

# SE4831 Software Quality Assurance

## When to Stop Testing

- Objectives

- Express the ramifications of stopping testing too soon or continuing testing too long
- Justify why it is appropriate to stop testing on a software development project
- Compare and contrast calendar time and testing time
- Using defect trends, determine if a given software package is ready for release
- Define bug convergence
- Explain the Zero Bug Bounce effect

- What does "done" mean?

Depends on who defines it!

Discussion

When advisor says it is done.

Tested, Deployed, accepted by client.



# When to stop testing?

- “There is no, single valid, rational criterion for stopping. Furthermore, given any set of applicable criteria, how each is weighted depends very much upon the product, the environment, the culture and the attitude to risk.” – Boris Beizer



Too early release

# Too early release

- Many defects left in product, including show stoppers
  - Product might be manageable with a small number of customers and set expectations
- Tense environment may make it difficult to switch to new products
- Increased employee turnover potential
- Customer frustration



# Too Late of a Release

# Too Late of a Release

- Team members and users confident in quality of product — Good
- Customer support needs small and predictable → Good
- Potential loss of revenue, long term market share, and project cancelations, therefore increasing business risk → Bad
- Organization may gain a reputation for quality, leading to greater market share in the future → Good
- Customer frustration → Bad

Answer #1: Never

Not  
Good



# Answer #2: When you run out of testing resources



Answer #3: When the desired coverage has been obtained

- Test until you have obtained the required coverage and then stop
- Problem with methodology

Does coverage == quality?



**Answer #4: When  
promised to the customer**

# Cassini Problems

- Even scientists make mistakes.
- Huygens probe communicates to Cassini Spacecraft via radio.
- As probe and spacecraft separate they pick up speed ( $v$ ) with respect to one another.



- Resulting  $\Delta\lambda$  is too great for the Cassini radio receiver!



Answers #6, #7, #8, etc.

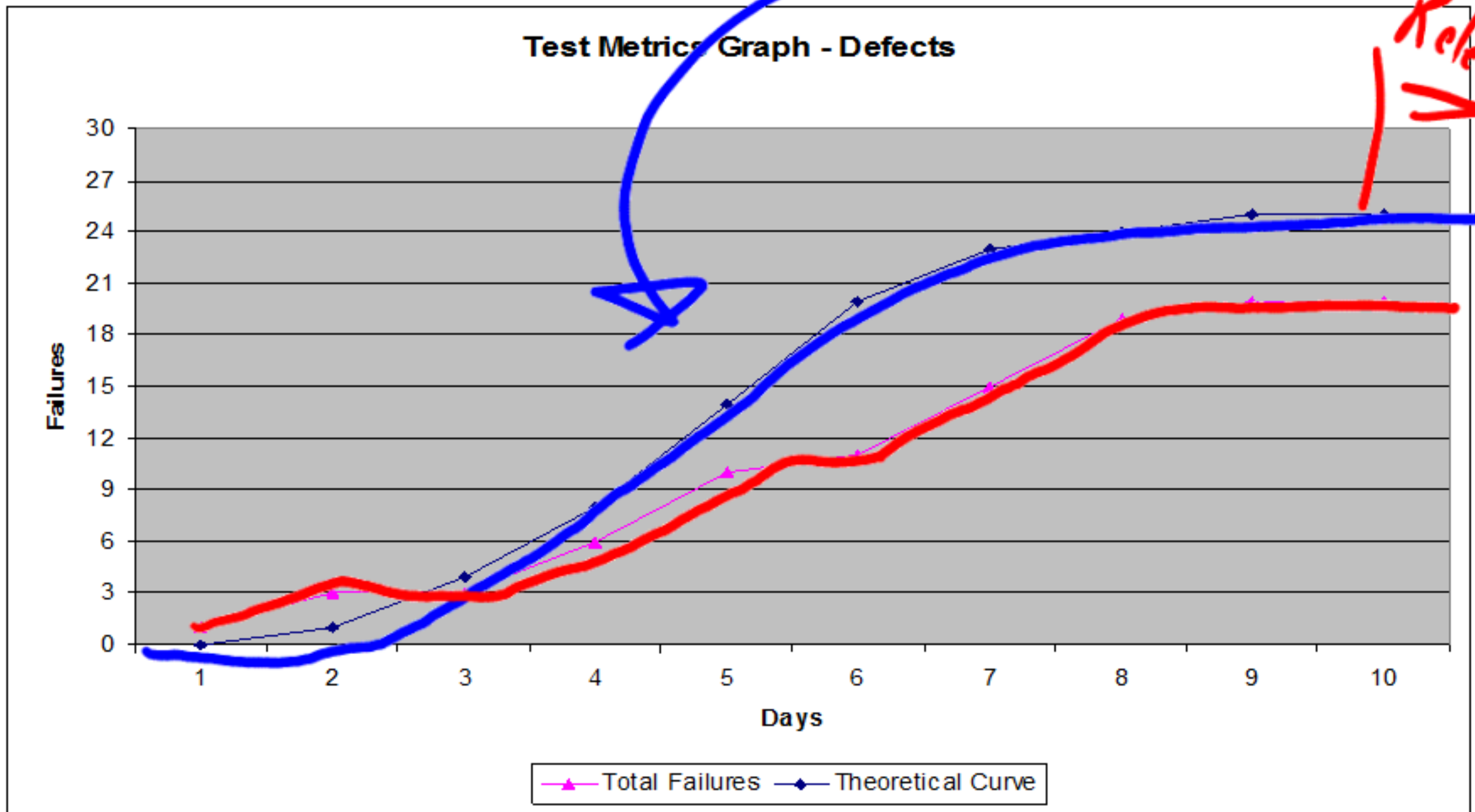
- By using defect trend data

By using Found  
Fixed  
Remaining  
etc

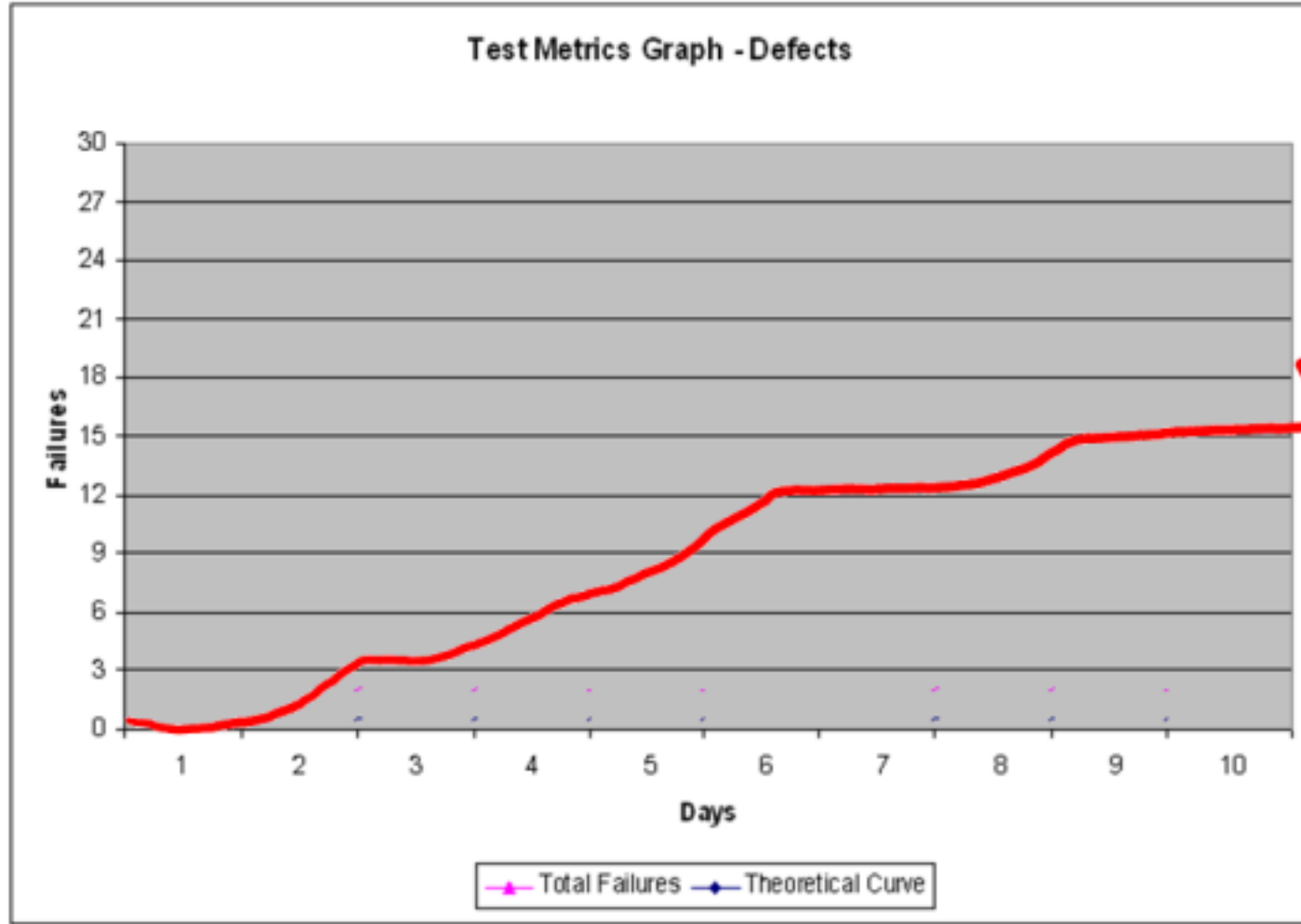


# Answer #5: When you stop finding defects

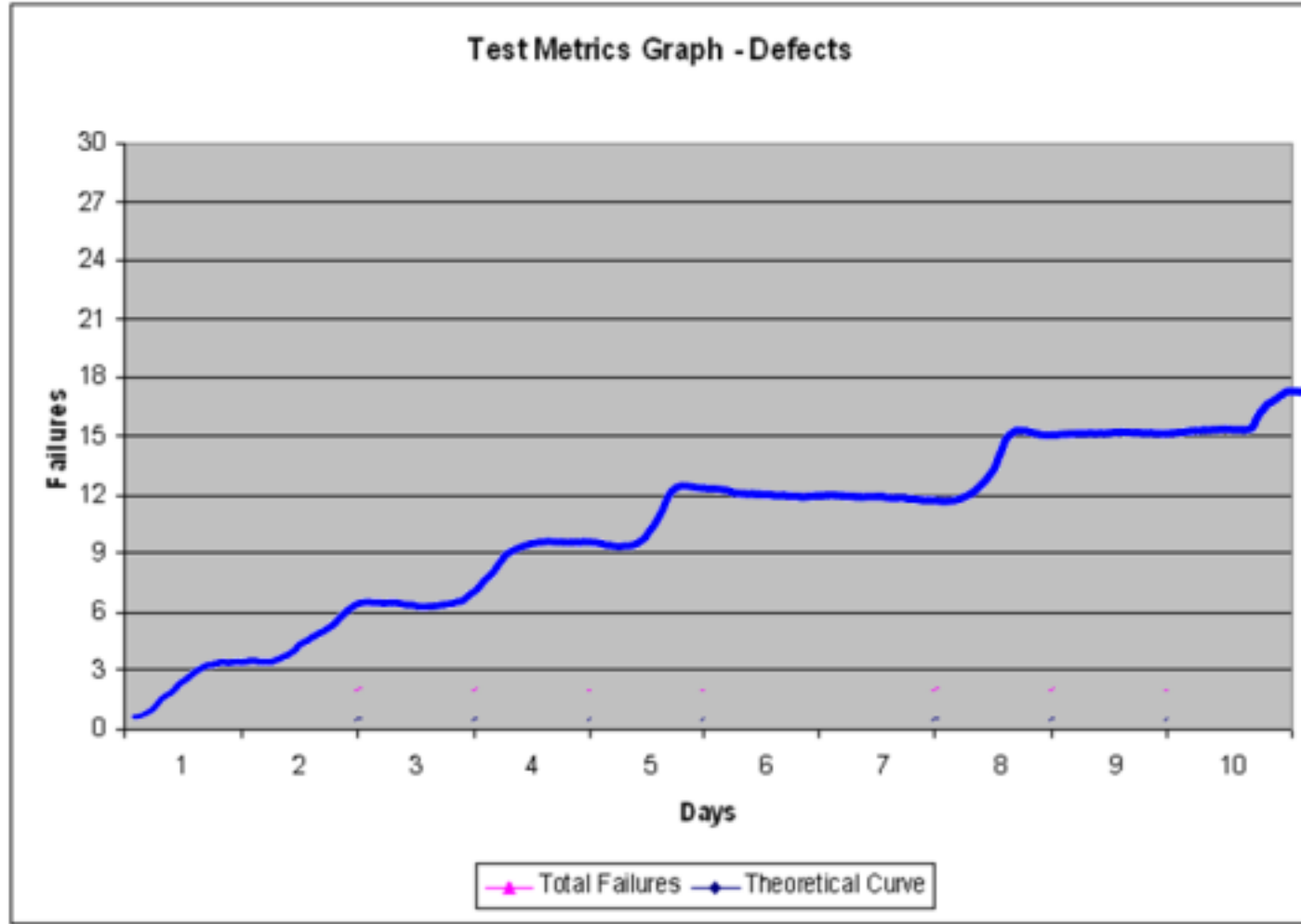
*Score*



# Is this ready for release?



# Is this ready for release?

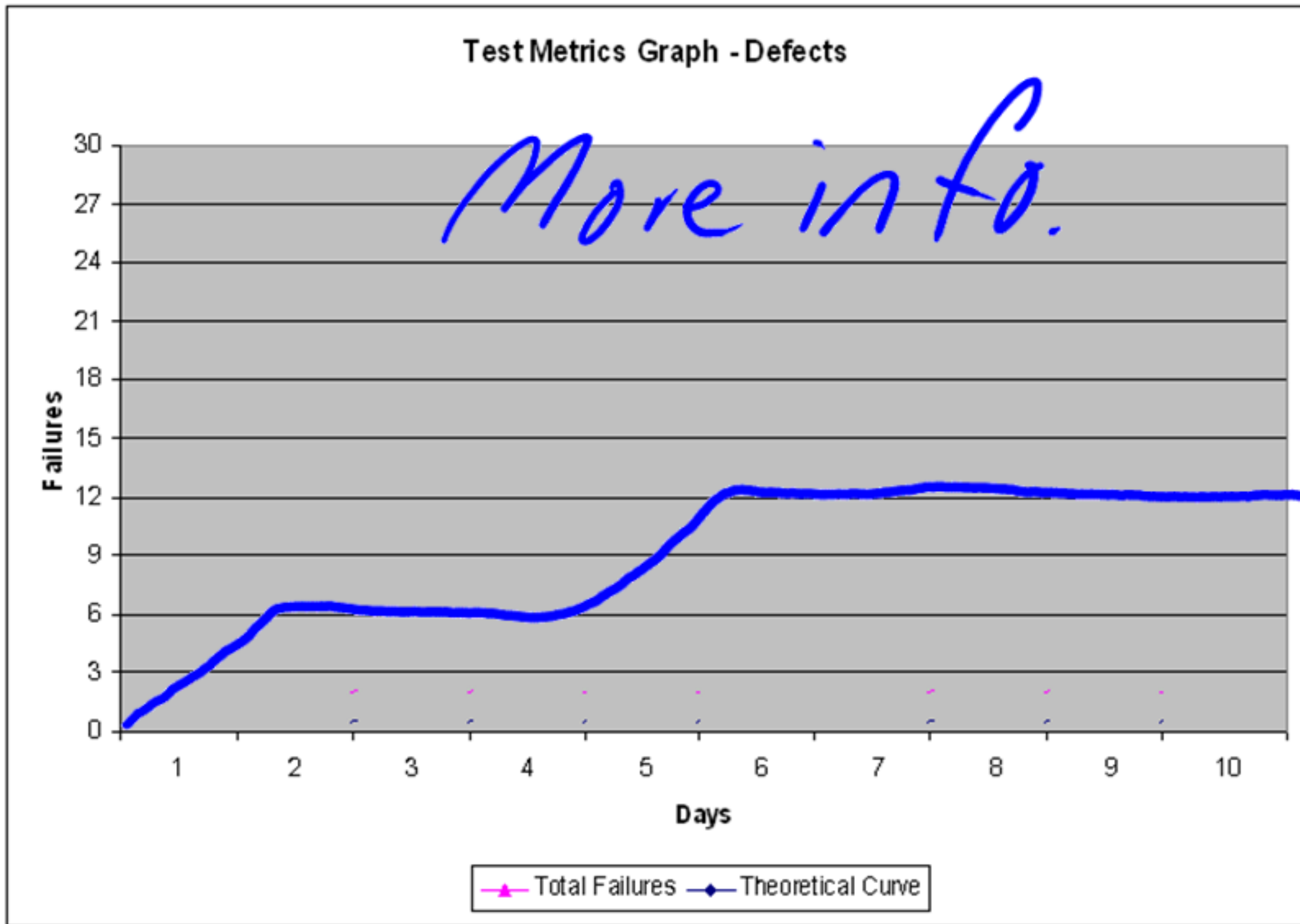


When to Stop Testing





# Is this ready for release?



# Assumptions

- Testing Time

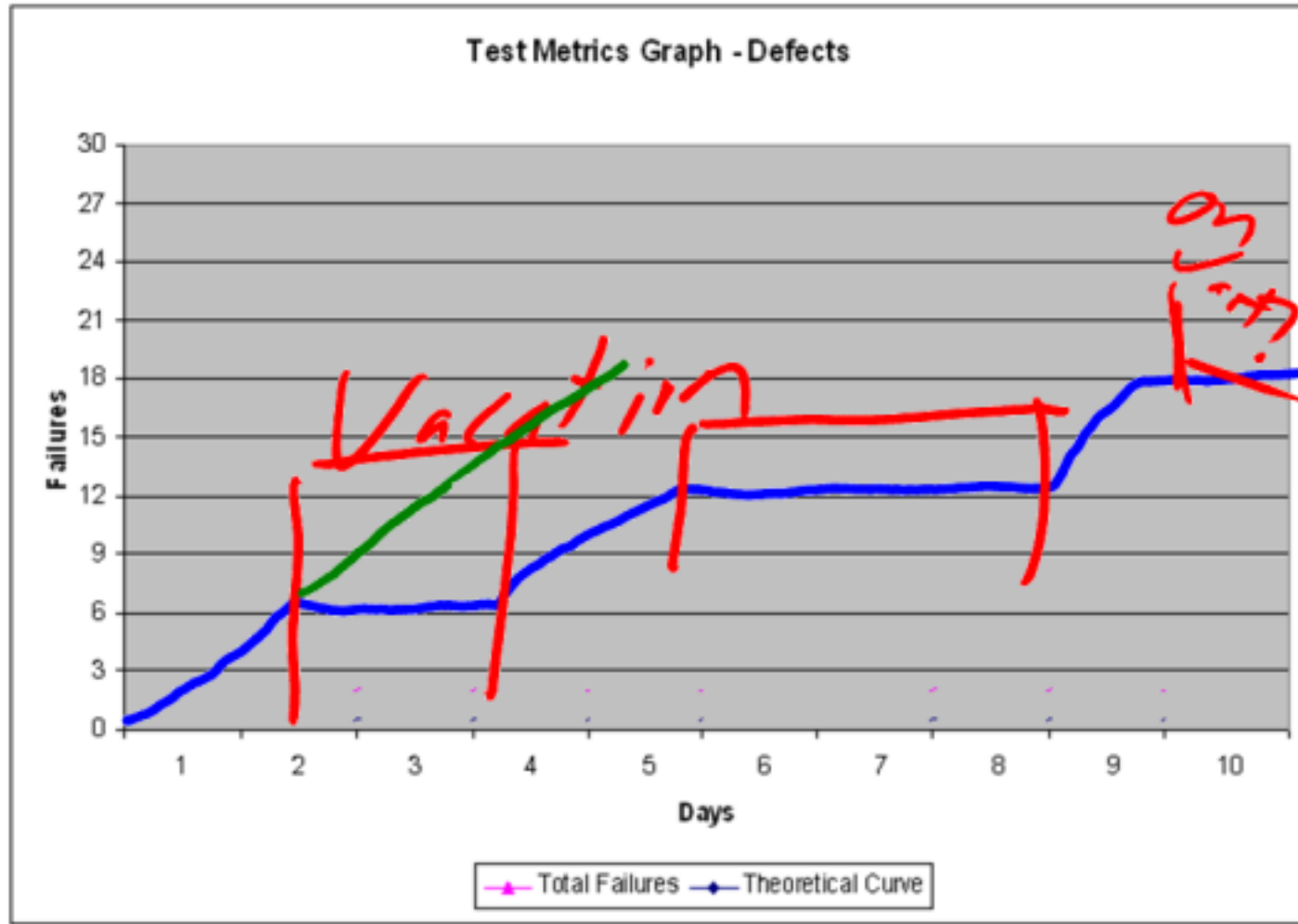
Is this time spent ~~executing~~ executing program?

- Calendar Time

Time on the calendar.



# Is this ready for release?



Answer #7 When the number  
of open defects approaches

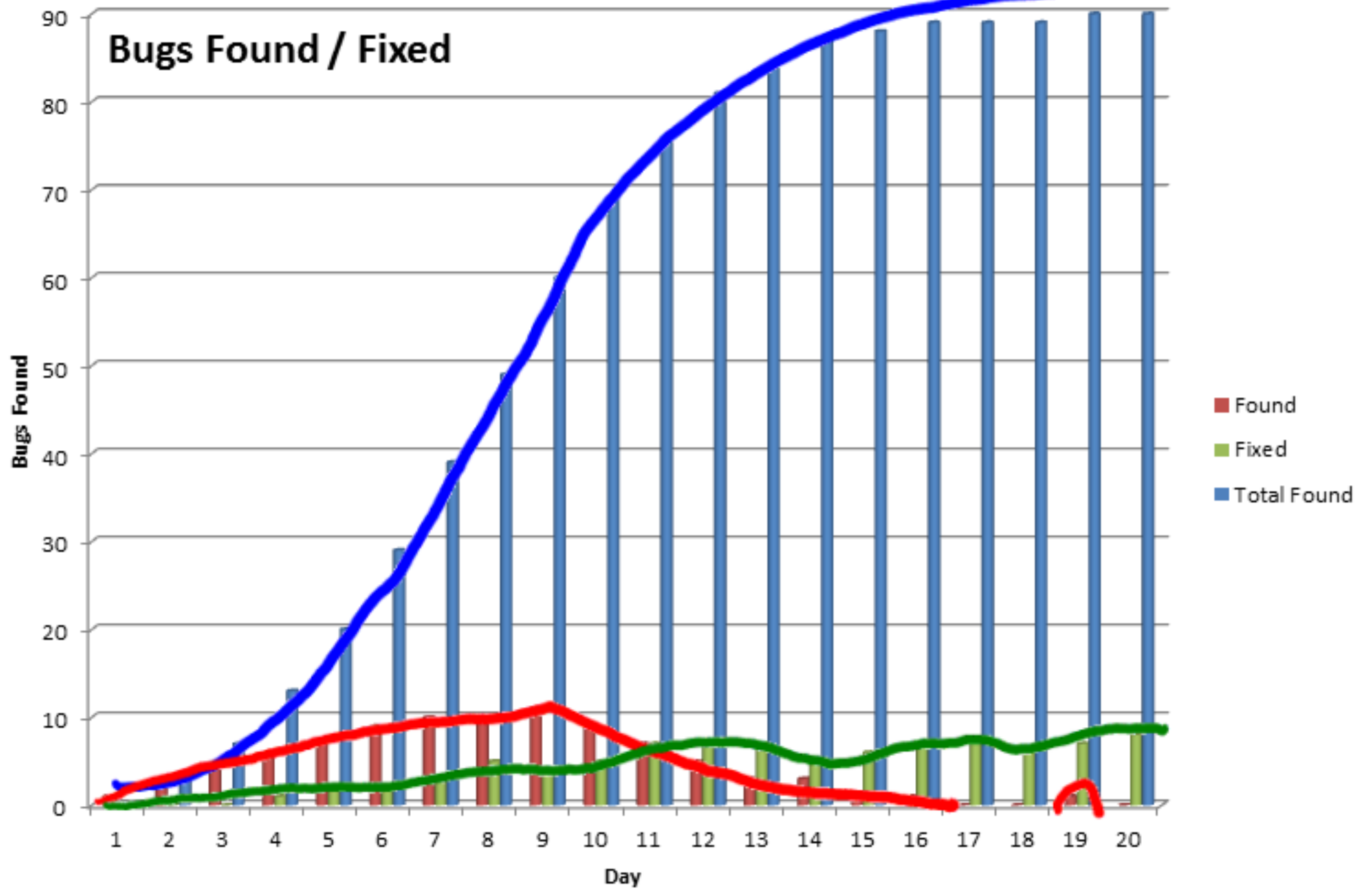
zero

- Zero Bug Bounce
  - Defect management technique made popular by Microsoft.
  - Also used extensively in Agile Processes

*Found - Fixed*

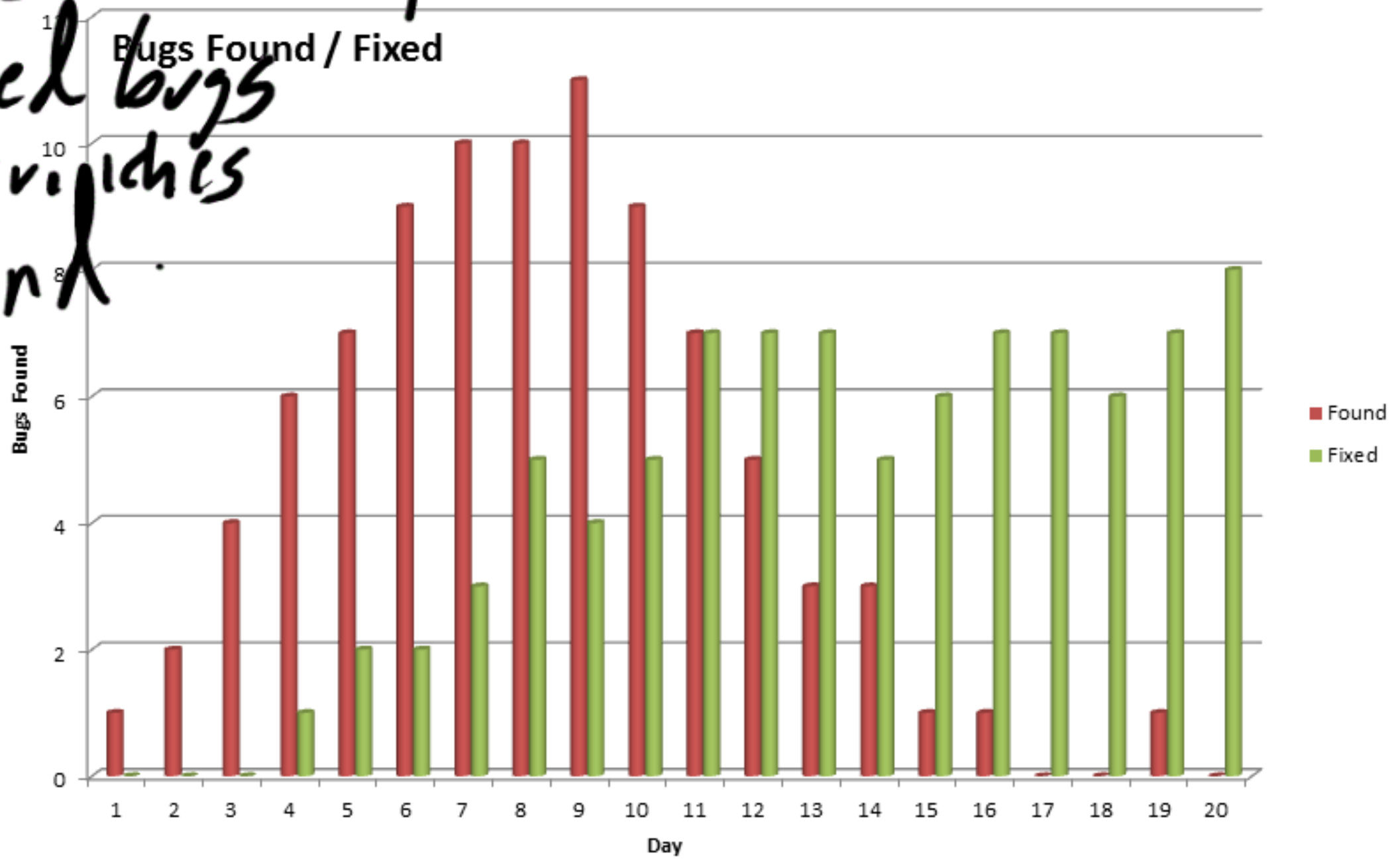


# Bug Convergence

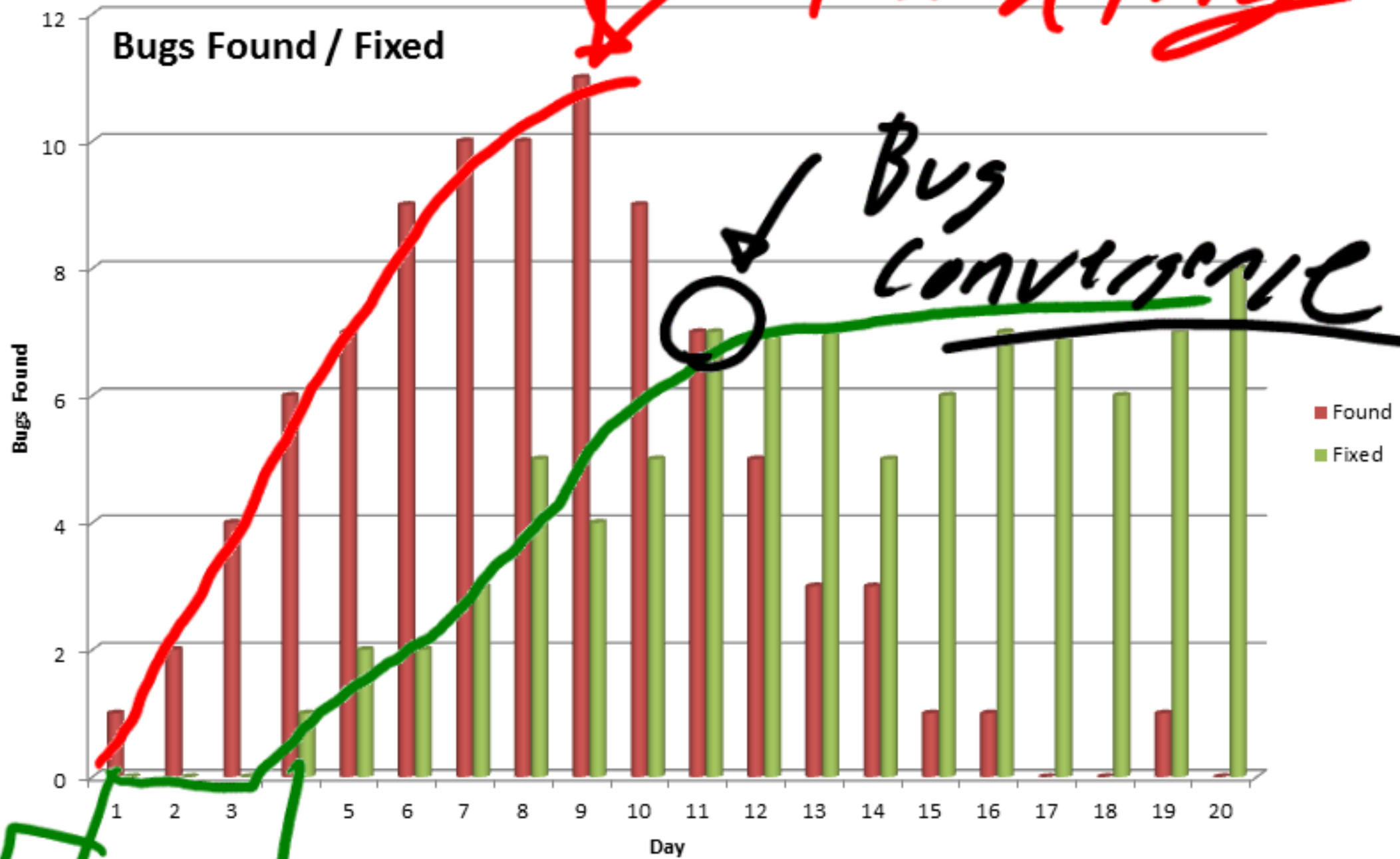


The First print where the

Fixed bugs  
a price  
Bug Convergence



# Bug Convergence

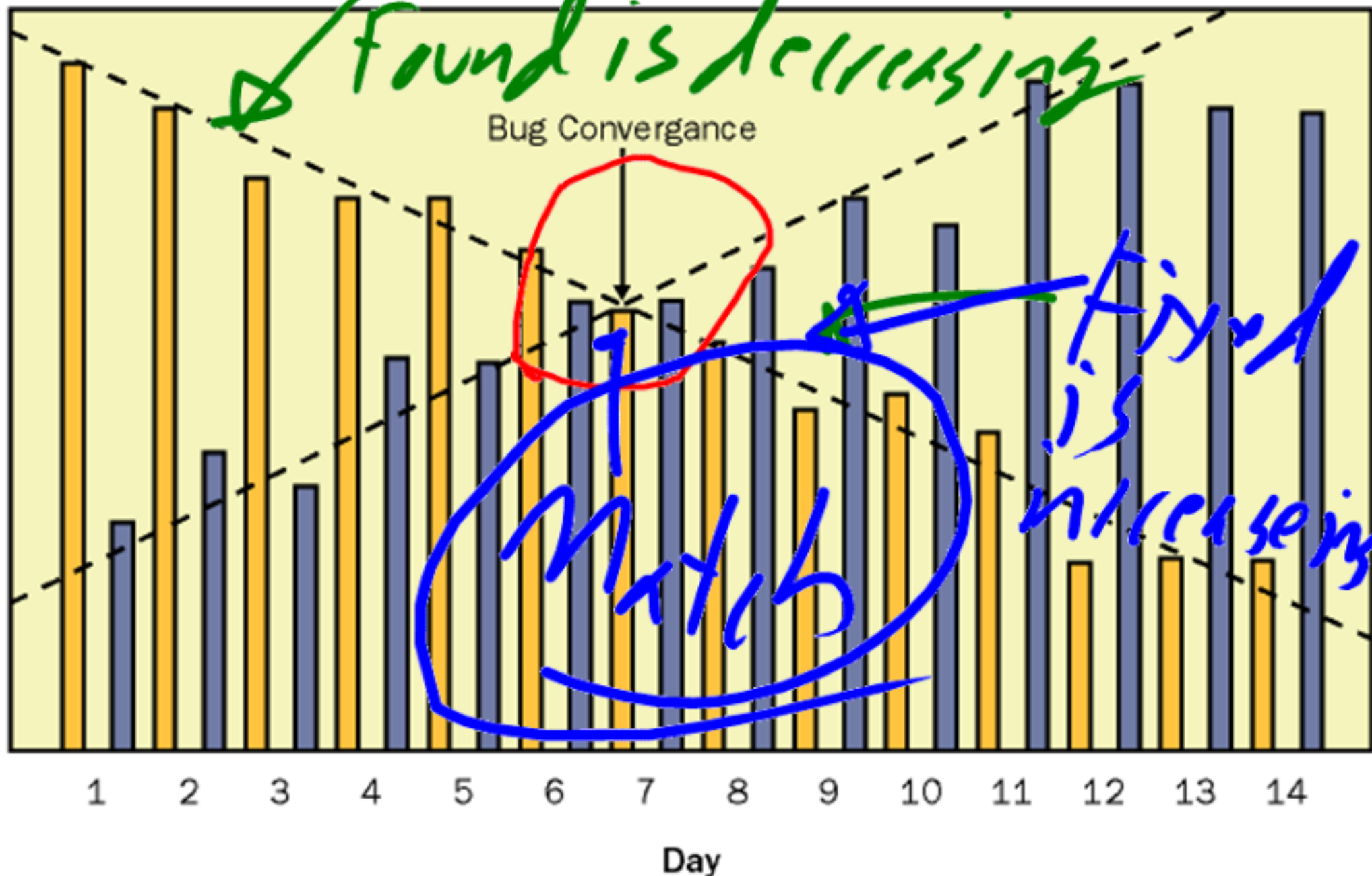





ag



# Bug Convergence

Number of bugs

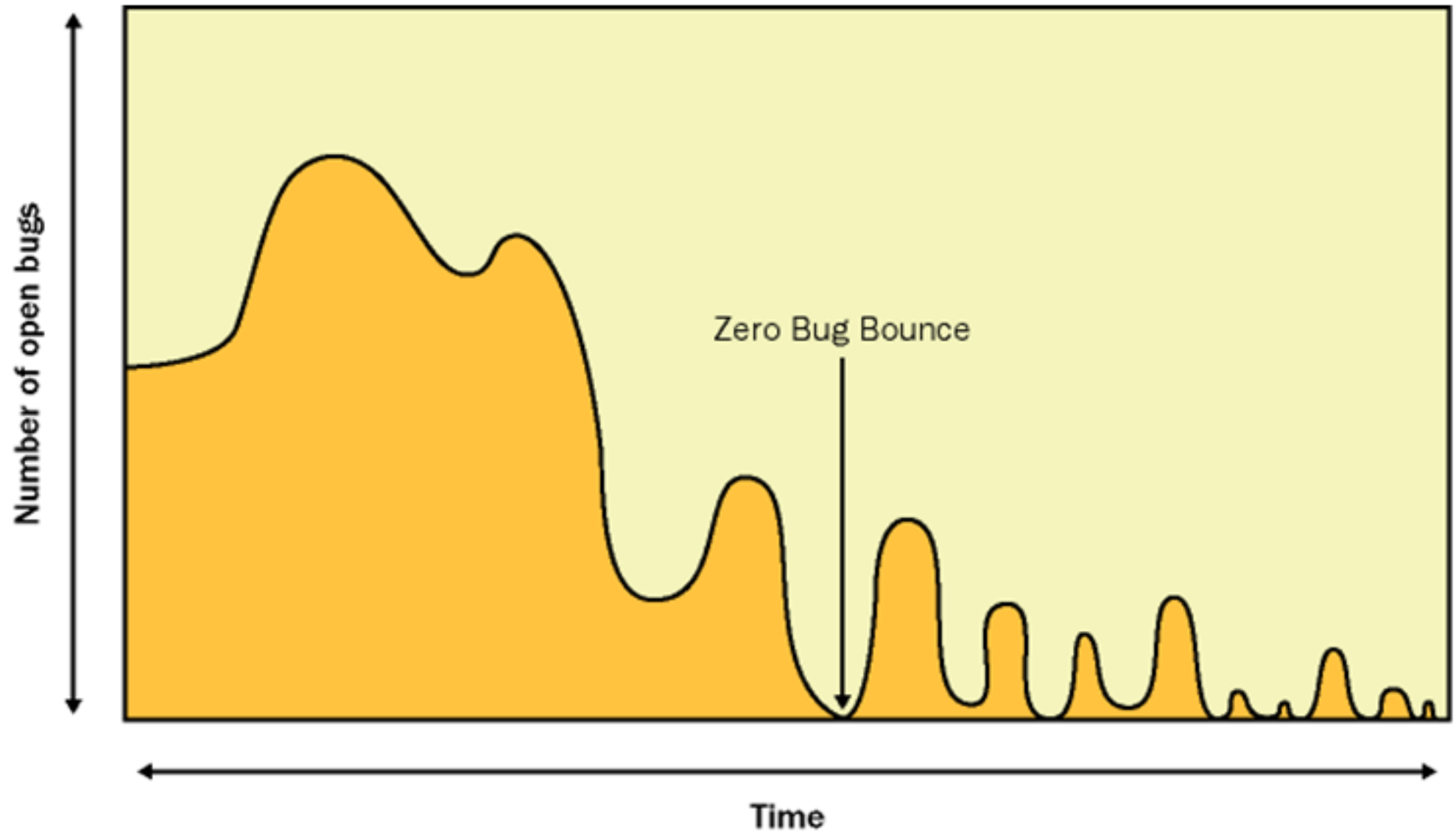


-  New bugs found
-  Bugs resolved
-  Trend lines



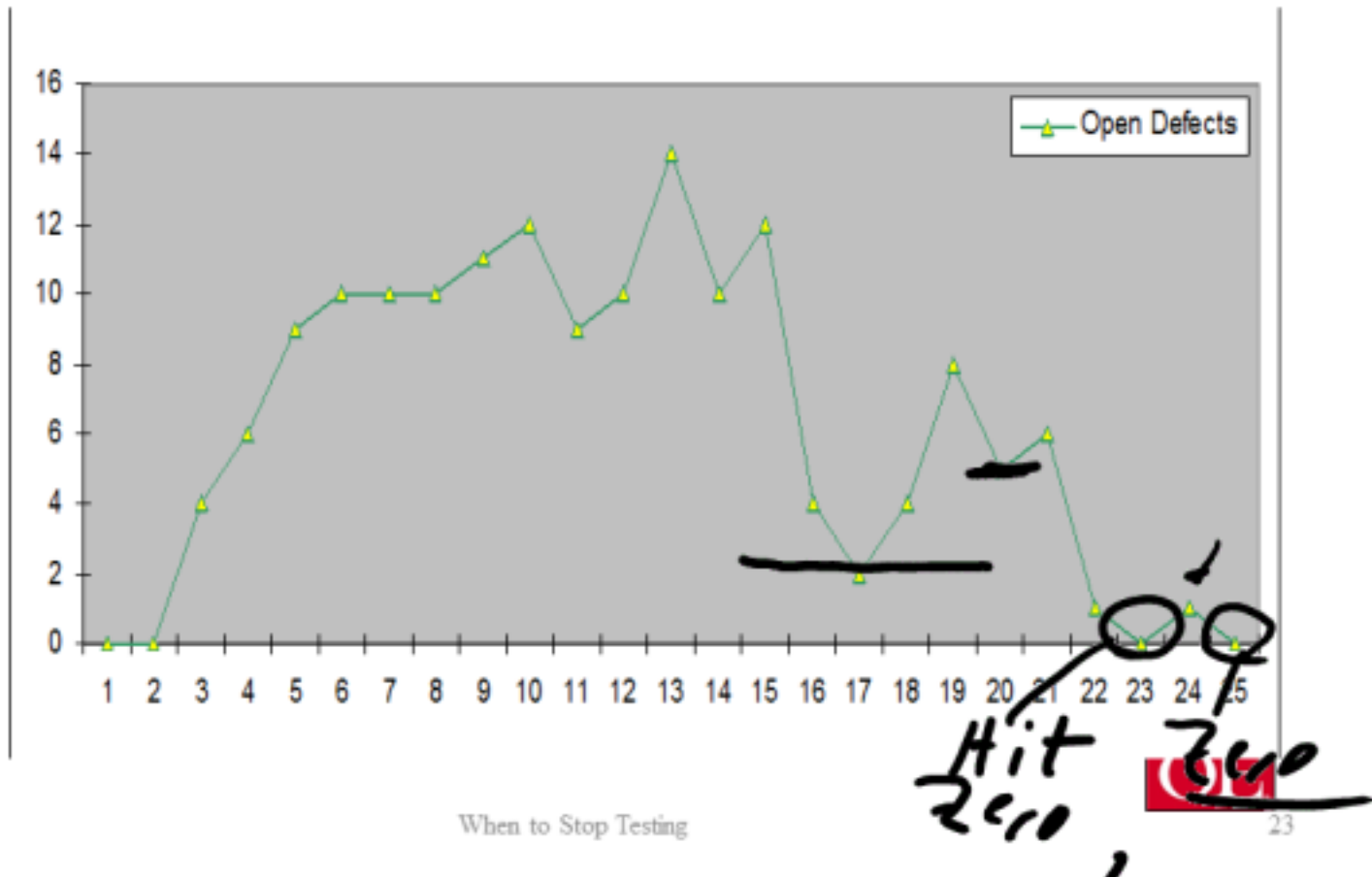


# Zero Bug Bounce



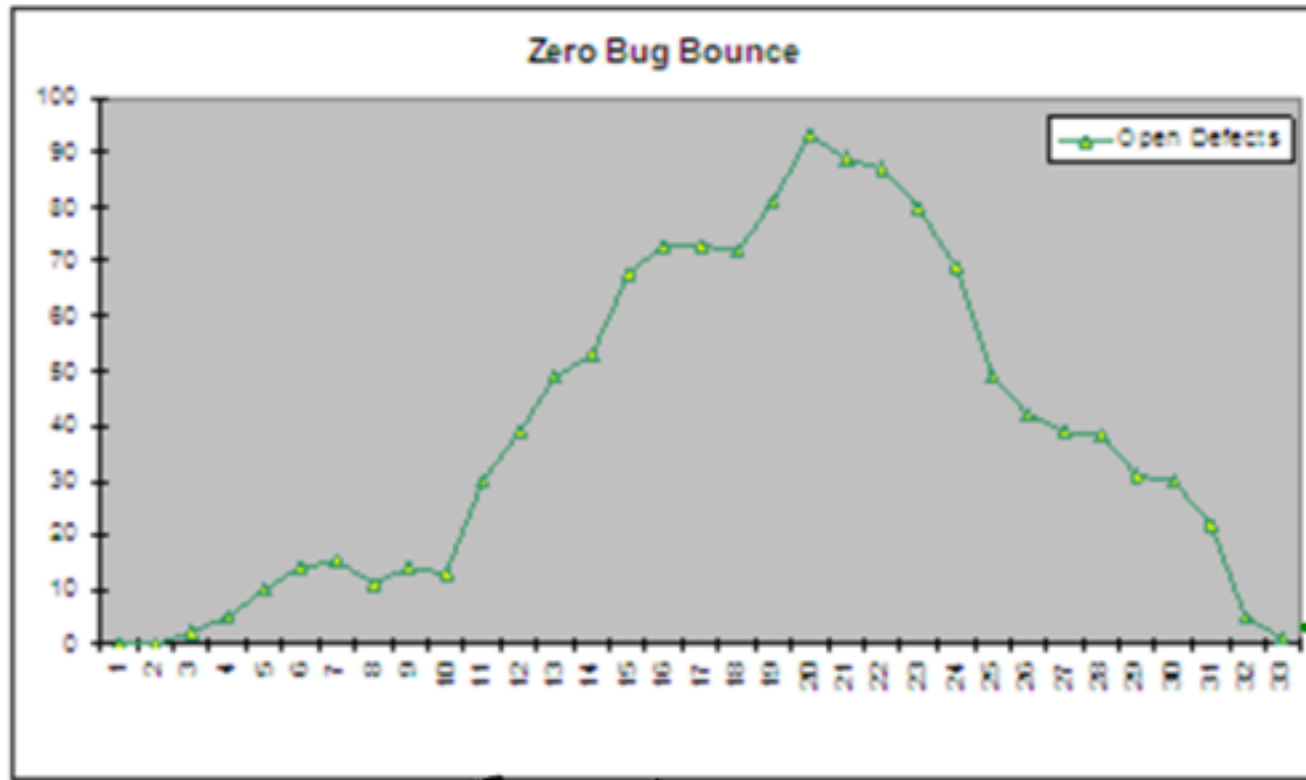
- Tracked by charting the number of Open defects at the end of each day.

## Zero Bug Bounce



Close, w/in a few days.

Ready for release?

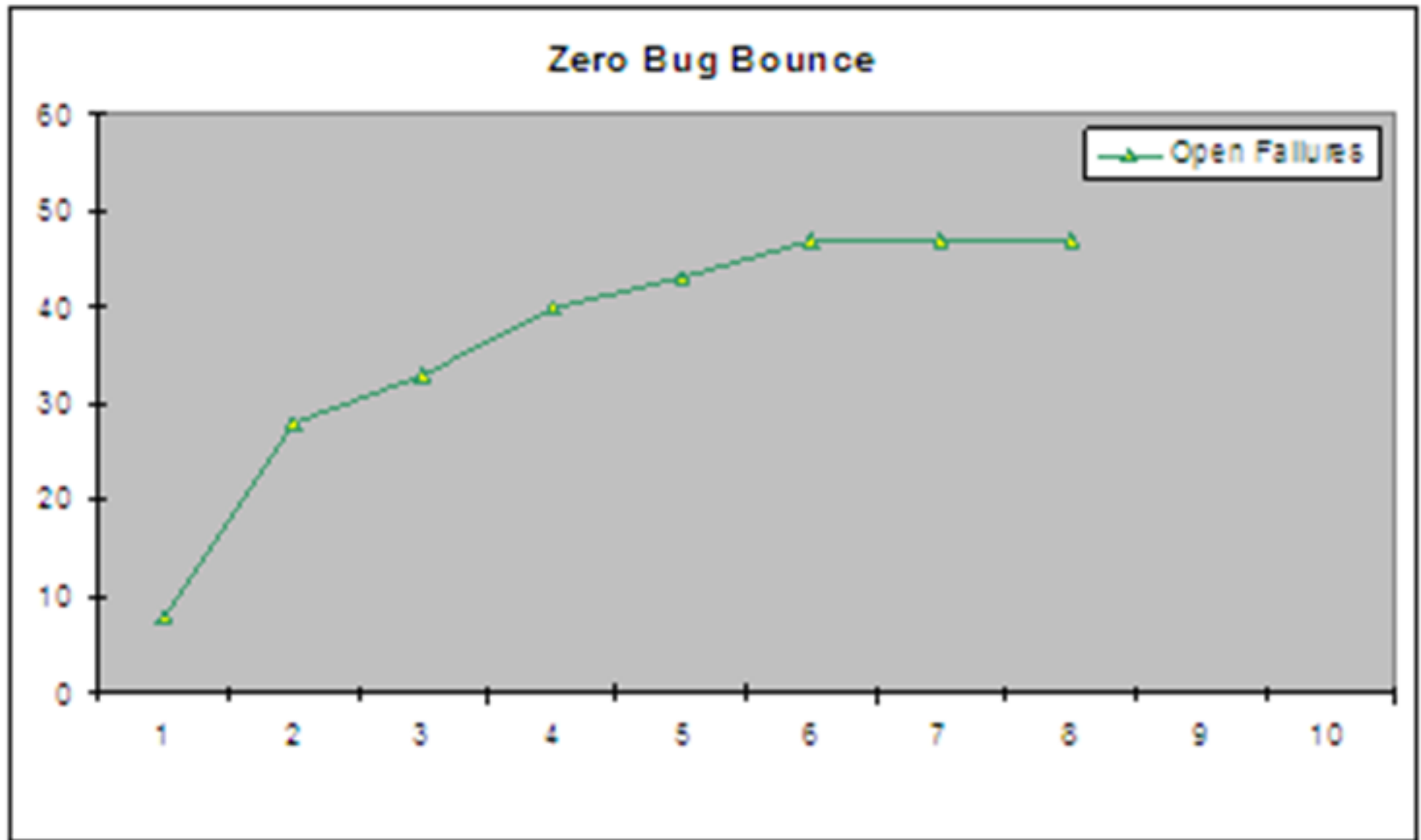


No → Just hit zero for inflection point for first time.

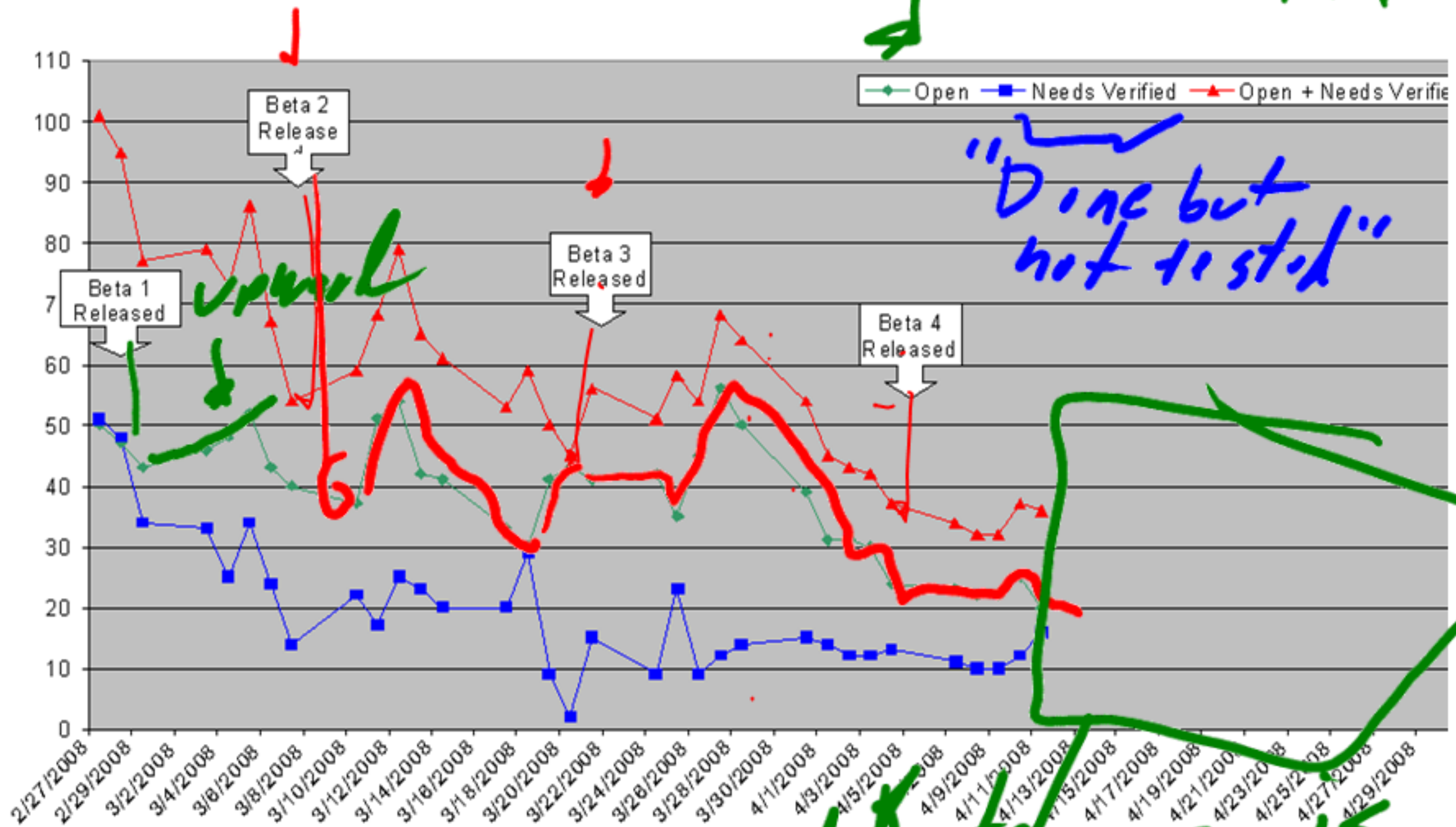


Ready

# Zero bug bounce



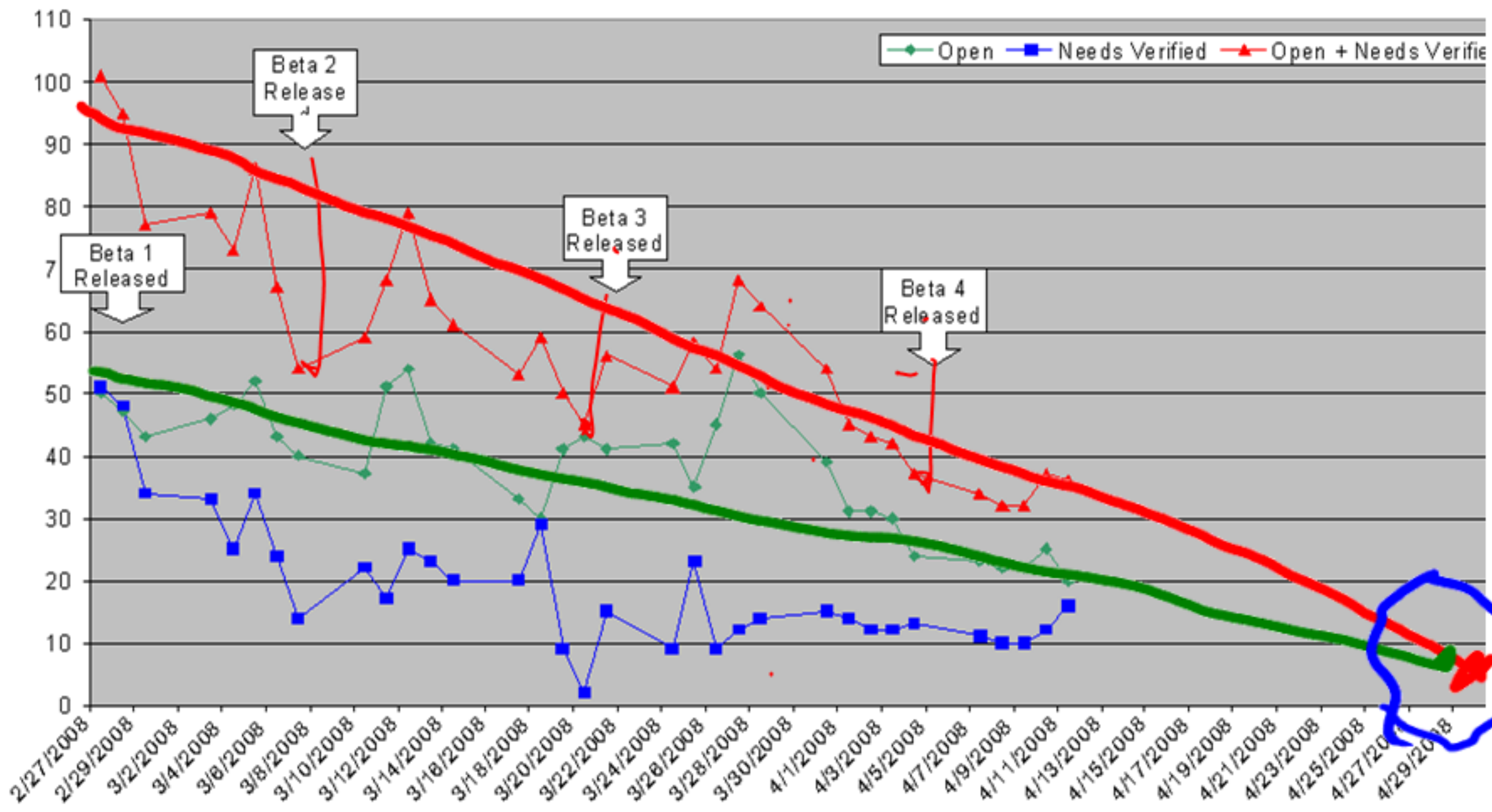
Found / Not  
Fixed Yet



"Done but not tested"

real database is







# Answer #8: Weighted

## Defect Trend

- Defects classified

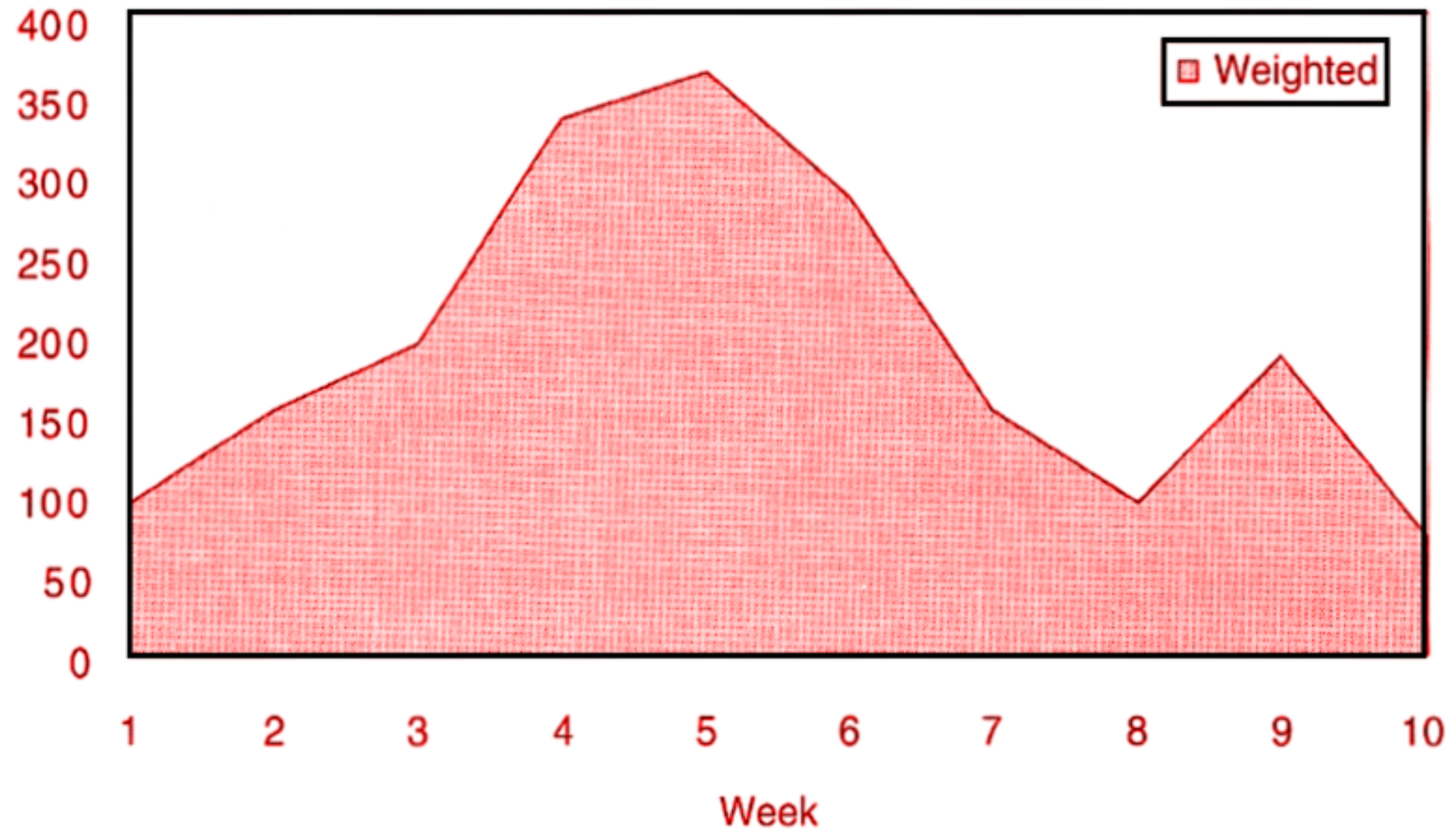
- Extreme (5) — “showstopper”
  - Critical (4)
  - Important (3)
  - Minor (2)
  - Cosmetic (1)
- ~ 50 pts

- Release when threshold is met

No defects. No extreme defects or critical defects. No more than 50 points.



ind





ple

