Towards Deploying Model-Based Testing with a Domain-Specific Modeling Approach

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Background: Generations of System Level Test Automation

Keywords, Action words

Data-Driven Scripts

Structured Test Scripts

Capture Replay, Spaghetti Scripts

See e.g. Software Test Automation: Effective use of test execution tools By Mark Fewster and Dorothy Graham, Addison Wesley, 1999.



... and the Future?

ated

Automated test execution





Model-based

testing

TEMA Project: Academic & Industrial Collaboration

Tampere University of Technology/Institute of Software Systems TEKES, the Finnish Funding Agency for Technology and Innovation

Nokia

Conformiq Software

F-Secure

Plenware Group

Mercury Interactive

A general goal of the project:

Industrial deployment of MBT in GUI testing of Symbian S60 smart phones "Nokia alone has cumulatively shipped 50 million S60 enabled devices by end of February 2006" (Source: www.s60.com)

Disclaimer: these slides represent the views of the presenter, not necessarily the views of the above or any other parties



Pros and Cons of Model-Based Testing

Pros:

Higher level of **abstraction** helps to concentrate on the right things – details are hidden

Better chances when fighting against the increasing complexity Models (small ones) can be **visualized** easier than code – better comprehension

Automatic test generation – better **coverage**

Maintenance should be easier also – not much studied subject

Cons:

Based on reported industrial experiences **deployment** can be very challenging

"Bubbles don't crash" - easier to **ignore** real problems

Regarding the deployment, in our experience, two big questions are "Where Do We Get the Test Models"

Learning?

Reverse engineering?

"How Does this Change the Way we Work?"

Who is going to do the modeling?

What skills are needed?

Our proposal:

- 1. Make test modeling as easy as possible
- 2. Generate some parts of the models automatically by capturing GUI events
- 3. Adapt your organization



Domain-Specific Test Modeling of Product Families

Domain-specific modeling pays off when the domain is stable In a product family context there are some parts that stay the same and some things that change

Our context:

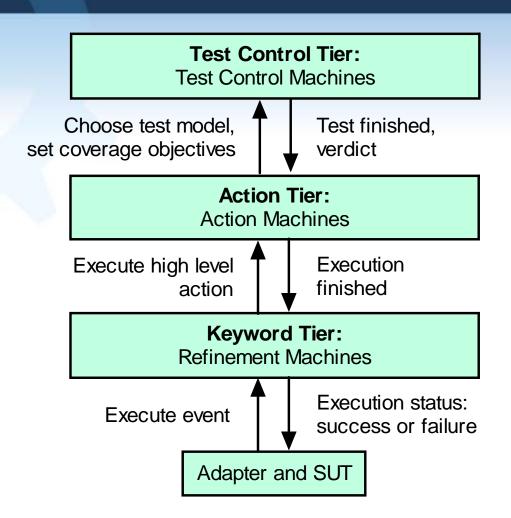
Symbian OS, an operating system for smart phones

The look & feel stays the same across the family of phones using S60 GUI platform on top of Symbian OS

In our approach, the smart phones are tested through a GUI using commercial test automation software

For this purpose, we have defined a domain-specific test modeling language based on action words and keywords

TEMA 3-Tier Test Model Architecture



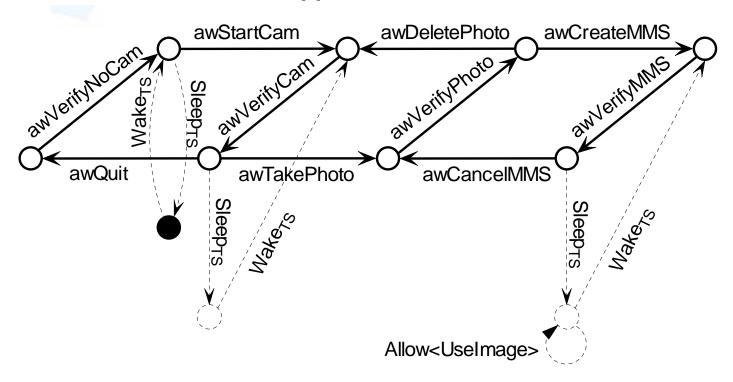


Antti Kervinen, Mika Maunumaa, and Mika Katara: "Controlling Testing using Three-Tier Model Architecture", Proc. Second Workshop on Model Based Testing (MBT 2006), Vienna, Austria, March 2006.



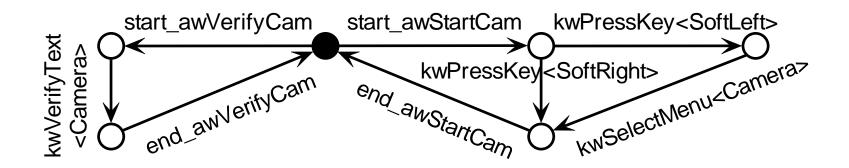
Example Action Machine

S60 Camera application, action word model



Example Refinement Machine

S60 Camera application, keyword model



Two Ways to Build Test Models

Top-Down

- First create action words, then keywords that implement them
- Bottom-up
 - Keywords are created first, then action words
- The two ways complement each other, both are needed in different cases
- Based on our experiments, models are created using a mixture of these techniques

Bottom-up

In this approach, the test model can be built from scratch using an event capturing tool called *Recorder*

The tool is capable of capturing GUI events much in the same way as conventional capture/replay GUI test tools

However, instead of producing hard-to-maintain test scripts, our tool produces a list of keywords corresponding to the sequence of GUI events.

Test modeling begins by starting *Recorder* and recording a test using the phone GUI on PC

After recording a test, we split the keyword sequence into action words with the Model Designer tool that reads in the generated keyword sequence and visualizes it as LTS (Labeled Transition System)

Top-down

The top-down approach can be used for maintaining the test models.

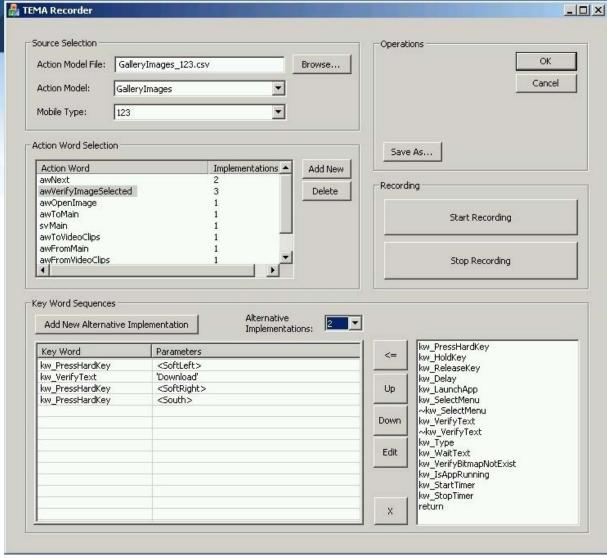
This approach starts from an action word model and Recorder is be used to record the keyword sequences

Model Designer is used for selecting the action word whose implementation needs to be defined

After selecting such an action word, Recorder is started to record the sequence the user inputs

The user can also choose to override an existing keyword sequence by recording a new one.

TEMA Recorder



Adapting a Testing Organization

Test Manager role:

define the entry and exit criteria to the test model execution
define coverage criteria and define which metrics are gathered
communicating the testing technology aspects
how model-based testing compares to conventional methods
advocating reasons for and against using

Test Modeler role:

creates models based on product specifications can be responsible of designing the execution of the model can be responsible of setting up the environment accordingly

Test Model Execution Specialist role:

follows up the test execution across the test model ensure that the model is used according the agreed principles and data reporting the results and faults onwards document the test model usage and testware architecture to enable reuse



Conclusions

Status of the project: one year has passed, two years to go
We are currently implementing the necessary tools and conducting case
studies

The biggest challenge still lies ahead: migrating from lab environment to real production

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Visit our web site at http://practise.cs.tut.fi (TEMA project)

