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A tool to specify testable causal models of software behaviour

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Declaration

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Abstract

With the inventions of supercomputer with powerful processing power, a common way to use it is to run complex computational modules that can be used to determine the different outcome of a certain event. These modules often involve large number of inputs and outputs and can be extremely time consuming to test. The goal of this project is to create a tool that can be used to test these complex computational modules, this tool needs to be easy to understand, and accessible non-software engineering users. Parts of the tool for this project has already been in development, but it still requires a way for non-software engineer users to access it. A simple user interface with the ability to display results and create new test sets has been implanted, the results shows that this system capable of assist non-software engineer users access this system without too much trouble.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Throughout the years, companies have developed CPU with more and more powerful processing power, and these more powerful CPU comes the invention of supercomputer, these supercomputers have stronger computational power compared to normal computer. With this computational power, people start to develop large and complex computational models. Computational model is a way to try and use computer system to simulate real life situation, these models use large amounts of parameters to determine the outcomes of a certain event, researchers can utilize these models to simulate experiments and real-life event [1] and aid their research with the results. But these models aren't without problems, one problem is these models has a large number of inputs and outputs, and it takes a lot of times to process them, this means in order to test them, it requires a lot of time to test all inputs and outputs' accuracy with traditional method.The solution provided by this project is to use the causal models, by determine the relationship between different input and output parameters and use this information to create graphs that focus on certain behaviours. Then just simply compare the difference between the test sets and the output of the tested models, people can know how accurate a certain interaction is between input and output parameters, and by doing so saved a lot of time compared to traditional method where the best ways to test it is to run the model repeatedly with new data [2]. Then with these result, researchers or people who tests the model can decide whether or not this system meets their expectation.

1.1 Aims and Objectives

Despite the existence of the theory, there isn't a software where the user can store these test sets and used these sets to test other tools. So, primary goal of this project is to provide a system that can be used to store the test sets, and when needed, people can specify the scenarios they want and use the stored result to test other computational models. This system will be primary based on a tool called Causcumber, it is a tool to test computational model and is mainly based on a model called Covasim, Covasim is a computational model focus on COVID-19 analyses, it can determine the infection rate and how will the rate change based on different interventions (such as quarantine, social distance, etc.) [3]. Causcumber is a in developing tool and is aimed to provide a testing method for software systems like Covasim, it uses Cucumber specification, another tool reads executable specification in plain text and validates if the software does what those specifications say, to produce casual model graph. The main problem with Causcumber is that it lacks an accessible user interface, so for users who haven't really studied in software, it is pretty much impossible to understand. So, the goal is to eventually provide a user interface that can be accessible for all level of users. Another goal of this system is that it needs to be easy to read, and to achieve this, we use the gherkin reference to help with it, by using a set of special keywords with a certain structure, it can give meaning to executable specifications. For the users who are not specialize in software engineering, this is a way to make the system easy to understand and can avoid a lot of confusion.

1.2 Overview of the Report

In the next chapter, Literature Survey, a list of literature will be providing information and reasons why there's a need for this type of testing tool to exist. It will start with explain what scientific software is, what do they do and why they aren't usually tested in a proper method. Then this will fellow up with introductions to Cucumber and behave, two of the main factors of the Causcumber system.In the third chapter, Requirements and Analysis, will be mainly talking about the requirements and objectives of the system. And the design choice made based of these requirements.Part four, Progress, will be discussing the current state of the system, how it is received and what feedback does it get.In the fifth chapter, conclusions and project plan, will summarize what have been achieve till this date, and the overall plan for the upcoming months.

Chapter 2

Literature Survey

This section will be explained why there's a need for this system by explore background literature relate to this subject. Mainly the need of a proper system to test scientific software, start with explaining what a scientific software is, following up by explain why most of are not tested correctly. Then we will be discussing the two main component of this system, cucumber and behave. Then finally, explaining what casual testing is, the main method used by this system to test other software, and exhibit why it lacks proper interactive system for none software engineering users.

2.1 Scientific software

Using computational model for scientific research is common practice with today's technology, scientist use these models to predict the result of an experiment or the outcome of event. But whether these models can accurately predict the result, is still a problem since most of them lacks some form of proper testing, below will be discussing what is a computational model and why are they poorly tested.

2.1.1 Computational model

What defines a scientific computational modeling, it is by using computers to simulate and study real life event by using mathematics, statistics, physics, and computer science to study the mechanism and behavior of complex systems by computer simulation [4]. By using models that contains a number of input variables, and algorithm that will define the system. These models will simulate real-life situation and researchers can adjust these models by changing their variable and algorithm according to the results to make the model more conform to reality. Then researchers can use these models to see how one or more variables can affect the outcome of a certain event. Computational models provided some level of prediction of being able to calculate an anticipated result from a given set of variables [5]. This forecasting system can be used to predict complex systems, such as weather or disease spread, and help researchers or decision makers to decide their next move.

2.1.2 Why computational models aren't usually test right

Computational models are often very complicate, and require special knowledge related to the field. These models are often developed by scientist themselves, but most scientist aren't software developer and may not have knowledge in some common software engineering practices, this may cost the quality of the scientific software [6]. Software testing is one of the aspects that is impacted, since the lack of knowledge in software development, lack of understanding in systematic testing is expected. Mistake can be made without notice and may affect the output of the system, causing the result to become inaccurate.

Testing a scientific software itself can be a difficult task to do, this may be the result of two types of challenges. First is due to the software's main purpose is to predict something unknown or simulate areas even researcher have little knowledge in, but to test a software, it is crucial to know how the software should behave, what kind of output should it show. Without these knowledges, it is hard to tell if the software is working the right way. Furthermore, these software are often consist of hundreds of variables and complex algorithm, this means it would require lots of test case in order to test every aspect of the system, and making the testing process become very time consuming.

Second is that scientific software is mostly develop with scientist being the lead role instead of a software engineer, and the value of the software system is often underestimate [8]. And most scientist never gone through the training in software design like software engineer [9], this means limited understanding of testing process and not applying known testing methods. This will make core design of the software being unfriendly for effective testing.

2.2 Current testing method

Despite the difficulty in testing these models, there are still some common software testing methods that can be used to test them, such as behavior-driven development (or BDD) and cucumber. Combine with casual model testing, a way to draw relationship between variables, it will make testing these complex model a lot easier.

2.2.1 Behave

Behave is a python API based on behavior-driven development, behavior-driven development is a development technique that encourages collaboration between participants in a software project [11]. Behavior-driven development or BDD, aims to having a clear understand of the desired software behavior between stakeholders and software developers, communicate by writing test cases in a nature language that both sides can understand. Behave is a Python API created for this, it consist of tests written in natural language style, and combine them into a .Feature file as display below:

```
Feature: Compare interventions
  Background:
    Given a simulation with parameters
      | parameter     | value      | type |
      | quar_period   | 14         | int  |
      | n_days        | 84         | int  |
      | pop_type      | hybrid     | str  |
      | pop_size      | 50000      | int  |
      | pop_infected  | 100        | int  |
      | location      | UK         | str  |
      | interventions | baseline   | str  |
    And the following variables are recorded weekly
      | variable          | type |
      | cum_tests         | int  |
      | n_quarantined     | int  |
      | n_exposed         | int  |
      | cum_infections    | int  |
      | cum_symptomatic   | int  |
      | cum_severe        | int  |
      | cum_critical      | int  |
      | cum_deaths        | int  |
```

Figure 1. A feature file example

With these tests written, behave can reading the input parameters, put the inputs into the system the produce the results, and record the results. By verify these results, tester then can see if the system has any error.

2.2.2 Cucumber

When test case is written, it requires a tool to read its specifications and see if the system works as the test-case specify. Cucumber is the tool that developed for this purpose, it read specifications written in plain text with a certain format and validate if the software does what those specifications say [11] and create a report. For cucumber to understand the specifications, it must be written in gherkin language, gherkin uses a set of grammar and special keywords to give plain text structure so that cucumber could understand it, one of the pros for gherkin is that keyword can be translated to other languages, making it usable for people who don't speak English [12]. A proper gherkin grammar starts by giving a context, then describe an event, and after that what should happen after the event. With these grammars, tester can specify a situation in the system, describe a certain parameter, and what the results should be with those parameters.

2.2.3 Casual testing and its problem

With the help of behave and cucumber, we have the ability to test computational models, it is possible to test the entire system, but it will take to much time since computational models are usually in big scale. This is when causal model can help simplify the testing process. Causal model is a way to represent causal relationship within a system through mathematical model. It helps tester monitor causal relationship in the data [13]. A causal

module can predict the behavior of a system, by comparing different inputs and the outputs a system produces, it can explore the cause and influence of a certain relationship [14]. By understand these relationships, tester can test parts of the system by see if the inputs and outputs follow the same behaviour. This can reduce the time required to test a complicate system by only test parts of it, then combine the results, and testers can have a full picture of how the system perform. This is unlike the tradition method, where it requires to test the entire system all at once, and may require lots of time if it is a complicate system.
Causal testing can be a really useful testing method for software engineer [15], but for people who are not a software engineer, this could be a difficult method to use. Tester who wants to use causal model as a way to test system needs to have prior knowledge in how variables work in a software, this mean people who may not have that much knowledge in software engineering, for example researchers in other field, might not be able to conduct this method of testing in their software.

2.3 Summary

Behave is a powerful testing tool for software tester's, based on the behavior-driven development method, encourage people who are not specialize in software engineering to take part in testing. Assist by cucumber, a tool where user can describe testing steps in an easy-to-understand manner, and cucumber compile and produce the results. With causal model, tester can effectively test large and complex computational models, saving time by only test parts of the system one at a time and combine the result together. But the problem is that when using causal model testing, its is inaccessible for most people, due to its lack of user-friendly function. In order to make it more user friendly, we can integrate cucumber and behave with it to make it where user can use causal model testing by using behave and cucumber specify the testing process.

Chapter 3

Analysis

Computational models are often to large and complex for traditional method to test, this cause developers of those models unwilling to test their models thorough. Furthermore, computational model developer are often scientist or researchers that don't have extent knowledge in software engineering or software testing. Due to the different training receive by scientist compared to software developer, the importance of software testing is often overlooked.

Causal model testing can be a powerful tool to test computational model, but for people don't have specific knowledge in software engineering, causal model testing can be hard tool to use. Causal model testing requires software testers to integrate the causal model with software model that is being tested, consider the complexity of the computational model being tested can be, it is hard to integrate the test into it for non-software engineer tester. There's currently a lack of user-friendly way to test computational model with causal model testing, it is possible to integrate behave and cucumber to make this easier for people, by integrate Cucumber tester can use easy to understand language to specify the testing process and behave can read and execute these processes. By combining all these researchers who want to test their computational model can have an easy to access tool to test their software.

3.1 Project Requirements

The main goal of this project is to develop a easy to use system where people can use it the execute the feature file they have written, the system will exam the feature file and go through the computational model to check if the model perform as the test specify.

3.2 Another Section

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3.3 Ethical, Professional and Legal Issues

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Chapter 4

Planning

4.1 Risk Analysis

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4.2 Project Plan

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Chapter 5

Conclusions

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Appendices

Appendix A

An Appendix of Some Kind

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Appendix B

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