

# *Specifying Test Tool Requirements*

## *A Case Study in Picking the Right Tool for the Job*



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## *Introduction*

- ❶ “Marry in haste; repent at leisure” – William Congreve
- ❷ True for people, and for test tools, too
- ❸ Many test tools are acquired, but within five years most of those are abandoned
- ❹ Often, the root cause of this failure occurred prior to acquisition: failing to understand the needs
- ❺ Let’s look at a straightforward process which reduces the risk of such failures, illustrated via a case study...



## *The Engagement*

- I was asked to do an assessment for a client
- In addition to the usual evaluation of their test process, they wanted:
  - A maturity score using a prescriptive testing maturity model
  - A set of requirements for a test management tool
- They were using spreadsheets and Sharepoint to manage testing, which created a great deal of frustration and inefficiency
- My assessment revealed a two year or less breakeven period, even for the most expensive tool option



## *Tool Evaluation Process*

1. Identify users and stakeholders for the tool
2. Interview them to elicit their requirements
3. Capture requirements in a document
4. Evaluate priority of the requirements
5. Identify potential vendors who might meet requirements
6. Have vendors self-evaluate against requirements
7. Select the top candidates for the tool short-list
8. Pilot the short-list tools and select the winner



## *Identify Users and Stakeholders*

- ❖ The client identified 45 people in various roles
  - ❑ QA Managers and QA Test Coordinators
  - ❑ Senior Programmers and Lead Software Developers
  - ❑ Intermediate, Senior, and Lead Clinical and Non-clinical Analysts
  - ❑ Senior and Lead System Analysts
  - ❑ Support Center Coordinators
  - ❑ Senior Business Analysts
  - ❑ Project Managers, Operational Managers, PMO Specialists, and Project Control Engineers
  - ❑ Applications Maintenance and Operational Support
- ❖ These people would use the tool, be affected by the use of the tool, or receive information from the tool



## *Elicit their Requirements*

- ❖ Interviews lasted about an hour
- ❖ Each involved two to three people in related roles
- ❖ We discussed tool needs, usage, and shortcomings of current process
- ❖ Over the week, as the requirements converged, we could discuss the emerging requirements
- ❖ I also showed people a whiteboard diagram of the way the tool would work for clarity



## *Capture Requirements*

- ⊕ During the interviews, I took extensive notes (50+ pages)
- ⊕ After the interviews, I translated these into the client's spreadsheet template
- ⊕ This process clarified and de-duplicated many of the requirements
- ⊕ Ultimately, we had:
  - ⊞ 62 functional and 47 non-functional requirements
  - ⊞ The 109 requirements broke into 18 categories



## *Evaluate Priority of Requirements*

- Reviewing my notes and translating them into requirements deepened my understanding of people's needs and priorities
- So, I used the client's system to rate each of the requirements
  - Essential
  - Important
  - Desirable
- The lack of clear criteria did lead to some priority inflation!
- At this point, we did two rounds of reviews to finalize the requirements and their priorities





## *Identify Potential Vendors*

- In parallel with the requirements review and approval process, I identified potential vendors
- The client had already identified three potential tools
- In addition to these:
  - I added my own favorites from past engagements
  - I researched credible independent web resources
- There were 21 tools identified as possibly meeting the client's needs
- I anonymously contacted each vendor to start the evaluation process



## *Vendor Self-evaluation*

- I asked each vendor to evaluate their tool against the requirements
- Things got interesting
  - Dropped 8: either never responded or stopped responding during the process
  - Dropped 3: other factors made the vendor or their tool a bad fit for my client
  - Self-dropped 2: one look at the requirements and they were outta there!
  - Dropped 1: refused to self-evaluate; too bad for him
  - Fallback 3: very close, but only to consider if client relaxed requirements
  - Short-list 4: met almost all the essential requirements
- It was really surprising to me how lackadaisical or non-responsive so many vendors were



## *Short-list*

- ✚ I contacted the sales contacts for the short-list vendors to let them know the next steps would be direct client contact
- ✚ I contacted the other vendors who had engaged with the process to thank them and give them honest feedback
- ✚ Interestingly, some who had stopped responding came back weeks later, asking what was next
- ✚ My rule: if you have to chase a vendor around to give them money, they'll be even less reliable after you do
- ✚ Before you ask, no, I can't name any names, due to NDA



## *Pilot and Select*

- ❖ I delivered my assessment report to my client, weighing in at 136 pages
  - ❑ 8 pages specifically about the process and short-list described here
  - ❑ 16 pages describing the next steps to pilot, select, and deploy the tool
- ❖ At this point, the client has begun the budgetary process to secure funding for the tool



## *Conclusions*

- ❖ “Fools rush in where angels fear to tread”  
– Alexander Pope
- ❖ Many a test tool project has been doomed at conception from shortcuts in this process
- ❖ By spending a few hours (about 20-30) over a few weeks (about 8-12), you can avoid such a fate
- ❖ Why spend big bucks and/or make a strategic decision rashly?



## *To Contact RBCS*

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