Tutorial for Data Modeling

OSMO Tester

MBT tool

v2.2

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# Introduction

This tutorial describes the data modeling concepts of OSMO Tester using simple examples. It skips the background, the theoretical descriptions and just shows some examples. Check the OSMO manual for more lengthy descriptions. The reader should be familiar with the information presented in the OSMO Tester basic tutorial.

The reader is expected to have basic knowledge of Java programming and ability to use their own favourite IDE such as Eclipse, IntelliJ, or Netbeans. The code shown in this tutorial is available in the OSMO Tester examples package.

# Hello world with names

Previously in the basic tutorial we created a model that prints “HELLO” and “WORLD” in that order. Now we extend that to give some names for greetings with “HELLO” and “WORLD”. As a reminder, Listing 1 shows the model program that was developed.

public class HelloModel {

private int helloCount = 0;

private int worldCount = 0;

@BeforeTest

public void startTest() {

helloCount = 0;

worldCount = 0;

System.out.println("TEST START");

}

@AfterTest

public void endTest() {

System.out.println("TEST END");

}

@Guard("hello")

public boolean thisNameReallyIsIrrelevant() {

return helloCount == worldCount;

}

@TestStep("hello")

public void sayHello() {

System.out.println("HELLO");

helloCount++;

}

@Guard("world")

public boolean thisNameIsIrrelevant() {

return helloCount > worldCount;

}

@TestStep("world")

public void sayWorld() {

System.out.println("WORLD");

worldCount++;

}

}

Listing 1. The model program from the basic tutorial.

Similarly, Listing 2 shows the configuration we set up to run the model program.

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

OSMOTester tester = new OSMOTester(new HelloModel());

tester.setSeed(345);

tester.addTestEndCondition(new Length(5));

tester.addSuiteEndCondition(new Length(3));

tester.generate();

}

}

Listing 2. Running the model program.

And as a final reminder, the output from running this model program is shown in Figure 1.

TEST START

HELLO

WORLD

HELLO

WORLD

HELLO

TEST END

TEST START

HELLO

WORLD

HELLO

WORLD

HELLO

TEST END

TEST START

HELLO

WORLD

HELLO

WORLD

HELLO

TEST END

generated 3 tests.

Figure 1. Example output.

So, let’s extend this with names for “HELLO” and “WORLD” as promised. A model program for this is shown in Listing 3.

public class HelloModel {

private int helloCount = 0;

private int worldCount = 0;

@BeforeTest

public void startTest() {

helloCount = 0;

worldCount = 0;

System.out.println("TEST START");

}

@AfterTest

public void endTest() {

System.out.println("TEST END");

}

@Guard("hello")

public boolean thisNameReallyIsIrrelevant() {

return helloCount == worldCount;

}

@TestStep("hello")

public void sayHello() {

**String name = "teemu";**

**if (Math.random() > 0.5) {**

**name = "bob";**

**}**

**System.out.println("HELLO "+name);**

helloCount++;

}

@Guard("world")

public boolean thisNameIsIrrelevant() {

return helloCount > worldCount;

}

@TestStep("world")

public void sayWorld() {

**String world = "mars";**

**if (Math.random() > 0.5) {**

**world = "venus";**

**}**

**System.out.println("WORLD "+world);**

worldCount++;

}

}

Listing 3. Modified model program with data.

Here we have two options of input data for both the “HELLO” and “WORLD” items. In the first phase the “name” variable gets either the value “teemu” or “bob” with a 50% chance. The “world” variable gets either the value “mars” or “venus” with a 50% chance. As the models are Java programs they can make use of any of the Java programming language features and libraries as shown here.

Running this model provides the output shown in Figure 2.

TEST START

HELLO teemu

WORLD mars

HELLO teemu

WORLD mars

HELLO bob

TEST END

TEST START

HELLO teemu

WORLD venus

HELLO bob

WORLD venus

HELLO bob

TEST END

TEST START

HELLO teemu

WORLD mars

HELLO bob

WORLD mars

HELLO teemu

TEST END

generated 3 tests.

Figure 2. Example output.

But this is not very pretty, maintainable or anything. If we want to add many more options it becomes quite a mess. OSMO Tester provides a ValueSet object that can be used to make this better. Using this is illustrated in Listing 4.

public class HelloModel {

private int helloCount = 0;

private int worldCount = 0;

**private ValueSet<String> names = new ValueSet<String>("teemu", "bob");**

**private ValueSet<String> worlds =**

**new ValueSet<String>("mars", "venus");**

**@BeforeSuite**

**public void init() {**

**names.setStrategy(DataGenerationStrategy.BALANCING);**

**}**

@BeforeTest

public void startTest() {

helloCount = 0;

worldCount = 0;

System.out.println("TEST START");

}

@AfterTest

public void endTest() {

System.out.println("TEST END");

}

@Guard("hello")

public boolean thisNameReallyIsIrrelevant() {

return helloCount == worldCount;

}

@TestStep("hello")

public void sayHello() {

**System.out.println("HELLO "+names.next());**

helloCount++;

}

@Guard("world")

public boolean thisNameIsIrrelevant() {

return helloCount > worldCount;

}

@TestStep("world")

public void sayWorld() {

**System.out.println("WORLD "+worlds.next());**

worldCount++;

}

}

Listing 4. Using ValueSet.

This modification shows how it is possible to configure a ValueSet with different data generation strategies. By default, a random value will be picked. This is how “worlds” is configured here since no explicit configuration is done for it. For “names” the configuration is set to BALANCED, which means it will always give values so that the total number of choices for each value is as close to each other as possible. For more options, see the OSMO Tester Javadocs.

This model also shows the BeforeSuite annotation that is executed once before any test generation is started. The same initialization in this case could also be done in the model object constructor since the exact flow for this initialization is not so important (creation time vs generation start time).

Running this model now gives the output shown in Figure 3.

TEST START

HELLO bob

WORLD mars

HELLO teemu

WORLD mars

HELLO teemu

TEST END

TEST START

HELLO bob

WORLD venus

HELLO bob

WORLD mars

HELLO teemu

TEST END

TEST START

HELLO teemu

WORLD venus

HELLO bob

WORLD mars

HELLO teemu

TEST END

generated 3 tests.

Figure 3. Example output.

Or perhaps we just want to have randomly generated strings of ASCII text instead of explicit definition? This is shown in Listing 5.

public class HelloModel {

private int helloCount = 0;

private int worldCount = 0;

**private ReadableWords words = new ReadableWords(3, 7);**

@BeforeSuite

public void init() {

**words.asciiLettersAndNumbersOnly();**

}

@BeforeTest

public void startTest() {

helloCount = 0;

worldCount = 0;

System.out.println("TEST START");

}

@AfterTest

public void endTest() {

System.out.println("TEST END");

}

@Guard("hello")

public boolean thisNameReallyIsIrrelevant() {

return helloCount == worldCount;

}

@TestStep("hello")

public void sayHello() {

**System.out.println("HELLO "+words.next());**

helloCount++;

}

@Guard("world")

public boolean thisNameIsIrrelevant() {

return helloCount > worldCount;

}

@TestStep("world")

public void sayWorld() {

**System.out.println("WORLD "+words.next());**

worldCount++;

}

}

Listing 5. Using ReadableWords.

This creates one data variable called “words” and configures it to produce words with length between 3 and 7 characters and containing only valid ASCII letters and numbers. The output is shown in Figure 4.

TEST START

HELLO WIhbxob

WORLD 47vb

HELLO YSaBB

WORLD E94ye

HELLO UFvqOdX

TEST END

TEST START

HELLO W19e

WORLD kbR

HELLO jhrr03

WORLD Zpy0wqG

HELLO 0wjoT3

TEST END

TEST START

HELLO Dl2CV

WORLD 8vtpQd

HELLO TT5e

WORLD jw8

HELLO OZkUFwA

TEST END

generated 3 tests.

Figure 4. Example output.

# Generating numerical data

So far we generated strings. But numbers are also needed. So how do we generate those? Listing 6 shows some examples.

public class HelloModel {

private int helloCount = 0;

private int worldCount = 0;

private ValueSet<String> names = new ValueSet<String>("teemu", "bob");

private ValueSet<String> worlds =

new ValueSet<String>("mars", "venus");

**private ValueSet<Integer> sizes = new ValueSet<Integer>(1,2,6);**

**private ValueRange<Double> ranges = new ValueRange<Double>(0.1d, 5.2d);**

@BeforeSuite

public void init() {

names.setStrategy(DataGenerationStrategy.BALANCING);

}

@BeforeTest

public void startTest() {

helloCount = 0;

worldCount = 0;

System.out.println("TEST START");

}

@AfterTest

public void endTest() {

System.out.println("TEST END");

}

@Guard("hello")

public boolean thisNameReallyIsIrrelevant() {

return helloCount == worldCount;

}

@TestStep("hello")

public void sayHello() {

**System.out.println("HELLO "+names.next()+" ("+sizes.next()+")");**

helloCount++;

}

@Guard("world")

public boolean thisNameIsIrrelevant() {

return helloCount > worldCount;

}

@TestStep("world")

public void sayWorld() {

**System.out.println("WORLD "+worlds.next()+" ("+ranges.next()+")");**

worldCount++;

}

}

Listing 6. Setting specific end conditions.

Now we created a ValueSet “sizes” that contains integer numbers 1, 2, and 6. Each name is then given a “size” in the printout that is picked from this set. The algorithm to pick one is random choice since no explicit configuration is done.

We also created a ValueRange of double precision floating point numbers called “ranges”, ranging from 0.1 to 5.2. Each world is then given a “range” of a random double value between these bounds.

Running this new model now produces the output shown in Figure 5.

TEST START

HELLO bob (1)

WORLD mars (3.1562892313483015)

HELLO teemu (2)

WORLD mars (1.4289575493440612)

HELLO bob (2)

TEST END

TEST START

HELLO teemu (1)

WORLD venus (3.279034197651822)

HELLO teemu (2)

WORLD mars (2.814722267683214)

HELLO bob (1)

TEST END

TEST START

HELLO teemu (1)

WORLD mars (1.96781339845851)

HELLO bob (6)

WORLD venus (2.7852251942158026)

HELLO bob (1)

TEST END

generated 3 tests.

Figure 5. Example output.

Besides these data modeling objects, it is also possible to create ValueRangeSets that categorize the input data into partitions and each partition as well as the overall set can be configured with chosen data generation strategies (algorithms). The TestUtils class from OSMO also provides means to directly generate various types of numerical test data if desired (using the configured OSMO Tester seed). See the OSMO Tester manual and Javadocs (or the source code ☺) for more details on the different model objects and OSMO library routines.

# Conclusions

This tutorial showed the basic aspects of using OSMO Tester to model data in model programs. Beyond these any aspects of the Java programming language and libraries can also be used. The elements shown in this tutorial are the just to support the user in making it easier to create and manage data-flow in the models.

# References

OSMOTester home page, discussion forums & source code: <http://code.google.com/p/osmo/>