when the software or its environment is changed.
release note	A document identifying test items, their configuration, current status and other delivery information delivered by development to testing, and possibly other stakeholders, at the start of a test execution phase. [After IEEE 829]
reliability	The capability of the software product to perform its required functions under stated conditions for a specified period of time, or for a specified number of operations. [ISO 9126]
requirement	A condition or capability needed by a user to solve a problem or achieve an objective that must be met or possessed by a system or system component to satisfy a contract, standard, specification, or other formally imposed document. [After IEEE 610]
requirements-based testing	An approach to testing in which test cases are designed based on test objectives and test conditions derived from requirements, e.g., tests that exercise specific functions or probe non-functional attributes such as reliability or usability.
requirements management tool	A tool that supports the recording of requirements, requirements attributes (e.g., priority, knowledge responsible) and annotation, and facilitates traceability through layers of requirements and requirements change management. Some requirements management tools also provide facilities for static analysis, such as consistency checking and violations to pre-defined requirements rules.

requirements phase	The period of time in the software lifecycle during which the requirements for a software product are defined and documented. [IEEE 610]
result	The consequence/outcome of the execution of a test. It includes outputs to screens, changes to data, reports, and communication messages sent out. See also actual result, expected result.
resumption criteria	The testing activities that must be repeated when testing is re-started after a suspension. [After IEEE 829]
re-testing	Testing that runs test cases that failed the last time they were run, in order to verify the success of corrective actions.
review	An evaluation of a product or project status to ascertain discrepancies from planned results and to recommend improvements. Examples include management review, informal review, technical review, inspection, and walkthrough. [After IEEE 1028]
reviewer	The person involved in the review that identifies and describes anomalies in the product or project under review. Reviewers can be chosen to represent different viewpoints and roles in the review process.
review tool	A tool that provides support to the review process. Typical features include review planning and tracking support, communication support, collaborative reviews and a repository for collecting and reporting of metrics.
risk	A factor that could result in future negative consequences; usually expressed as impact and likelihood.
risk analysis	The process of assessing identified risks to estimate their impact and probability of occurrence (likelihood).
risk-based testing	An approach to testing to reduce the level of product risks and inform stakeholders on their status, starting in the initial stages of a project. It involves the identification of product risks and their use in guiding the test process.
risk control	The process through which decisions are reached and protective measures are implemented for reducing risks to, or maintaining risks within, specified levels.
risk identification	The process of identifying risks using techniques such as brainstorming, checklists and failure history.
risk level	The importance of a risk as defined by its characteristics, impact and likelihood. The level of risk can be used to determine the intensity of testing to be performed. A risk level can be expressed either qualitatively (e.g., high, medium, low) or quantitatively.
risk management	Systematic application of procedures and practices to the tasks of identifying, analyzing, prioritizing, and controlling risk.
risk mitigation	See risk control.
risk type	A specific category of risk related to the type of testing that can mitigate (control) that category. For example the risk of user-interactions being misunderstood can be mitigated by usability testing.
root cause	A source of a defect such that if it is removed, the occurrence of the defect type is decreased or removed. [CMMI]
root cause analysis	An analysis technique aimed at identifying the root causes of defects. By directing corrective measures at root causes, it is hoped that the likelihood of defect recurrence will be minimized.
rule	A rule is any statement of a standard on how to write or carry out some part of a systems engineering or business process. [Gilb and Graham]
sampling	A statistical practice concerned with the selection of an unbiased or random subset of individual observations within a population of individuals intended to yield some knowledge about the population of concern as a whole.

scribe	The person who records each defect mentioned and any suggestions for process improvement during a review meeting, on a logging form. The scribe has to ensure that the logging form is readable and understandable.
severity	The degree of impact that a defect has on the development or operation of a component or system. [After IEEE 610]
simulator	A device, computer program or system used during testing, which behaves or operates like a given system when provided with a set of controlled inputs. [After IEEE 610, DO178b] See also emulator.
smoke test	A subset of all defined/planned test cases that cover the main functionality of a component or system, ascertaining that the most crucial functions of a program work, but not bothering with finer details. A daily build and smoke test is among industry best practices. See also intake test.
software lifecycle	The period of time that begins when a software product is conceived and ends when the software is no longer available for use. The software lifecycle typically includes a concept phase, requirements phase, design phase, implementation phase, test phase, installation and checkout phase, operation and maintenance phase, and sometimes, retirement phase. Note these phases may overlap or be performed iteratively.
specific goal	A required model component that describes the unique characteristics that must be present to satisfy the process area. [CMMI]
specific practice	An expected model component that is considered important in achieving the associated specific goal. The specific practices describe the activities expected to result in achievement of the specific goals of a process area. [CMMI]
specification	A document that specifies, ideally in a complete, precise and verifiable manner, the requirements, design, behavior, or other characteristics of a component or system, and, often, the procedures for determining whether these provisions have been satisfied. [After IEEE 610]
specified input	An input for which the specification predicts a result.
staged representation	A model structure wherein attaining the goals of a set of process areas establishes a maturity level; each level builds a foundation for subsequent levels. [CMMI]
state transition testing	A black box test design technique in which test cases are designed to execute valid and invalid state transitions.
statement coverage	The percentage of executable statements that have been exercised by a test suite.
statement testing	A white box test design technique in which test cases are designed to execute statements.
static analysis	Analysis of software artifacts, e.g., requirements or code, carried out without execution of these software artifacts.
static code analyzer	A tool that carries out static code analysis. The tool checks source code, for certain properties such as conformance to coding standards, quality metrics or data flow anomalies.
static testing	Testing of a component or system at specification or implementation level without execution of that software, e.g., reviews or static code analysis.
statistical testing	A test design technique in which a model of the statistical distribution of the input is used to construct representative test cases.
status accounting	An element of configuration management, consisting of the recording and reporting of information needed to manage a configuration effectively. This information includes a listing of the approved configuration identification, the status of proposed changes to the configuration, and the implementation status of the approved changes. [IEEE 610]

stub	A skeletal or special-purpose implementation of a software component, used to develop or test a component that calls or is otherwise dependent on it. It replaces a called component. [After IEEE 610]
sub-practice	An informative model component that provides guidance for interpreting and implementing a specific or generic practice. Sub-practices may be worded as if prescriptive, but are actually meant only to provide ideas that may be useful for process improvement. [CMMI]
suspension criteria	The criteria used to (temporarily) stop all or a portion of the testing activities on the test items. [After IEEE 829]
syntax testing	A black box test design technique in which test cases are designed based upon the definition of the input domain and/or output domain.
system	A collection of components organized to accomplish a specific function or set of functions. [IEEE 610]
system integration testing	Testing the integration of systems and packages; testing interfaces to external organizations (e.g., Electronic Data Interchange, Internet).
system testing	The process of testing an integrated system to verify that it meets specified requirements. [Hetzel]
technical review	A peer group discussion activity that focuses on achieving consensus on the technical approach to be taken. [Gilb and Graham, IEEE 1028] See also peer review.
test	A set of one or more test cases. [IEEE 829]
test approach	The implementation of the test strategy for a specific project. It typically includes the decisions made that consider the (test) project's goal and the risk assessment carried out, starting points regarding the test process, the test design techniques to be applied, exit criteria and test types to be performed.
test basis	All documents from which the requirements of a component or system can be inferred. The documentation on which the test cases are based. If a document can be amended only by way of formal amendment procedure, then the test basis is called a frozen test basis. [After TMap]
test case	A set of input values, execution preconditions, expected results and execution post conditions, developed for a particular objective or test condition, such as to exercise a particular program path or to verify compliance with a specific requirement. [After IEEE 610]
test case specification	A document specifying a set of test cases (objective, inputs, test actions, expected results, and execution preconditions) for a test item. [After IEEE 829]
test charter	A statement of test objectives, and possibly test ideas about how to test. Test charters are used in exploratory testing. See also exploratory testing.
test closure	During the test closure phase of a test process data is collected from completed activities to consolidate experience, test ware, facts and numbers. The test closure phase consists of finalizing and archiving the test ware and evaluating the test process, including preparation of a test evaluation report. See also test process.
test comparator	A test tool to perform automated test comparison of actual results with expected results.
test condition	An item or event of a component or system that could be verified by one or more test cases, e.g., a function, transaction, feature, quality attribute, or structural element.
test control	A test management task that deals with developing and applying a set of corrective actions to get a test project on track when monitoring shows a deviation from what was planned. See also test management.

test cycle	Execution of the test process against a single identifiable release of the test object.
test data	Data that exists (for example, in a database) before a test is executed, and that affects or is affected by the component or system under test.
test data preparation tool	A type of test tool that enables data to be selected from existing databases or created, generated, manipulated and edited for use in testing.
test design	(1) See test design specification. (2) The process of transforming general testing objectives into tangible test conditions and test cases.
test design specification	A document specifying the test conditions (coverage items) for a test item, the detailed test approach and identifying the associated high level test cases. [After IEEE 829]
test design technique	Procedure used to derive and/or select test cases.
test design tool	A tool that supports the test design activity by generating test inputs from a specification that may be held in a CASE tool repository, e.g., requirements management tool, from specified test conditions held in the tool itself, or from code.
test environment	An environment containing hardware, instrumentation, simulators, software tools, and other support elements needed to conduct a test. [After IEEE 610]
test estimation	The calculated approximation of a result (e.g., effort spent, completion date, costs involved, number of test cases, etc.) which is usable even if input data may be incomplete, uncertain, or noisy.
test evaluation report	A document produced at the end of the test process summarizing all testing activities and results. It also contains an evaluation of the test process and lessons learned.
test execution	The process of running a test on the component or system under test, producing actual result(s).
test execution phase	The period of time in a software development lifecycle during which the components of a software product are executed, and the software product is evaluated to determine whether or not requirements have been satisfied. [IEEE 610]
test execution schedule	A scheme for the execution of test procedures. The test procedures are included in the test execution schedule in their context and in the order in which they are to be executed.
test execution tool	A type of test tool that is able to execute other software using an automated test script, e.g., capture/playback. [Fewster and Graham]
test harness	A test environment comprised of stubs and drivers needed to execute a test.
test implementation	The process of developing and prioritizing test procedures, creating test data and, optionally, preparing test harnesses and writing automated test scripts.
test infrastructure	The organizational artifacts needed to perform testing, consisting of test environments, test tools, office environment and procedures.
test input	The data received from an external source by the test object during test execution. The external source can be hardware, software or human.
test item	The individual element to be tested. There usually is one test object and many test items. See also test object.
test level	A group of test activities that are organized and managed together. A test level is linked to the responsibilities in a project. Examples of test levels are component test, integration test, system test and acceptance test. [After TMap]
test log	A chronological record of relevant details about the execution of tests. [IEEE 829]

test logging	The process of recording information about tests executed into a test log.
test manager	The person responsible for project management of testing activities and resources, and evaluation of a test object. The individual who directs, controls, administers, plans and regulates the evaluation of a test object.
test management	The planning, estimating, monitoring and control of test activities, typically carried out by a test manager.
test management tool	A tool that provides support to the test management and control part of a test process. It often has several capabilities, such as test ware management, scheduling of tests, the logging of results, progress tracking, incident management and test reporting.
Test Maturity Model (TMM)	A five level staged framework for test process improvement, related to the Capability Maturity Model (CMM), which describes the key elements of an effective test process.
Test Maturity Model Integrated (TMMi)	A five level staged framework for test process improvement, related to the Capability Maturity Model Integration (CMMI), which describes the key elements of an effective test process.
test monitoring	A test management task that deals with the activities related to periodically checking the status of a test project. Reports are prepared that compare the actuals to that which was planned. See also test management.
test object	The component or system to be tested. See also test item.
test objective	A reason or purpose for designing and executing a test.
test performance indicator	A high level metric of effectiveness and/or efficiency used to guide and control progressive test development, e.g., Defect Detection Percentage (DDP).
test phase	A distinct set of test activities collected into a manageable phase of a project, e.g., the execution activities of a test level. [After Gerrard]
test plan	A document describing the scope, approach, resources and schedule of intended test activities. It identifies amongst others test items, the features to be tested, the testing tasks, who will do each task, degree of tester independence, the test environment, the test design techniques and entry and exit criteria to be used, and the rationale for their choice, and any risks requiring contingency planning. It is a record of the test planning process. [After IEEE 829]
test planning	The activity of establishing or updating a test plan.
test policy	A high level document describing the principles, approach and major objectives of the organization regarding testing.
Test Point Analysis (TPA)	A formula based test estimation method based on function point analysis. [TMap]
test procedure specification	A document specifying a sequence of actions for the execution of a test. Also known as test script or manual test script. [After IEEE 829]
test process	The fundamental test process comprises test planning and control, test analysis and design, test implementation and execution, evaluating exit criteria and reporting, and test closure activities.
Test Process Improvement (TPI)	A continuous framework for test process improvement that describes the key elements of an effective test process, especially targeted at system testing and acceptance testing.
test progress report	A document summarizing testing activities and results, produced at regular intervals, to report progress of testing activities against a baseline (such as the original test plan) and to communicate risks and alternatives requiring a decision to management.
test run	Execution of a test on a specific version of the test object.

test schedule	A list of activities, tasks or events of the test process, identifying their intended start and finish dates and/or times, and interdependencies.
test script	Commonly used to refer to a test procedure specification, especially an automated one.
test session	An uninterrupted period of time spent in executing tests. In exploratory testing, each test session is focused on a charter, but testers can also explore new opportunities or issues during a session. The tester creates and executes test cases on the fly and records their progress. See also exploratory testing.
test specification	A document that consists of a test design specification, test case specification and/or test procedure specification.
test strategy	A high-level description of the test levels to be performed and the testing within those levels for an organization or program (one or more projects).
test suite	A set of several test cases for a component or system under test, where the post condition of one test is often used as the precondition for the next one.
test summary report	A document summarizing testing activities and results. It also contains an evaluation of the corresponding test items against exit criteria. [After IEEE 829]
test tool	A software product that supports one or more test activities, such as planning and control, specification, building initial files and data, test execution and test analysis. [TMap]
test type	A group of test activities aimed at testing a component or system focused on a specific test objective, i.e. functional test, usability test, regression test etc. A test type may take place on one or more test levels or test phases. [After TMap]
testability review	A detailed check of the test basis to determine whether the test basis is at an adequate quality level to act as an input document for the test process. [After TMap]
tester	A skilled professional who is involved in the testing of a component or system.
testing	The process consisting of all lifecycle activities, both static and dynamic, concerned with planning, preparation and evaluation of software products and related work products to determine that they satisfy specified requirements, to demonstrate that they are fit for purpose and to detect defects.
test ware	Artifacts produced during the test process required to plan, design, and execute tests, such as documentation, scripts, inputs, expected results, set-up and clear-up procedures, files, databases, environment, and any additional software or utilities used in testing. [After Fewster and Graham]
traceability	The ability to identify related items in documentation and software, such as requirements with associated tests. See also horizontal traceability, vertical traceability.
unit test	See component test.
usability	The capability of the software to be understood, learned, used and attractive to the user when used under specified conditions. [ISO 9126]
use case testing	A black box test design technique in which test cases are designed to execute user scenarios.
V-model	A framework to describe the software development lifecycle activities from requirements specification to maintenance. The V-model illustrates how testing activities can be integrated into each phase of the software development lifecycle.
validation	Confirmation by examination and through provision of objective evidence that the requirements for a specific intended use or application have been fulfilled. [ISO 9000]
verification	Confirmation by examination and through provision of objective evidence that specified requirements have been fulfilled. [ISO 9000]

vertical traceability	The tracing of requirements through the layers of development documentation to components.
walkthrough	A step-by-step presentation by the author of a document in order to gather information and to establish a common understanding of its content. [Freedman and Weinberg, IEEE 1028] See also peer review.
white-box test design technique	Procedure to derive and/or select test cases based on an analysis of the internal structure of a component or system.
white-box testing	Testing based on an analysis of the internal structure of the component or system.
Wide Band Delphi	An expert based test estimation technique that aims at making an accurate estimation using the collective wisdom of the team members.

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