Testing Framework for WebRTC Services

Boni García

boni.garcia@urjc.es

Contents

- 1. Introduction
- 2. WebRTC server infrastructure
- 3. WebRTC testing framework
- 4. KTC code examples
- 5. Conclusions and future work

1. Introduction

- Web Real-Time Communications (WebRTC) is the umbrella term for several emergent technologies and APIs that aim to bring such communications to the Web
- The standardization activity for WebRTC is split between the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) and the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF):
 - W3C is defining the JavaScript APIs (Application Programming Interfaces) and the standard HTML5 tags to enable real-time media capabilities to browsers.
 - IETF is defining the underlying communication protocols (SRTP, SDP, ICE, and so on) for the setup and management of a reliable communication channel between browsers

1. Introduction

- Although still in its infancy, WebRTC is a technological initiative getting considerable worldwide attention
- WebRTC-based applications can be evaluated with respect to their multimedia conversation quality
- This work presents a testing framework aimed to simplify the testing process of WebRTC applications

1. Introduction

- This work has been done by Universidad Rey
 Juan Carlos in the context of the projects
 - FIWARE FP7-2011-ICT-FI, GA-285248
 - **NUBOMEDIA** FP7-ICT-2013-1.6, GA-610576



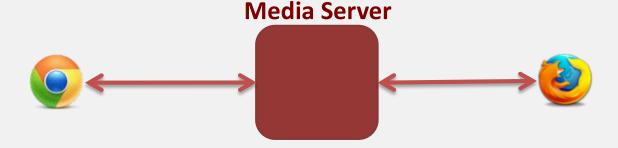


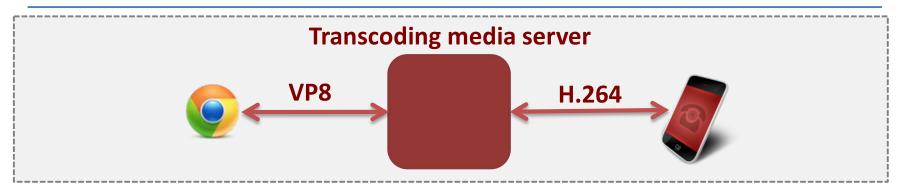


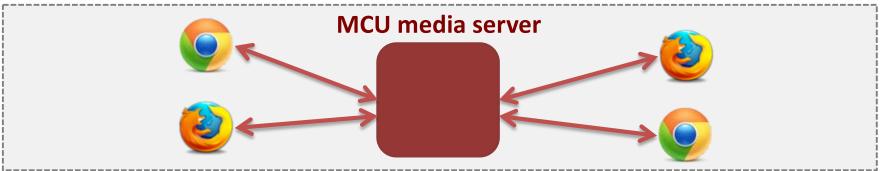
Peer-to-Peer WebRTC Application (without media infrastructure)

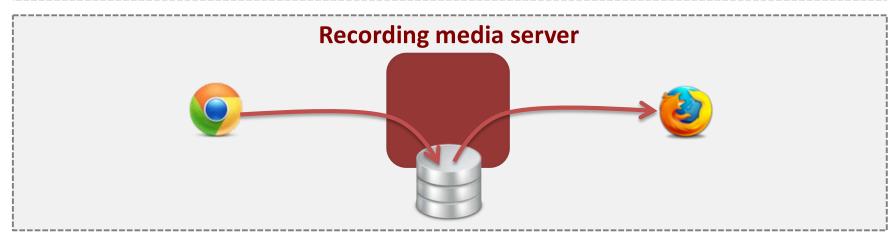


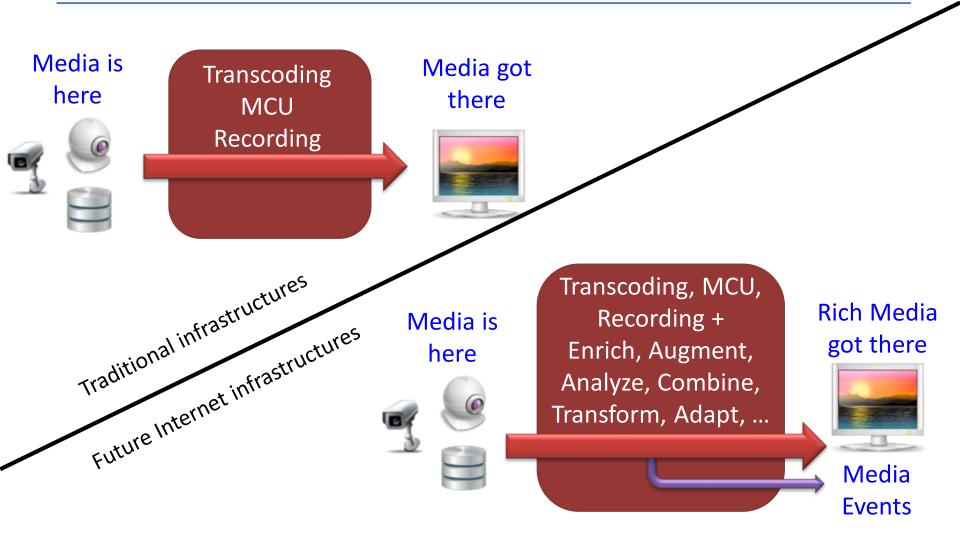
WebRTC Application with media server



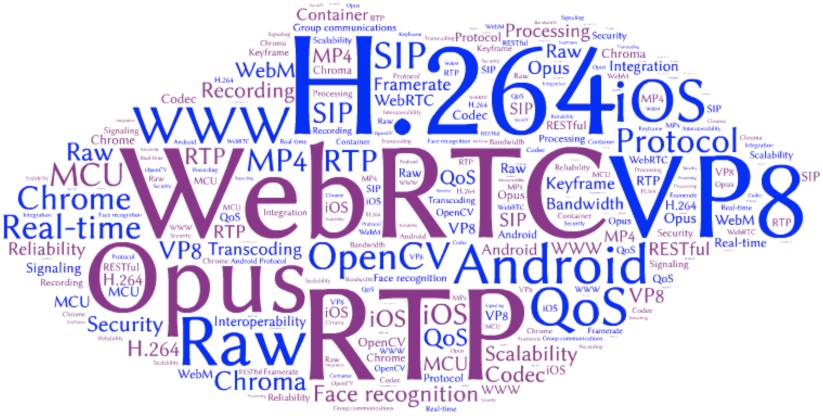




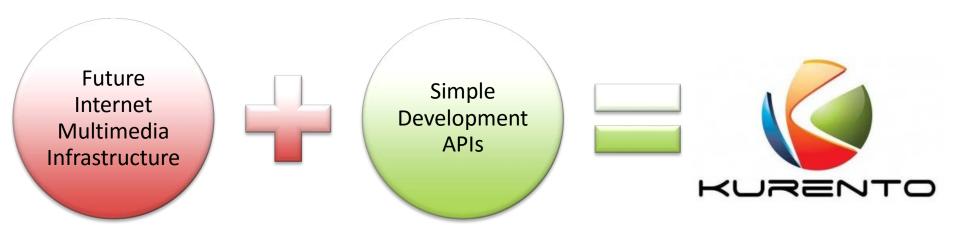




Complexity



Kurento: the equation



Key concepts: media elements and pipelines

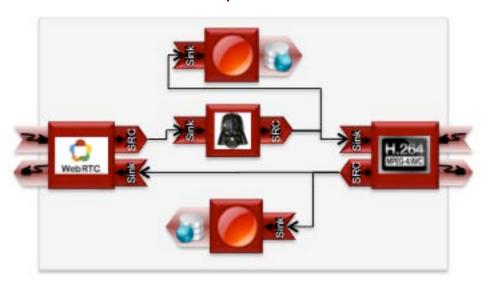
Media Element

- Provides a specific media functionality
- Ready to be used
- New media elements can be added

Media Element

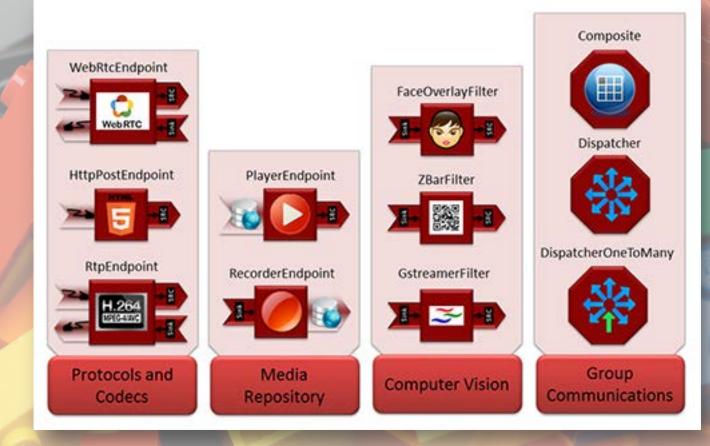


Media Pipeline



Media pipeline

- Chain of media elements implementing the desired media logic
- The Media Server provides the capability of creating media pipelines by joining media elements of the toolbox



- Kurento also provides a high level testing framework (KTF, Kurento Testing Framework) aimed to simplify the assessment of WebRTCbased applications
- KTF is not only for Kurento applications and can be used in general for WebRTC

- KTF is built on the top of two open source testing frameworks:
 - Selenium (automation of web testing)
 - JUnit (unit testing for Java)
- KTF supports three kind of browsers (scope):
 - Local browsers. The host running tests should have installed web browsers in the operating system
 - Remote browsers. The execution of a test can be configured to run in a remote browser. These tests are implemented using Selenium Grid
 - Remote browsers from Saucelabs, which is a PaaS (Platform as a Service) cloud solution to support remote testing based on Selenium
 - Docker browsers

- The configuration of browsers is called test scenario
- This scenario can be specified by means of a custom JSON notation

```
"executions" : [
        "peer1" : {
            "scope" : "local",
            "browser" : "chrome"
        "peer2" : {
            "scope" : "local",
            "browser" : "firefox"
    },
        "peer1" : {
            "scope" : "saucelabs",
            "browser": "explorer",
            "version" : "11",
            "platform" : "win8 1"
        "peer2" : {
            "scope": "saucelabs",
            "browser": "safari",
            "version" : "36",
            "platform" : "yosemite"
```

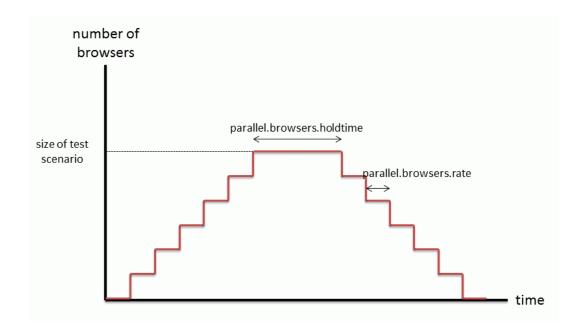
- KTF provides specific capabilities to perform:
 - Functional test. Assessment for WebRTC media capabilities.
 - Performance tests. Evaluation of system behavior whilst web application is exercised with many concurrent requests.
 - Quality-of-experience tests. These kinds of tests assess the quality of the media received in the browsers using QoE methods as depicted on section

Functional test capabilities:

- Management of video tag events (subscription and assessment)
- Analysis of media in video tag based in color detection and comparison (RGB)

$$d = \sqrt{(R_{real} - R_{expected})^2 + (G_{real} - G_{expected})^2 + (B_{real} - B_{expected})^2} < th$$

- **Performance** test capabilities:
 - Ramp of browsers



• Performance test capabilities:

- Monitoring of the system under test
 - Time (relative to the start of the test)
 - Number of incoming clients
 - CPU usage (percentage)
 - Memory usage (number of bytes and percentage out of the total)
 - Swap memory usage (number of bytes and percentage out of the total)
 - Network interfaces usage (number of sent and received bytes in each of the network interfaces)

- **Performance** test capabilities:
 - Latency analysis based on color comparison



- Quality test capabilities:
 - PESQ (Perceptual Evaluation of Speech Quality) is supported to evaluate the received audio quality

KTC can be used as a Maven dependency

```
<dependency>
     <groupId>org.kurento</groupId>
        <artifactId>kurento-test</artifactId>
        <version>6.5.0</version>
        <scope>test</scope>
</dependency>
```

• The structure of a KTC JUnit test case is:

```
public class MyTest extends KurentoTest {
        public MyTest(TestScenario testScenario) {
                super(testScenario);
        @Parameters(name = "{index}: {0}")
        public static Collection<Object[]> data() {
                return TestScenario.json("browsers.json");
        @Test
        public void test() {
                // Test logic
```

Snippets for functional assessment:

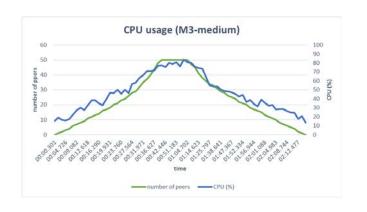
```
// Media events
getBrowser("peer1").getVideoTag("video").
    subscribeEvents("playing");
boolean playing = getBrowser("peer1").
    getVideoTag("video").waitForEvent("playing");
Assert.assertTrue(playing);

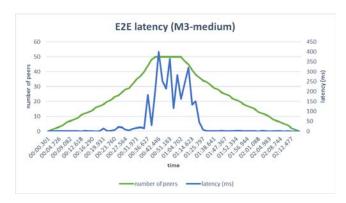
// Color
Color realColor = getBrowser("peer1").getVideoTag("video").
    getColorAt(0,0);
Assert.assertTrue(similarColor(realColor,
    expectedColor));
```

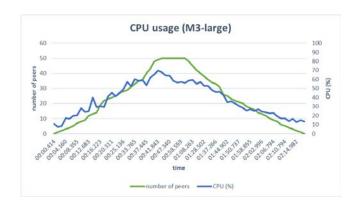
• Snippets for **performance** assessment:

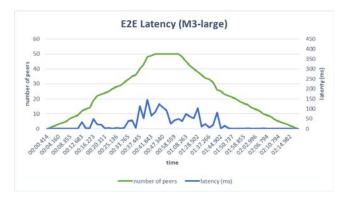
```
private SystemMonitorManager monitor;
@Before
public void setup() {
            String host = "127.0.0.1";
            String login = "user";
            String key = "/path/to/key.pem";
            monitor = new SystemMonitorManager(host, login, key);
            monitor.start();
@After
public void teardown() {
            monitor.stop();
            monitor.writeResults("results.csv");
            monitor.destroy();
@Test
public void test() {
            Map<String, BrowserClient> browsers = getTestScenario().getBrowserMap("viewer");
            // Test logic for presenter
            ParallelBrowsers.ramp(browsers, monitor, new BrowserRunner() {
                        public void run(BrowserClient browser) throws Exception {
                                    // Test logic for viewers
            });
```

• **Performance** results:









Snippets for quality assessment:

```
int sampleRate = 16000; // samples per second
float minPesqMos = 3; // PESQ MOS [1..5]
String audioUrl =
"http://files.kurento.org/audio/10sec/fiware_mono_16khz.wav";

float realPesqMos = Recorder.getPesqMos(audioUrl, sampleRate);
Assert.assertTrue(realPesqMos >= minPesqMos);
```

5. Conclusions and future work

- Testing of WebRTC applications presents important challenges for practitioners
- This research presents a high-level testing framework to perform complete assessment of WebRTC-based applications: Kurento Testing Framework (KTF)
- Ongoing work:
 - Video QoE assessment (SSIM, PSNR)
 - Latency measurement using OCR