

# No quality mobile apps without testing in production (TiP)

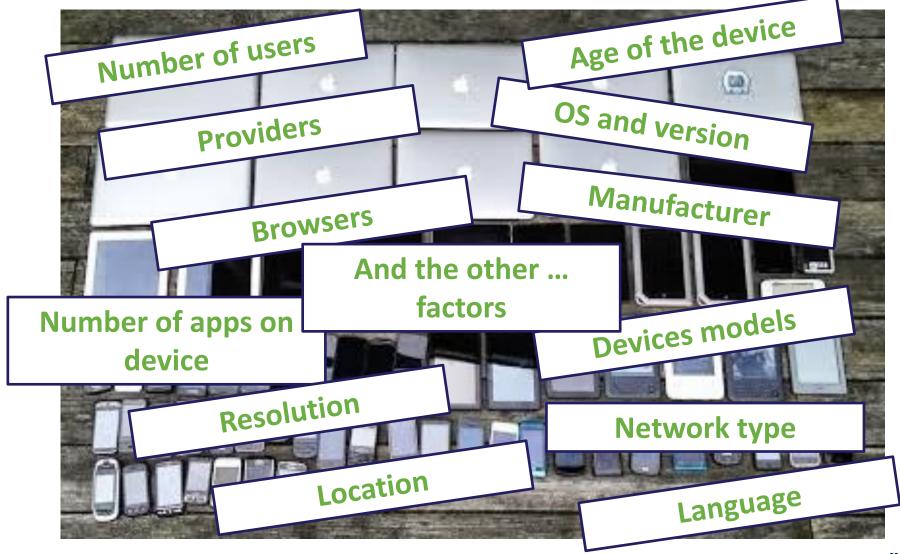
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#### Content

- Test environments
- Relevance of (Big)up-front testing
- Difference between upfront and TiP
- My definition of TiP
- Strategy and methodologies
- Examples
- Problems with introducing TiP
- Conclusion



#### Representative test environments?



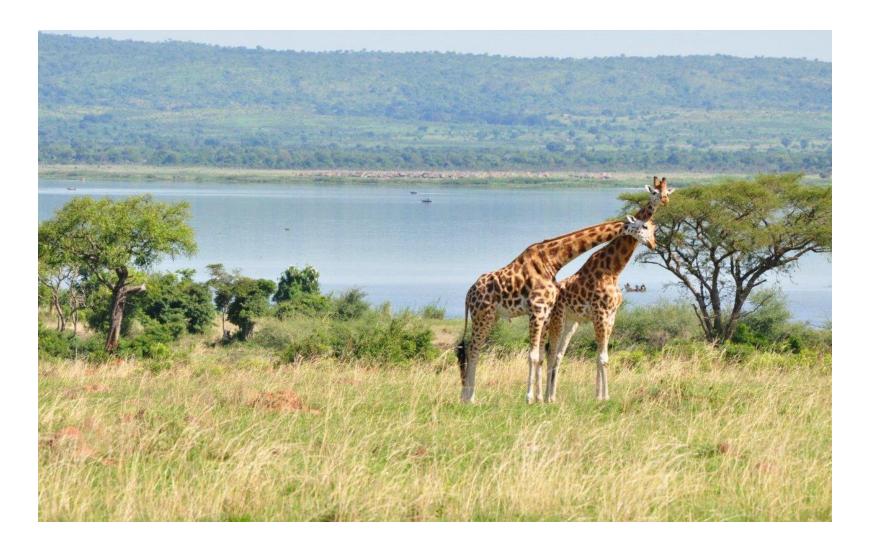


#### As test environment is like ...... The Zoo





# The wild .... is like production environment





#### Relevance of (Big)up-front testing?

- Testing on a test environment can give you a false positive result
- The app may look OK but is really not working

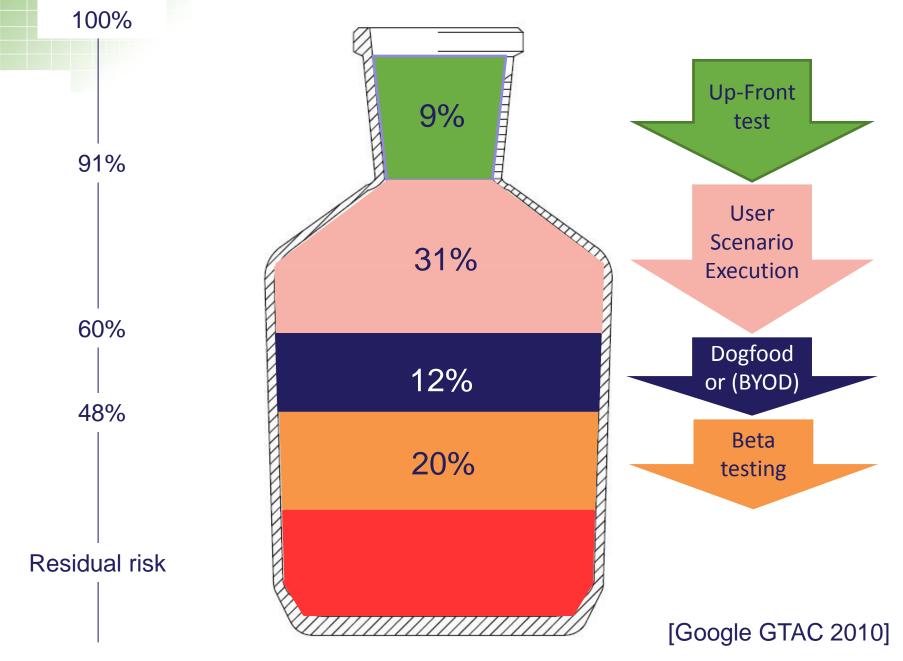
False positive or negative



#### Why is (Big)up-front less important?

- Assumption
  - A tester *can* execute test cases that will simulate how the mobile app operates in an environment
- There are to many variables to test
- The pace of changes is high
- The test environment is not representative
- The environment is determining the quality of the app







#### Difference between upfront and TiP

- <u>Testing</u> on the <u>test environment</u> is validation of the expected behavior
  - Does an application work as specified?
- <u>Testing</u> on the <u>production environment</u> is validation of the unexpected behavior
  - Does an application do other things as well?

So no quality apps without testing in production

## My definition of TiP

"Testing in Production is a combined group of test activities (a test level) that uses the diversity of the production environment and real customer data to test the behavior of the developed service in the live environment and so minimizing the risks for the end customer"



### Strategy to introduce TiP for Mobile apps

- Search for management support and awareness
- Add TiP to the overall test strategy
- Start with TiP methods without end user impact
- Analyze current problems in production
- Create pilot with test and operations (TestOps)
- Collect learning's and improvement for next step
- Create a direct feedback loop to current test team

End result: New balance between upfront and TiP



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# Overview of TiP methodologies

| Methodology                   | Inputs are            | Effect is             | We Observe               |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Data Mining                   | Real User Data        | None                  | User and system behavior |
| User Performance Testing      | Real User Data        | None                  | System Behavior          |
| <b>Environment Validation</b> | Real System Data      | None                  | System Behavior          |
| Experimentation for Design    | Real User Data        | Experiment with Users | User Behavior            |
| Controlled Test Flight        | Real User Data        | Experiment with Users | System Behavior          |
| Dogfood/beta                  | Real User Data        | Experiment with Users | User and system behavior |
| Synthetic Tests in Production | Synthetic User Data   | Acting on System      | System Behavior          |
| User Scenario Execution       | Synthetic User Data   | Acting on System      | System Behavior          |
| Load Testing in Production    | Synthetic User Data   | Stress System         | System Behavior          |
| Destructive Testing           | Synthetic System Data | Stress System         | System Behavior          |

### Data mining - Coverage measurement

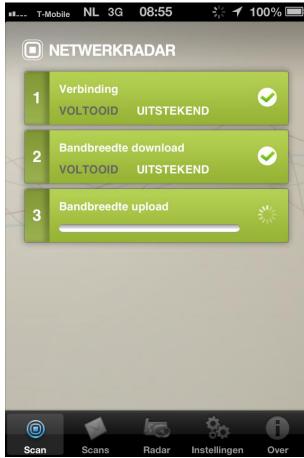
- Customer feedback on actual coverage
- If bad coverage is reported then improvement is planned





#### Data mining - Coverage measurement app





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#### Environment validation - app in it life cycle

- What is the most dangerous period for an app in its life cycle?
  - First minute after installation or update
  - Fine tune analytic reports to look at this period
- Which gesture/action performed on pages, device OS, app version, orientation (portrait/landscape), battery status, temperature, memory use, disk space, geo-location, network type, time stamps, other apps running, crashes and exceptions
- But:
  - Server logs and mobile analytics need to be aligned
  - Analysis is hard work to understand what happens if installation or usage goes wrong



#### General preparation – lower risk for end users

- Combine tester, developers and operations
- Create continuous integration process
- Automate building and deployment process
- Have rollback/backup scenario (also tested)
- Have thorough version control
- Make test data recognizable (tags)
- Introduce real time monitoring (server / API / app)



## Risks with introducing TiP

| Department         | Risks  |  |  |
|--------------------|--|--|--|
| Operations         | More uncertainty (don't muddle on production)                                    |  |  |
| Testers            | New role, bigger impact of test errors, less room to play                        |  |  |
| Opinion            | Fixes in a later stadium are more expensive and take more time                   |  |  |
| Organizations      | Test/Dev/Ops are different companies   |  |  |
| Development method | • To (fully) test in production also the development process needs               |  |  |
|                    | to change (Continue Integration)   |  |  |
|                    | Architectural changes, more work   |  |  |
| End-users          | End-users don't report incidents like testers (tools/process improvement needed) |  |  |
| Customers          | Impact on normal business (e.g. outages)   |  |  |
| Marketing          | Possible bad PR by end-user  |  |  |
| Business           | Mixing production and test data  |  |  |
|                    | <ul> <li>Unclear who is paying to get defects fixed</li> </ul>                   |  |  |
|                    | <ul> <li>Less costs for testing en environments (replacement)</li> </ul>         |  |  |



#### Conclusion: Quality apps with TiP

Actual validation of the app quality with TiP methods

Most important .....











## Questions?

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