

UML-based Test Generation and Execution



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Outline

- Research at SCR
- Model based testing
 - Category/Partition Method
 - TDE/UML for Unit/Integration Testing
 - TDE/UML for System Testing
- Benefits
- Summary

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Corporate Technology:- About 1,750 Researchers and Developers Worldwide

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Motivation

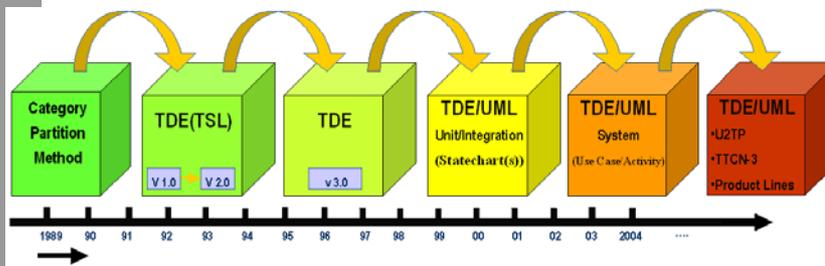
- Siemens is one of the largest software development houses in the world (> 30.000 developers worldwide)
- Siemens software ranges from embedded to enterprise level software systems
- These complex, distributed systems need to be modeled using some standardized notation => UML
- For embedded systems, for example telecom systems and reactive components we need to model their behavior based on statecharts and sequence diagrams
- For enterprise level applications, for example hospital IT systems and web-based applications we need to model their behavior based on Use Cases and Activity diagrams
- With this presentation, I'll be providing you an overview of our techniques, tools and their applications

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Testing Research at SCR

- Focus on developing efficient techniques and tools for test case generation
- Coupling them with suitable execution tools
- Specification-based black-box tests
- Testing based on UML diagrams
- Support of all test levels:
 - Unit testing TDE/UML 1999
 - Integration testing TDE/UML 2000
 - System testing TDE/UML 2003



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The Category-Partition Method

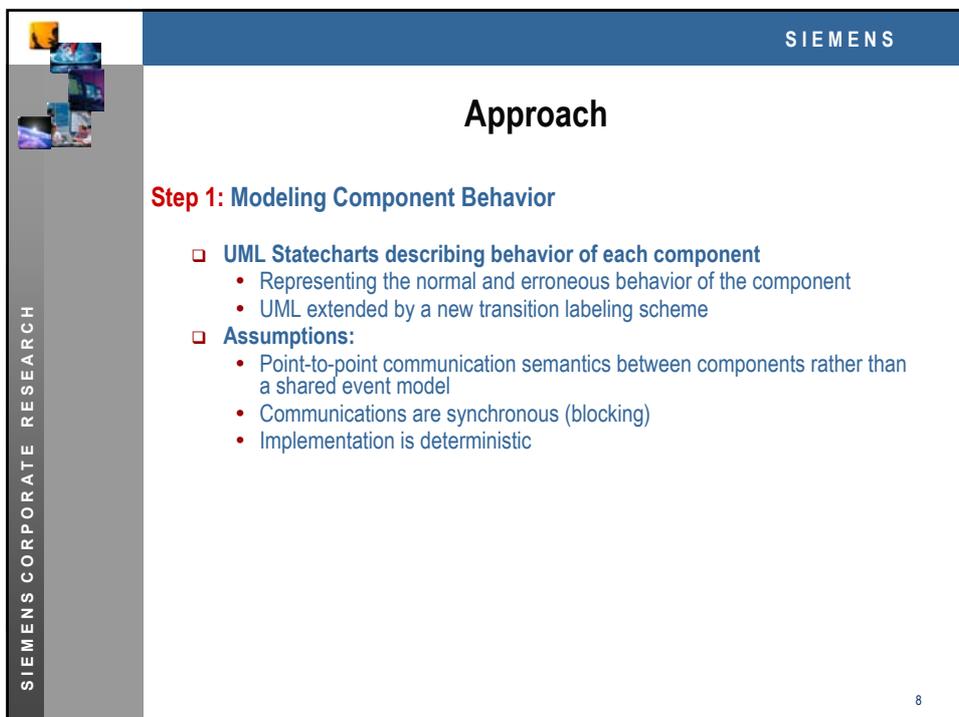
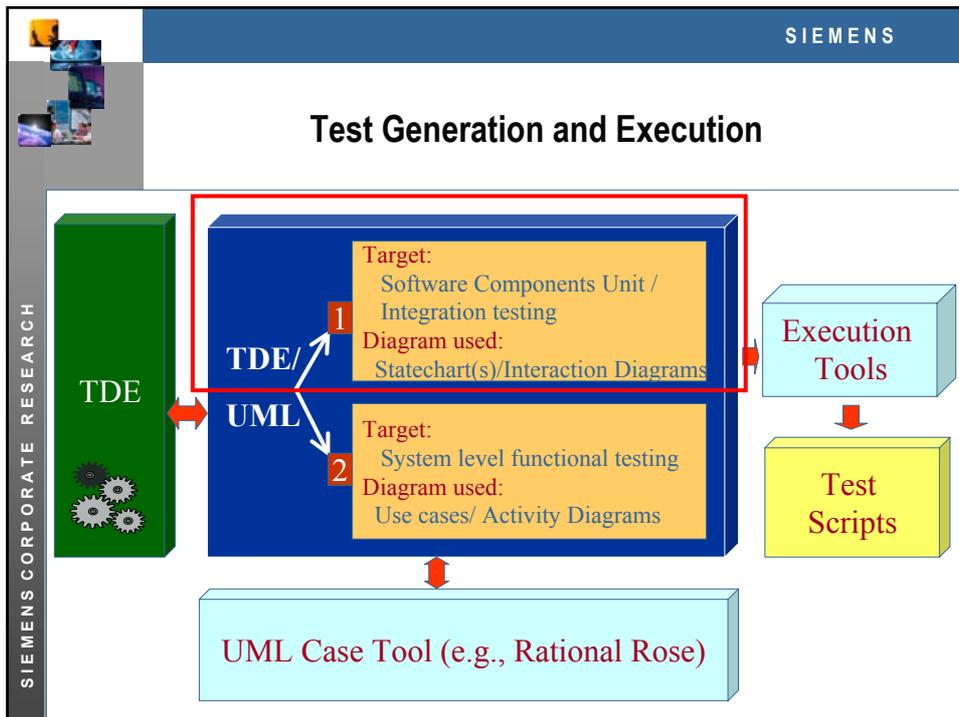
- The method identifies behavioral equivalence classes within the structure of a SUT
- A category or partition is defined by specifying all possible data choices that it can represent.
 - Choices: data values, references to other categories or partitions, or a combination of both.
- A test design is created using TSL - [Test Specification Language](#)

For detailed explanation, see Boris Beizer, "Black-Box Testing : Techniques for Functional Testing of Software and Systems", John Wiley 1995.

Example:

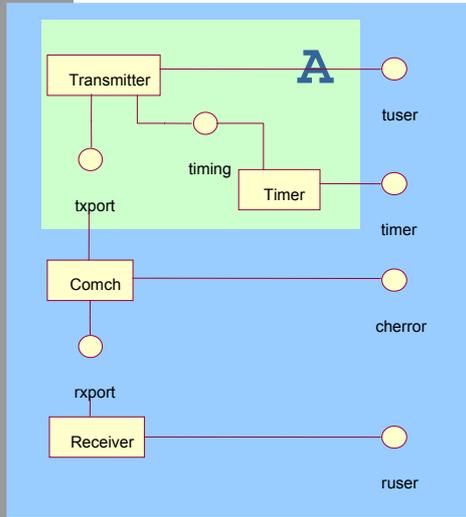
```
Test Bank_Account {
  frame value expr
    "$operation $account_number $amount
    $operation $account_number $amount
    $operation $account_number $amount";
  partition amount: {
    * zero value 0;
    * small value select (1..100);
    * high value select (101..10000); }
  category account_number:
    * individual value "01-123456";
    * joint value "02-222567";
    * corporate value "11-987654"; }
  partition operation: {
    * create_account
    * deposit {pre (operation ~ create_account);}
    * withdraw {pre (operation ~ create_account);}}
  ...
}
```

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TDE/UML

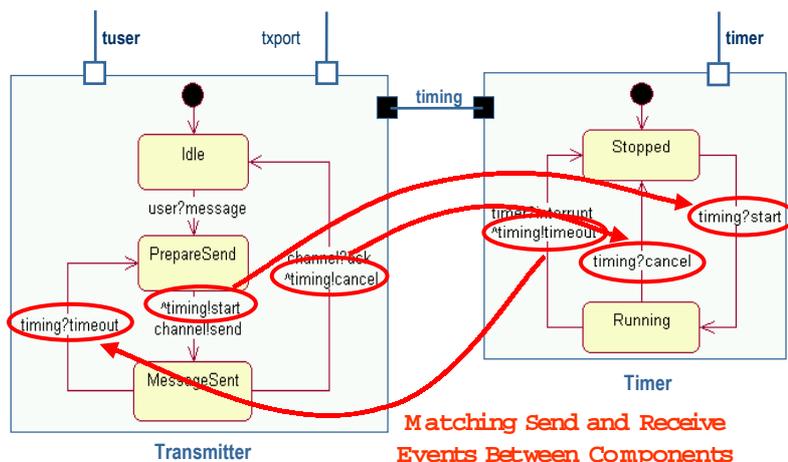
An Example: A Communication Protocol



- Focus on integration testing
- Generate test cases to validate component interaction
- Consider subsystem A
- External interfaces:
 - tuser
 - timer
 - txport
- Internal Interfaces:
 - timing

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Describing Component Behavior and Interaction



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TDE/UML- Approach

Step 2: Generating Test Cases

(1) Normalizing the UML-based Models

- Resolving transitions with multiple events

(2) Computation of a global behavioral model based on matching send and receive events

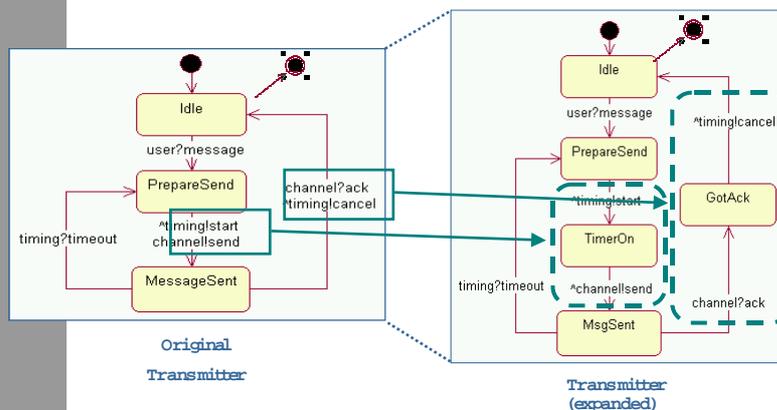
- Composing the Global Behavioral Model (*complexity is better than exponential*)
- Determining a composition order (based on subsystem definition)

(3) Generating test cases from the global behavioral model

- Default coverage criterion: all transitions (within/between components)
- Using the data variations specified during the initial modeling phase

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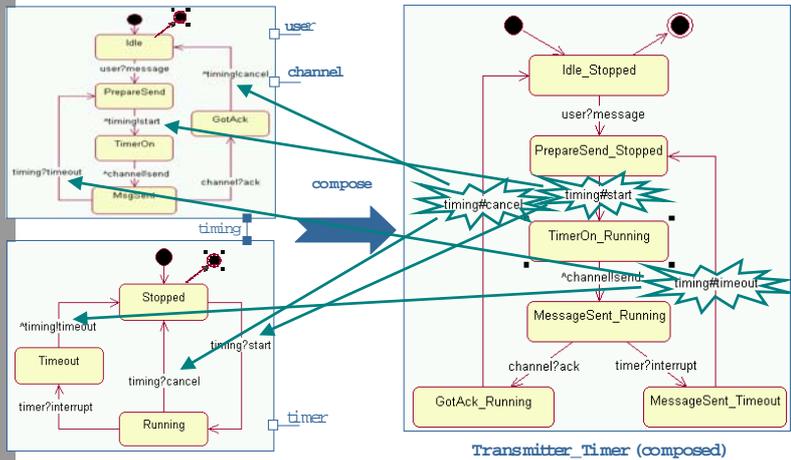
Normalizing the UML-based Models...



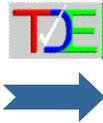
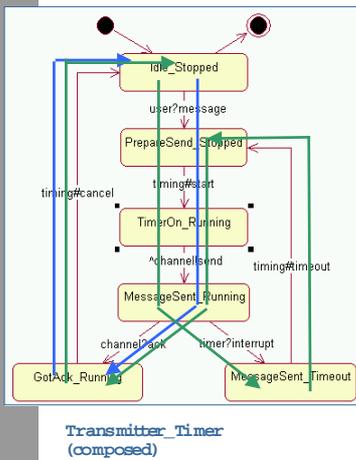
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Composing a Global Behavioral Model...



Test Case Generation

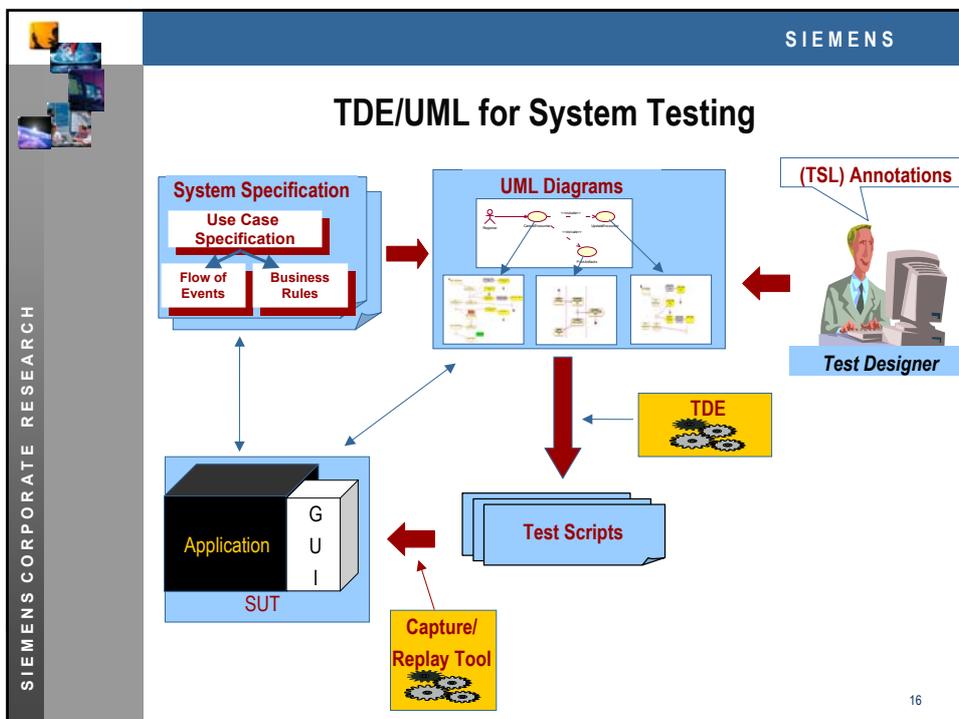
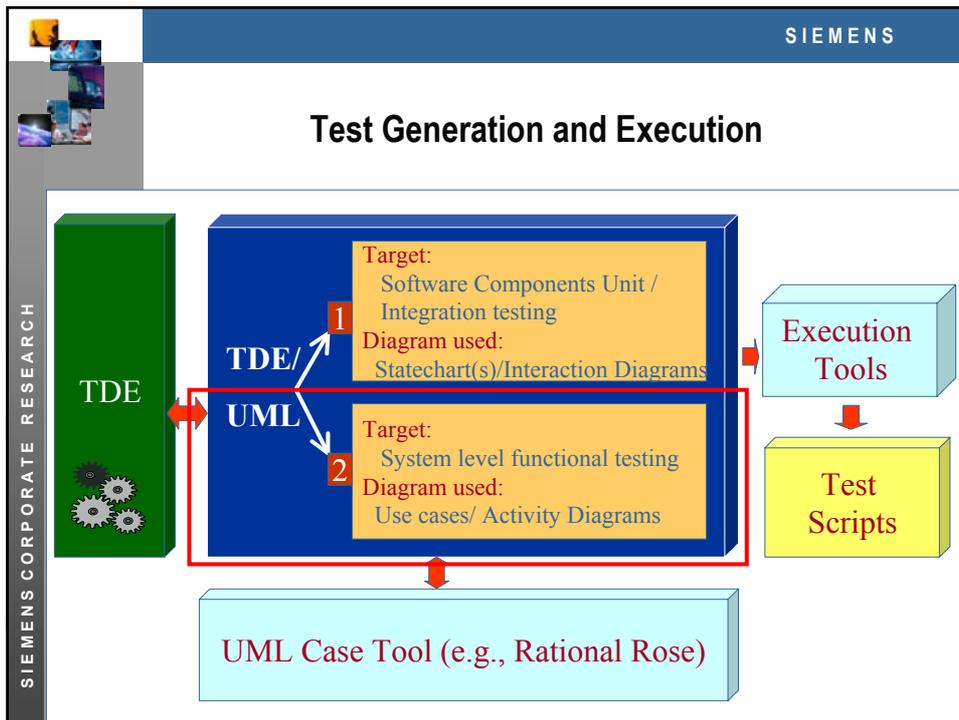


```

TEST CASE #1
* IN user.message();
* OUT channel.send
* IN channel.ack();
* IN user.message();
* OUT channel.send
* IN channel.ack();
TEST CASE #2
* IN user.message();
* OUT channel.send
* IN timer.interrupt();
* OUT channel.send
* IN channel.ack();
* IN user.message();
* OUT channel.send
* IN channel.ack();

```

Test Cases for Subcomponent
 For integration testing: all transitions between components are covered

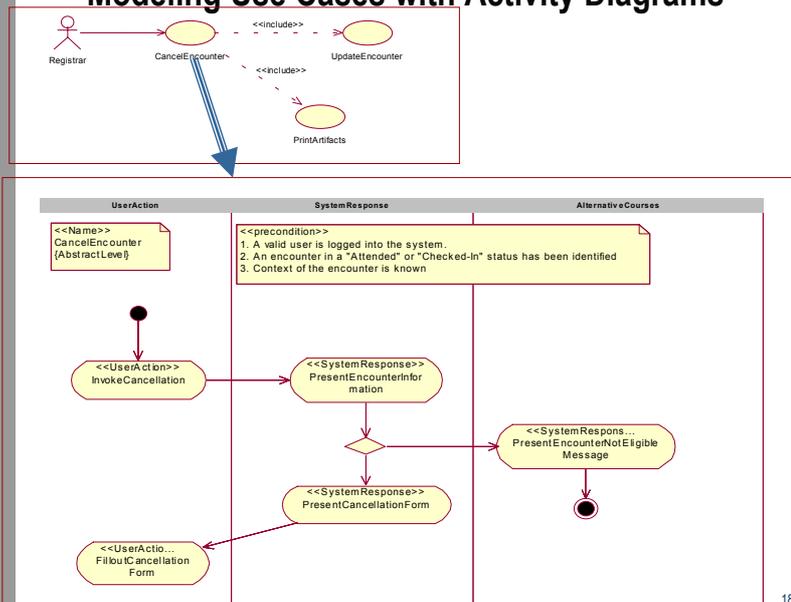


TDE/UML for System Testing

- Why "Use Cases" and "Activity" Diagram ?
 - They offer systematic and intuitive means of capturing functional requirements with a focus on value added to the user
 - They describe system behavior from a user point of view
 - Unfortunately not formal enough for test automation
- Describing Use Case with Activity Diagram
 - Annotations
 - UML stereotypes and notes
 - Activities organized in swim lanes
 - "Happy path" (ActorAction, SystemResponse) and alternative courses
 - Refinements
 - Activity and variables - Strategy: be as abstract or concrete as you like

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Modeling Use Cases with Activity Diagrams

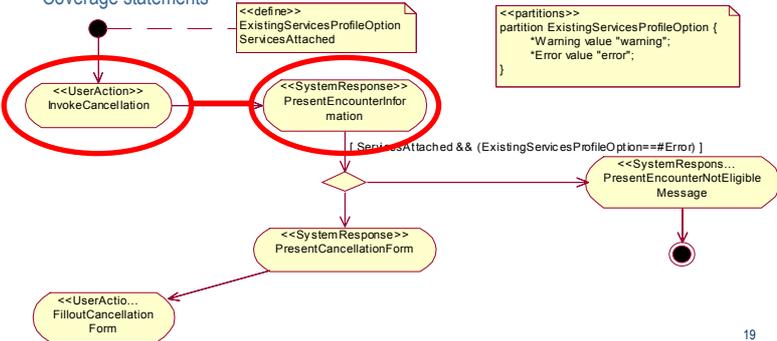


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Annotations to an Activity Diagram

- Structural
 - Activity : <<ActorAction>>, <<SystemResponse>> or <<Include>>
 - Variables: <<define>>
 - Branches: TSL guard condition (using variables)

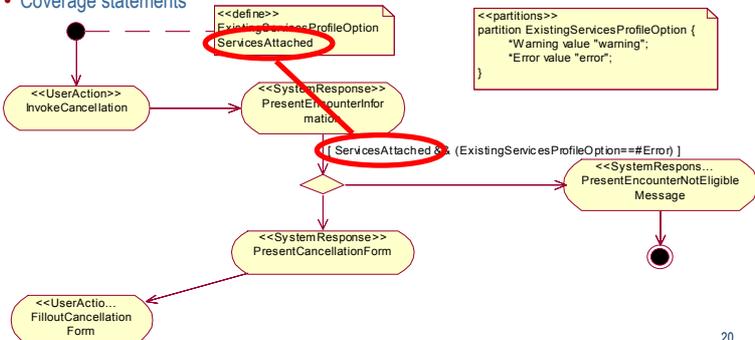
- Test Related
 - Partitions
 - Coverage statements



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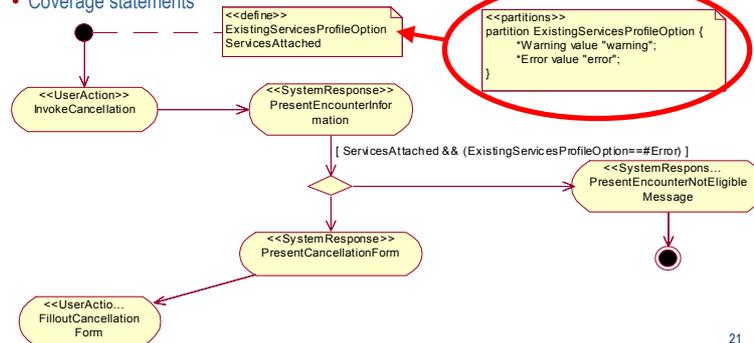
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Test Related

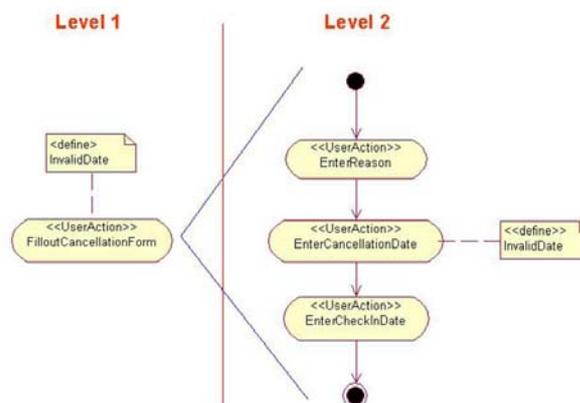
- Partitions
- Coverage statements



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Annotations to an Activity Diagram

- Activities may be refined using sudiagrams
- Transparent abstraction levels for test generation
- Be as abstract as you want



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Test Case Generation from within Rational Rose

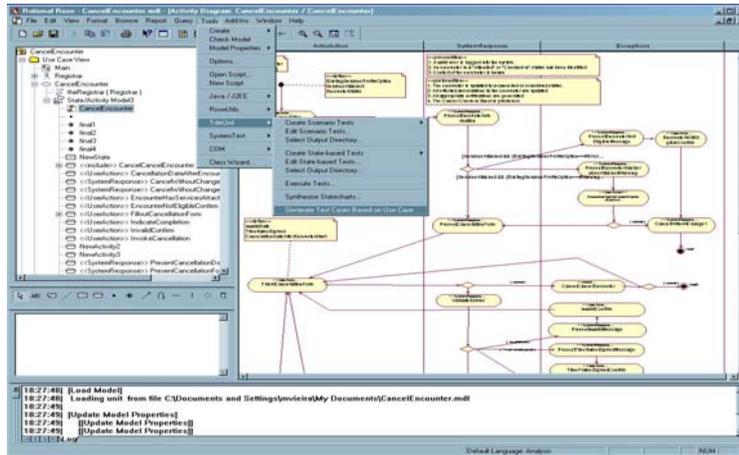
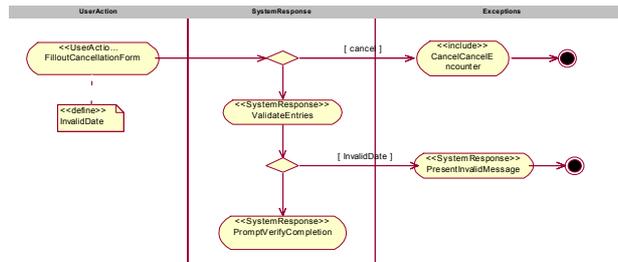


Figure 5: Generating System Tests from within Rational Rose



Test Generation

- Related to a specific Use Case
- Steps
 - Refinements are expanded
 - Happy paths from included Use Cases are analyzed
 - TSL test design is generated from the activity diagram
 - Mapping activities and transitions to TSL partitions and choices.
 - TDE creates test cases in order to satisfy the coverage requirements
 - Default - all data variations and branches are covered



Test Script Output

TSL Test Design



TSL Test Generator

```
<Test name="CancelEncounter_SystemTest_1">
  <UserAction name="FilloutCancellationForm">
    <Choice name="InvalidDate" value="T" />
    <Choice name="FilloutCancellationForm_cancel" value="F"/>
  </UserAction>
  <SystemResponse name="ValidateEntries" />
  <SystemResponse name="PresentInvalidMessage" />
</Test>
```

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Benefits

- Modeling system behavior.
 - Results in better, consistent and complete system models
 - Enables test designer to identify and compactly document a greater variety of test scenarios
 - ➔ Effectiveness of test design phase can be increased
- Generating test procedures.
 - Supports the automatic and systematic derivation of test cases
 - Notion of test adequacy or coverage with respect to the system functionality is addressed
- Executing test scripts.
 - Support for automated test execution
 - Promotes script reuse and simplifies script maintenance through 'test snippets'

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Conclusion and Future Work

□ Conclusion

- Presented ongoing research project at SCR
- UML-based approach on unit/integration and system testing
- Benefits from both combining COTS and in-house tools

□ Future Work

- Empirical Study
- Tool Enhancements (Wizard, Advisor ...)
- Integration of
 - UML 2.0 Testing Profile
 - TTCN-3
 - Product Lines