Tutorial for Online Testing with JUnit

OSMO Tester

MBT tool

v2.2

Teemu Kanstrén

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# Introduction

This tutorial describes running online tests with OSMO Tester using simple examples. The reader should be familiar with the information presented in the OSMO Tester basic and data tutorials. Previously we have discussed using OSMO Tester to create test scripts to be executed separately, including a tutorial on writing scripters. This is generally called offline testing in model-based testing. The other option is called online testing, where the model is directly executed and can guide the test generation while the test is executing, based on results of each step. This tutorial shows an example of how to do this with OSMO Tester using JUnit as an online test execution framework.

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.

# Basic of Running Online Tests

Previously in the other tutorials we have used a simple model that prints out “HELLO” and “WORLD” in different test steps. In this tutorial we use the same model and show some examples of using typical elements for online testing. In most cases, we would have some real application code to test against. In this case we just show the basics to keep to the point. Listing 1 shows the model program we developed in previous tutorials.

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 1. The model program.

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

public class ScripterMain {

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 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 1. Example output.

This is an example of offline scripting mode, where test scripts are written from the model separately to be execute later by a separate test execution framework. Now we change to an offline test mode where tests are executed directly from the model program as shown in Listing 3.

public class OnlineHelloModel {

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);

**private HelloProgram sut = new HelloProgram();**

@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() {

**String name = names.next();**

**String response = sut.hello(name, sizes.next());**

**assertEquals("hi dude, "+name, response);**

helloCount++;

}

@Guard("world")

public boolean thisNameIsIrrelevant() {

return helloCount > worldCount;

}

@TestStep("world")

public void sayWorld() {

**double range = ranges.next();**

**String response = sut.world(worlds.next(), range);**

**assertEquals(range+"? thats pretty mighty, dude", response);**

worldCount++;

}

}

Listing 3. Modified model program with separate scripter.

If we look at the changes we made, there is the class that provides the interface to the program we are testing. In this case it is the “HelloProgram” with the variable name “sut” (for system under test). The test steps are now changed to invoke functionality on the test target and not generate scripts for it. We also save some of the input that is used to assess the correctness of the input received from the test target. Similarly, the model state could be used to guide the output evaluation (test oracle). The input is actually already guided by the state as it defines the allowed order of test steps, but could also form directly part of the input (as it actually does with the names, worlds, sizes, and ranges variables).

Let’s also look at the little program we use as an example of something to test. This is shown in Listing 4.

public class HelloProgram {

private int counter = 0;

public String hello(String name, int size) {

counter++;

return "hi dude, "+name;

}

public String world(String world, double range) {

counter++;

return range+"? thats pretty mighty, dude";

}

}

Listing 4. The program being tested.

This is really a really simple example to illustrate the concept. So it just returns a response to the caller, modified according to the given input. While this is a simple example of direct invocation (similar to unit testing), the calls could also be to more complex classes or to networked systems using protocols such as REST or SOAP.

What happens if we run it? We get the output shown in Figure 2.

TEST START

TEST END

TEST START

TEST END

TEST START

TEST END

generated 3 tests.

Figure 2. Example output.

This is because we do not print anything from the model anymore during test steps being executed, just invoke the test target. So let’s add some minor prints to get an idea of what is happening. This is shown in Listing 5.

public class OnlineHelloModel {

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);

private HelloProgram sut = new HelloProgram();

@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() {

String name = names.next();

String response = sut.hello(name, sizes.next());

assertEquals("hi dude, "+name, response);

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

helloCount++;

}

@Guard("world")

public boolean thisNameIsIrrelevant() {

return helloCount > worldCount;

}

@TestStep("world")

public void sayWorld() {

double range = ranges.next();

String response = sut.world(worlds.next(), range);

assertEquals(range+"? thats pretty mighty, dude", response);

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

worldCount++;

}

}

Listing 5. Model program with more detailed prints.

Running this we get the output shown in

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 3. Example output.

So now we see a bit more about what is happening. And what if we get errors? Let’s modify the program to see. The Listing 6 shows a modified version that gives invalid input with a given condition.

public class HelloProgram {

private int counter = 0;

public String hello(String name, int size) {

counter++;

**if (counter % 15 == 10) {**

**return "whoopsidaisy";**

**}**

return "hi dude, "+name;

}

public String world(String world, double range) {

counter++;

return range+"? thats pretty mighty, dude";

}

}

Listing 6. The program being tested with an error.

Now running the model against this program gives the output shown in Figure 4.

TEST START

HELLO

Exception in thread "main" osmo.common.OSMOException: Failed to invoke @osmo.tester.annotation.Transition method on the model object.

at osmo.tester.model.InvocationTarget.invoke(InvocationTarget.java:34)

at osmo.tester.generator.MainGenerator.execute(MainGenerator.java:343)

at osmo.tester.generator.MainGenerator.nextStep(MainGenerator.java:150)

at osmo.tester.generator.MainGenerator.nextTest(MainGenerator.java:94)

at osmo.tester.generator.MainGenerator.generate(MainGenerator.java:60)

at osmo.tester.OSMOTester.generate(OSMOTester.java:76)

at osmo.tester.examples.helloworld.online.OnlineMain.main(OnlineMain.java:16)

at sun.reflect.NativeMethodAccessorImpl.invoke0(Native Method)

at sun.reflect.NativeMethodAccessorImpl.invoke(NativeMethodAccessorImpl.java:39)

at sun.reflect.DelegatingMethodAccessorImpl.invoke(DelegatingMethodAccessorImpl.java:25)

at java.lang.reflect.Method.invoke(Method.java:597)

at com.intellij.rt.execution.application.AppMain.main(AppMain.java:120)

Caused by: java.lang.reflect.InvocationTargetException

at sun.reflect.NativeMethodAccessorImpl.invoke0(Native Method)

at sun.reflect.NativeMethodAccessorImpl.invoke(NativeMethodAccessorImpl.java:39)

at sun.reflect.DelegatingMethodAccessorImpl.invoke(DelegatingMethodAccessorImpl.java:25)

at java.lang.reflect.Method.invoke(Method.java:597)

at osmo.tester.model.InvocationTarget.invoke(InvocationTarget.java:32)

... 11 more

**Caused by: junit.framework.ComparisonFailure: expected:<[hi dude, bob]> but was:<[whoopsidaisy]>**

at junit.framework.Assert.assertEquals(Assert.java:85)

at junit.framework.Assert.assertEquals(Assert.java:91)

at osmo.tester.examples.helloworld.online.OnlineHelloModel.sayHello(OnlineHelloModel.java:50)

... 16 more

WORLD

HELLO

WORLD

HELLO

TEST END

TEST START

HELLO

WORLD

HELLO

WORLD

Process finished with exit code 1

Figure 4. Example output.

That is, the execution of the second test case stopped at the third “HELLO” when the test assertion comparing the expected output with the actual output failed. Now, this stopped the whole process of execution along with skipping the generation of the remaining tests and also any model program teardown code (@AfterTest and @AfterSuite would not be executed). So let’s modify the execution to only stop the current test if an error is observed. This is shown in Listing 7.

public class OnlineMain {

public static void main(String[] args) {

OSMOTester tester = new OSMOTester(new OnlineHelloModel());

tester.setSeed(345);

**OSMOConfiguration config = tester.getConfig();**

**config.setFailWhenError(false);**

tester.addTestEndCondition(new Length(5));

tester.addSuiteEndCondition(new Length(3));

tester.generate();

}

}

Listing 7. Running the model program with error handling.

So now we get the output shown in .

TEST START

HELLO

WORLD

HELLO

WORLD

HELLO

TEST END

TEST START

HELLO

WORLD

HELLO

WORLD

osmo.common.OSMOException: Failed to invoke @osmo.tester.annotation.Transition method on the model object.

at osmo.tester.model.InvocationTarget.invoke(InvocationTarget.java:34)

at osmo.tester.generator.MainGenerator.execute(MainGenerator.java:343)

at osmo.tester.generator.MainGenerator.nextStep(MainGenerator.java:150)

at osmo.tester.generator.MainGenerator.nextTest(MainGenerator.java:94)

at osmo.tester.generator.MainGenerator.generate(MainGenerator.java:60)

at osmo.tester.OSMOTester.generate(OSMOTester.java:76)

at osmo.tester.examples.helloworld.online.OnlineMain.main(OnlineMain.java:16)

at sun.reflect.NativeMethodAccessorImpl.invoke0(Native Method)

at sun.reflect.NativeMethodAccessorImpl.invoke(NativeMethodAccessorImpl.java:39)

at sun.reflect.DelegatingMethodAccessorImpl.invoke(DelegatingMethodAccessorImpl.java:25)

at java.lang.reflect.Method.invoke(Method.java:597)

at com.intellij.rt.execution.application.AppMain.main(AppMain.java:120)

Caused by: java.lang.reflect.InvocationTargetException

at sun.reflect.NativeMethodAccessorImpl.invoke0(Native Method)

at sun.reflect.NativeMethodAccessorImpl.invoke(NativeMethodAccessorImpl.java:39)

at sun.reflect.DelegatingMethodAccessorImpl.invoke(DelegatingMethodAccessorImpl.java:25)

at java.lang.reflect.Method.invoke(Method.java:597)

at osmo.tester.model.InvocationTarget.invoke(InvocationTarget.java:32)

... 11 more

Caused by: junit.framework.ComparisonFailure: expected:<[hi dude, bob]> but was:<[whoopsidaisy]>

at junit.framework.Assert.assertEquals(Assert.java:85)

at junit.framework.Assert.assertEquals(Assert.java:91)

at osmo.tester.examples.helloworld.online.OnlineHelloModel.sayHello(OnlineHelloModel.java:50)

... 16 more

Configuration set not to fail - continuing with next test

TEST END

TEST START

HELLO

WORLD

HELLO

WORLD

HELLO

TEST END

generated 3 tests.

Figure 5. Example output.

So this time all the tests got executed and the error is shown for the failed test.

# Integrating test runs with JUnit

So above we created some online tests and executed them through OSMO Tester. In practice this is much like running tests on tools like JUnit (from which we borrowed the assertions already). To run these tests over JUnit, we can apply some specific OSMO Tester tools. Listing 8 shows how we can do this.

@RunWith(OSMORunner.class)

public class JUnitTests {

@OSMOConfigurationFactory

public static OSMOConfiguration configure() {

OSMOConfiguration config = new OSMOConfiguration();

config.setSeed(345);

config.addModelObject(new OnlineHelloModel());

config.setJunitLength(3);

config.addTestEndCondition(new Length(5));

return config;

}

}

Listing 8. Using JUnit to run the tests.

Now we can run this as a set of JUnit tests. JUnit requires knowing the number of tests before test execution is started so to be able to generate tests on the fly, we must define how many we will generate. This is what the “config.setJunitLength” is for. Running this produces the output shown in Figure 6.

TEST START

HELLO

WORLD

HELLO

WORLD

HELLO

TEST END

TEST START

HELLO

WORLD

HELLO

WORLD

java.lang.RuntimeException: junit.framework.ComparisonFailure:

Expected :hi dude, bob

Actual :whoopsidaisy

<Click to see difference>

at osmo.tester.generator.MainGenerator.unwrap(MainGenerator.java:127)

at osmo.tester.generator.MainGenerator.nextTest(MainGenerator.java:103)

at osmo.tester.junit.OSMOJUnitTest.execute(OSMOJUnitTest.java:28)

at sun.reflect.NativeMethodAccessorImpl.invoke0(Native Method)

at sun.reflect.NativeMethodAccessorImpl.invoke(NativeMethodAccessorImpl.java:39)

at sun.reflect.DelegatingMethodAccessorImpl.invoke(DelegatingMethodAccessorImpl.java:25)

at org.junit.runners.model.FrameworkMethod$1.runReflectiveCall(FrameworkMethod.java:44)

at org.junit.internal.runners.model.ReflectiveCallable.run(ReflectiveCallable.java:15)

at org.junit.runners.model.FrameworkMethod.invokeExplosively(FrameworkMethod.java:41)

at osmo.tester.junit.OSMOJUnitTest.invokeExplosively(OSMOJUnitTest.java:23)

at org.junit.internal.runners.statements.InvokeMethod.evaluate(InvokeMethod.java:20)

at org.junit.runners.ParentRunner.runLeaf(ParentRunner.java:274)

at org.junit.runners.BlockJUnit4ClassRunner.runChild(BlockJUnit4ClassRunner.java:70)

at org.junit.runners.BlockJUnit4ClassRunner.runChild(BlockJUnit4ClassRunner.java:48)

at org.junit.runners.ParentRunner$3.run(ParentRunner.java:242)

at org.junit.runners.ParentRunner$1.schedule(ParentRunner.java:58)

at org.junit.runners.ParentRunner.runChildren(ParentRunner.java:240)

at org.junit.runners.ParentRunner.access$000(ParentRunner.java:48)

at org.junit.runners.ParentRunner$2.evaluate(ParentRunner.java:233)

at org.junit.runners.ParentRunner.run(ParentRunner.java:303)

at org.junit.runner.JUnitCore.run(JUnitCore.java:157)

at com.intellij.junit4.JUnit4IdeaTestRunner.startRunnerWithArgs(JUnit4IdeaTestRunner.java:71)

at com.intellij.rt.execution.junit.JUnitStarter.prepareStreamsAndStart(JUnitStarter.java:202)

at com.intellij.rt.execution.junit.JUnitStarter.main(JUnitStarter.java:63)

at sun.reflect.NativeMethodAccessorImpl.invoke0(Native Method)

at sun.reflect.NativeMethodAccessorImpl.invoke(NativeMethodAccessorImpl.java:39)

at com.intellij.rt.execution.application.AppMain.main(AppMain.java:120)

Caused by: junit.framework.ComparisonFailure: expected:<[hi dude, bob]> but was:<[whoopsidaisy]>

at osmo.tester.examples.helloworld.online.OnlineHelloModel.sayHello(OnlineHelloModel.java:50)

at sun.reflect.NativeMethodAccessorImpl.invoke0(Native Method)

at sun.reflect.NativeMethodAccessorImpl.invoke(NativeMethodAccessorImpl.java:39)

at sun.reflect.DelegatingMethodAccessorImpl.invoke(DelegatingMethodAccessorImpl.java:25)

at osmo.tester.model.InvocationTarget.invoke(InvocationTarget.java:32)

at osmo.tester.generator.MainGenerator.execute(MainGenerator.java:343)

at osmo.tester.generator.MainGenerator.nextStep(MainGenerator.java:150)

at osmo.tester.generator.MainGenerator.nextTest(MainGenerator.java:94)

... 28 more

TEST START

HELLO

WORLD

HELLO

WORLD

HELLO

TEST END

Process finished with exit code -1

Figure 6. Example output.

Looks pretty much the same as before, so what’s the point? Well you can now make use of any integration with your IDE’s (IntelliJ, Eclipse, Netbeans, …) and build systems (Jenkins, …?) where possible. Figure 7 shows an example of running our test model through the JUnit front using the code shown in Listing 8. In this figure we see how the full JUnit integration works and we can see how the IDE has analysed the test results, produced hyperlinks for errors, provides results comparisons and so on. In this case, the execution happens by right-clicking the class name to run the “test class” and all the JUnit tests it contains. The tests are then generated on the fly as JUnit asks for them, and reports are updated on the IDE as the tests are run.

The specifics for using your IDE or build environment may vary, and while this has been tested at the time of writing this tutorial only with the IntelliJ integration, you should give it a try with your environment (and let us know).

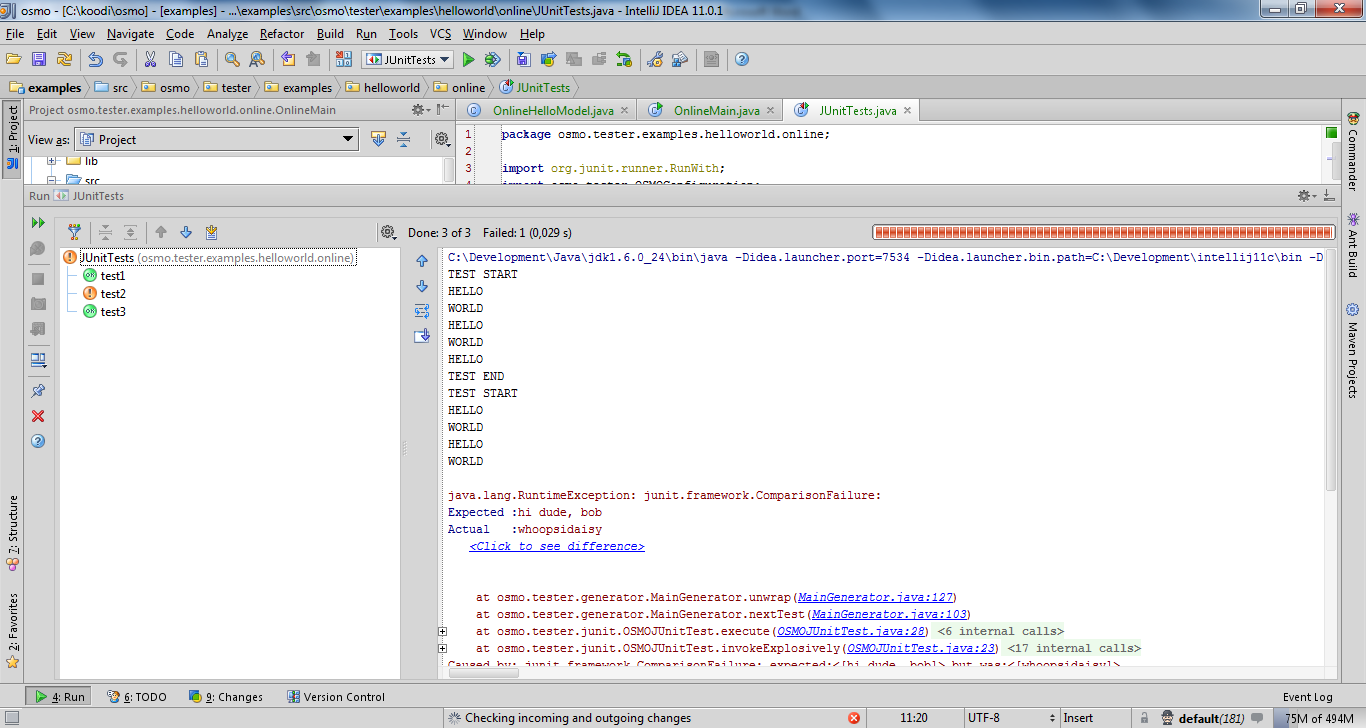


Figure 7. Running the model program through IntelliJ JUnit integration.

# Conclusions

This tutorial showed how to create and run simple online tests with JUnit and OSMO Tester. The examples shown apply to locally executed tests similar to Java unit tests. The same approach can be applied to other platforms as well, such as testing networked systems by just making the test steps send data (e.g., REST or SOAP requests) and evaluate the results received. In practice it just requires that you integrate your test execution environment with your models. JUnit is an easy example used here, but commonly writing your own should not be too hard as it should be not much more than making some API calls.

We also showed how to run your tests through JUnit integration in an IDE. Hopefully you can also manage a similar feature for your build environment.

# References

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