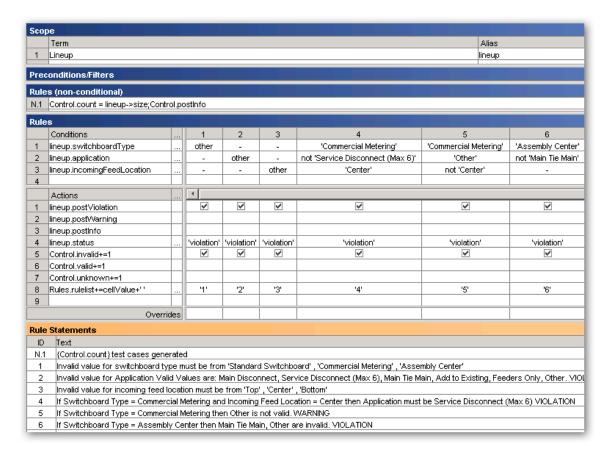
## **Automatic Generation of Test Data**

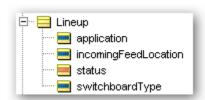
This rule model shows how you can automatically generate all combinations of test data.

First, let's look at the business rules. In this example the business decision that is being made is to determine if a particular configuration (of electrical equipment) is valid.

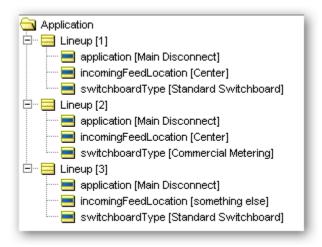
## Here's the rulesheet



## The vocabulary that supports this is:



And if we created test data by hand we'd have something like this:

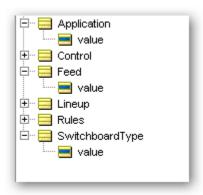


Since there are several possible values for each of the attributes there may be a large number of possible test cases and creating them all by hand may be lengthy.

Fortunately Corticon can do this automatically.

In order to do this we first need some additional business objects. One for each of the attributes in the lineup object (application, incomingFeedLocation and switchboardType:

You can see them here:



Notice that each has just one attribute called "value".

If you look in the vocabulary editor you can see that they each have a defined set of possible values. Here are the values for Application:

```
{ 'Main Disconnect' , 'Service Disconnect (Max 6)' , 'Main Tie Main' , 'Add to Existing' , 'Feeders Only' , 'Other' }
```

And for Feed: { 'Top', 'Center', 'Bottom', other }

And for SwitchboardType: { 'Standard Switchboard', 'Commercial Metering', 'Assembly Center', other }

The total number of possible distinct combinations is 7 \* 4 \* 4 = 112

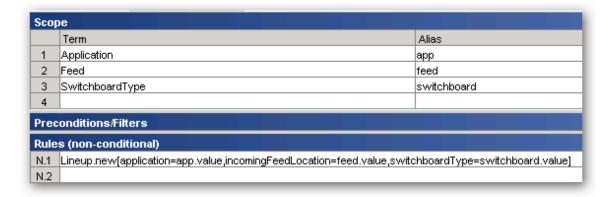
Now examine the rulesheet called "Possible Values"

| Rule | s (non-conditional)                                 |
|------|---|
| N.1  | Application.new[value= 'Main Disconnect']           |
| N.2  | Application.new[value='Service Disconnect (Max 6)'] |
| N.3  | Application.new[value='Main Tie Main']              |
| N.4  | Application.new[value='Add to Existing']            |
| N.5  | Application.new[value= 'Feeders Only' ]             |
| N.6  | Application.new[value= 'Other' ]                    |
| N.7  | Application.new[value= 'something else' ]           |
| N.8  | Feed.new[value='Top']                               |
| N.9  | Feed.new[value='Center']                            |
| N.10 | Feed.new[value='Bottom']                            |
| N.11 | Feed.new[value='something else']                    |
| N.12 | SwitchboardType.new[value= 'Standard Switchboard']  |
| N.13 | SwitchboardType.new[value= 'Commercial Metering' ]  |
| N.14 | SwitchboardType.new[value= 'Assembly Center']       |
| N.15 | SwitchboardType.new[value= 'something else' ]       |
| N.16 |   |

Using the **new** operator it creates instances of these business objects each with one of the various possible values.

Notice that some of they are greyed out (this is deliberately to ensure that we don't have a full set of test data)

Now look at the rulesheet called "GenerateLineups".

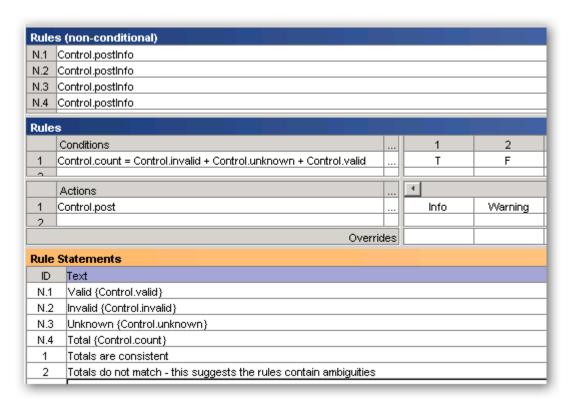


This seemingly simple rulesheet will generate every possible combination of data values for the Lineup business object (based on the possible values we specified). This is how the scope section works by successively binding the alias to all instances of that business object that are in memory (in this case created by the **PossibleValues** rulesheet).

You will meet this same technique when you examine how Corticon can solve constraint based problems such as generating a magic square or solving a Sudoku puzzle.

All of these Lineups now get processed by the ValidateLineup rulesheet (the primary business rules which you already saw).

And then we have a sheet that summarizes the results



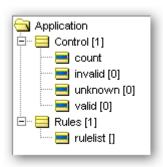
This just looks at the various counters we used during execution of the business rules.

Note that these counters are in the single business object called Control and the posting is done against this object to ensure that there is only one set of totals. If you did the posting against the Lineup object you would get the totals repeated many times (once per lineup)

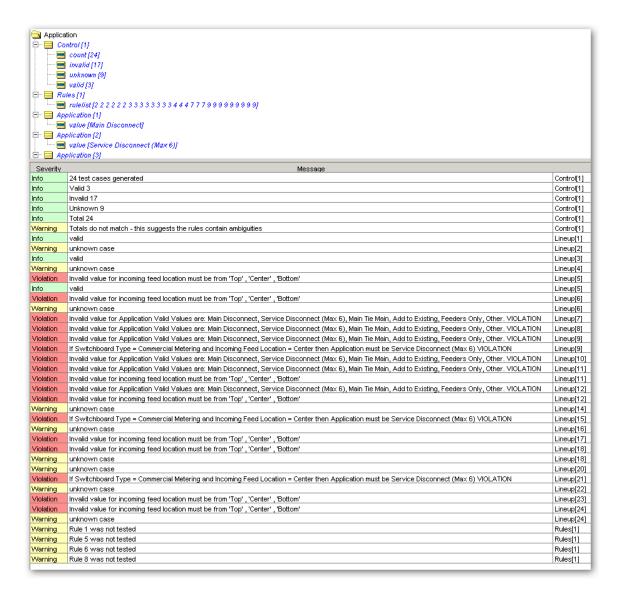
Finally we have this rulesheet to identify any rules that did not fire as the result of the test data – and since we deliberately omitted some test values we should find that some rules don't fire

| Rule  | s                            |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
|-------|------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| 1,510 | Conditions                   |   | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1     | Rules.rulelist.contains('1') | T | Т | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -  |
| 2     | Rules.rulelist.contains('2') | T | Т | - | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | -  |
| 3     | Rules.rulelist.contains('3') |   | Т | - | - | F | - | - | - | - | - | -  |
| 4     | Rules.rulelist.contains('4') |   | Т | - | - | - | F | - | - | - | - | -  |
| 5     | Rules.rulelist.contains('5') |   | Т | - | - | - | - | F | - | - | - | -  |
| 6     | Rules.rulelist.contains('6') |   | Т | - | - | - | - | - | F | - | - | -  |
| 7     | Rules.rulelist.contains('7') |   | Т | - | - | - | - | - | - | F | - | -  |
| 8     | Rules.rulelist.contains('8') |   | Т | - | - | - | _ | _ | - | _ | F | _  |
| 9     | Rules.rulelist.contains('9') |   | Т | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | F  |
| 10    |                              | Щ |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
|       | Actions                      |   | 4 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
| 1     | Rules.postinfo               |   | ~ |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
| 2     | Rules.post/Varning           | Ш |   | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓  |
|       | Overrides                    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
| Rule  | Statements                   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
| ID    | Text                         |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
| 1     | All rules were tested        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
| 2     | Rule 1 was not tested        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
| 3     | Rule 2 was not tested        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
| 4     | Rule 3 was not tested        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
| 5     | Rule 4 was not tested        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
| 6     | Rule 5 was not tested        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
| 7     | Rule 6 was not tested        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
| 8     | Rule 7 was not tested        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
| 9     | Rule 8 was not tested        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
| 10    | Rule 9 was not tested        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |

Here is the data we need to create to start things:



Corticon does the rest:



## Notice that we are cross checking the totals calculated during execution

| Info    | 24 test cases generated   |
|---------|---|
| Info    | Valid 3   |
| Info    | Invalid 17  |
| Info    | Unknown 9   |
| Info    | Total 24  |
| Warning | Totals do not match - this suggests the rules contain ambiguities |

as well as identifying the rules that did not fire:

| Warning | Rule 1 was not tested |
|---------|-----------------------|
| Warning | Rule 5 was not tested |
| Warning | Rule 6 was not tested |
| Warning | Rule 8 was not tested |