SPTG

SPTG: Symbolic Path-Guided Test Generation Tool

SPTG generates conformance test cases from system models combining data and timing constraints. It uses path-guided symbolic execution, following a chosen sequence of transitions (the test path) and collecting constraints on inputs and timing.

Key Features

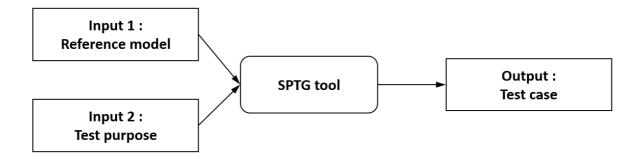
- **Symbolic execution**: Generates tests along test purpose paths, accumulating symbolic constraints on inputs and their timing.
- **Data, timing & quiescence**: Handles clocks and data variables uniformly, distinguishing valid quiescence (expected silence within allowed delay) from missing outputs (silence when an output is expected).
- **Deterministic paths**: Only paths that are deterministic are used; non-deterministic paths are dropped, ensuring unambiguous test cases that mirror the symbolic execution tree.
- Concise tests: Prunes infeasible branches and simplifies redundant constraints.
- **Coverage support**: Test paths can be user-defined or automatically selected, with SPTG working as an extension of the Diversity platform for coverage analysis and test selection.

Applications

- **Model-Based Testing** of systems with timing and data-dependent behavior.
- **Offline generation** of efficient, deterministic test suites from models.
- **Demonstrations and teaching** of symbolic execution and test generation.

SPTG is based on the symbolic path-guided test case generation approach https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scico.2025.103285 (Open access)

SPTG Tool I/O Flow

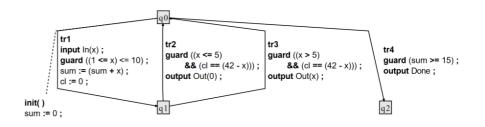


Description Content

Description

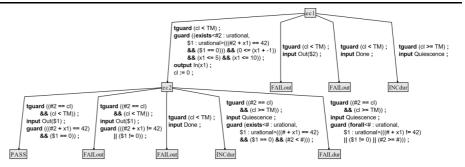
Content

Input 1 : Timed symbolic automaton - Reference system model



Input 2 : Consecutive sequence of transitions (path) tr1.tr2 of the model - Test purpose

Output : Deterministic timed symbolic automaton - Test case



How to compile SPTG

How to use SPTG

```
sptg.exe example01_tc.sew
```

Example01 -- Simple timed system (no symbolic data)

More on XLIA subset to encode timed symbolic transition system

```
// -----
@composite:
statemachine SM {
  @public:
    // -----
    // Declaration of Ports
    // -----
    port input In;
    port output Done;
    port input In1( urational );
    port input In2( integer );
    port output Out( urational );
    // Declaration of N-ary Ports
    port input In3( bool, integer, rational );
    port output Out2( integer, bool );
    // -----
    // Declaration of Constants
    // -----
    const integer N = 42;
  @private:
    // -----
    // Declaration of Variables
    // -----
    var urational sum;
    var urational x;
    var urational y;
    var integer z;
    var bool
            flag;
    var integer fee;
    // -----
    // Declaration of Clocks
    // -----
    var clock urational cl;
    var clock urational cl2;
  // Behavioral Description: States and Transitions
  @region:
    // -----
    // Initial State
    // -----
    state<start> q0 {
       @init {
         sum := 0;
         flag := false;
         guard( fee > 0 );
```

```
transition tr1 --> q1 {
         input In1( x );
         guard ( 1 <= x <= 10 );
         sum := sum + x;
         y := sum;
         cl := 0;
      }
      transition tr2 --> q1 {
         input In( x );
         guard ( 10 < x \&\& x < N );
         {|,|
            sum := sum + x;
            y := sum; // y receives the pre-increment sum value
         c12 := 0;
      }
   }
   // -----
   // Secondary State
   // -----
   state q1 {
      transition tr3 --> q0 {
         guard( x <= 10 \&\& cl == N - x );
         output Out( sum - 1 );
      }
      transition tr4 --> q0 {
         guard(x > 10);
         guard( cl <= 5 );
         output Out2( fee, flag );
         flag := true;
         c12 := 0;
      }
      transition tr5 --> q2 {
         guard( sum >= 15 && cl2 <= 1 );
         output Done;
         cl2 := 0;
      }
   }
   // Terminal State
   // -----
   state q2;
// Communication Part: Port Connections
@com:
```

```
connect< env > {
    input In;
    input In1;
    input In2;
    input In3;
    output Done;
    output Out;
    output Out2;
  }
}
```