

Model-Based Testing

(DIT848 / DAT260)

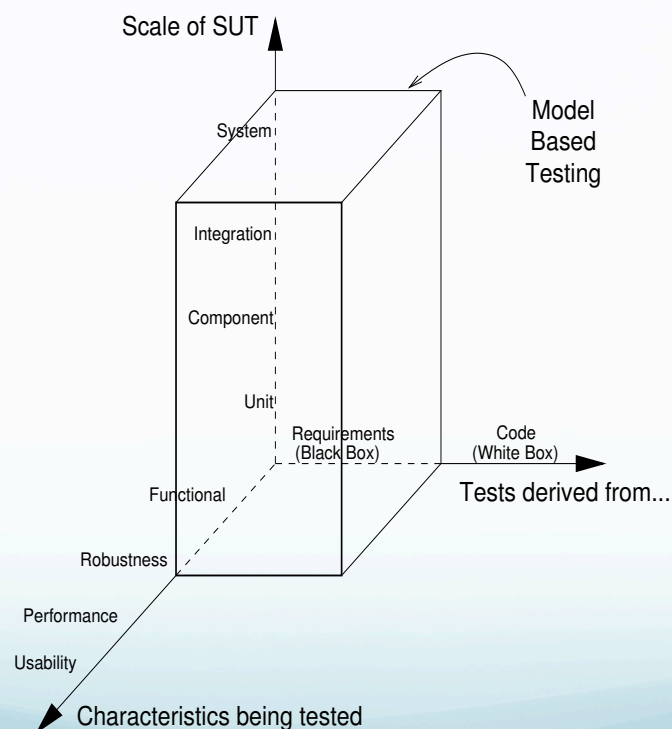
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Lecture 5 Introduction to MBT

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Many slides based on material provided by Mark Utting

Kinds of Testing



Source: M. Utting and B. Legeard, *Practical Model-Based Testing*

What is Model-Based Testing

Four main approaches known as **MBT**

1. Generation of test input data from a **domain model**
 - Information on the domain of input values
 - Not known whether test pass or not
2. Generation of test cases from an **environmental model**
 - Environment: expected usage of SUT, frequency...
 - Do not specify expected output
3. Generation of test scripts from **abstract tests**
 - Abstract description of test case (eg. UML seq. Diag.)
 - Transforms abstract test cases into low-level executable script
4. Generation of test cases with **oracles** from a **behavior model**
 - Executable tests with expected output
 - Model must describe expected behavior of SUT

Our
focus!

MBT in context...

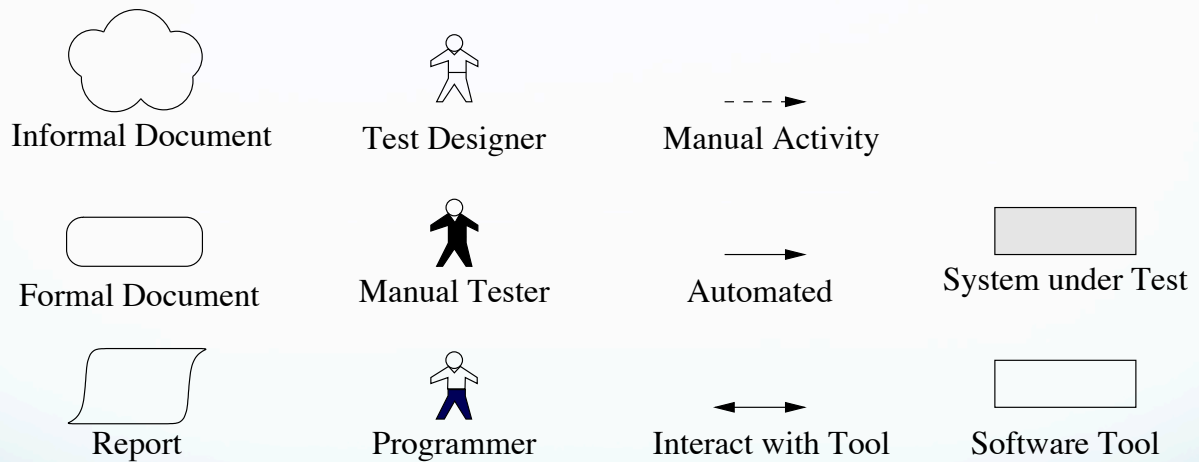
When designing **functional testing**, 3 key issues:

1. Designing the test case
2. Executing the tests and analyzing the result
3. Verifying how the tests cover the requirements

Different **testing processes**

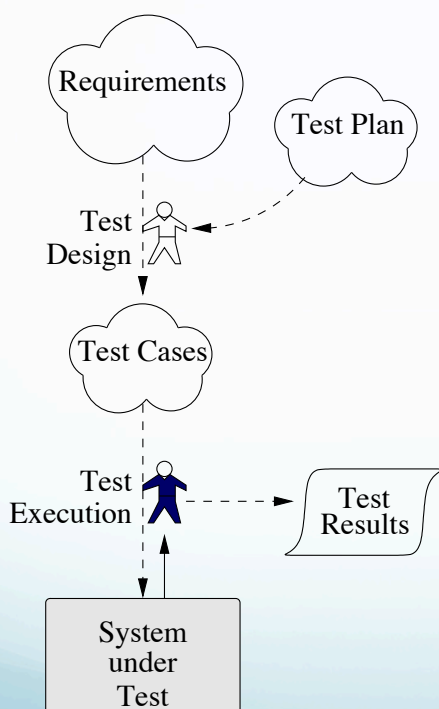
1. Manual testing process
2. A capture/replay testing process
3. A script-based testing process
4. A keyword-driven automated testing process
5. The MBT process

Preliminaries: notation...



Source: M. Utting and B. Legeard, *Practical Model-Based Testing*

1. Manual Testing

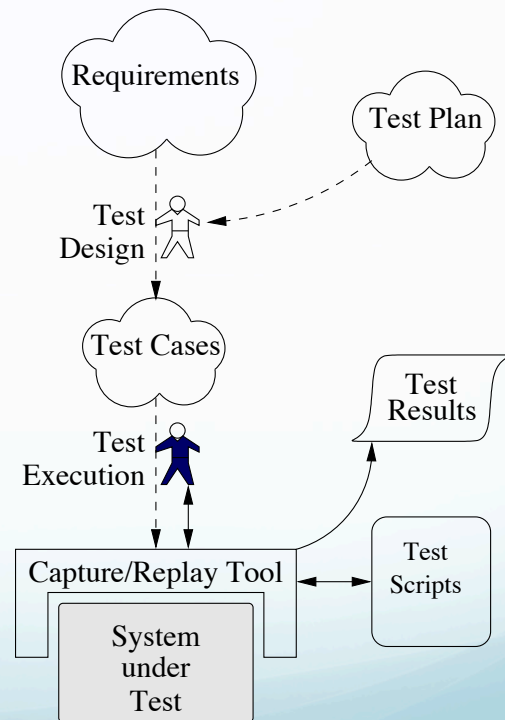


- + easy & cheap to start
- + flexible testing
- expensive every execution
- no auto regression testing
- ad-hoc coverage
- no coverage measurement

Source: M. Utting and B. Legeard, *Practical Model-Based Testing*

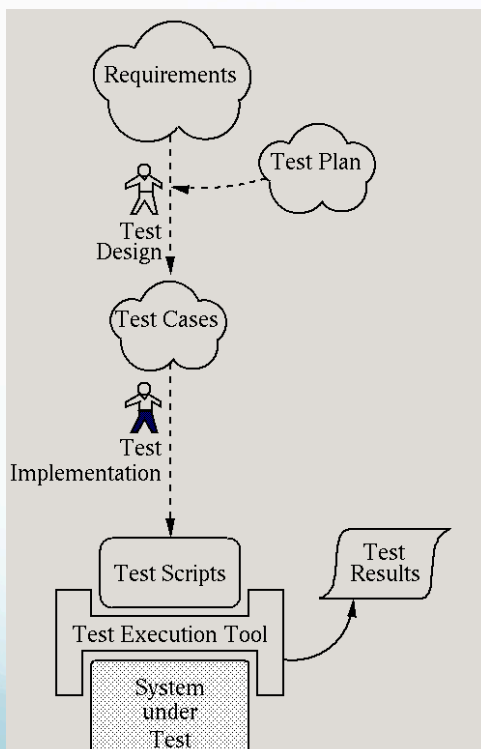
2. Capture-Replay Testing

- + flexible testing
- expensive first execution
- + auto regression testing
- fragile tests break easily
- ad-hoc coverage
- no coverage measurement
- low-level recorded tests



Source: M. Utting and B. Legeard, *Practical Model-Based Testing*

3. Script-Based Testing

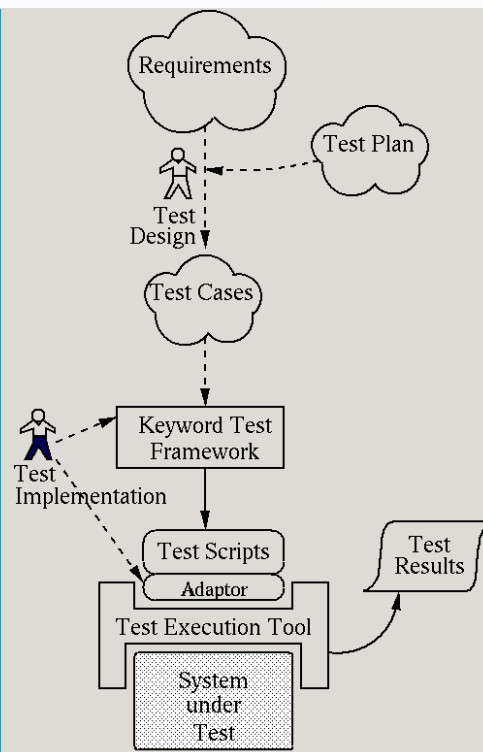


- +/- test impl. = programming
- + automatic execution
- + auto regression testing
- fragile tests break easily?
(depends on abstraction)
- ad-hoc coverage
- no coverage measurement

Source: M. Utting and B. Legeard, *Practical Model-Based Testing*

4. Keyword-Driven Testing

- + abstract tests
- + automatic execution
- + auto regression testing
- robust tests
- ad-hoc coverage
- no coverage measurement

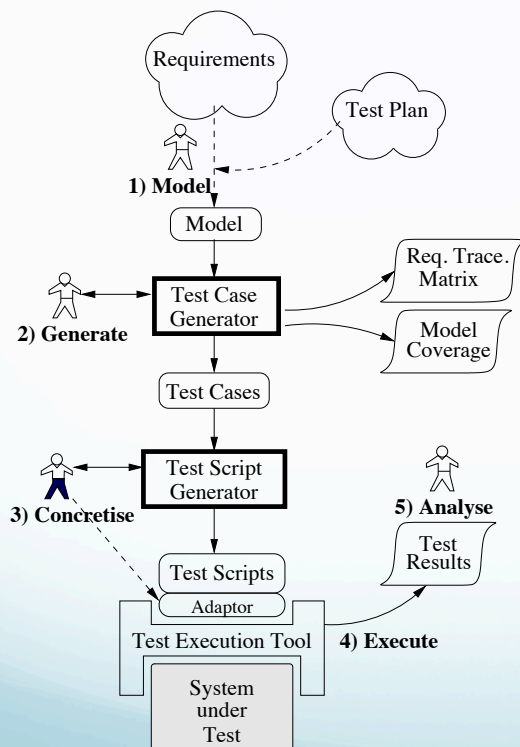


Source: M. Utting and B. Legeard, *Practical Model-Based Testing*

5. Model-Based Testing

1. **Model** the SUT and/or its environment
2. **Generate** abstract tests from the model
3. **Concretize** the abstract tests to make them executable
4. **Execute** the tests on the SUT and assign verdicts
5. **Analyze** the test results

5. Model-Based Testing



- + abstract tests
 - + automatic execution
 - + auto regression testing
 - + auto design of tests
 - + systematic coverage
 - + measure coverage of model and requirements
 - modeling overhead
- Important: usually first abstract tests -> needs to get concrete tests: adaptor!**

Source: M. Utting and B. Legnard, *Practical Model-Based Testing*

Building Models...

Reusing or building from scratch?

Reusing existing development model

- 100% reuse; not always possible:
 1. Develop. models usually contains too much detail
 2. Usually don't describe the SUT dynamic behavior
- Not abstract enough yet precise enough for test generation

Reuse something

- Some x% of reuse ($0 < x < 100$)
- Eg. reuse high-level class diagram and some use cases; add behavioral details

Developing model from scratch

- 0% reuse
- Maximize independence
- A lot of effort

Whatever approach: relate your model to the informal requirements as close as possible!

Benefits of MBT

1. SUT Fault detection
 - Increase the possibility of finding errors
2. Reduced testing cost and time
 - Less time and effort spent on writing tests and analyzing results
 - Could generate shortest test sequences
3. Improved test quality
 - Possible to measure the "quality" by considering coverage
4. Requirements defect detection
 - Modeling phase exposes requirements issues
5. Traceability
 - Between req. and the model
 - Between informal req. and generated test cases
6. Requirements evolution
 - Update test suite to reflect new requirements: update model and do it automatically

Limitations of MBT

1. Cannot guarantee to find all differences between the model and the implementation
 2. Need of skilled model designers: abstract and design models
 3. Mostly (only) for functional testing
 4. Some tests not easily automated: eg. installation process
- After you adopt MBT:
1. Outdated requirements
 - Might build the wrong model
 2. Inappropriate use of MBT
 - Parts difficult to model; may get the wrong model
 3. Time to analyze failed tests
 - It may give complex test sequences
 4. Useless metrics
 - Number-of-tests metrics not useful (huge number!) - other metrics needed

How to model your system?

1. Decide on a good level of abstraction
 - What to include and what not to
2. Think about the data it manages, operations it performs, subsystems, communication...
 - Maybe start from a UML class diagram?
 - Be sure you simplify your class diagram! (simpler for testing than for design!)
3. Decide notation
4. Write the model
5. Ensure your model is accurate
 - Validate the model (it specifies the behavior you want)
 - Verify it (correctly typed and consistent)
6. Use your model to generate your tests

Notations for modeling

Seven possible "paradigms"

1. Pre/post (state-based)

Snapshot of internal state of the system + operations

- B, Z, UML OCL, mVDM,

2. Transition-based

- FSMs, statecharts, LTS, I/O automata

3. History-based

Allowable traces of behavior over time

- MSC, sequence diagrams, ...

4. Functional

Collection of mathematical functions

- FOL, HOL

5. Operational

Collection of executable parallel processes

- CSP, CCS, Petri nets, PI-calculus

6. Statistical

Probabilistic model of the event and input values

- Markov chains

7. Data-flow

- Lustre, Block diagrams in Simulink

Choosing a notation

For **MBT**, **transition-based** and **pre/post notations** are the most used


- Guidelines: Is the system **data-oriented** or **control-oriented**?

Data-oriented systems have state variables, rich types (sets, relations, sequences,...).

Operations to access and manipulate data

Data-oriented systems are most easily specified using **pre/post notations**

- Eg. **B**, having powerful libraries of data structures



Our focus in this course:
transition-based notations!

In **control-oriented** systems the set of available operations depends on the state

Control-oriented systems are most easily specified using **transition-based notations** are the most used

- Eg. **FSMs**

- **Note 1:** Possible to use **transition-based notations** for data-oriented systems: handle data structures too (eg. **EFSMs**)

Note 2: In MBT the model should be **formal!**

Drinking Vending Machine (DVM) Case Study

Requirements:

Utting & Legeard book:
sec 3.2, pp.66!

DVM case study

Use case

Utting & Legeard book:
Use Case 3.1, pp.67!

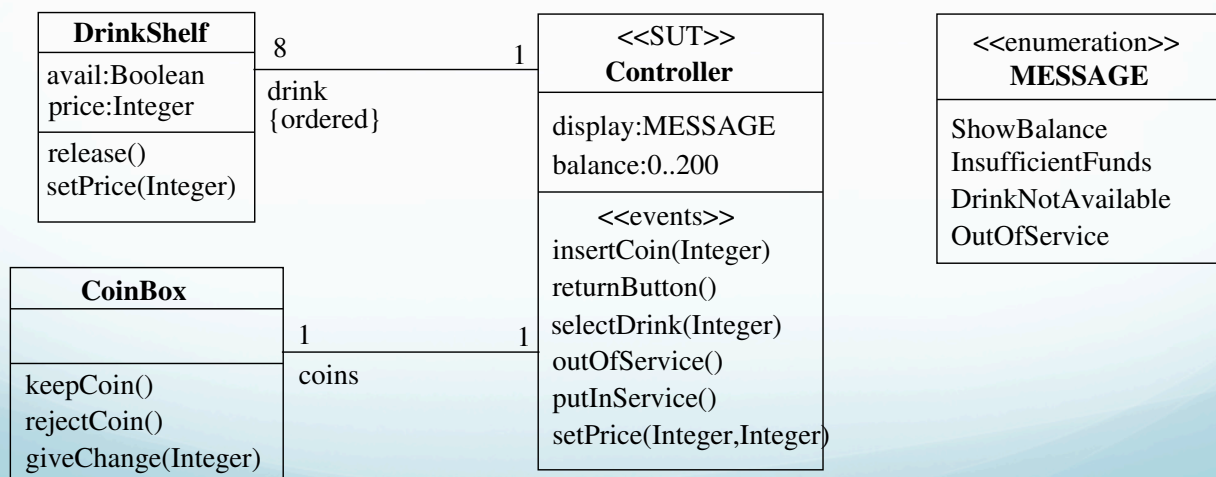
Source: M. Utting and B. Legeard, *Practical Model-Based Testing*

DVM case study

High-level design

We need a high-level architecture of the DVM: how the controller interacts with other components

UML class diagram:



Source: M. Utting and B. Legeard, *Practical Model-Based Testing*

DVM case study

What's next?

- Informal description, use cases, high-level design, etc. give us an idea of what a DVM controller does
- But... do not specify all the input conditions, alternatives, exception cases, we want to **test**
- **Not precise enough for test generation**

We need to write a **model** "for testing"!

DVM - Transition-based model

Group exercise

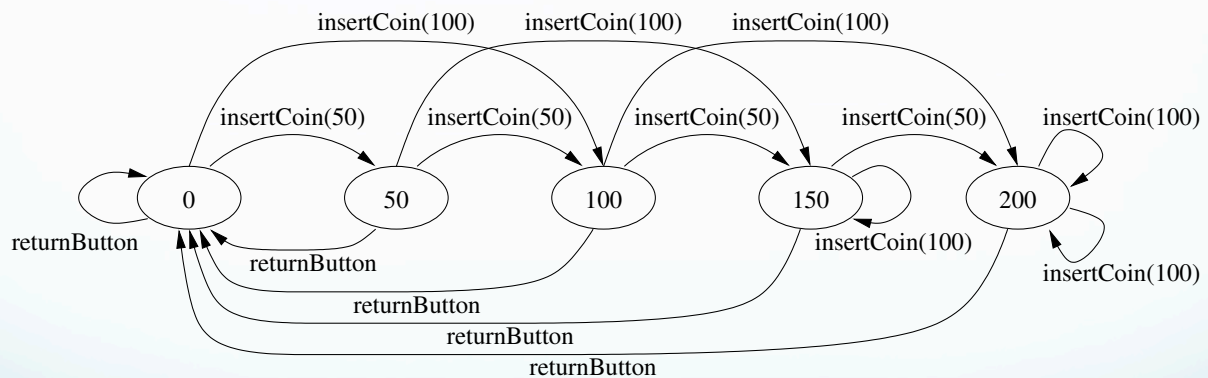
- Come up with a **finite state machine (FSM)** that models the Controller component of the DVM
 - Start with a machine for the money operation *insertCoin* and *returnButton*

Groups 2-5 persons: 15 min

DVM - FSM model

Partial solution...

FSM for the DVM money operation (*insertCoin*, *returnButton*):



You will need to come with **more complex transition-based notations** (UML state machine diagrams, EFSMs, etc.) for a full solution useful for **test generation**

Source: M. Utting and B. Legeard, *Practical Model-Based Testing*

Pre/Post models in B... in 1 slide

- The **B abstract machine notation**: formal modeling notation for specifying software
 - High-level libraries of data structures
 - Code-like notation for postconditions
- Development starts from an abstract model
 - High-level function view
- Write a series of increasingly detailed designs: **refinement**
- B supports tools for **automatic** generation of **proof obligations** to prove correct refinement
- **MBT using B**: checks the model against the implementation, but via testing (does not guarantee to find all errors)!

DVM - B model

Utting & Legeard book:
listing 3.1, pp.80!

Partial: models
money only

Source: M. Utting and B. Legeard, *Practical Model-Based Testing*

MBT - How to do in practice?

- Next lecture on how to select your tests
 - More on coverage...
- In practice: future lectures
 - Testing from (E)FSM
 - ModelJUnit

MBT - Summary

- **MBT** is the automation of black-box test design
 - Test cases can be automatically generated from the model using MBT tools
- The **model** must be precise and concise
- Tests extracted are **abstract**; they must be transformed into **executable tests**
- Not practically to (completely) reuse a development model for MBT
- **Transition-based notations**: better for control-oriented systems
- **Pre/post notations**: preferable for data-oriented systems
- Possible to write **partial** models and **refine**
 - A very abstract model: few high-level tests covering few aspects of the system
 - A more detail model: tests covering more

The quality and number of tests that you get from MBT depend on the quality and precision of your model

References

- M. Utting and B. Legeard, *Practical Model-Based Testing*. Elsevier - Morgan Kaufmann Publishers, 2007
 - Chapters 1-3