



Universidade do Porto
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FEUP



Model Based Testing

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A top-down view of a wooden desk with a light brown grain. In the center-left is an open silver laptop with a black keyboard. To its right is a white ceramic cup filled with dark coffee. Below the cup are two wooden pencils and a small, lined, cream-colored notepad. To the left of the laptop are three crumpled pieces of white paper. The entire scene is overlaid with a semi-transparent orange filter.

What is a Model?

Model

Model: description of a system's behavior

Behavior: can be described in terms of input sequences, actions, conditions, output and flow of data from input to output. It should be practically understandable and can be reusable

Model

There are many different types of models available and they all describe different aspects of the system behavior

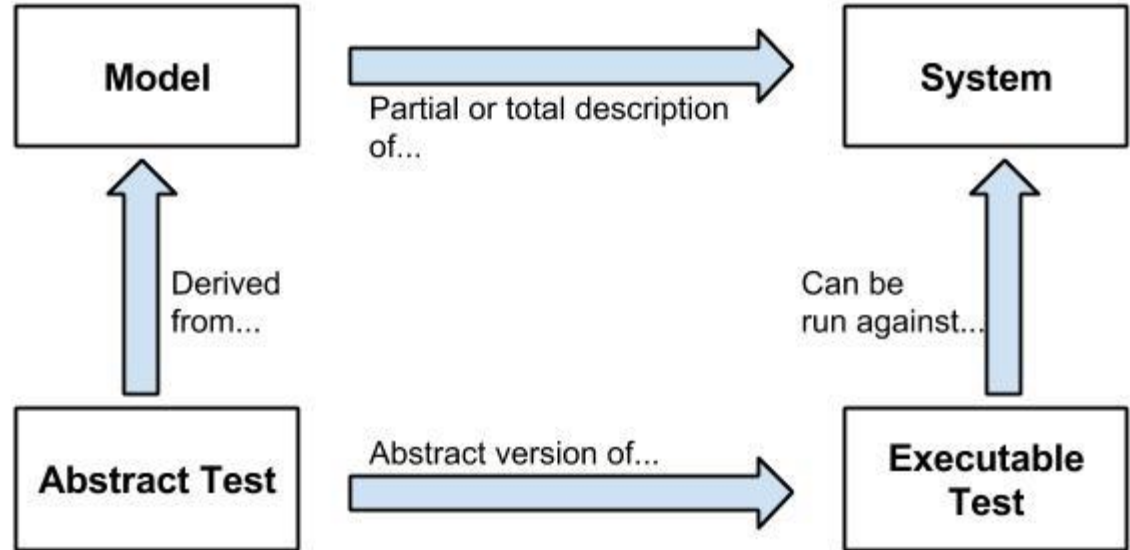
Examples:

- Data Flow
- Control Flow
- Dependency Graphs
- Decision Tables
- State transition machines



Model Based Testing (MBT)

Model Based Testing



Model Based Testing

It is a testing technique in which test cases are derived from a model that describes the functional aspects (behaviours) of the system under test (SUT)

Basically, the idea is that from a model or semi-formal model, complete test cases can be generated

Model Based Testing

Not only:

- does it allow to evaluate requirements independently of algorithm design and development
- but it also helps automate other verification tasks and streamlines the review process by linking test cases and verification objectives to high-level test requirements

Model Based Testing

Two very important aspects:

- can be applied to both hardware and software testing
- includes both offline and online testing

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Types of MBT

Types of MBT

Offline (a priori): generation of Test Suites before test execution

Online (on-the-fly): generation of Test Suites during test execution

Test suite: collection of test cases

Types of MBT

Offline:

- automates test case generation
- it means generating a finite set of tests and execute those later
- it automatic test execution in third party test execution platform

Types of MBT

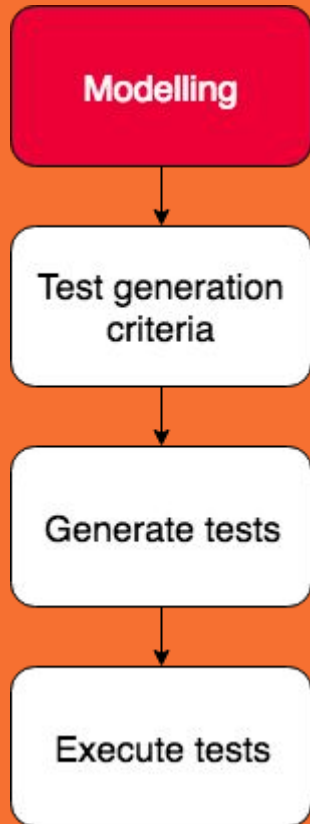
Online:

- test case generation and execution in motion
- next step is design after the output receiving
- testing nondeterministic systems
- infinite test suite running

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Steps of MBT

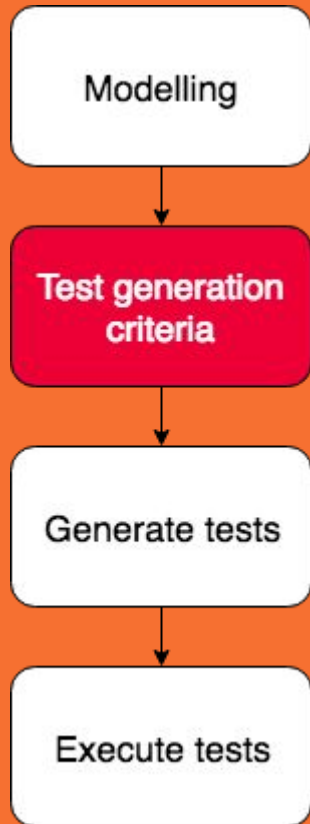
Steps of MBT



Modelling:

- formalize the control points and observation points of the system, its expected dynamic behaviour, the business entities associated with the test, and some data for the initial test configuration
- elements such as transitions or decisions are linked to the requirements, in order to ensure bi-directional traceability between the requirements and the model, and later to the generated test cases

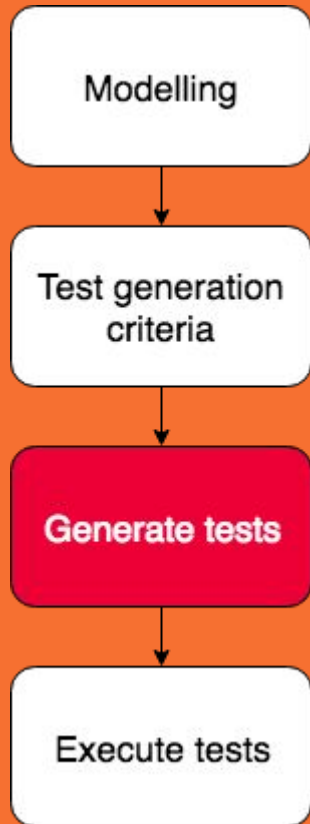
Steps of MBT



Test generation criteria:

- select the highest priority tests, or to ensure good coverage of the system behaviour
- based on structural model coverage, using well known test design strategies such as equivalence partitioning, cause-effect testing, pair-wise testing, process cycle coverage, or boundary value analysis
- ensures that the generated test cases cover all the requirements, perhaps with more tests generated for requirements that have a higher level of risk

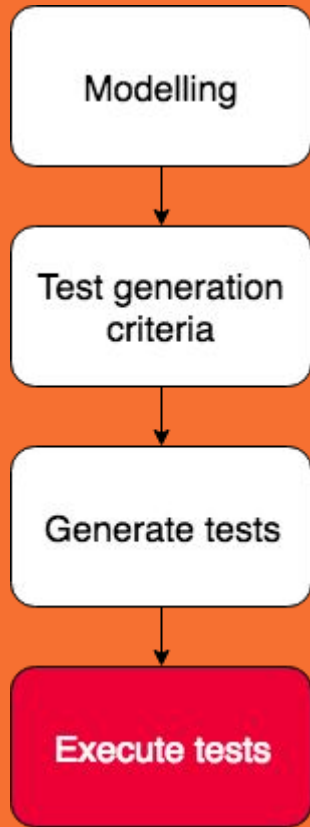
Steps of MBT



Generate tests:

- fully automated process
- typically a sequence of high-level SUT actions
- easily understandable by humans and are complete enough to be directly executed on the SUT by a manual tester
- tests generated from the test model may be structured into multiple test suites

Steps of MBT



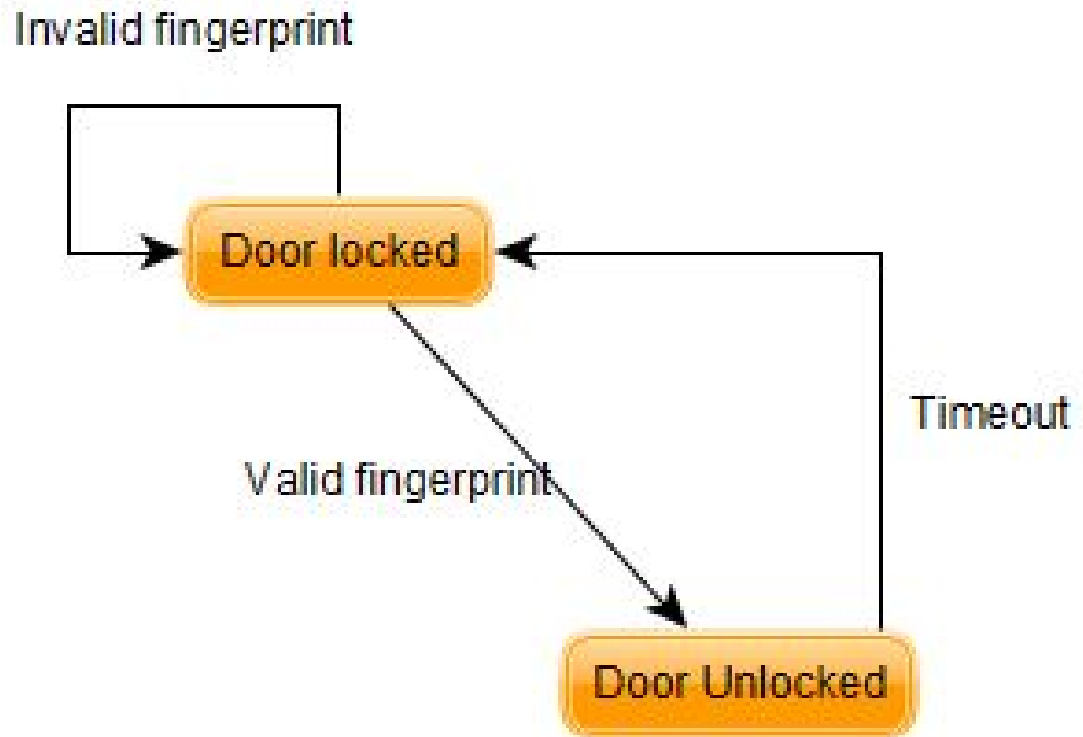
Execute tests:

- executed either manually or within a standard automated test execution environment
- we find that some tests pass and some tests fail
- failing tests indicate a discrepancy between the SUT and the expected results designed in the test model
- which then needs to be investigated
- good at finding SUT errors
- highly effective at exposing requirements errors

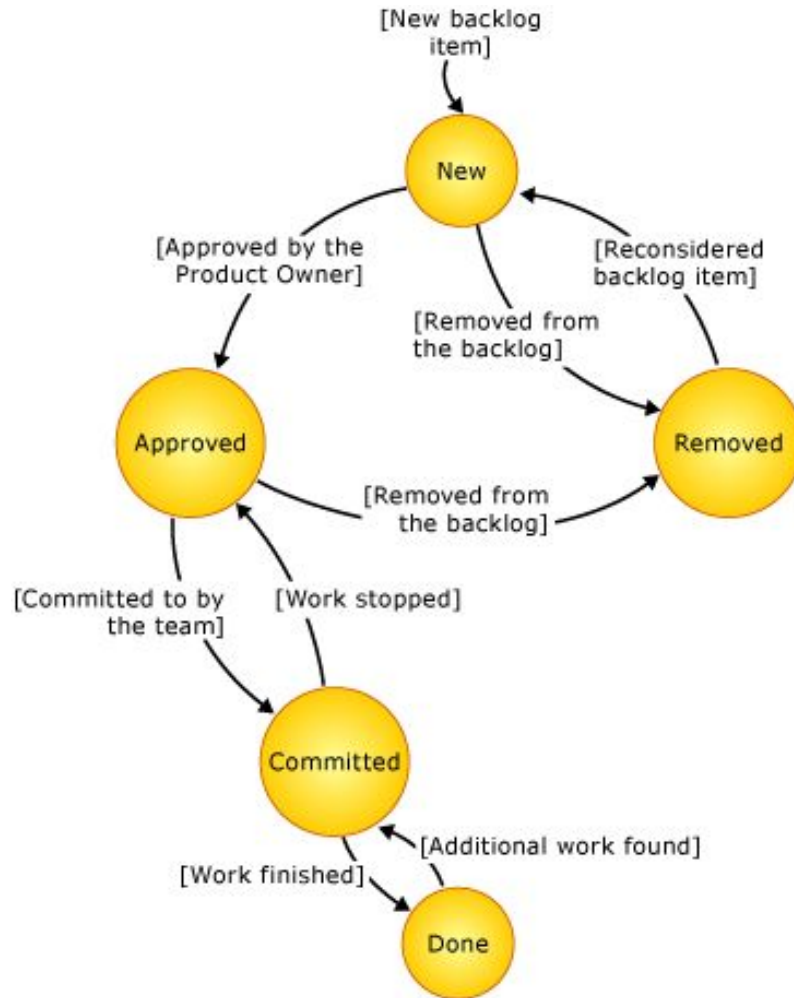


Examples

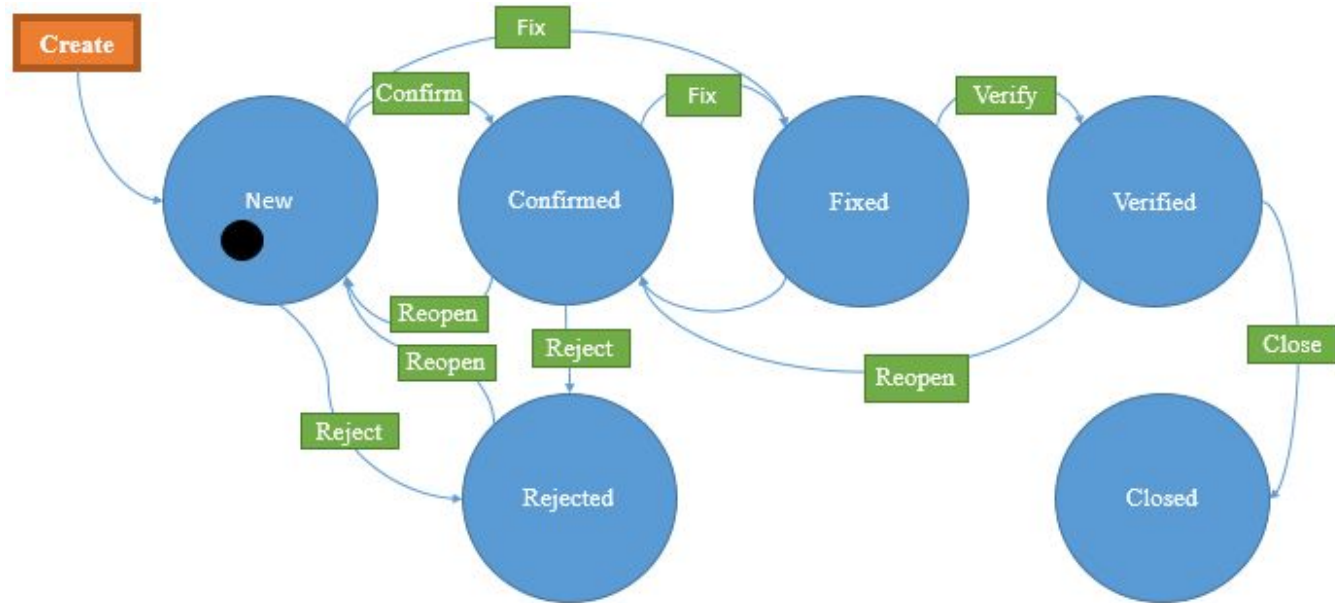
Examples



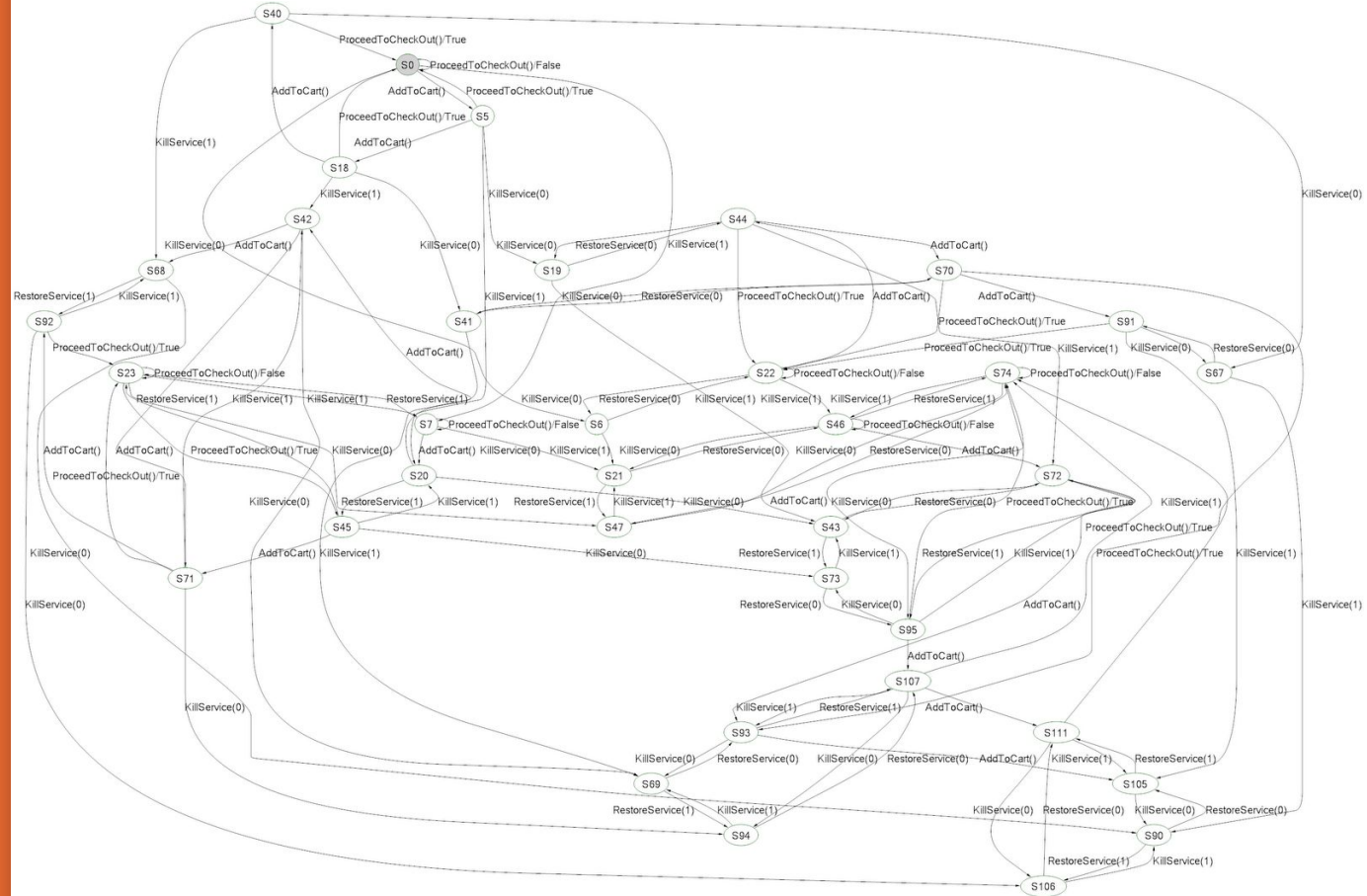
Examples



Examples



Examples





Advantages/Disadvantages

Advantages

- Higher level of Automation is achieved
- Exhaustive testing is possible
- Changes to the model can be easily tested
- Easy test case/suite maintenance
- Reduction in Cost/Time savings
- Improved Test Coverage
- Can run different tests on n number of machines
- Early defect detection
- Improved tester job satisfaction

Disadvantages

- Requires a formal specification or model to carry out testing
- Changes to the model might result in a different set of tests altogether
- Test Cases are tightly coupled to the model
- Necessary Skills required in testers
- Bigger learning curve
- Sometimes it may be difficult to understand the model itself



Tools

Tools

	Conformiq Creator	DTM Tool
Description	Uses a custom modeling language which is based on activity diagrams and a graphical domain specific action language	The DTM (Dialogues Testing Method) tool uses a custom activity model, and selects tests based on structural coverage
Link	https://www.conformiq.com/products/conformiq-creator/	http://www.dtmtool.com/

Tools

	JSXM	MBTSuite
Description	SXM is model animation and test generation tool that uses a kind of EFSMs as its input. The generated tests can be transformed to JUnit test cases	Can generate test cases from UML models based on various coverage criteria or randomly
Link	http://www.jsxm.org/	http://www.mbtsuite.com/home.html

Tools

	ModelJUnit	MISTA
Description	Writes FSM or EFSM models as Java classes, then generate tests from those models and measure various model coverage metrics	MISTA generates test cases from high-level Petri nets, and using a mapping it can generate executable test code for various platforms
Link	https://sourceforge.net/projects/modeljunit/	http://cs.boisestate.edu/~dxu/research/MBT.html



Thank you for your
time

<https://github.com/Mosaal/TVVS>

