

QUALITY IS JOB ONE! (WAIT-CAN WE SAY THAT?)

Nathan Bonner
OST



OST Overview

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DESIGN

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CONFIGURATION SERVICES

CONNECTED PRODUCTS (IoT)

DATA ANALYTICS

ERP

What guides our behavior?

SIMPLE.

honor

our people and their families *first*, clients second, and the rest will fall into place.

delight

our clients.

serve

with humility.

embrace

entrepreneurship and innovation.

learn

through curiosity and empathy.



Who am I?

Nathan Bonner

Joined the OST's Configuration Services Group in 2016

Background in ERP with an emphasis on manufacturing operations and accounting/finance

Industry experience in office furniture, automotive, medical device, distribution and financial services

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OST Configuration Services Quality Assurance in our Project Model

"If it's worth building, it's worth testing. If it's not worth testing, why are you wasting your time working on it?" – agiledata.org

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What is Quality in Software Development?

1. The degree to which the software *meets the requirements* of the customer
2. The *reliability* of the software



“The more effort I put into testing the product conceptually at the start of the process, the less effort I had to put into manually testing the product at the end because less bugs would emerge as a result.” — Trish Khoo

How is Quality Achieved?

Quality by Design (QbD) in Software Development

1. Establish design targets and goals
2. Define the customer
3. Discover customer needs
4. Define the features that will meet the needs
5. Plan the processes to produce the features
6. Develop measurement standards and controls to test and confirm the features



“Quality is never an accident. It is always the result of intelligent effort.” — John Ruskin

Why do software projects sometimes fail to meet expectations? Isn't it just bad programmers?

1. Design complexity
2. Requirements understanding
3. Programmer capability

Software Estimation – Steve McConnell (Microsoft Press, 2006)



“A good plan can help with risk analyses but it will never guarantee the smooth running of the project.” — Bently and Borman

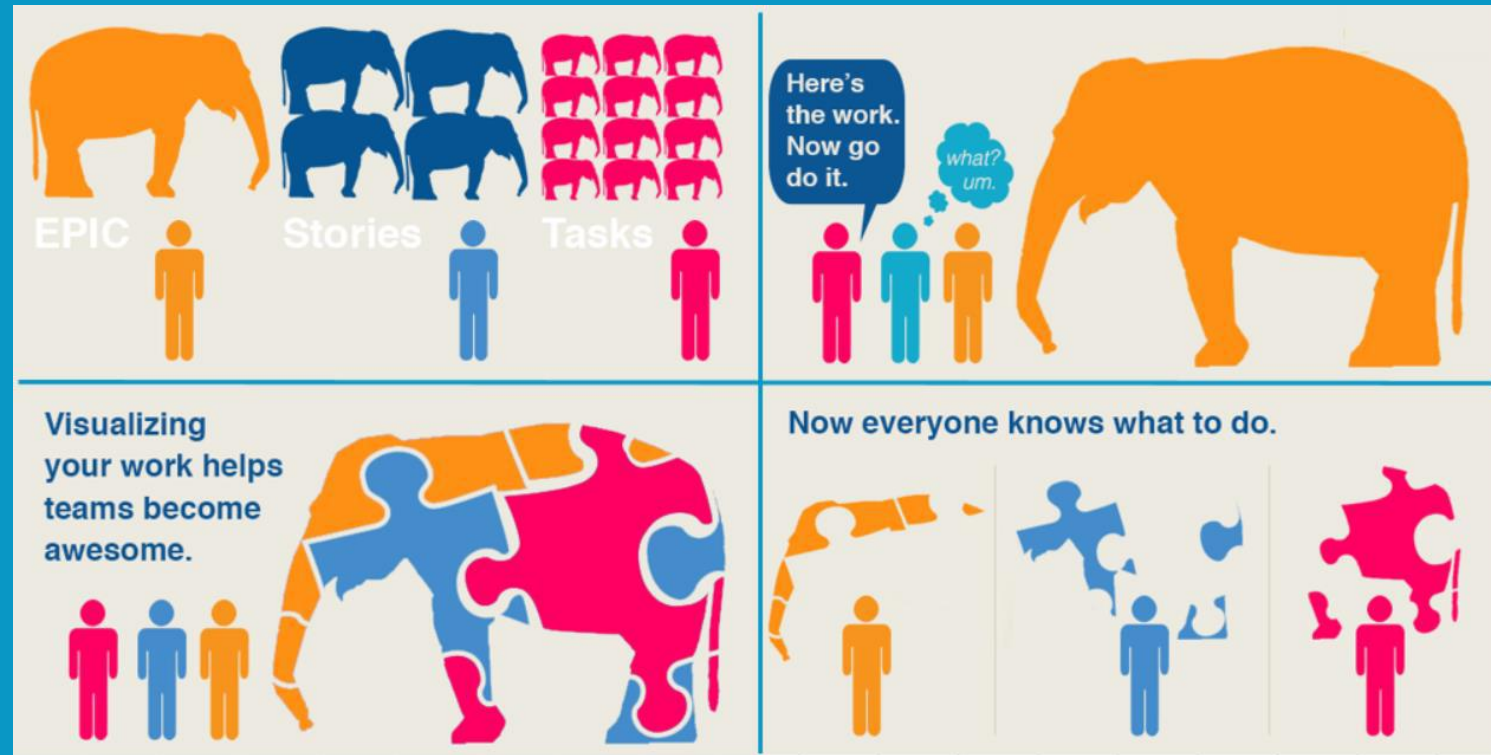
How do we reduce design complexity?

From Waterfall to Agile

- Small projects are easier than large projects

From Agile to Practical Agile (Linear)

- Not every project can be a “small” project



“The art of simplicity is a puzzle of complexity.” — Douglas Horton

How do we improve requirements understanding? Isn't that what Agile iterations are supposed to do?

Poorly defined projects are underscoped, understaffed and undermanaged. They run longer than expected and take more budget than expected. Taking the time to define requirements is critical even though it can sometimes feel like this...



“Peace cannot be kept by force; it can only be achieved by understanding.” — Albert Einstein

How do we improve requirements understanding? (CET Designer Extension specific)

Define the product (please don't just throw me the spec book)

Define the process

Define “typicals” or Business Scenarios

Define the *detailed* process steps (inputs, variables, expected results, etc.)

Define data sources

Define output requirements

From all of the above define acceptance criteria and test scripts



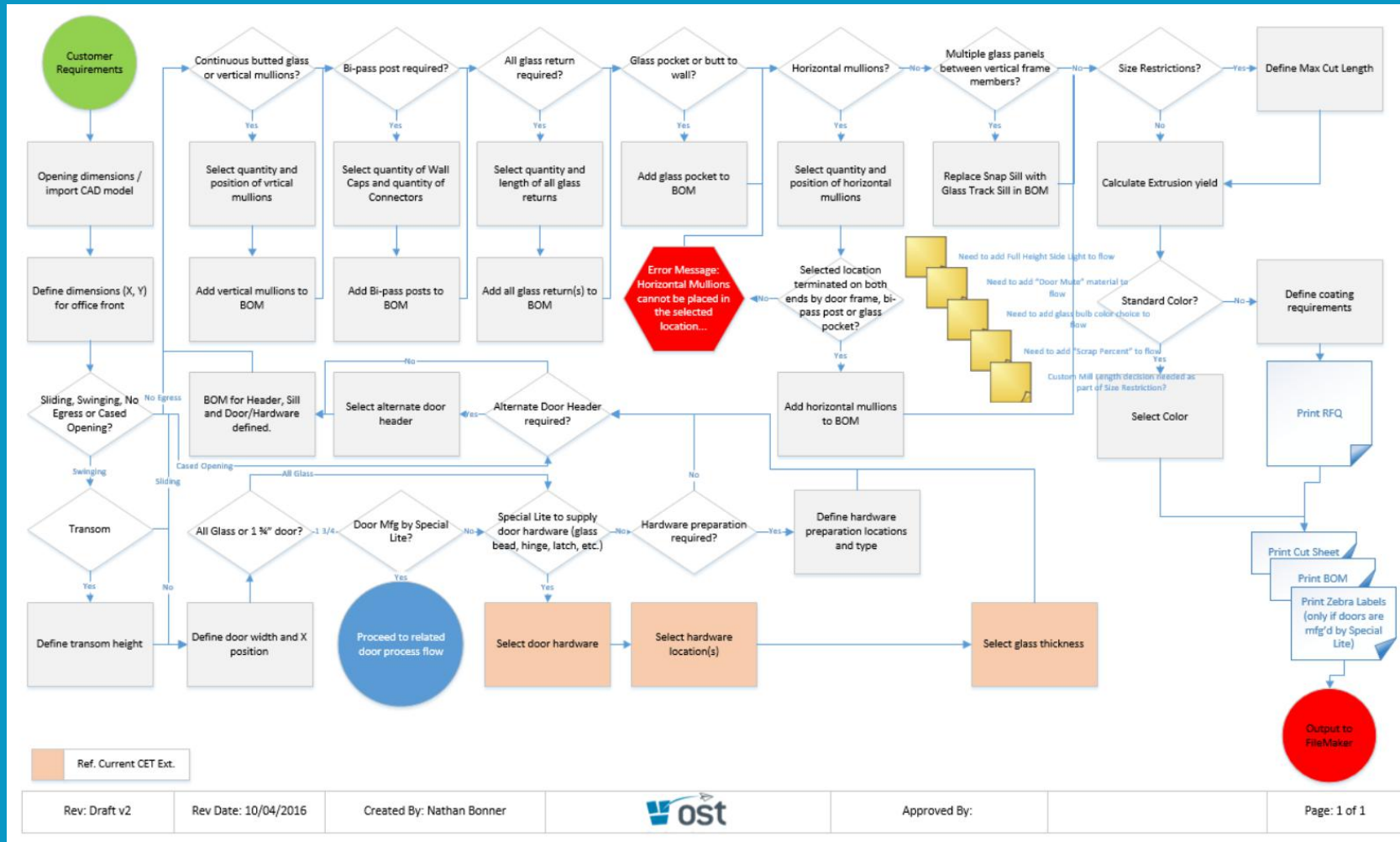
Defining the Product

The spec book and price guide are great but take the time to educate team members in the same way you'd educate your sales team. Product knowledge is critical but team members also need to understand process and rules...



“The noblest pleasure is the joy of understanding” — Leonardo da Vinci

Defining the Process



“If you can’t describe what you are doing as a process, you don’t know what you’re doing.” — W. Edwards Deming

Defining “Typicals” or Business Scenarios

What are the most common (or expected) configurations for the product?



Well defined “typicals” provide a target for development and testing

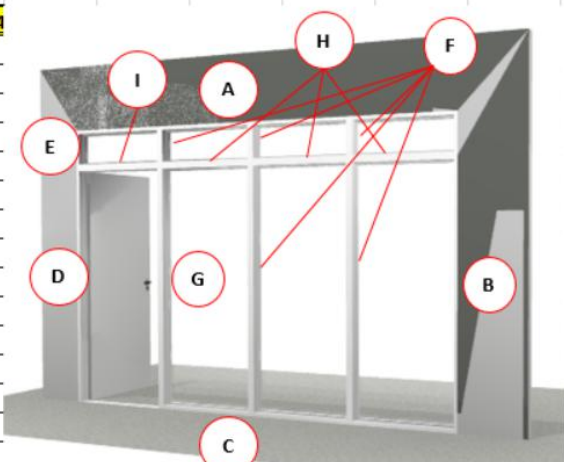


“Customers don’t measure you on how hard you tried. They measure you on what you deliver.” — Steve Jobs

Defining “Typicals” or Business Scenarios

How are these configurations defined and what is the expected output?

ID	Feature	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
1	Door	No Egress	Swinging	Sliding	Cased
2	Door Type	All Glass	1 3/4"	None	
3	Door Source	SL	Customer's Own Sour	None	
4	Transom	Yes	No		
5	Door Hardware	None	Prep Only	Prep and Supply	
6	Door Header Override	Yes	No		
7	Vertical Mullions	Yes	No		
8	Bypass Post	Yes	No		
9	Glass Returns	Yes	No		
10	End Type	Glass Pocke	Butt To Wall		
11	Horizontal Mullions	Yes	No		
12	Multi Glass Panes between Frame Mem	Yes	No		
13	Size Restrictions	Yes	No		
14	Finish Color	Standard	Custom		
15	Full Height Sidelight	Yes	No		



Part Number	Description	Stock Leng	UoM	Re
A SP-010	Setting Channel, AE5857, 14	144	ea.	
A SP-026	"H" Mullion For Reinforcem			#
A SP-003	Snap In Glass Pocket, AE58	144	ea.	
B SP-010	Setting Channel, AE5857, 14	144	ea.	
B SP-002	GLASS TRACK , AE5851, 144	144	ea.	
C SP-010	Setting Channel, AE5857, 14	144	ea.	
C SP-027	Sill Base For Slide-In Clip			#
C SP-020	SILL SNAP, AE5892-PFA, 144	144	ea.	
D SP-002	GLASS TRACK , AE5851, 144	144	ea.	
D SP-009	Snap-In Stop, AE5856, 144"	144	ea.	
D Custom Butt Hinge Reinf	Butt hinge reinf for use with		0 each	
D Door Mute				#
E SP-002	GLASS TRACK , AE5851, 144	144	ea.	
E SP-005	Snap-In Glass Pocket-Shall	144	ea.	
F SP-002	GLASS TRACK , AE5851, 144	144	ea.	
F SP-005	Snap-In Glass Pocket-Shall	144	ea.	
G SP-002	GLASS TRACK , AE5851, 144	144	ea.	
G SP-009	Snap-In Stop, AE5856, 144"	144	ea.	

Callout	Length	Qty	Scrap Pct
A			
B			



“Strummer’s Law No input, no output.” — Joe Strummer

Defining “Typicals” or Business Scenarios

What are the expected behaviors, limitations and requirements?

1) Add Colonial AMP

- 6 sizes of sheets / pattern numbers
- pattern number is system selected based on the size of the door (See Colonial Door Max/Min Sheet Sizes drawing to develop pattern size matrix - default to the largest pattern that will fit the door dimension)
- System selected pattern needs to be available to override by user but min/max for pattern is still enforced - Add pattern number dropdown menu with Validation Rule and/or limited selection based on door size
- A reference dimension is used to center the sheet on the door leaf and the excess is evenly removed from all sides of the face sheet to maintain centering of the 6 panels on the door
- 5/32" are removed from the reference dimension to establish sheet size
- If door size on Door tab is outside 30x80 to 48x96

2) Colonial AMP face sheets are not through and through color

- All face sheets need to be painted or stained
- Standard paint colors to be provided by Derek
- Standard stain colors are as shown
- Custom paints are unrestricted
- Stains are currently limited to the 6 shown (no custom stains at this time)

3) Add numeric field for Reference CL when Colonial AMP is selected. This field is mandatory when Colonial AMP is selected. Values must be between 29 1/2" and 39 3/4". Default is 0 but dimension value is mandatory.



“The only limitations you will ever have are the ones you put on yourself.” — Kristinna Habashy

Defining *detailed* process steps

#	Process Description	Key Points	Visual Aids
5.0.03	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Navigate to the Publish tab 2) Click the List available Portfolios button 3) Select the desired portfolio from the Select Portfolio dropdown menu 4) In the Server Files pane check the db3 checkbox 5) Click the ... button to the right of the Download To field 6) From the Browse For Folder dialog box search for and select the target folder (or use the Make New Folder button to create a new location) and click OK 7) Click the Download selected file(s) button 	<p><i>Note the location selected as you will need to refer to it in an upcoming step</i></p> <p><i>Note that it is recommended that old local copies of the DB3 file be deleted prior to downloading the current version</i></p>	
5.0.04	<p>From the File menu</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Select Open... 2) From the Open dialog box navigate to the db3 file downloaded in the previous section and click Open 		



“The difference between something good and something great is the attention to detail.”— Charles R. Swindoll

Defining acceptance criteria and test scripts

Process Step	Description	Expected Results	Observed Results	Pass/Fail	Tester	Date
5.0.03.1	Navigate to the Publish tab					
5.0.03.2	Click the List available Portfolios button	Available Portfolios are populated				
5.0.03.3	Select the desired portfolio from the Select Portfolio dropdown menu	Description and other related fields should populate				
5.0.03.4	In the Server Files pane check the db3 checkbox	Checkbox should appear as checked				
5.0.03.5	Click the ... button to the right of the Download To field	Browse For Folder dialog box should appear				
5.0.03.6	From the Browse For Folder dialog box search for and select the target folder (or use the Make New Folder button to create a new location) and click OK	Browse For Folder dialog box should close and the Download To field should be populated with the selected path				
5.0.03.7	Click the Download selected file(s) button	Selected file should be saved to the selected path				
5.0.04.1	Select Open...	Open file dialog box should appear				
5.0.04.2	From the Open dialog box navigate to the db3 file downloaded in the previous section and click Open	The Open file dialog box should close and the selected DB3 file should open and				



“It is not enough to do your best; you must know what to do, and then do your best.” — W. Edwards Deming

Values of acceptance criteria and test scripts

Using acceptance criteria and test scripts helps ensure:

- Understanding of functional context for feature development
- Completeness of testing
- Consistency of testing (between developers and testers, from tester to tester and time over time)
- Documentation that testing occurred
- Timeline of new features and bugs (e.g. “when did that break?”)



“The big problems are where people don’t realize they have one in the first place.” — W. Edwards Deming

When should acceptance criteria and test scripts be used?

- Sprint Planning ★★☆☆
- Feature or Ticket Level Testing ★★★★★
- Regression Testing ★★★★★
- Smoke Testing ★☆☆
- Automated Testing ★★★★★
- Beta Testing ★★★★★
- Release Candidate Testing ★★★★★
- Go/No-Go ★★★★★
- Retrospective/Milestone Review ★★★★★
- Conference Room Pilots/Business Simulations ★★★★★
- End user training ★★★★★



“Without data you’re just another person with an opinion.” — W. Edwards Deming

Where does QA belong in the Software Development Cycle?

- Written tests for each Story before the first Sprint begins (facilitates Test Driven Development)
- Development accountable to QA
- QA accountable to Product Owner
- QA as part of the development team (not its own team)



“Quality is everyone’s responsibility.”— W. Edwards Deming

Testing in Development Sprints

How close is testing to development?

Kanban board

Version: 8.5.000 Filter: Select a filter... Group: Select user group... User: ...

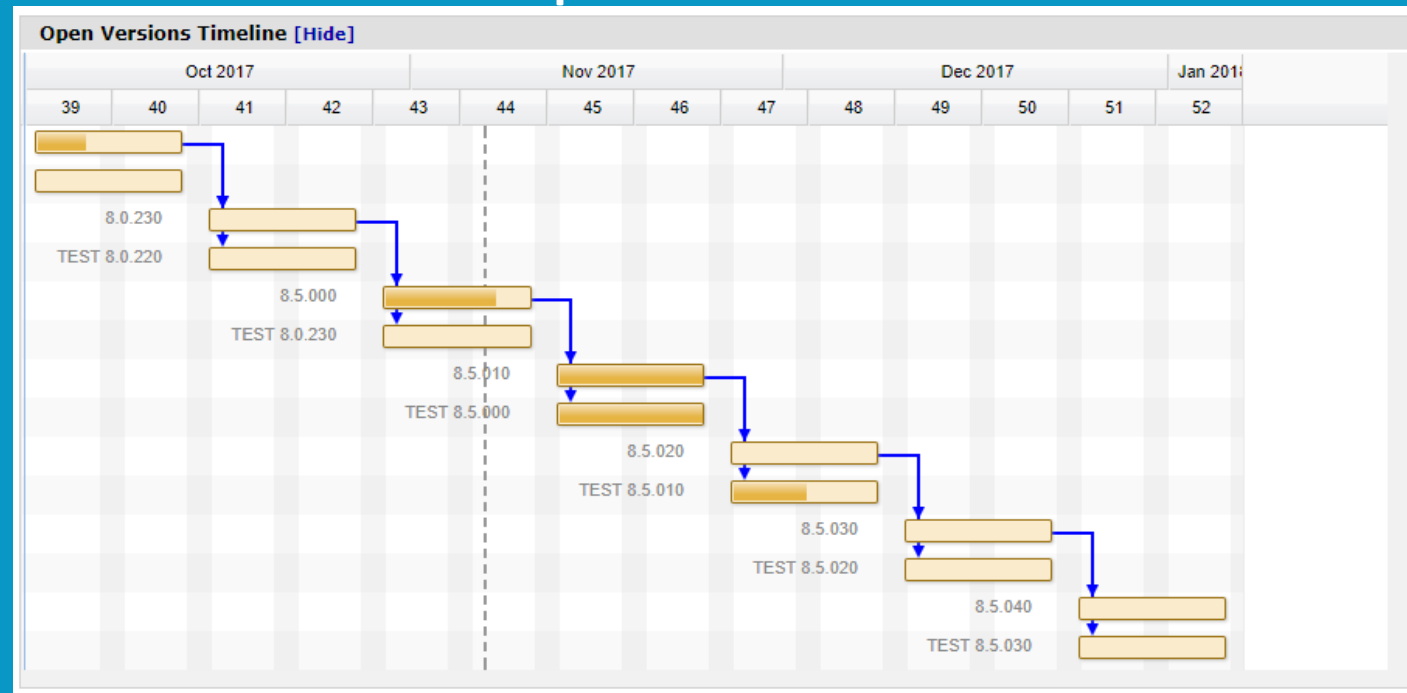
Planned (2 issues) 0h	Work In Process (1 issues) 0h	Ready for Alpha Test (6 issues) 0h	Ready for Beta Test (2 issues) 0h
<ul style="list-style-type: none">[436] SL-16 aluminum face sl[795] P117756-6 insert frame	<ul style="list-style-type: none">[532] P110288-1 Transom/si	<ul style="list-style-type: none">[832] Remove Charge For FRF[932] SLAF - AF-150 and AF-2[854] Hardware is not behavi[952] Framing - Most frame t[820] P117756-3 Exports - pa[963] Butt hinge locations on	<ul style="list-style-type: none">[292] Hardware - Von Duprin -[896] Width is not calculated c



“Quality is pride of workmanship.” — W. Edwards Deming

Testing in Test Sprints

What is the value of a Test Sprint?



“The emphasis should be on why we do a job.” — W. Edwards Deming

Testing Mindset

Developers and Testers should:

- Think like users
- Be impatient
- Follow test scripts
- Go beyond test scripts
- Push to find the limits of the code



“Learning is not compulsory... neither is survival.”— W. Edwards Deming

Questions

?

Thank you!

