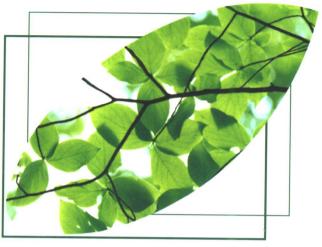
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削试实践丛与

国际化软件测试

International Software Testing

莱博智(L10NBRIDGE)科技有限公司 崔启亮 胡一鸣 编著





测试实践丛书

国际化软件测试

莱博智(LioNBRIDGE)科技有限公司 崔启亮 胡一鸣 编著

電子工業出版社·
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内容简介

本书阐述了国际化软件测试的根本问题,深入剖析了如何有效进行软件国际化测试和软件本地化测试,旨在帮助读者学习和掌握国际化软件测试的概念、技术、流程、方法和市场状况,分享业界同行的最佳实践。

国际化软件测试主要包括软件国际化测试和软件本地化两个阶段。本书将围绕这两个主题深入、详细的进行论述。软件外包测试与国际化软件测试紧密相关,本书最后将对其进行简要介绍。

全书分为三个部分:国际化软件基础,国际化软件测试,软件外包测试展望。每一部分根据内容的逻辑性和重要性分多章分别论述一个主题,每章以概述开始,随后重点阐述专题内容,最后进行本章小结。

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丛书总序

初次听说电子工业出版社准备策划出版一套《测试实践丛书》,我就感到一种欣慰, 这个选题对中国软件产业发展具有十分重要的现实意义。

当今世界软件产业之所以称之为产业,不仅是因为其产品的产值具有了超过传统产业的规模,而更重要的是因为其产品的工程化和工业化的生产与服务体系为整个人类社会提供了必要的质量保证。

随着用户对软件产品质量要求的不断提高以及软件工程技术的日益成熟,软件测试在 软件生产与服务过程中成为一个越来越重要的环节,在软件企业、IT 服务企业、客户 IT 部门等机构中扮演着更为重要的角色。对于一个软件企业,"你不去发现缺陷,那一定是 你的客户去发现缺陷",提高软件产品质量已经成为增强企业竞争力的重要任务。

测试经理、测试工程师已经成为一个热门的职业,国际知名的软件企业和 IT 服务公司,从内设独立的测试部门、质量管理部门,到委托或承接第三方测试、测试外包、建立完整的缺陷测试管理与服务体系,组织形态日渐成熟,产业分工日趋细化,独立的测试行业已经初步形成。

近十几年来,在国家发展软件与集成电路产业政策的引导下,我国软件产业发展很快,软件企业成长迅速,但在整体上和发达国家软件企业差距还很大。其中的差距之一就体现在软件测试和质量控制上。虽然目前对测试的重视程度已经普遍提高,但是几乎所有的国内 IT 公司都存在测试时间不充分、测试软硬件资源不充分、缺乏合格的测试人力资源等问题。

发展中国的软件测试产业,无论是面向国际还是国内需求都应具有巨大的潜力和广阔的商业前景。其中,最关键的就是人才培养。培养一个优秀的测试工程师不容易,培养一个优秀的测试项目经理更困难。一个优秀的测试从业人员,不仅需要掌握测试理论、方法、技术、工具,还需要深刻理解过程管理,更需要具有很高的素质(理念、思路、沟通、表达等)。一个优秀的测试企业需要把人(People)、过程(Process)和技术(Technology)

三要素有机地结合好。发展中国的软件测试产业还需要一批既懂技术又懂管理的企业家, 他们才是中国软件测试产业发展的主力军。

《测试实践丛书》致力于从实践的视角融会贯通测试的理论、技术和管理,通过案例分析真正让人们理解 People, Process, Technology 三角关系在测试行业的成功运用。丛书的作者们把他们多年来理性的思考和宝贵的实战经验奉献给读者,相信会给大家带来思考和启发。

最后,衷心希望这套丛书能够为培养一批有志于发展中国软件测试产业的测试技术人才和管理人才做出重要的贡献。

北京大学软件与微电子学院院长 陈钟博士

陈钟老师简介:

2004 年被评为"影响中国软件开发的 20 人"之一。现任北京大学教授、博士生导师, 北京大学软件与微电子学院院长、北京大学网络与信息安全实验室主任、北京大学工程学 位评审委员会副主任。社会兼职有中国软件行业协会常务理事、教育部计算机科学与技术 教学指导委员会委员等。

序

软件业发展至今,展眼已走过三十余年的历程。我第一次和软件打交道,是在一台 PDP 11 上进行位编程。回想当年,开发软件时惟一能够参考的指南,只有一本用户手册。当时的测试流程纯粹是为测试而测试,只要确保程序能够正常运行就行了,全然没有面向 国际市场开发相应版本的概念。

随着硬件和软件语言不断演进,编程已经从一种不太科学、不可重复的技能,变成流水线式的操作,并可以在工厂式的环境中远程进行。而今,开发方法五花八门,无论是针对哪种技术、语言以及部署方案,或者是什么样的时间表,还是组织的整体技术水平如何,都能应对裕如。企业可以有效规划新产品开发成什么样、推介到何种程度,并面向各目标市场对产品进行优化。

然而,即便软件开发取得了如此长足的进展,因软件中的各种缺陷带来的经济成本却仍然居高不下。仅仅在美国市场,每年就有数百亿美元之巨的成本。在软件向国际市场推出后,其代码经过各个本地化阶段的再处理,最终的缺陷往往比原始版本更多。据估计,在生产过程中发现并修复一个缺陷的平均成本是 15 000 美元,这样就进一步压缩了原本就很狭隘的利润空间。若是开发的软件要用于多个国家或地区的大量消费设备,所耗成本就会更高,利润空间也就更加有限。

在我们今天面临的挑战中,这一点正是症结所在。如何以国际化销售为目标,在一个国家开发出好的软件?如何当设计、开发和测试软件时,既有效简化产品的"国际化"流程,同时确保必要的利润空间?

崔启亮博士在这本最新著作——《国际化软件测试》中,对这些棘手的问题——做了 详尽的探讨和解答。崔博士投身软件国际化领域十余载,深谙在国际范围内将软件推向市 场之道,凭借其深厚积累,凝聚精华成就此书。无论是业内人士,还是有志于投身此领域 的学生,都可以从这本晓畅易懂的书中深受裨益。

崔博士是莱博智北京公司的测试主管,负责全球各大客户的软件测试项目。他从上海

的东华大学获得博士学位后,曾先后供职于北京汉扬天地科技发展有限公司(现中讯汉扬 科技有限公司)、北京传思科技开发有限责任公司(现北京多语信息技术有限公司),分 别担任本地化语言工程师和软件本地化工程师。其间积累的丰富经验,使他对软件本地化 工程和测试的流程以及相应工具有着深入理解。崔博士著述颇丰,同时兼任《计算机世界》 报特约专栏作者,已发表 12 篇关于软件本地化的论文,并维护着若于相关网站。

开发人员必须深刻理解国际化销售的独有特点,才能面向国际市场开发出定位精准的产品。无疑崔博士深刻认识到了这一点。他从什么是国际化软件开发、如何根据市场战略定义国际化软件开发的精彩讨论入手,将读者设身处地地带入如何设计自身程序的情境之中。这一开发情境围绕过去的失败开发策略展开。长期以来,软件开发一直在适应英语的需要,早期的软件产品更是针对单个国家的市场而开发的。

我本人在软件国际化方面的经历,恰好与行业演进的步伐同步。20 世纪80 年代,我们推出了一款为美国市场设计的软件产品。这款产品专门针对美国市场,不包含任何国际化功能。在美国市场初战告捷后,我们决定到英国市场上一展拳脚。我们的产品经理做出一个非常不科学的决策,依据的是英国同属英语国家的事实,而不是英国的市场实际。

如此一来,这次软件国际化尝试困难重重。我们不得不按英国英语的特点来调整屏幕、 改编命令、改写文档。不仅如此,我们还不得不添加一些功能,以适应英国市场的文化、 法律和技术要求。

不仅代码的国际化过程举步维艰,英国英语版的测试工作更是险些让这个项目走向 终结。我们艰难地尝试各种测试策略和规划方案,在实践中摸索正确的方法。凭着一番 艰苦努力以及一个由精英组成的优秀团队再加上几分运气,我们最终在英国推出了这款 产品——尽管进度大大推迟。

虽然结果只能算得上差强人意,然而我们的产品经理还是决定将此产品推向非英语市场。我们签下了西班牙、意大利和日本市场的合同。遗憾的是,我们面向英国市场进行国际化时所积累的经验,此时却远不够用。我们的国际化测试以彻底失败而告终——不仅成本严重超支,进度严重滞后,缺陷率更是高得惊人。由于测试不力,以及由此引发的用户体验非常糟糕,导致这一版本质量不过关,我们的声誉蒙受了无法挽回的损失,并最终被迫退出了其中一个国家的市场。

令人欣慰的是,正如崔博士在书中所述,过去这些年里测试方法也在不断地演变。长期以来,软件生产都存在一个现实问题,那就是功能的扩充和编码的延迟占用了大量时间,致使软件发布前未能进行充分有效的测试并发现其中的问题。因此,随着测试方法的演进,测试规划人员和战略决策人员也及早地参与到设计周期中。除此之外,各种自动工具纷纷

启用,自动化测试方法不断推陈出新,测试的生产率得到了充分关注;而实验设计和可靠性工程的广泛采用,使得测试结果收效更佳。

如今,包括测试实践在内的软件国际化,已经从一种技术发展成一门科学。国际化是对产品进行创新或修改,使其便于多个区域和语言使用的软件工程方法。软件和 Web 的国际化,使应用程序能够支持多语言信息处理所必需的多种数据编码,支持各种货币格式、日历、输入法,以及为满足地区性市场的文化、法律和技术需求而进行的其他变更。

软件国际化能够确保软件在所有平台、所有区域市场和语言环境下,所有功能正常运行; 软件国际化可有效降低本地化的工作量和成本,加速产品推向市场的进度; 软件国际化可降低国际支持的成本,提升客户满意度。

但是,这一点仍未得到人们的充分认识,因而未能得以广泛践行。一直以来,用于单一语言产品的测试方法获得了高度关注,在全球范围内广受认同并广为采纳,但是打造国际化软件的技巧却未能获得普遍采用,软件制造商常常需要求助于服务提供商来确保软件在国际市场的成功。

在这本内容翔实的著作中,崔博士首度将其在软件国际化和国际化测试方面积累的大量宝贵经验公诸于众。他汲取软件国际化测试的集体经验,形成了一套有关软件国际化测试的整体观。现有书籍中,涉及软件开发和测试的不可谓少,但几乎无一不是从英文软件测试的视角进行探讨;仅有的几本有关国际化软件测试的著作,也都是从理论角度探讨这一主题;而不是像本书,提供了详细的第一手经验供读者借鉴。因此,对于任何准备面向国际市场推出产品的公司或个人,本书都堪称必备宝典。

本书从软件本地化和国际化测试从业人士的视角落笔,从本地化、外包、测试规划、自动化、测试执行、CMM 流程管理,直至如何组建团队,涵盖了实际运作中的方方面面。

尽管本书的主要读者对象是测试人员,但书中提供了诸多关于软件国际化的通用背景知识,可帮助测试团队了解整体情况。例如,书中对工作流程、设计原则、开发方法和工程方法逐一进行了定义,甚至还包括如何组建软件开发项目团队的信息。在测试章节的开始部分,您可以了解测试方法与开发方法之间的相互关系。不仅如此,书中还列举了多种本地化测试方法,并对与国际化测试相关的通用软件测试原则做了适当修改,从而向读者提供了一个整体的概念。

然而,无论如何,软件国际化测试时往往还是会有一定程度的疏漏。测试过程分为不同阶段,如设立测试目标、制定测试战略、确定正确模型、规划自动化战略、进行测试管理等,大多测试项目往往略过了其中的若干阶段,仅仅依赖于基本测试。崔博士利用书中的相当篇幅,针对这一问题详细提供了一份实用指南,以供软件国际化测试中每一阶段参

考。书中介绍的各种原则非常便于实际运用,并能确保项目执行过程中不会遗漏关键的准备步骤。

现在回顾一下我们于 20 世纪 80 年代在英国推出第一款产品时的经历,我发现,我们那时所用的方法可归入"黑客攻击测试"一类。我们遗漏了若干非常基本的步骤。我们本应在开发面向美国市场的版本时即着手全球化;测试目标和相关测试计划仅止于功能层面,忽略了国际化因素;团队结构设置不合理;缺陷管理和测试管理未考虑到国际差异;更有甚者,针对某一个市场的测试自动化设计根本不适用于另一国家的市场,编写脚本时也全然没有国际化概念。我们最终还是推出了这个产品,真可谓奇迹。

很多企业的成长、产品的成功,都有赖于软件的国际化和对多语言市场的良好适应。 当今的产品分销网络相当复杂,跨越多个国家和地区,修正错误的成本极其高昂。现在, 有很多软件要部署到消费电子产品、手机、芯片等众多微型设备上,这些设备需要针对成 千上万用户进行大规模部署,从而使得修正错误的工作愈加繁杂。如果要召回硬件来更新 软件,成本无疑会更加昂贵。

投资贵在明智。投资于测试,特别是投资于软件国际化测试,攸关软件企业成败。崔博士对此深有体会,并通过本书为我们奉献了一部实用的行动宝典。

Gautam Char 莱博智科技有限公司 全球开发测试解决方案部 美洲区高级副总裁

Preface 序 —

Software has been developed for more than thirty years. My first interaction with software was in programming bits on a PDP 11, back when the only development guidance available at that time was a user manual. The test process was to evaluate the program to make sure it worked appropriately and the notion of developing a specific version of the product for international markets was not even a thought at that time.

With the evolution of hardware and software languages, programming has moved from an unscientific and un-repeatable art, to an assembly line-style process that can be conducted remotely in a factory like environment. Development methodologies are now available to deal with various technologies, languages, deployment scenarios, timelines and the skill level of the organization. Organizations can plan how best to develop and introduce new products, while optimizing the product for each region they plan to sell into.

Even with the advances in software development methodologies, economic costs due to faults in software still run into the tens of billions of dollars per year in the United States alone. Software that is then extended for international markets often has a higher number of defects than the original release of the software as the code is manipulated through the phases of localization. Many estimate that, on average, finding and fixing defects in production costs about US\$ 15,000 per defect and cut deeply into already thin profit margins. For software in high volume consumer devices distributed in multiple countries, the costs are much higher, and the margins even narrower.

And this is the crux of our challenge today. How do we develop a good software product in one country, with the goal of selling it internationally? How do we design, develop, and test in a manner that lends itself to streamlining the "internationalization" of the product—and maintains

the required margins?

These are the difficult questions Dr. Cui answers in this definitive book, "Testing International Software". Based on his over 10 years of experience in the internationalization field, he is able to distill the essence of how to bring products to market internationally into one thoughtful book, easily read and understood by professionals and students alike.

Dr. Cui is the test lead for the Lionbridge Beijing office where he drives software localization projects for global companies. After receiving his Doctor's degree from Donghua University in Shanghai, he has served prominently as a software localization and linguistic engineer at Beijing Transco Co., Ltd, and Beijing ArtM Co., Ltd. Through this experience he acquired a strong understanding of the processes and tools used in software localization engineering and testing. Dr. Cui is an accomplished writer, and regular contributor to China Computer World News, having authored more than 12 papers and several Web sites on the software localization industry.

Dr Cui recognizes that to accurately develop a product for international markets, the developer must understand the unique nature of what it means to sell internationally. By starting with an excellent discussion of what international software development is, and how to define it in the context of market strategy, readers build a context for how to design their own programs. This development context is centered on the strategies of past failures. Historically, software development has been tuned to the English language and the initial products were built to work in a single country market.

My personal experience with software internationalization closely tracks the industry evolution. In the eighties we built a software product that was built for the United States marketplace. The product was designed with the US market and had no internationalization capabilities in it. After a few successful deployments in the US, we decided to sell/deploy the product in the United Kingdom. Our product manager made this very unscientific choice based on the fact that this was simply another English speaking country, not based on the actual market potential within the UK.

Even then this software internationalization activity was major struggle. We had to adapt the screens, commands, and documentation to the British English linguistic variations. We also had to add features that supported the cultural, legal, and technical requirements of a UK marketplace.

Not only was the code internationalization difficult, attempting to test this UK version nearly ended the project. We struggled through the test strategy and planning exercise and learnt the methodology as we went along. With hard work, a number of sharp people on the team, and a bit of luck, we managed to pull off the deployments in UK, albeit with significant delays in the schedule.

Even with this only partial success however, the product managers decided to take this same product to non English markets. We won contracts in Spain, Italy and Japan. Unfortunately the experience we had internationalizing the product for the UK market just did not scale. Our internationalization testing was a complete failure – not only did we have huge cost overruns and schedule delays, the defect density was much too high. As a result of the improper testing and subsequently poor user experience, the quality of the release was poor and our reputation was irreparably damaged, ultimately forcing us to exit one of the countries.

Thankfully, testing methodologies have also evolved over a number of years as Dr. Cui describes. The reality of software manufacturing has been that feature creep and coding delays squeeze the time available to test effectively and identify the errors before the software is released. As a consequence testing methodologies have evolved to include the test planner and strategist early in the design cycle. In addition, test productivity has received a great deal of focus by the using automation tools, improved automation methodologies, and with the use of design of experiments and reliability engineering make the testing more effective.

The internationalization of software including testing as a practice has grown from an art to a science now. Internationalization is the creation or modification of products to facilitate use in multiple locales and languages. Software and Web internationalization enables applications to support the many data encodings necessary for multilingual information processing, as well as the currency formats, calendars, input methods, and other adaptations required to meet the cultural, legal, and technical requirements of regional markets.

Software internationalization ensures full functionality on all platforms in all locales and languages; reduces the effort and cost of localization, accelerating time-to-market; and reduces the cost of international support and enhances customer satisfaction.

However, this knowledge and practice is still not as widely deployed like English language development and testing. Testing techniques tied to single language products have been given a great deal of focus and is reasonably well understood and deployed across the world. The expertise of building the international software is still not universally deployed and software

manufacturers often seek the support of service companies to be successful.

Dr. Cui is bringing the wealth of his vast experiences with internationalization and internationalization testing to the market for the first time in this complete book. He has combined the collective experience of software internationalization testing and produced a holistic view on this subject. Though a large number of books on Software development and testing already exist, almost all these books have been written from the perspective of testing of the software in English. And the few books that deal with international software testing treat this subject theoretically and do not provide the detailed hands on experience that the reader could use, making this the "must-have" book for all exploring bring products to market on an international scale.

This book has been written from the perspective of a practitioner in the software localization and internationalization testing. It covers all aspects ranging from localization, outsourcing, test planning, automation, test execution, CMM process management to building a team.

Even though the book has been primarily written for the tester, it provides the background knowledge of software internationalization in general so that the testing team can grasp the big picture. For example, it defines the work flows, design guidelines, development and engineering methodologies. There is even information on the make up of project teams for developing the software. On the testing front you can see the tie-in of testing with the development methods, and the various localization testing methodologies are listed. General software testing principles relevant to international testing have been adapted to complete the holistic view.

Software internationalization has its fair share of failed projects, however. Most testing projects miss a number of the phases such as creating testing goals, developing test strategy, determining the right model, automation strategies, test management, and only relying on the basic testing. Dr. Cui addresses this and devotes a substantial portion of the book to providing a practical guide that can be used as a reference for every phase of software internationalization testing. The principles outlined in the book are easy to adopt and will ensure that the key front end steps are not missed during the execution of the program.

As I revisit my experience delivering the first product in the UK during the eighties, the methodology we used can be characterized as "hacking". We missed some very fundamental steps. We could have globalized the product as we developed the US release. The testing objectives and the related test plans were really functional and missed the international aspects. The team structure was incorrect. Our defect and test management did not take into account the

international variants. Further, the test automation designs from one country did not work in the other and the scripts were not written with internationalization in mind. It is a wonder we shipped anything at all.

Growth of many companies and products are dependent on the internationalization of software and the adaptation to multiple language markets. Distribution networks for products are not as simple anymore and the cost of correcting errors across many countries is expensive. What complicates this further is the software is now being deployed in a number of smaller devices like consumer electronics, cell phones, chips etc. that are deployed in the millions. The cost of recalling hardware and updating this software is even more expensive.

Invest wisely. Invest in testing, particularly invest in software internationalization testing, there is too much at stake. Dr. Cui understands this reality and has provided us all with an effective "how to" manual.

Gautam Char Senior Vice President Global Development & Testing Solutions - Americas Lionbridge Technologies, Inc

序二

崔启亮博士的大作《国际化软件测试》出版在即,我作为在一个 IT 业从业多年的人员,感到不胜欣喜。这本书的出版,给软件的开发人员,测试人员,以及管理人员提供了一本不可多得的参考书。承蒙启亮的厚爱,邀我写一段序言,我愿意借本书的一角,谈谈我对于软件测试外包这一行业发展的看法,以及它在软件外包领域中的地位。

根据著名的咨询公司麦卡锡的一份研究报告中估计,到 2010 年,全球外包业务收益 将达 1100 亿美元,这其中大多数是软件业务的外包。美国芝加哥管理咨询公司的调查显示,在未来三到五年内,将外包业务转移到中国的意向值比过去翻了 5 番;有 40%的公司在未来三到五年内打算将外包业务移师中国,而一年前这一比例仅为 8%。现今的中国看起来有点像 10 年前的印度。各生产公司进入中国市场已经有很长一段时间,中国的信息技术服务业已经开始蓬勃发展。

中国正在依靠其可靠的基础设施、熟练的技术工人和庞大的国内市场,对西方公司产生不可抗拒的吸引力。尽管沿海地区(如上海等地)员工的工资水平已经开始攀升,但总体水平仍低于印度。分析人士认为,中国目前的软件市场价值已经高达 300 亿美元,因此中国有望成为下一个软件外包业务中心。

良好的基础设施条件是中国最大的优势所在。联想到前段时间,印度发生的恐怖袭击,中国国内相对稳定的政治环境和社会环境更加增强了投资者的信心。正因为如此,美国和印度的一些软件巨头们才开始争相在中国开展业务。

虽然说我们有着自己的优势,然而就目前而言,中国在软件外包行业还全面落后于印度。更可悲的是,这个差距还在不断拉大。因此,抓住现在的机遇,选择好合适的突破点,我们才能迎头赶上。我个人认为,我们应该选择两个突破点,即对日软件外包和软件测试外包。

尽管现在有不少人主张软件外包应主要拓展欧美市场,但现在美国市场主要被印度垄断,欧洲市场被爱尔兰垄断,而对日软件外包,我们则有优势。中国软件的外包优势不在

欧美市场,而是在日本市场。在对美软件外包市场上,中国软件企业与印度软件企业的差距是明显的。从英文水平到签证难度,从法律制度的不同到对知识产权认识程度的差异,中国软件企业要在对美软件外包市场赶上印度企业还需假以时日。对日软件外包市场相对印度来说,中国软件企业有地域优势和有限的语言优势,这应当成为国内软件外包企业的发展导向。

而另外一个突破点选择软件测试外包,是因为中国软件企业起点低。从整个大型软件的开发流程来看,测试是中国企业相对容易切入的领域。在这个方面,中国软件企业可以学习微软等大型软件企业实施大型软件项目的成功经验。

现代外包测试几乎贯穿软件项目实施的全过程,从项目规划、需求分析、方案设计、软件编码和缺陷处理等环节,都需要测试者适时介入。另外,大型软件外包测试需要分布在世界各地的不同公司(软件开发公司、外包测试公司等)的项目人员组成一个项目团队,各负其责并进行有效交流。此外,软件缺陷的报告和修正,软件进度报告的提交,软件环境设置,测试工具的选择和测试团队的管理都需要制订科学的流程并得到客户的认可,以满足国际软件外包测试的要求。

外包测试是软件项目实施过程细分的产物,属于为客户提供技术和质量服务的中间环节。而且软件外包测试是有计划、有组织和有系统的软件质量保证活动,而不是随意地、松散地、杂乱地实施过程,需要符合软件外包测试服务的各类人才,包括软件测试执行工程师、测试组长、测试经理,以及市场业务人员。由于软件测试属于新兴职业之一,外包测试通常对从业者的外语能力、学习能力、专注性和职业态度等提出了更高的要求。而普通高校和各类社会培训机构一直缺乏这方面的教育课程。因此,要招聘到大量的外包测试人才成为很多外包测试公司面临的棘手问题。

有专家指出,中国目前奇缺的不是编程大师,而是测试大师。为改变这种状况,培养 我国高素质的软件测试人才,提高我国软件的整体质量,需要政府信息主管部门和各级软件协会,制订标准、实施办法,搭建公共服务平台:各类软件学院和社会培训机构开设针 对软件外包的专业培训;软件开发公司和软件测试公司在内部积极培养人才。

崔启亮博士的这本书,深入浅出地讲解了全球领先的软件测试理论,并通过大量翔实的具体案例帮助读者全面系统地掌握软件测试的前沿理论、先进技术和高超技巧。对于有 志于从事软件测试行业的学生和技术人员是一本不可多得的指导书。

最后,我衷心地希望中国的软件外包业务特别是测试外包业务迅速增长,能够有越来越多的人才投入到软件测试这一行业中。在拥有编程大师的同时,我们也能拥有更多的测试大师。衷心地恭贺崔博士大作出版。

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