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TESTVECTOR PERTINENCE FOR SCA CONFORMANCE EVALUATION

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AGENDA

- MBT for Conformance Testing
- SCA Conformance Testing
- Logical Architecture of a Certification Testbench

AGENDA

- MBT for Conformance Testing
 - Introduction to Model-Based Testing
 - Example
- SCA conformance testing
- Logical architecture of a certification testbench

Introduction to Model-Based Testing

- Model-Based Testing (MBT) is part of MDE
- MBT is a systematic method of generation of test cases from models based on system requirements.
- Models (for ex UML) can be used to represent :
 - Behavior of System Under Test (SUT) and Component Under Test (CUT)
 - Represent testing strategies
 - SUT or CUT environment

Introduction to Model-Based Testing

- MBT process steps:
 - Modeling functional requirements on SUT
 - Generate test scripts
- Test execution can be automatically developed
 - Generation and analysis of tests report
 - Automatic traceability between requirements and tests

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Example

- MBT modeling from a standard (e.g. SCA 2.2.2 specifications)
- Test selection criteria are used to generate the adequate conformance test suite
 - Typically, 2 to 5 abstract test cases for each functional requirement
- Automated publication of abstract generated conformance tests:
 - To create a documented test repository (using a test management tool), including traceability between requirements and tests
 - To generate executable test scripts for test execution automation

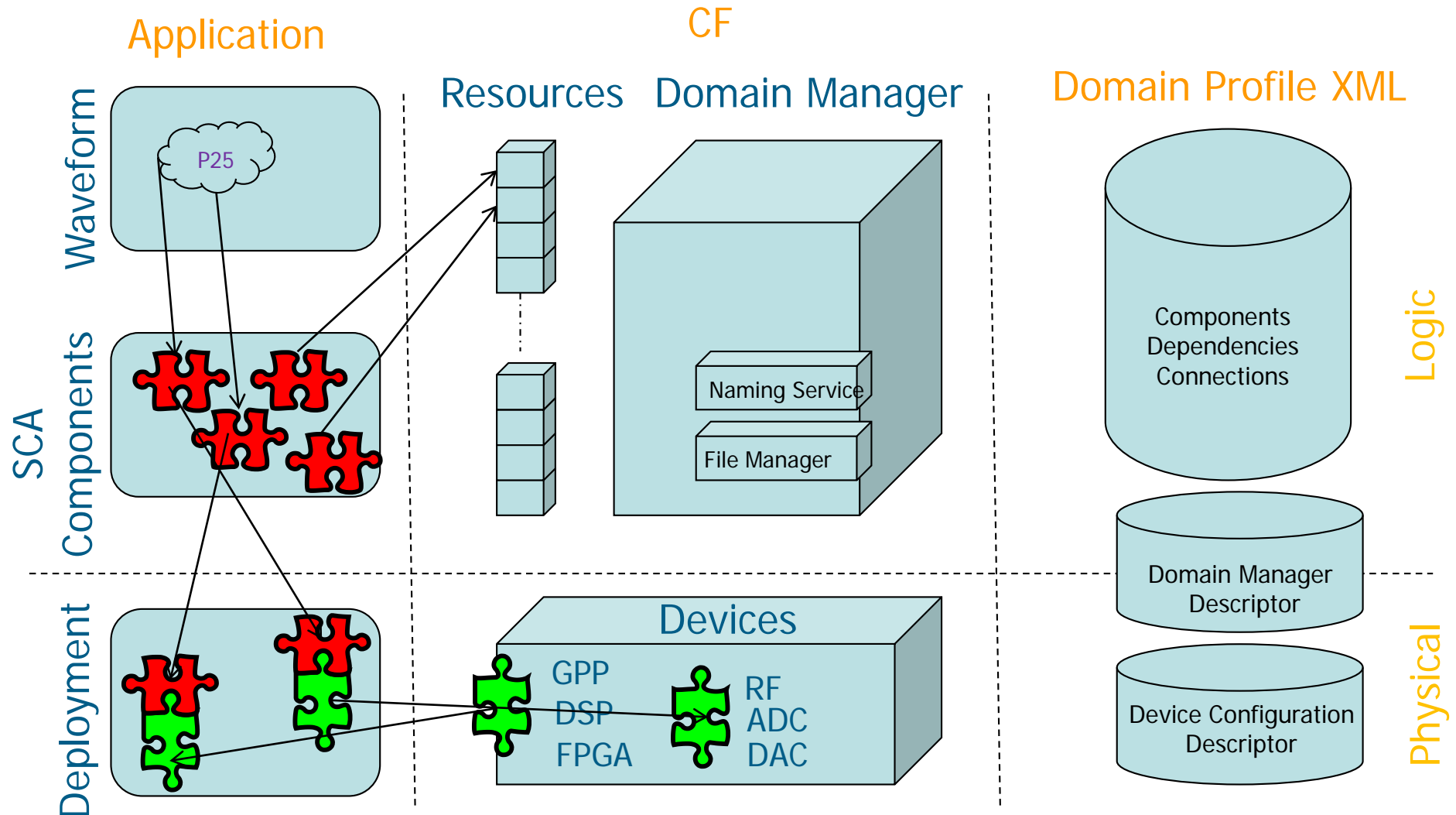
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- Model-Based Testing
- SCA conformance testing
- Logical architecture of a certification testbench

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- Model-Based Testing
- SCA conformance testing
 - SCA context
 - MBT positioning
 - Static vs. dynamic analysis
- Logical architecture of a certification testbench

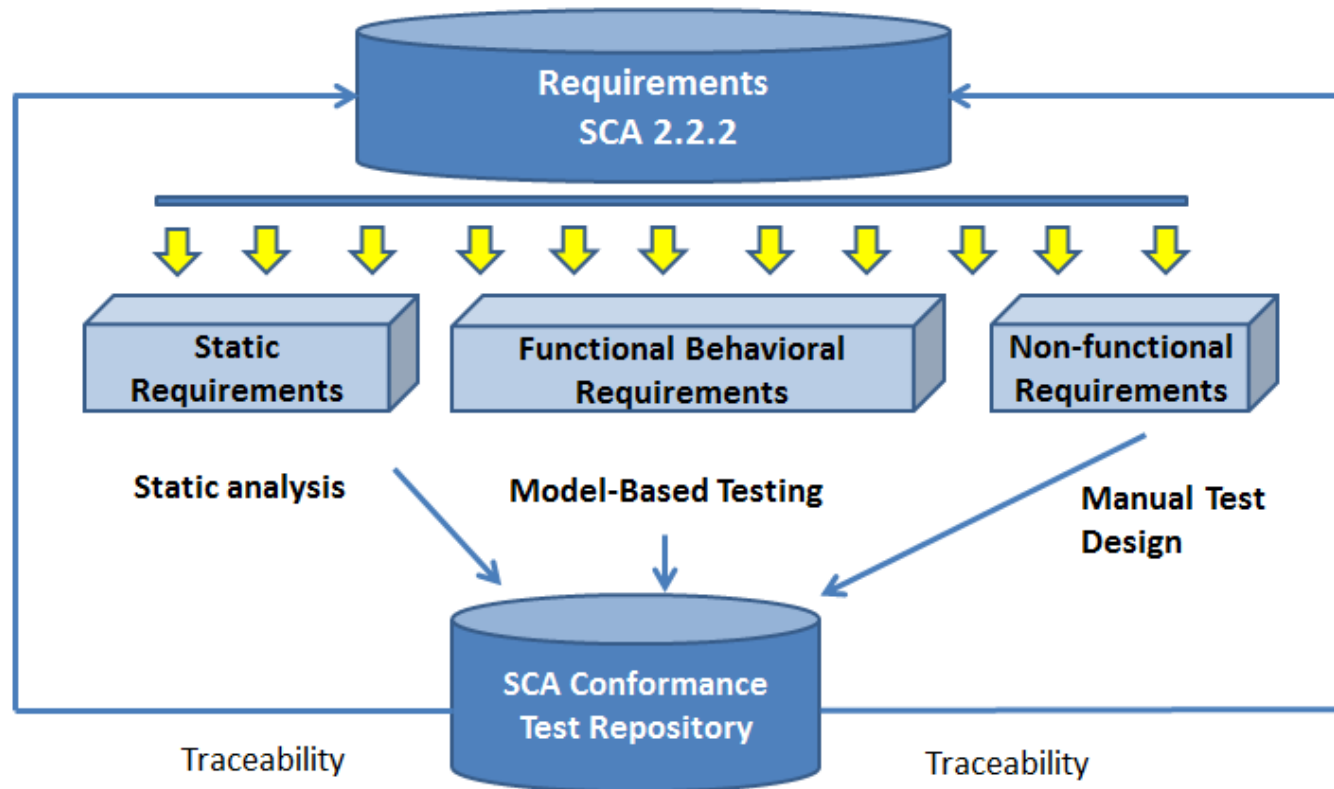
SCA



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MBT positioning



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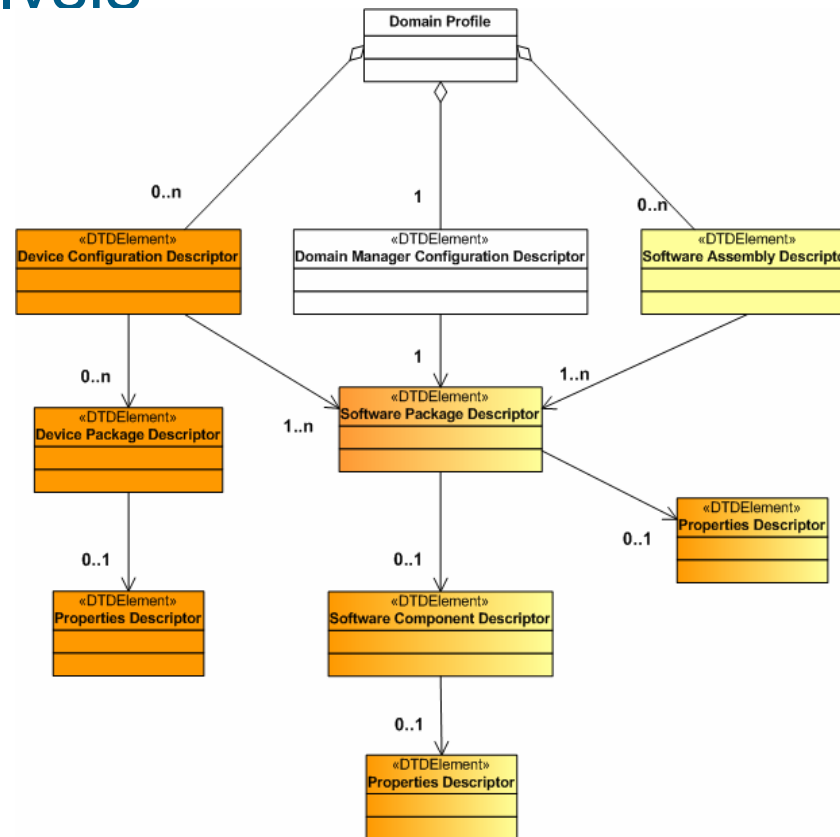
Static vs. dynamic analysis

- SCA 2.2.2 requirements

Requirement Tag	Criterion Tag	Requirement/Criterion Text	Section Number	Test Method	JTAP Test Case Name	Manual Test Case Number
SCA 2.2.2 Specification - Main Body						
AP0011		A log producer shall only output log records that contain an enabled CosLwLog::LogLevel value.	3.1.2.2.1	Manual		APP_TC_001
AP0012		Log producers shall use their component identifier attribute in the producerId field of the CosLwLog::ProducerLogRecord.	3.1.2.2.1	Manual		APP_TC_001
AP0013		Log producers and CF components that are required by this specification to write log records shall operate normally in the absence of a log service or in the case where the connections to a log are nil or an invalid reference.	3.1.2.2.1	Manual		APP_TC_001
AP0063		A component (e.g., Resource, DomainManager, etc.) that consumes events shall implement the CosEventComm PushConsumer interface.	3.1.2.3.1	Manual		APP_TC_029
AP0064		A component (e.g., Resource, Device, DomainManager, etc.) that produces events shall implement the CosEventComm PushSupplier interface and use the CosEventComm PushConsumer interface for generating the events.	3.1.2.3.1	Manual		APP_TC_029
AP0065		A producer component shall not forward or raise any exceptions when the connection to a CosEventComm PushConsumer is a nil or invalid reference.	3.1.2.3.1	Manual		APP_TC_029
AP0069		The connectPort operation shall make a connection to the component identified by its input parameters.	3.1.3.1.1.5.1.3	Automated	ConnectPort	APP_TC_015
AP0069	C002	A port may support several connections. The input connectionId is a unique identifier to be used by the disconnectPort operation when breaking a specific connection.	3.1.3.1.1.5.1.3	Manual		APP_TC_015
AP0070 ²		The connectPort operation shall raise the InvalidPort exception when the input connection parameter is an invalid connection for this port.	3.1.3.1.1.5.1.5	Automated	ConnectPort InvalidPort Exception	APP_TC_014
AP0070	C004 ²	The InvalidPort exception indicates one of the following errors has occurred in the specification of a Port association: 1. errorCode 1 means the Port component is invalid (unable to narrow object reference) or illegal object reference.	3.1.3.1.1.3.1	Automated	ConnectPort InvalidPort Exception	APP_TC_014
AP0071		The connectPort operation shall raise the OccupiedPort exception when unable to accept the connections because the port is already fully occupied.	3.1.3.1.1.5.1.5	Automated	ConnectPort Occupied Port Exception	APP_TC_015
AP0072		The disconnectPort operation shall break the connection to the component identified by the input connectionId parameter.	3.1.3.1.1.5.2.3	Automated	DisconnectPort Test	APP_TC_012
AP0073 ²		The disconnectPort operation shall raise the InvalidPort exception when the input connectionId parameter is not a known connection to the Port component.	3.1.3.1.1.5.2.5	Automated	DisconnectPort Test	APP_TC_012

Static vs. dynamic analysis

- Static analysis



Static vs. dynamic analysis

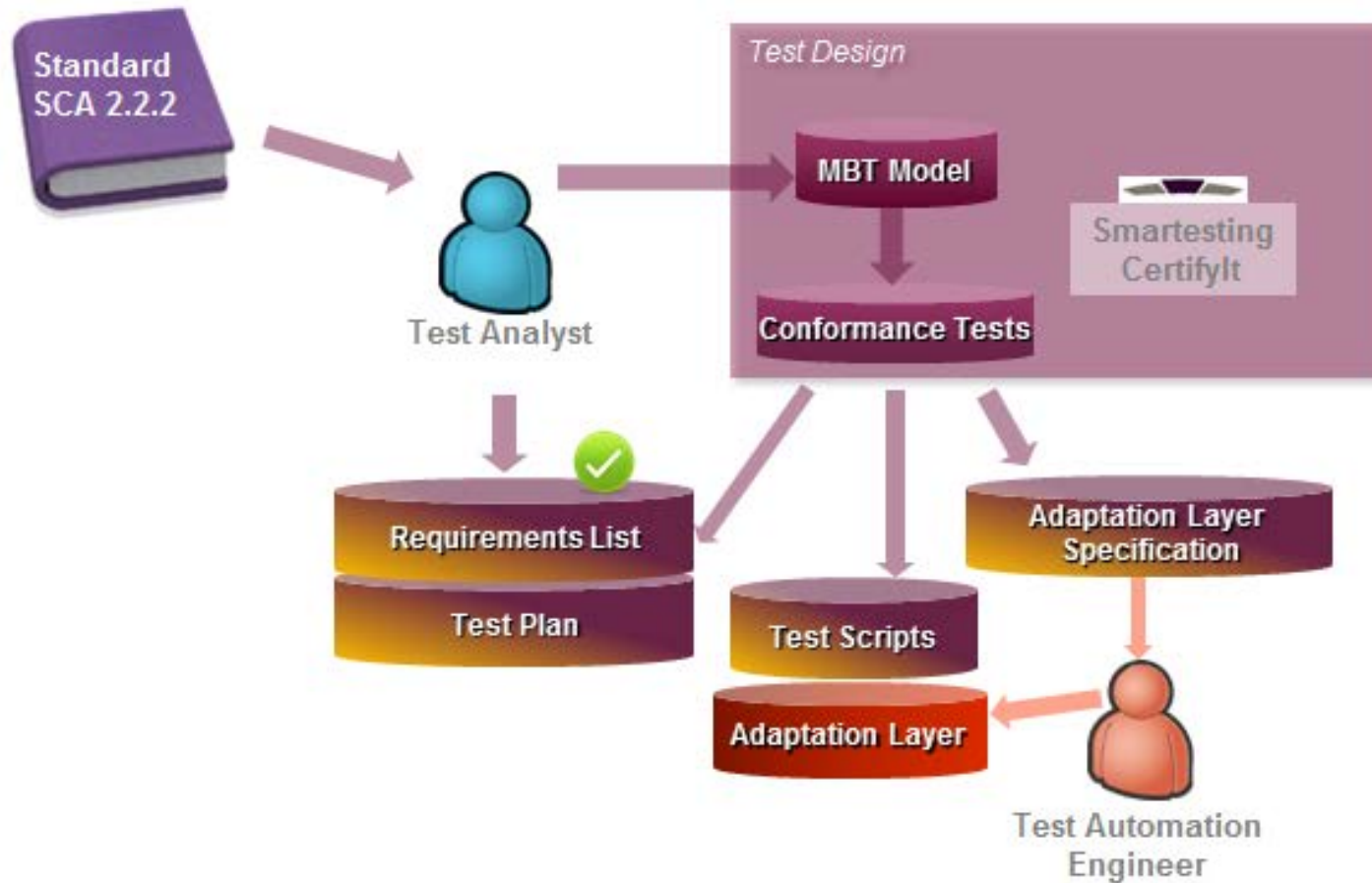
- Static analysis
 - Extract a model from IDL
 - Configure source code model
 - Analysis conformance requirements
 - Consolidate resulting model with IDL model
 - Report results

Static vs. dynamic analysis

- Dynamic analysis
 - Test executed at runtime
 - Test harness
 - “Test driver” :
 - Client of the component under test (CUT) exercising the functions of the provided interface.
 - Initializes test cases, interacts with the CUT by sending it test inputs and collecting the outcomes.
 - “Stub”
 - Replaces components that are required by the CUT.

SCA conformance testing

- Test generation



SCA conformance testing

- Test configuration
 - Three informations for each configuration parameter
 - Generic part
 - Name, description
 - Specific part
 - Default value
 - Set of values applied

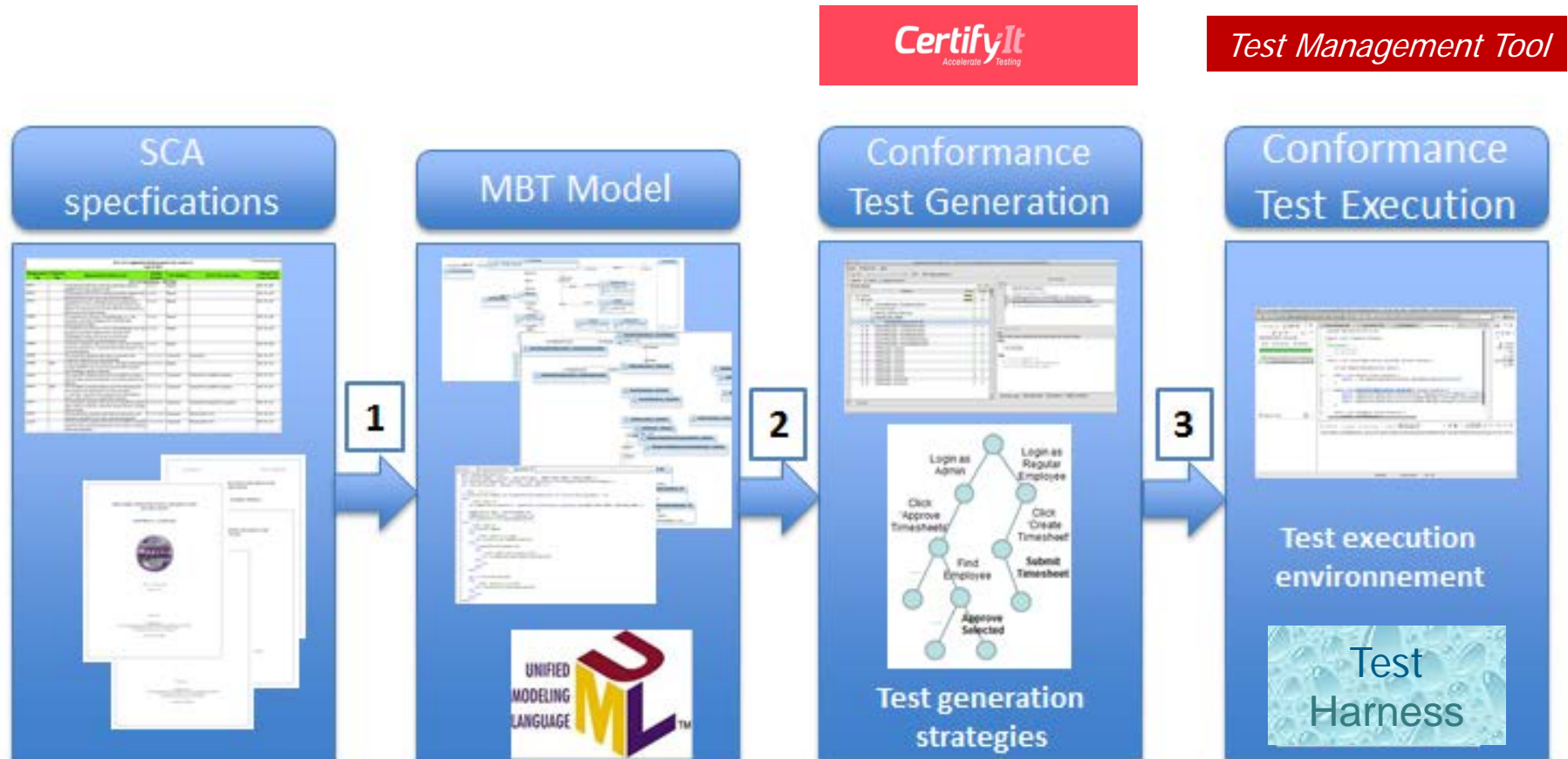
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- Model-Based Testing
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- Certification test bench

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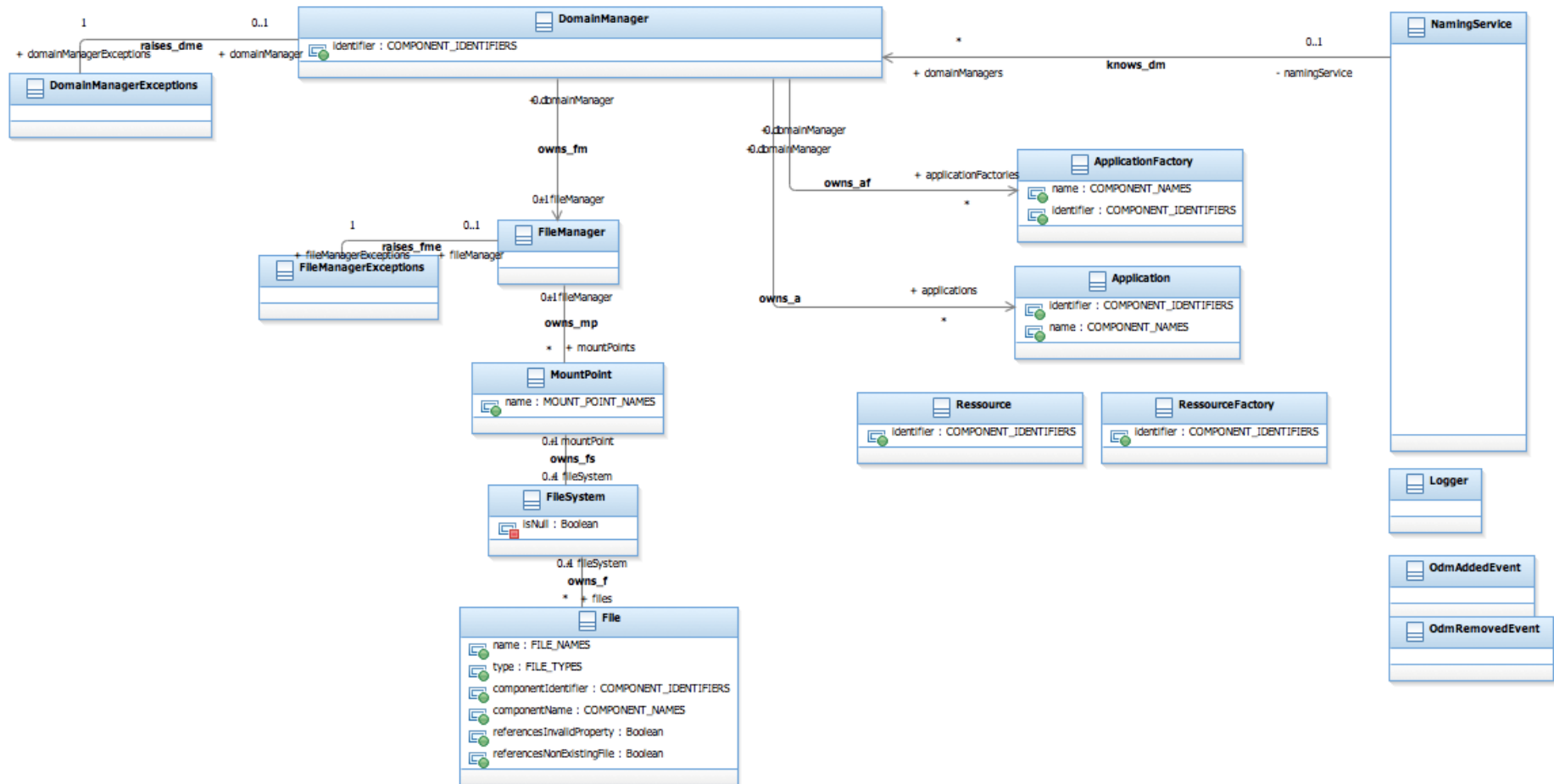
- Model-Based Testing
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- Certification test bench
 - MBT tool chain
 - Test bench architecture

MBT tool chain



MBT tool chain

- MBT model



MBT tool chain

- MBT Model - OCL Constraints

```

1 self.resetExceptions() and
2 let invalidFileName : Boolean = (mountPointName = MOUNT_POINT_NAMES::INVALID_NAME) in
3 let mountPointAlreadyExists : Boolean = (self.mountPoints->exists(mplmp.name=mountPointName)) in
4 let invalidFileSystem : Boolean = fileSystem.isNull in
5
6 ---@REQ: 3.1.3.4.3.5.1
7 if (not(invalidFileName) and not(mountPointAlreadyExists) and not(invalidFileSystem)) = true
8 then
9   ---@AIM: MOUNT_OK
10   let newMountPoint:MountPoint = MountPoint.allInstances()->any(mplmp.name=MOUNT_POINT_NAMES::UNDEFINED_NAME) in
11
12   newMountPoint.name = mountPointName and
13   newMountPoint.fileSystem = fileSystem and
14   self.mountPoints->includes(newMountPoint)
15 else
16   ---@AIM: MOUNT_KO
17   if (invalidFileName)
18   then
19     ---@AIM: INVALID_FILE_NAME
20     self.raiseInvalidFileNameException()
21   else
22     if (mountPointAlreadyExists)
23     then
24       ---@AIM: MOUNT_POINT_ALREADY_EXISTS
25       self.raiseMountPointAlreadyExistsException()
26     else
27       true
28     endif
29   endif
30
31   and if (invalidFileSystem)
32   then
33     ---@AIM: INVALID_FILE_SYSTEM
34     self.raiseInvalidFileSystemException()
35   else
36     true
37   endif
38 endif
  
```


MBT tool chain

- Generated Scripts

```
package Smartesting.SCA.suite;

import junit.framework.TestCase;
/*
REQUIREMENTS:
    3.1.3.2.3.6.3
    3.1.3.4.3.5.1
*/
public class InstallApplication__c6_a4_38_ extends TestCase {

    private AdapterImplementation adapter;

    public void setUp() throws Exception {
        adapter = new AdapterImplementation(new TypesAdapterImplementation());
    }

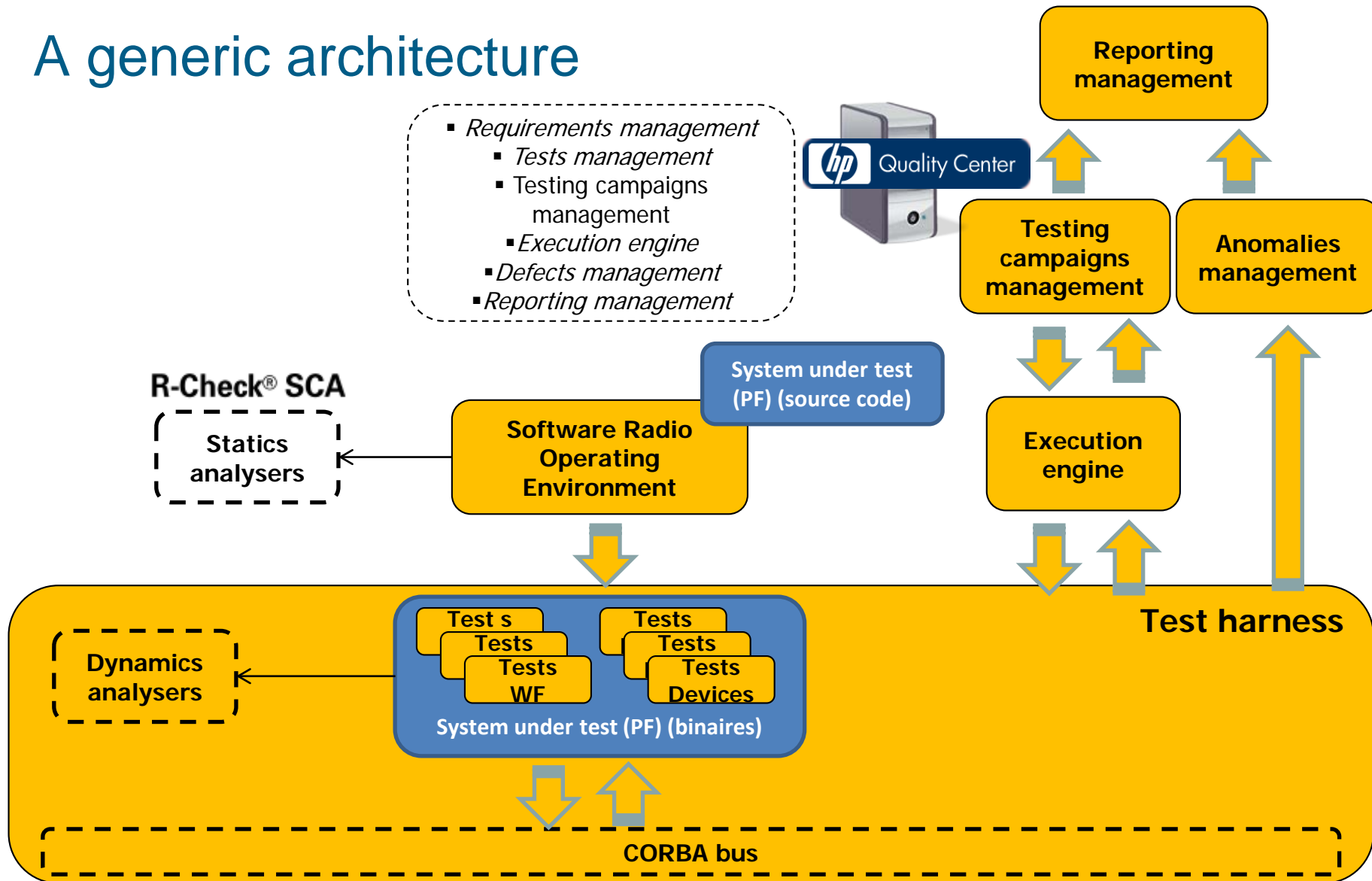
    public void testInstallApplication__c6_a4_38_() throws Exception {
        adapter.componentsFrameworkServicesInterfacesFileManagermount(FileManager.FileManagerInstance, MOUNT_POINT_NAMES.NAME_0, FileSystem.FileSystemInstance);
        adapter.componentsFrameworkControlInterfacesDomainManagerinstallApplication(DomainManager.DomainManagerInstance, FILE_NAMES.INVALID_NAME);
        adapter.componentsFrameworkControlInterfacesDomainManagercheckApplicationFactoriesIsEmpty(DomainManager.DomainManagerInstance);
    }

    public void tearDown() throws Exception {
        adapter.closeAdapter();
    }
}
```

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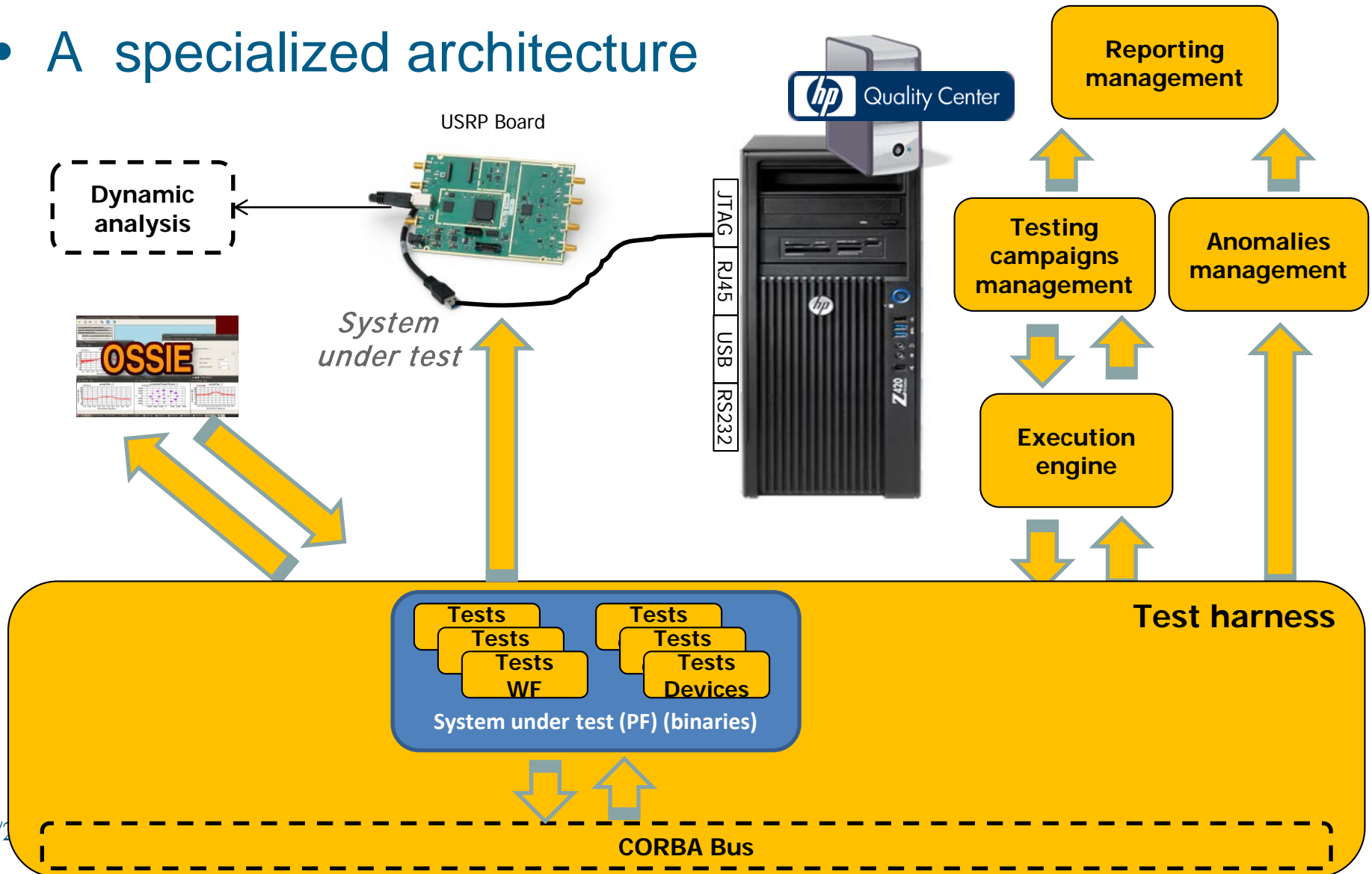
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 - Test bench architecture

- *Requirements management*
 - *Tests management*
 - Testing campaigns management
 - *Execution engine*
 - *Defects management*
 - *Reporting management*



Test bench architecture

- A specialized architecture



CONCLUSION

- Model-Based Testing is adequate for SCA conformance testing
- This process targets functional behavioral of SCA requirements
- The modeling notation used (UML / OCL) was suitable to model targeted SCA requirements
- The MBT tool-chain helps to automate test generation (documented test repository, traceability and executable test scripts)
 - Increased productivity for the development of the conformance test suite
 - Better control about what is really tested and how in the conformance test suite

THANK YOU !
Any question ?