User Guide

OSMOTester

MBT tool

v1.2

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# Introduction

OSMOTester is a model-based testing (MBT) tool. It uses a state-machine notation to describe the system under test (SUT) from the testing perspective. A test model of the expected system behavior is provided by the human expert (user) and used by the tool as a basis for automatically generating test cases for the SUT.

In this context, MBT is about modeling the behavior of a system in terms of states and transitions, and using a test generation tool to generate tests from this model instead of writing separate test cases by hand. In the simplest form, each transition can be seen as a test step, and the tool generates test cases by forming varying compositions of transitions (the test steps). The state of the model then defines when a test step (transition) is allowed to occur, practically providing a “correct” ordering of available test steps. Of course, more advanced applications are possible and encouraged where useful.

# Modeling notation

This section describes the OSMOTester modeling notation in terms of an example of a vending-machine borrowed from [[1](#Utting2007)]. This vending machine accepts three types of coins (10 cents, 20 cents, 50 cents) and when a total of 100 cents has been inserted the “vend” action can be activated to produce a bottle. Figure 1 illustrates this as a state-machine.



Figure 1. Vending machine as a state-machine.

Note that this state-machine description is different from what one would consider a standard “state-machine”. In this case the big circle in the middle shows the actual state of the system. This is modified by the transitions that are the smaller circles on the bottom row. As a simplified view, consider that the bottom row defines the possible test steps and the state defines when they are allowed to be taken. The dotted lines show how each transition affects the global state that is composed of two variables, *coins* and *bottles*. The solid lines show a transition being taken from a given state, with possible guard statements shown with it. There is only one guard statement shown in this model, saying that the *vend* transition can only be taken when there are 100 or more coins available and one or more bottles available.

Practically this state-machine expression puts more focus on transitions than on state itself. In fact, in this representation the state itself is rather simple. It is a composition of two variables, coins and bottles. Other approaches include defining a specific set of states, such as having inserted some coins or having each number of bottles represented by a specific enumeration. The OSMOTester notation emphasizes transitions as, as noted, in MBT the transitions typically represent test steps while leaving the state representation open for the user. In this example, specific state conditions for test coverage such as having generated enough tests for covering requirements for vending with enough bottles, no bottles and enough or not enough coins can be covered by different test generation algorithms. Notations for defining requirements to be covered in test generation also exist and will be discussed later in this document.

The test models for OSMOTester are in practice executable programs written in the Java programming language. The specific model elements for the tool are identified based on a set of specific annotations. Listing 1 illustrates the OSMOTester notation for the vending-machine example.

public class VendingExample {

private final Scripter scripter;

private int coins = 0;

private int bottles = 10;

@TestSuiteField

private TestSuite testSuite = new TestSuite();

public VendingExample() {

scripter = new Scripter(System.out);

}

@Guard

public boolean gotBottles() {

return bottles > 0;

}

@BeforeTest

public void start() {

coins = 0;

//uncomment this for failure to continue with 0 available transitions

bottles = 10;

int tests = testSuite.getTestCases().size()+1;

System.out.println(“Starting test:”+tests);

}

@AfterSuite

public void done() {

int tests = testSuite.getTestCases().size()+1;

System.out.println(“Total test generated:”+tests);

}

@Transition("10cents")

public void insert10cents() {

scripter.step("INSERT 10");

coins += 10;

}

@Transition("20cents")

public void insert20cents() {

scripter.step("INSERT 20");

coins += 20;

}

@Transition("50cents")

public void insert50cents() {

scripter.step("INSERT 50");

coins += 50;

}

@Guard("vend")

public boolean allowVend() {

return coins >= 100;

}

@Transition("vend")

public void vend() {

scripter.step("VEND ("+bottles+")");

coins -= 100;

bottles--;

}

@EndCondition

public boolean end() {

return bottles <= 0;

}

@Post

public void checkState() {

scripter.step("CHECK(bottles == "+bottles+")");

scripter.step("CHECK(coins == "+coins+")");

assertTrue(coins <= 100);

assertTrue(coins >= 0);

assertTrue(bottles >= 0);

}

public static void main(String[] args) {

OSMOTester tester = new OSMOTester(new VendingExample());

// tester.setDebug(true);

tester.generate();

}

}

Listing 1. Example vending machine in OSMO notation.

Here we see a number of the core OSMOTester model annotations being used. OSMOTester supports the following annotations:

* @Guard: Defines a check that needs to pass for an associated transition to be considered as enabled.
* @Transition: Defines a transition that can be taken by the test generation algorithm to execute a test step.
* @Pre: Defines a method that is executed before associated transitions.
* @Post: Defines a method that is executed after associated transitions.
* @EndCondition: Defines a check that when it returns true it causes the current test generation to stop and the generation to continue with the next test in the suite.
* @EndState: Defines a check that needs to return true to allow for test generation to stop. Once a test generation algorithm has signaled test generation to stop, it continues until this returns true (if this is present).
* @BeforeTest: Called before a test case is generated.
* @AfterTest: Called after a test case generation has finished.
* @BeforeSuite: Called before any test cases in the test suite are generated.
* @AfterSuite: Called after all test cases in the test suite have been generated.
* @RequirementsField: Defines a field that holds a test requirements object.
* @TestSuiteField: Defines a field that is used to hold test generation history information.
* @Variable: Identifies a variable value to be stored before and after a test step is taken.



Figure 2. Generation flow with annotation elements.

Figure 2 shows a high-level overview of how the different annotations are processed by the test generation engine. Note that only the annotations matter, the naming of the methods themselves does not matter. However, some constraints on the method signature are as follows:

* @Guard: Method must return Boolean value. Method must not take any parameters.
* @Transition: Method must not take any parameters.
* @BeforeTest: Method must not take any parameters.
* @AfterTest: Method must not take any parameters.
* @BeforeSuite: Method must not take any parameters.
* @AfterSuite: Method must not take any parameters.
* @Pre: Method must not take any parameters or take a single parameter of type Map<String, Object>.
* @Post: Method must not take any parameters or take a single parameter of type Map<String, Object>.
* @EndCondition: Method must return Boolean value. Method must not take any parameters.
* @EndState: Method must return Boolean value. Method must not take any parameters.
* @RequirementsField: Field type must be Requirements. Value must be non-null.
* @TestSuiteField: Field type must be TestSuite. Value must be non-null.
* @Variable: Field can be of any type. If it implements the VariableValue interface, the value returned by the value() method is stored.

During test generation, first any methods annotated with the @BeforeSuite annotation are executed on the model. These are executed only once during test generation before any tests are generated. Practically here, suite refers to all generated test cases and a test case refers to a set of test steps.

Before any test case is generated, all methods annotated with @BeforeTest are executed. New test case generation is considered to start at suite start, and when a test end condition returns true signaling the end of a test case while at the same time suite end condition returns false signaling that more test cases should be generated. For example, in Listing 1 there is one method called start() with this annotation. In this example, this resets the model state between generated tests.

When test generation is progressing, the test generation engine calls all @Guard annotated methods to identify the current set of enabled transitions. Any guard method that returns false is considered to disable all associated transitions, even if other guard methods return true. If no guard is associated to a transition, the transition is considered to be enabled always. A guard is associated to a specific transition based on their identifiers. An identifier is associated to a guard annotation as @Guard(“transitionname”), where transitionname is a String matching the name of a transition to which it is associated. If @Guard is present with no name given, it is associated to all transitions in the model. It is also possible to associate a single guard to several transitions using the notation of @Guard({“name1”, “name2”}) where the associated transitions are given as a list of strings. Every guard method is always executed to identify all enabled transitions between test steps (transitions executed). Note that defining a guard named @Guard(“all”) equals defining it as @Guard, as this matches the unnamed @Guard annotation in the OSMOTester internal model representation.

The actual test steps to be generated are represented by the @Transition annotated methods in the model. The enabled transitions are identified by their associated guard statements as described above. Transitions are named similar to guards, i.e. @Transition, @Transition(“name”), @Transition({“name1”, “name2”}). Similar to guards, transitions named @Transition(“all”) are forbidden. The set of enabled transitions are identified by the associated guard statements that return true at a given time. From this set of enabled transitions the chosen test generation algorithm then picks one to be executed as the next test step. In a simplified view of test generation, transitions can be seen to describe test steps.

It is also possible to give weights to transitions, using the notation of @Transition(name=”name”, weight=2). In this case, name is the name of the transition and the weight defines how many times the transition should be taken in relation to other available transitions. The default value for a weight is 1, so any transition with undefined weight has a weight of 1. When multiple transitions are enabled, a test generation algorithm that takes weights into account will favor the ones with more weight more often. For example, if transitions A has a weight of 1 and transition B a weight of 2, and both are always enabled at the same time, transition B will be taken twice as often as transition A. An example of a weighted algorithm is the WeightedRandomAlgorithm. This is currently the only algorithm provided with OSMOTester that takes weights into account.

For example, in Listing 1, there is a transition and a guard named “vend”. The guard checks that this transition can only be taken if there are 100 coins or more inserted. After this becomes true, the vend transition is enabled. There is also a general guard statement in the form of the method gotBottles(). This makes sure that any transition can only be taken (coins inserted, vending applied) when there are some bottles in the machine. Notice that this is in this case practically a pointless guard since there is an end condition making sure this state is never achieved. But it serves to illustrate the concept. We could also add a new transition called “change” that would return all inserted coins and this could be enabled even when no bottles are present. In this case the guard would become @Guard({“10cents”, “20cents”, “50cents”, “vend”}). That is, it would not include the “change” transition.

Before a transition is taken, all associated @Pre annotated methods are executed. These are named and associated to transitions similar to guard statements. If the method has the Map parameter, a single Map instance is passed for each pre-method. This is the same instance each time for the same transition invocation. Thus any values set in the pre-methods are accessible in all post-methods associated to that transition.

After a transition is taken, all associated @Post annotated methods are executed. These are named and associated to transitions similar to guard statements. If the Map parameter is provided, it will be the same as was provided for any @Pre method for that transition. Thus any values set in the pre-methods are accessible in all post-methods associated to that transition. Any global variables in the model class tagged as @Variable will be stored into this Map as well (automatically by OSMOTester).

When all @Post-methods associated to the currently executed test step (transition) have been executed, the current test case is evaluated for stopping. At this point any method annotated with @EndCondition is executed. If any one of them return true, the current test generation is stopped. If no end condition returns true, the test generation end conditions as defined for the generator are executed to evaluate if the test case generation should be continued. If test generation is evaluated to continue, the test generation engine will re-iterate with evaluating all guards for enabled transitions and continue again from there, picking another transition and so on. In Listing 1 there is one end condition that makes sure test generation is ended when there are no bottles present as otherwise this state machine would throw an exception as there would be no enabled state left.

When a test generation for a single test case is evaluated as finished, all methods annotated with @AfterTest are executed. Once this has been executed, the test suite end condition as specified for the generator is evaluated to check whether the generation engine should continue with the next test case generation or to stop all test generation. If test generation is continued, the test generation continues with the next test case and the test generation continues from the @Before annotated methods.

Once all test generation is finished (test suite strategy tells the engine to stop), all @AfterSuite annotated methods are executed.

# Test generation

OSMOTester generates test cases from the given test model. The test generation is based on the annotations described above. Note that if there are several methods annotated with a specific annotation that are available at a given time, the order in which they are executed is unspecified. Only the choice of one of the enabled transitions is specified by the chosen test generation algorithm. For the rest of the annotations, the ordering should be considered unspecified and possibly random.

Besides the annotations, it is also possible to configure OSMOTester using a set of configuration methods. This includes defining a set of the test suite end conditions, a set of test case end conditions, a test generation algorithm, and enabling or disabling debug logging. As noted before, it is also possible to add specific elements to the model that are relevant for the different test generation algorithms, such as giving weights to transitions and defining requirements to be covered in the model.

In Listing 1 the test generation is initiated with the following the following fragment:

public static void main(String[] args) {

OSMOTester tester = new OSMOTester(new VendingExample());

tester.generate();

}

}

However, we can also define the set of additional attributes such as

public static void main(String[] args) {

1 OSMOTester osmo = new OSMOTester();

2 osmo.addModelObject(new VendingExample());

3 osmo.addTestEndCondition(new Length(3));

4 osmo.addSuiteCondition(new Length(2));

5 osmo.setAlgorithm(new OptimizedRandomAlgorithm());

6 osmo.setDebug(true);

7 osmo.generate();

}

}

The lines here are the following:

1. Creates the OSMOTester test generation engine.
2. Adds a new model object to be parsed for generation. You can add as many as you like, and they will be combined together where transitions, oracles, guards, etc. are matched across the provided objects.
3. Sets the end condition object for ending generation of single test cases. The condition used here causes each generated test case to have 3 steps (that is, after executing three transitions, the generator stops). The default condition is set to end with 5% probability.
4. Sets the end condition object for ending generation of all tests (the test suite). The condition used here causes the generator to generate 2 tests. The default condition is set to end with 5% probability.
5. Sets the test generation algorithm. By default this is set to a RandomAlgorithm that randomly takes one of the available transitions. The OptimizedRandomAlgorithm used here takes previously uncovered transitions if available.
6. This enables more verbose debug printing in System.out.
7. This invokes the test generation engine to generate tests from the given model objects with the defined configuration.

# Special model elements

As noted before, there are some special model elements that only make sense when combined with specific test generation algorithms. These include weighted transitions, requirements and state variable definitions.

**Weighted Transitions**

For example, we could emphasize the test step for 10 cents by changing it in the following way:

@Transition(name="10cents", weight=2)

public void insert10cents() {

scripter.step("INSERT 10");

coins += 10;

}

With this change, the 10 cents transition would now be taken twice where the others are taken once (assuming it is enabled). To make the transition useful, we would also need to use a matching test generation algorithm:

osmo.setAlgorithm(new WeightedRandomAlgorithm());

**Requirements**

We could also use requirements to ensure that one of the generated test cases will cover a case where all bottles have been emptied in the vending machine:

private int bottles = 10;

@RequirementsField

private Requirements req = new Requirements();

...

public VendingExample() {

scripter = new Scripter(System.out);

req.add(“all bottles vended”);

}

...

@Transition("vend")

public void vend() {

scripter.step("VEND ("+bottles+")");

coins -= 100;

bottles--;

if (bottles == 0) {

req.covered(“all bottles vended”);

}

}

In this case, we add requirements that should be covered in the constructor with the add() method. We mark them covered in test generation with the covered() method. The given parameters (requirement name String) must match in order for the requirement to be considered as covered. New requirements for coverage can be added at any time before the generation is started with the osmo.generate() method. In most cases, they can even be added during generation but this is not guaranteed to work.

In order for test generation to continue until this requirement is covered, we must again apply a matching test generation algorithm:

osmo.addSuiteEndCondition(new RequirementsCoverage());

With this, the test suite generation will go on until the requirement is covered. Note that this can mean it going on forever if the combinations are incorrect (such as length of 3 for a test case, which will never reach this state).

**Composition of End Conditions**

In addition to specifying specific end conditions, it is also possible to compose several to form a single end condition that is composed of several different end conditions. This can be done using the AndComposition and OrComposition end condition classes. Alone these have no meaning but together with others can combine several into one. For example, the following creates a test suite to have test cases that have a minimum length of 5 transitions taken in the model, maximum of ten transitions and the probability of 25% for having a length of 6-9 transitions taken:

osmo.addTestEndCondition(new LengthCondition(5));

EndCondition max = new OrComposition(new Length(10), new Probability(0.75d));

osmo.addTestEndCondition(max);

**Data-Flow Modelling**

The items described above mainly relate to defining different aspects related to the control-flow of the model (the test sequence generation). However, it is also important to note the need to generate data for parameter values of the test sequences. Support for this is provided by elements in the osmo.tester.model.dataflow package. Each component in this package can generate values fitting the data values it represents, as well as to check if the given value is part of the given set. These are performed in each case by the next() and evaluate(Object) methods of each class. They also share common Input and Output interface implementations, allowing each to be replaced by other when references through the interfaces. These objects include the following elements:

* ReadableCharacterSet: Character data that is human-readable.
* ValueSet: Set of values containing any Java objects.
* ValueRange: Range of numerical values with a minimum and maximum.
* ValueRangeSet: A set of numerical ranges, possibly overlapping or not.

These objects are based on general test automation concepts (such as category-partitioning) and on our work in defining a taxonomy of runtime invariance in software behavior. They will be updated over time with additional objects and features.

**BaseModel Class**

The code base also includes a BaseModel class, which can be extended to provide a test model. This gives access to the current test case being generated, the previous transition taken, and the test case identifier.

**State Variable Identification**

The @Variable annotation can be used to identify specific state variables in the model. If any model variables are described with this annotation, they will be taken by OSMOTester to describe the model state at different points of time. Currently OSMOTester will not act on them but will just store each variable value to every TestStep object stored in the TestSuite object (accessible in the model with @TestSuiteField annotation and directly in the test generation algorithms). Each TestStep will then contain values for all these variables both before the transition that created the test step was taken and after the transition was taken. These values can be accessed using corresponding getter methods in the TestStep objects.

Similar to the values being stored to the TestStep object, they are also provided to all the @Pre and @Post methods if they are defined to have the Map<String, Object> parameters. In this case, the @Pre methods will get the values of the variables before the associated transition is taken and the @Post methods will get the values after the transition has been taken. The key in the map will be the field name as available through reflection (typically the field name in the source code) and the value will be the value of the object stored in the field. In case of primitives or Objects not implementing the VariableValue, the value stored is the raw value of the field. In case the field contains an Object implementing the VariableValue interface, the value() method of the interface will be called to provide a value to be stored.

# Test optimization

Automatically generating a lot of test cases can be a nice boost to test coverage, east test maintenance and so on. But commonly there is a limit to how many tests can be executed. Using a combination of test generation algorithms and other components, a large number of tests can be generated. OSMOTester also comes with a set of basic optimizer components that can be applied to optimize the set of generated test cases in relation to a set of specified criteria.

Currently OSMOTester comes with two optimizers. RequirementsOptimizer optimizes test cases to cover a maximum number of requirements with a minimum number of test cases. TransitionOptimizer optimizes test cases to cover a maximum number of transitions with a minimum number of test cases. Both take as input a generated test suite and organize the ordering of test cases in the test suite so that the one that provides the most added coverage in relation to the used criteria always comes first (and the second one next, and so on). They do not remove any tests but any additional tests are added to the end of the test suite once all additional coverage has been achieved.

Additional coverage algorithms could implement, for example, parameter space optimization and combinations of different coverage options into multi-parameter optimization techniques. While OSMOTester does not currently support such features, it can be extended by the user in any way they wish.

# Report builders

There are some components in the osmo.tester.reporting package that can generate various types of reports for you. These include coverage and test data reporters in HTML and CSV format. HTML reports can be handy for browser based sharing of results, and CSV reports for Excel based sharing. There reporters work in different ways, either studying the information stored in the test suite object or by giving you and interface to store data while the tests are executed.

Coverage reports are based on requirements coverage data stored in the TestSuite object. Here is an example of its use:

CSV csv = new CSV(suite, fsm);

String report = csv.getTransitionCounts();

This will now have created the report that is stored in the “report” variable. Do with that as you wish.

Test data reports are based on user provided data during model traversal. Here is an example of its use:

public class ParameterModel1 {

private CSV csv;

public ParameterModel1() {

csv = new CSV(suite);

}

@Transition("three-params")

public void threeParams() {

System.out.println("three");

csv.addParameter("i1", i1++);

csv.addParameter("i2", i2++);

csv.addParameter("i3", i3++);

}

@Transition("two-params")

public void twoParams() {

System.out.println("two");

csv.addParameter("i1", i1++);

csv.addParameter("i2", i2++);

}

public List<String> getResult() {

return csv.report();

}

You can now generate tests from the model as usual. The result will in this case be a CSV (comma separated value) report, where the test step will be the index to the row and parameter values for each stored parameter will also be stored for each row. With the row representing a test case. And test case equaling the execution of a transition in the model..

# Customization of algorithms and other components

In addition to the existing test generation algorithms, suite end conditions and other components provided with OSMOTester, customized versions of these components can also be created.

To create a test generation algorithm that traverses the model object, you must implement the FSMTraversalAlgorithm interface. To define your own test suite or test case generation end conditions, you must implement the EndCondition interface. More information on these can be found in their Javadocs and in the project source code.

# Calendar Tutorial

The OSMOTester source code includes several smaller examples and one bigger example. The bigger example is an example for generating tests for a calendar application. The calendar used as a test subject is a simple example of a calendar component implemented in Java and also included in the OSMOTester calendar example source code. The example can be found under the source package

* osmo.tester.examples.calendar.

This has several subdirectories/packages, which are the following

* osmo.tester.examples.calendar.scripter. Examples of online and offline scripters for the calendar example.
* osmo.tester.examples.calendar.testapp. The test subject in this example.
* osmo.tester.examples.calendar.testmodel. The test models for this example.

The tested application provides the following calendar functionality and constraints

* A calendar can be created, with a user associated to it.
* One user can have one calendar associated.
* Tasks can be added to the calendar, a task has a description and a date.
* Events can be added to the calendar, an event has a description, a location, a start date, and an end date.
* Existing events can be linked to new users, making the added users participants in the event, while the user for whom it was originally created is the organizer of the event.
* Tasks can be deleted.
* Events can be deleted. If the event is deleted from a participant, it has no effect on other users and their calendars. If the event is deleted from an organizer, the same event is also deleted from all linked participants.
* Task and event descriptions and locations are described using Java String data type (they are text).
* Task and event related times are described using Java Date data type.

In order to demonstrate the different OSMOTester features, the following elements are provided:

A Number of partial test models for different properties:

* For adding and removing organizer events.
* For adding and removing tasks.
* For creating events that overlap other events and tasks that overlap events.
* For attaching events to an organizers calendar, creating participants for the event.
* For error handling of invalid input.
* For test oracles to assert correct tasks and events are present in the calendar.

**Base model for creating events**

The base model for the calendar includes the creation and removal of events. It looks like this:

public class CalendarBaseModel {

/\*\* The global model state, shared across test models. \*/

private final ModelState state;

/\*\* The scripter for creating/executing the test cases. \*/

private final CalendarScripter scripter;

public CalendarBaseModel(ModelState state, CalendarScripter scripter) {

this.state = state;

this.scripter = scripter;

}

@BeforeTest

public void setup() {

state.reset();

scripter.reset();

System.out.println("-NEW TEST");

}

@Transition("AddEvent")

public void addEvent() {

String uid = state.randomUID();

Date start = state.randomStartTime();

Date end = calculateEndTime(start);

ModelEvent event = state.createEvent(uid, start, end);

System.out.println("--ADDEVENT:" + event);

scripter.addEvent(event);

}

@Guard("RemoveOrganizerEvent")

public boolean guardRemoveOrganizerEvent() {

return state.hasEvents();

}

@Transition("RemoveOrganizerEvent")

public void removeOrganizerEvent() {

ModelEvent event = state.getAndRemoveOrganizerEvent();

System.out.println("--REMOVEORGANIZEREVENT:" + event);

scripter.removeEvent(event.getUid(), event);

}

Here we see a number of basic elements for the model as expressed in the OSMOTester annotations:

@BeforeTest: This method resets the model state between generated tests, and also resets the scripter to initiate the creation of a new test case.

@Transition(“AddEvent”): This method creates a new event with a set of generated data, and scripts the event with the help of the defined scripter. This transition has no guard associated, meaning that it can be taken by OSMOTester at any time.

@Guard(“RemoveOrganizerEvent”): This method ensures that a step to remove an event is only generated when events exist (have been previously added).

@Transition(“RemoveOrganizerEvent”): This method adds a test step that removes an event. More precisely, it removes an event from the organizer. This is because in other partial models, we add an option to link already created events to new users through their calendars. Thus, this will remove the event from the organizers calendar. In practice, if the event also has participants, the event will also be deleted from their calendars since this simulates the full cancellation of the event.

The two variables of the model shown here are:

ModelState: This incorporates the state of the test model. The elements of the model state could also be directly embedded into this single class file but here we prefer to encapsulate it in its own object to provide for more cohesive structure and also to be able to share the state across several partial models.

CalendarScripter: This defines an interface for scripting the results. There are two different implementations of a scripter in this example. One is an online scripter, another one is an offline scripter. The role of these scripters is to relay the test step commands to the test framework and through there to the test target.

Now we are ready to run the OSMO Tester to generate test cases from the model. Here is how we can do this:

/\*\*

\* This is used to execute the calendar example.

\*

\* @param args command line arguments, ignored.

\*/

public static void main(String[] args) {

OSMOTester osmo = new OSMOTester();

ModelState state = new ModelState();

CalendarScripter scripter = new OnlineScripter();

osmo.addModelObject(new CalendarBaseModel(state, scripter));

osmo.generate();

scripter.write();

}

Note that the last part of scripter.write() is only needed for offline scripting. In any case, this should execute the model with OSMOTester using the online scripter. As a result the calendar is created in memory and all input data is provided and output data checked. The sequences should be visible on the system console.

**Scripter**

You may wonder what happens in the scripter to make the magic of actually executing the test cases happen. You can find the full source code for this class in the OSMO Tester distribution. Here is the listing from the OnlineScripter for the relevant parts:

public class OnlineScripter implements CalendarScripter {

/\*\* Maps user identifiers to CalendarUser objects. \*/

private Map<String, CalendarUser> users = new HashMap<String, CalendarUser>();

public OnlineScripter() {

}

/\*\*

\* Used to reset the scripter between generated tests.

\*/

@Override

public void reset() {

users.clear();

}

/\*\*

\* Helper to get the calendar object for the given user.

\*

\* @param uid User whose calendar we want.

\* @return The calendar.

\*/

private CalendarApplication getCalendarFor(String uid) {

CalendarUser user = users.get(uid);

if (user == null) {

user = new CalendarUser();

users.put(uid, user);

}

return user.getCalendar();

}

@Override

public void addEvent(ModelEvent event) {

CalendarApplication calendar = getCalendarFor(event.getUid());

CalendarEvent calendarEvent = calendar.addEvent(event.getStart(), event.getEnd(), event.getDescription(), event.getLocation());

event.setEventId(calendarEvent.getId());

}

@Override

public void removeEvent(String uid, ModelEvent event) {

CalendarApplication calendar = getCalendarFor(uid);

calendar.removeEvent(event.getEventId(), false);

}

This is an online scripter, meaning that it will practically create the test calendars for requested users, create events for these calendar objects and so on as needed.

For the remainder of this tutorial we will describe the online scripter, but for offline scripting, there is also an example in the osmo.tester.examples.calendar.scripter.offline package for scripting the calendar example through the Robot Framework. This is based on the generic Robot Framework scripter available in the osmo.tester.scripter.robotframework package. Running with the offline scripter produces the script in html format into the directory where started with the given filename.

**Model state object**

The model state is stored in the ModelState object. You can find the full source code for this in the OSMO Tester distribution. Here is the relevant part for the event creation:

public class ModelState {

/\*\* Test users with calendars. \*/

private Collection<String> uids = new ArrayList<String>();

/\*\* Events for each user. \*/

private Map<String, Collection<ModelEvent>> userEvents = new HashMap<String, Collection<ModelEvent>>();

/\*\* Used to generate unique identifiers for events. \*/

private AtomicInteger eventCount = new AtomicInteger(0);

/\*\* Used to generate start times between January 2000 and December 2010. \*/

private ValueRange<Long> startTime;

public ModelState() {

}

/\*\*

\* Used to reset the state between test generation.

\*/

public void reset() {

uids.clear();

userEvents.clear();

eventCount = new AtomicInteger(0);

int users = cInt(1, 5);

for (int i = 1 ; i <= users ; i++) {

uids.add("user"+i);

}

Calendar start = Calendar.getInstance();

start.set(2000, 0, 1);

Calendar end = Calendar.getInstance();

end.set(2010, 11, 31);

startTime = new ValueRange<Long>(start.getTimeInMillis(), end.getTimeInMillis());

}

public String randomUID() {

return oneOf(uids);

}

public ModelEvent createEvent(String uid, Date start, Date end) {

int count = eventCount.incrementAndGet();

String description = "event" + count;

String location = "location" + count;

Collection<ModelEvent> events = getOrCreateEvents(uid);

ModelEvent event = new ModelEvent(uid, start, end, description, location);

events.add(event);

return event;

}

private Collection<ModelEvent> getOrCreateEvents(String uid) {

Collection<ModelEvent> events = userEvents.get(uid);

if (events == null) {

events = new HashSet<ModelEvent>();

userEvents.put(uid, events);

}

return events;

}

public boolean hasEvents() {

return userEvents.size() > 0;

}

public ModelEvent getAndRemoveOrganizerEvent() {

Collection<ModelEvent> uniqueEvents = getUniqueEvents();

ModelEvent event = oneOf(uniqueEvents);

Collection<String> toRemove = new HashSet<String>();

for (String uid : userEvents.keySet()) {

Collection<ModelEvent> events = userEvents.get(uid);

events.remove(event);

if (events.size() == 0) {

toRemove.add(uid);

}

}

for (String uid : toRemove) {

userEvents.remove(uid);

}

return event;

}

Here we see how the state is reset between test runs, how input is given in terms of picking a valid user identifier for test generation, how events are created for testing, and how events are removed. Notice that when actions are performed that modify the state on the test target, also the model state needs to be modified similarly. For this reason, the removal of an event needs to remove the event from the state but also to return it so that the scripter can be used to remove the same event from the actual test target. This keeps the model state in a consistent state where it can be assumed to match the test target at all times.

This example also illustrates the use of one of the input data model objects provided by OSMO Tester. This is the ValueRange object. As time in computers is typically expressed in terms of milliseconds from a given data as a long valued integer, this value range has minimum value as the number of milliseconds to create the date 1st of January, 2000. As the upper range it has the number of milliseconds to create the date 31st of December, 2010. Depending on the configured data generation strategy for this model object, the .next() method can then be used to create new values in this range, effectively providing us with dates between January 1st, 2000 and December 31st, 2010. Similar data model objects can be found in the OSMO Tester in the osmo.tester.model.dataflow package.

**Adding test oracles**

A following question is what are the models good for as currently the model does not check anything. We can add a new partial model for test oracles to provide an example:

public class CalendarOracleModel {

/\*\* The global model state, shared across test models. \*/

private final ModelState state;

/\*\* The scripter for creating/executing the test cases. \*/

private final CalendarScripter scripter;

public CalendarOracleModel(ModelState state, CalendarScripter scripter) {

this.state = state;

this.scripter = scripter;

}

@Post

public void genericOracle() {

for (String uid : state.getUids()) {

Collection<ModelEvent> events = state.getEventsFor(uid);

scripter.assertUserEvents(uid, events);

}

}

}

Now, what have here is the same model state and the same scripter. There is only one annotation here:

@Post: This method now loops through the calendars for all users, checking that the events for those users as stored in the actual calendar object match those generated in the model. Since the @Post annotation has no name defined it equals to @Post(“all”), meaning that it will be executed after each @Transition. This way the generated tests will keep checking the results all the time, after each test step.

The matching part of the online scripter is:

@Override

public void assertUserEvents(String uid, Collection<ModelEvent> events) {

CalendarApplication calendar = getCalendarFor(uid);

Collection<CalendarEvent> calendarEvents = calendar.getEvents();

// System.out.println("uid:"+uid+" events:"+events+" cevents:"+calendarEvents);

if (events == null) {

if (calendarEvents != null && calendarEvents.size() > 0) {

fail("Events are null in model, should be empty also in calendar");

}

return;

}

assertEquals("Number of events in model vs calendar", events.size(), calendarEvents.size());

for (ModelEvent modelEvent : events) {

String description = modelEvent.getDescription();

Date start = modelEvent.getStart();

Date end = modelEvent.getEnd();

boolean found = false;

for (CalendarEvent calendarEvent : calendarEvents) {

if (!calendarEvent.getDescription().equals(description)) {

continue;

}

if (!calendarEvent.getStart().equals(start)) {

continue;

}

if (!calendarEvent.getEnd().equals(end)) {

continue;

}

found = true;

}

assertTrue("ModelEvent not found on calendar:"+modelEvent, found);

}

}

Here we use the JUnit test framework to provide us with some online assertion capabilities, illustrating how any Java libraries can be used with the models. The assertEquals() and assertTrue() methods come from the JUnit framework and evaluate that the given reference value matches the actual observed value. Similar assertions can be built for any values observed or expected to be observed at any point in the model code. This includes any return values, any accessible global state value or any other values available. In the end it is just Java code with special features added by the OSMO Tester (kind of like a framework).

To execute OSMO Tester with the new partial model added, we do the following:

/\*\*

\* This is used to execute the calendar example.

\*

\* @param args command line arguments, ignored.

\*/

public static void main(String[] args) {

OSMOTester osmo = new OSMOTester();

ModelState state = new ModelState();

CalendarScripter scripter = new OnlineScripter();

osmo.addModelObject(new CalendarBaseModel(state, scripter));

osmo.addModelObject(new CalendarOracleModel(state, scripter));

osmo.generate();

scripter.write();

}

**Testing error handling behavior**

The above examples test the expected correct behavior of the system. In addition, it is commonly of interest to use to test that the error handling of the test target works as expected. Here is an example of a partial model for testing the error handling functionality of the calendar example:

public class CalendarErrorModel {

/\*\* The global model state, shared across test models. \*/

private final ModelState state;

/\*\* The scripter for creating/executing the test cases. \*/

private final CalendarScripter scripter;

public CalendarErrorModel(ModelState state, CalendarScripter scripter) {

this.state = state;

this.scripter = scripter;

}

@Transition("RemoveEventThatDoesNotExist")

public void removeEventThatDoesNotExist() {

System.out.println("--REMOVETASKTHATDOESNOTEXIST:");

scripter.removeEventThatDoesNotExist(state.randomUID());

}

}

Here we have again the shared model state and scripter. Additionally, we have the transition:

@Transition(“RemoveEventThatDoesNotExist”): This tries to remove an event with an invalid identifier but with a valid user id. The corresponding code from the online scripter is:

@Override

public void removeEventThatDoesNotExist(String uid) {

CalendarApplication calendar = getCalendarFor(uid);

try {

calendar.removeEvent("no such event", false);

fail("Removing an event that does not exist should fail.");

} catch (Exception e) {

//expected

}

}

Notice that here the event id given is “no such event” and since the event identifiers are always of form “event”+number, we know this will fail. Thus we expect to get an Exception, and fail the test if one is not observed. We could further assert that the exception includes the correct error message and other details as necessary.

Again, to execute OSMO Tester with the oracle and error handling partial models added, we do the following:

/\*\*

\* This is used to execute the calendar example.

\*

\* @param args command line arguments, ignored.

\*/

public static void main(String[] args) {

OSMOTester osmo = new OSMOTester();

ModelState state = new ModelState();

CalendarScripter scripter = new OnlineScripter();

osmo.addModelObject(new CalendarBaseModel(state, scripter));

osmo.addModelObject(new CalendarOracleModel(state, scripter));

osmo.addModelObject(new CalendarErrorModel(state, scripter));

osmo.generate();

scripter.write();

}

**Adding tasks, event participants, and more**

In order to add support for tasks, event participants, and other elements, we create similar new partial models. Full source code for these can be found with the calendar model source code in the OSMO Tester package.

# Conclusions

OSMOTester provides means to create test models and to generate test cases from these models. This document covered the basic concepts and notation of the tool. For more details, the reader is encouraged to check the OSMOTester Javadocs. There are also more examples in the OSMOTester source code under the osmo.tester.examples package and in the source code test directory in form of JUnit tests.

Contact information can be found on the project web site for questions.

# References

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