

Test and verification approaches in conformance checking

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Overview

- 1 Why testing
- 2 Conformance
- 3 Test and verification approaches
 - Monkey testing
 - Model based testing
 - Model checking
- 4 Conclusion

Why software testing and verifying is important

National Institute of Standards and Technology (2002)

Software errors cost the U.S. economy \$59.5 billion US dollars annually [?]

Cambridge University (2013)

Software errors cost the whole economy \$312 billion US dollars annually [?]

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→ Conformance is hard to express



How to check conformance

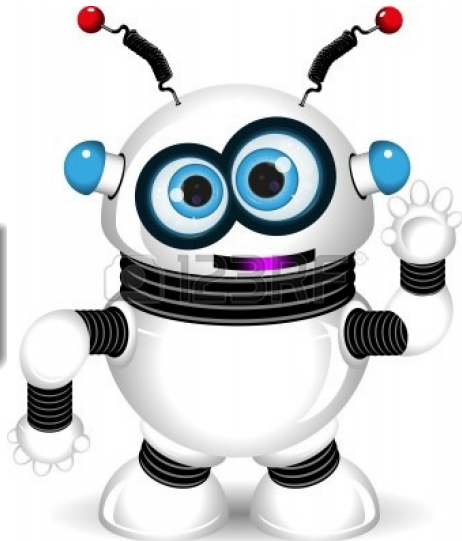
Expressing conformance \rightarrow checking conformance

Test vs. verification

Testing a robot

Test "Don't kill me"

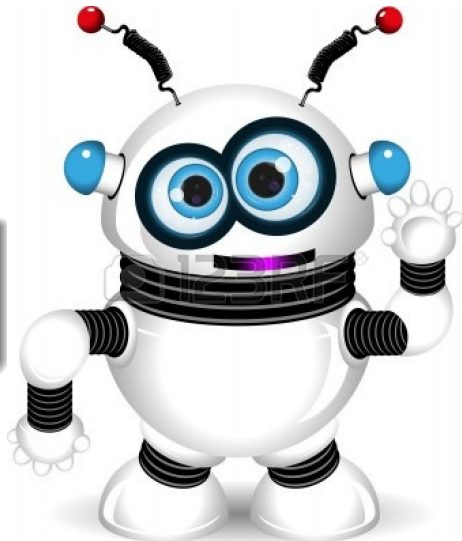
- If the robot kills you, you can be sure that the property is not fulfilled.



Verifying a robot

Verify "Don't kill me"

- After verifying that a robot won't kill you, he won't kill you ;)



Monkey testing

Infinite monkey theorem

The **infinite monkey theorem** states that a monkey hitting keys at random on a typewriter keyboard for an infinite amount of time will almost surely type a given text, such as the complete works of William Shakespeare.[?]



Model based testing

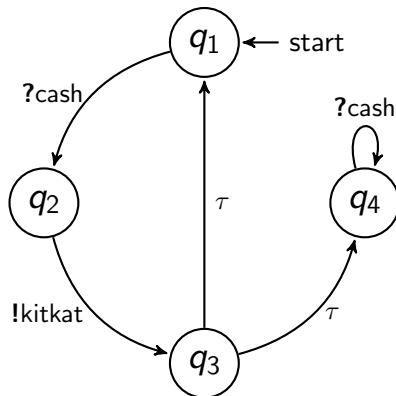
Idea

1. Create Specification
2. Derive test cases
3. Test against software
4. If all tests succeed: Unit under test conforms

Pros and cons

- + Minimizes human error
- + Test cases are derived automatically
 - Evolving topic
 - Complicated

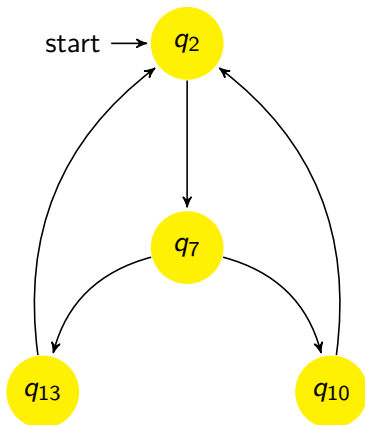
Figure: Candy machine specification



Model checking

```
1 main = do
2   putStrLn $
3     "What is the the"
4     ++ " answer to life"
5     ++ " the universe"
6     ++ " and everything?"
7   answer <- getLine
8   case answer of
9     "42" =>
10      putStrLn
11        "You're right"
12    _    =>
13      putStrLn
14        "Nope"
15  main
```

Figure: Simple transition system



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Number of atoms in the entire observable universe		$\approx 10^{80}$

Which approaches do software companies use to test software



References

That's it: Questions?

