



# Why Are You NOT Performing Risk Analysis to Improve Your Testing?

A Risk Analysis Approach to Testing

SOFTWARE TEST PROFESSIONALS  
SPRING CONFERENCE 2019

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## Speaker Information

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Agenda

What We'll Discuss

Why you can't test everything

The value of performing Risk Analysis

How to improve your testing with Risk Analysis

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"You can't test a program completely"

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### Three Reasons Complete Testing is Impossible

- 1**

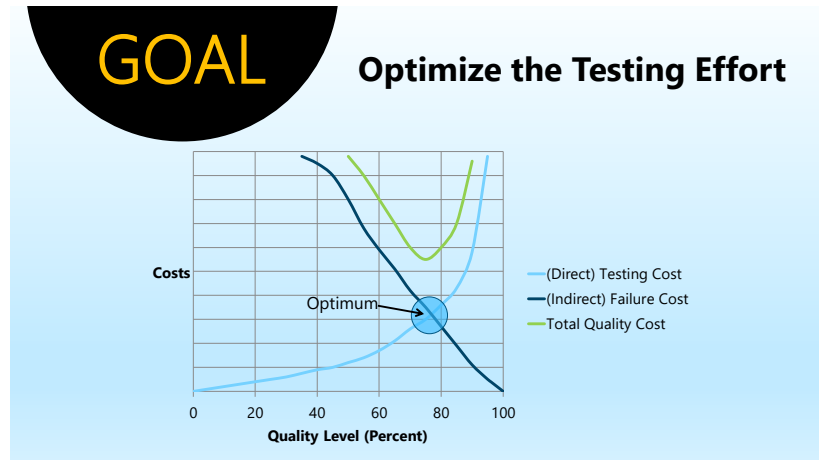
The domain of possible inputs is *too large* to test
- 2**

Too many possible paths through the program to test
- 3**

User Interface issues are *too complex*

The Point: there are *numerous* scenarios and conditions which must be validated

"Testing Computer Software" by Cem Kaner, Jack Falk, and Hung Nguyen





“Risk comes from not knowing what you’re doing.”

—WARREN BUFFET

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## ASSET

Or object of the protection efforts, can be a system component, data, requirement, test or even a complete system

## IMPACT or CRITICALITY

On the organization, were the risk to be realized, can be monetary, reputation, or breach of a law, regulation, or contract

## PROBABILITY is the LIKELIHOOD

That a given event will be triggered

## EXPOSURE

Represents the number of users impacted and/or the “importance” of the users impacted

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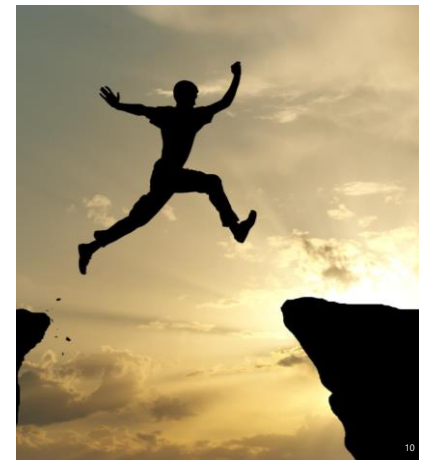


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**A**  
Risks are defined before  
all else

All assets **evolve** from the risks  
This is true risk-based approach  
Must start very early

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## B

Risks are defined after  
creation of assets

You then map assets to risks and adjust  
accordingly

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## C

Risks are "implied" by assets  
failing

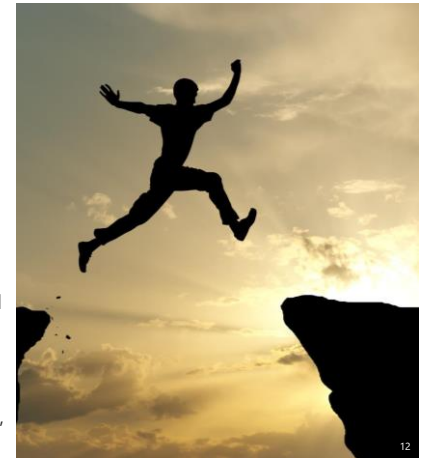
Perform **risk analysis**

Assign risk scores based upon IMPACT and  
PROBABILITY

Ask "What is the business impact if this  
fails?"

Ask "What is the probability of this failing?"

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## Benefits of Risk Analysis

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
Running tests in risk order	Allocating test effort based on risk	Allows organizations to make smarter release decisions	If schedule requires, drop test in reverse risk order
Find scary stuff first	Pick the right tests	Release when risk of delay balances risk of dissatisfaction	Give up tests you worry about the least

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Develop Risk Analysis  
Process

Formalize the process!

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### 1. Create Risk Profile

- Define numeric ratings with detailed descriptions (more granularity the better)
- Develop assessment questionnaire

### 2. Assign risk scores to granular assets

- Discussed more in a moment

### 3. Compile risk assessment database

- Improves risk assessment process
- Helps management plan development projects

### 4. Revise risk profile as appropriate

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### Assigning Risk Scores

- 1**  
Assemble your list of assets (requirements or tests)
- 2**  
For each asset, determine the impact if the risk eventuates
- 3**  
For each asset, determine the likelihood the risk will eventuate
- 4**  
Calculate the Risk Score: a combination of the risk impact & risk likelihood & (perhaps) weight

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## Risk Analysis

### IMPACT

- Loss of life?
- Loss of revenue?
- Inconvenience?
- Exposure/frequency?

### PROBABILITY

- Is it *new* functionality or new technology?
- Is it *existing* functionality? Has it been tested before?
- Is it *mature* functionality?

### WEIGHT(optional)

Additional factor(s) taken into account and factored into calculation to more adequately determine risk score

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## Generic Risks (Partial List)

- *Complex* (PROBABILITY)
- *New* (PROBABILITY)
- *Changed* (PROBABILITY)
- *Critical* (IMPACT)
- *Popular* (IMPACT and PROBABILITY)
- *Upstream Dependency* (IMPACT)
- *Downstream Dependency* (PROBABILITY)
- *Strategic* (IMPACT)
- *Buggy* (PROBABILITY)
- *Recent failure* (PROBABILITY)
- *Poorly written reqt* (PROBABILITY)

William E. Perry "A Standard for Testing Application Software" 1992 Auerbach Publishers, Boston, MA  
Also refer to separate attachment "Product and Process Risk"

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## Risk Score Computation Options

### ➤ Add criteria scores

- $Risk\ Score = (Impact * Weight) + (Probability * Weight)$

### ➤ Multiply criteria scores

- $Risk\ Score = (Impact * Weight) * (Probability * Weight)$

### ➤ Score plotting

- $Risk\ score = Plot\ Impact\ score\ \&\ Probability\ score\ on\ Risk\ Analysis\ chart$



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## Score Plotting Procedure

Three steps to scoring an application:

**1**

Determine the  
*Impact* of failure

**2**

Calculate the  
*Probability* score

**3**

Plot the scores  
on the Risk  
Analysis chart

Use results to focus test effort:

**1st**

Focus on  
components in  
Quadrant IV

**2nd**

Focus on  
components in  
Quadrant III

**3rd**

Focus on  
components in  
Quadrant II

**4th**

Focus on  
components in  
Quadrant I

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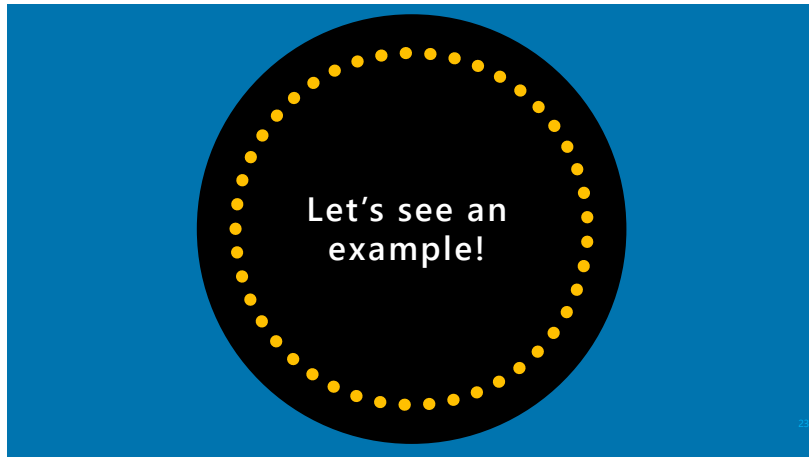
## Risk vs Priority

Risk may not always dictate priority (and vice versa)

- Target dates
- Available, acceptable workarounds
- Management
- Customers

Is Risk "acceptable"?

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## Component Scoring Procedure

Impact of Failure

Rating	Description
0 =	No impact
1 =	Minor impact
2 =	Minor impact, but some inconvenience
3 =	Minor impact, some customers notice problem
4 =	Moderate impact, little monetary loss
5 =	Moderate impact, little monetary loss, workarounds needed
6 =	Moderate impact, little monetary loss, workarounds needed, customers notice
7 =	Moderate impact, significant monetary loss, workarounds needed, customers notice
8 =	Major impact, major loss, no workarounds available, customers notice
9 =	Major impact, major loss, no workarounds available, customers notice, recovery difficult
10 =	Major impact, major loss, no workarounds available, customers notice, company-wide processing halted

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# Component Scoring Procedure

Likelihood of Failure

- Complexity Weight of 3
- Frequency of use Weight of 2
- New functionality Weight of 1
- Rate Components on each of the three factors:
  - High (5); Medium (3); Low (1)
- $((C \times 3) + (F \times 2) + N)/3 = \text{Probability of Failure}$

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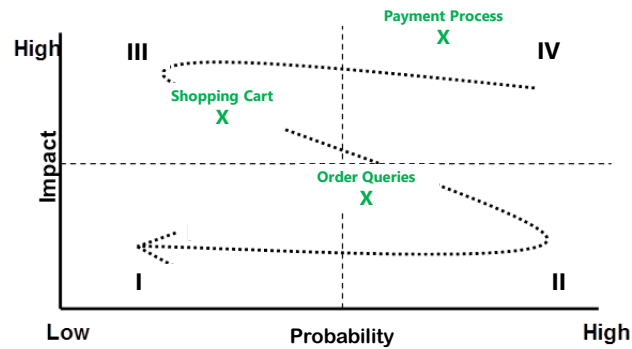
# Component Scoring Procedure

$((C \times 3) + (F \times 2) + N)/3 = \text{Probability of Failure}$

Risk Factor/ Module	Complexity	Size	Frequency of Use	Probability Score	Impact Score
Weight of Risk	3	2	1	$WC+WF+WN/3$	1 to 10
<b>Shopping Cart</b> Module: Select Items	1	2	3	$10/3 = 3.33$	7
<b>Payment Process</b> Module: Credit Card Payment	5	1	3	$20/3 = 6.77$	10
<b>Order Queries</b> Shipping Query	3	3	1	$16/3 = 5.1$	4

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## Component Scoring Procedure



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## Rapid Risk Scoring

1. Get team or designated group together
2. Each individual gets card with scores of 1 (Low), 2 (Medium), 3 (High), and 4 (Very High). Can go more granular with wider range
3. Describe entity with same type of description for each. (Is it new? What's frequency? Exposure? Has it been a problem in the past?)
4. Give each person 5 seconds to hold up score card for Impact...for Probability
5. Average scores
6. Compute risk score – add, multiply, or plot

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## Rapid Risk Exercise: Plot Scores

### IMPACT if functionality fails:

1. Low
2. Medium
3. High
4. Very High

### PROBABILITY, or LIKELIHOOD, functionality may fail:

1. Low
2. Medium
3. High
4. Very High

#### A. Login process

1. Can successfully login with valid username & password
2. No customer service phone # displayed until login
3. Mature functionality
4. Performed > 12,000/day

#### B. Product search

1. Provides detailed product info and competitive comparison
2. Can call into customer service
3. New functionality/technology
4. Performed 8,000 – 9,000 per day

#### C. Order checkout

1. Includes process and accept payment
2. Can call customer service
3. Mature functionality but history of failures
4. Performed 3,000 – 6,000 per day

#### D. Product return

1. Includes process payment refund
2. Can call customer service
3. Mature functionality, stable history
4. Performed 100 - 500 per day

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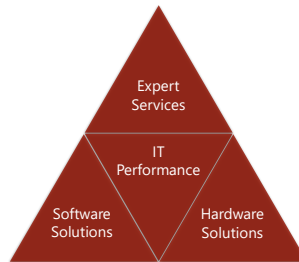
# Questions?

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## About Checkpoint Technologies

- ✓ Incorporated in January, 2003
- ✓ QA and QC expertise focused on functional, performance and application security testing
- ✓ Micro Focus Software Platinum Partner, Authorized Software Support Partner & Certified Training Partner
- ✓ Atlassian Solution Partners
- ✓ Also partners with Mobile Labs, Kobiton, and QASymphony
- ✓ QAI Worldwide Training Partner



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Contact me  
anytime!



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