



Model based testing in case of complex systems with data dependency

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21 November 2013 Hampshire Hotel – Plaza Groningen



Presentation outline

- Introduction
 - Philips Healthcare & typical products
 - FXD department & FD subsystem
- Model Based Testing
 - Motivation for Model Based Testing
 - Model-Based Testing with Spec Explorer
 - Device Under Test and Problem Statement
- Approach
 - Constraint Based Testing
 - Results
- Summary

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MARKET SEGMENTS

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AREA'S OF EXCELLENCE

Systems Engineering / Model Driven Engineering / **Model Based Testing** / Industrial Automation / Simulation / Big Data / Mobile Solutions



PHILIPS

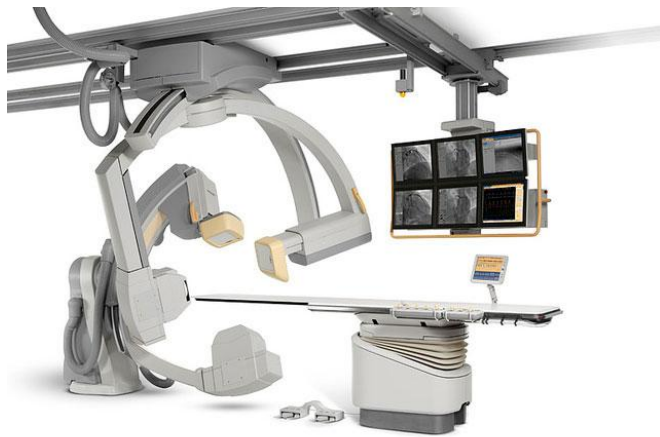
sense and simplicity

Philips Healthcare site in Best
(The Netherland)

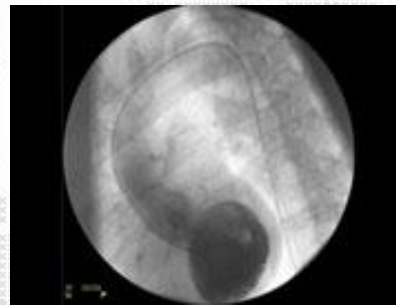
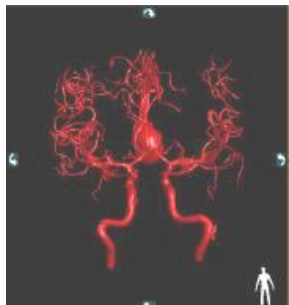
Approximately 3,000 people, of whom 1,000 are
directly involved in research and innovation



Philips Healthcare / typical products



X-ray systems



Interventional and diagnostic X-ray, Cardio Vascular, visualization of blood vessels....



Philips Healthcare / FXD

Flat Detection (FD) subsystem



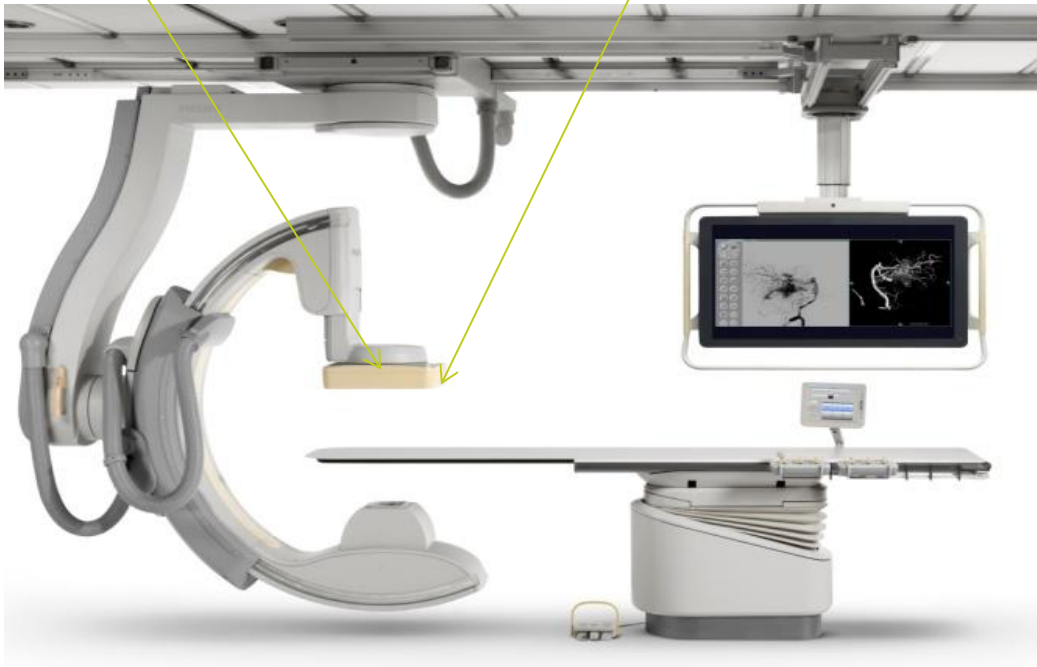
Flat Detector



Grids



Controller



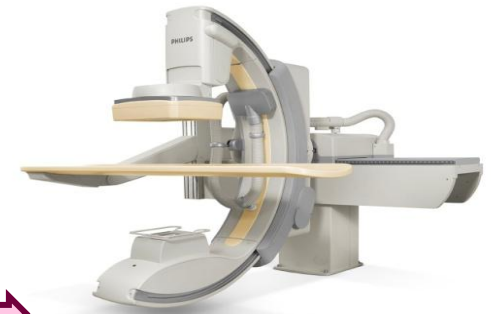
Flat X-Ray Detection (FXD) department develops Flat Detection (FD) subsystems including a flat detector, controllers and Grids.



FC Alpha



Mobile Surgery



MultiDiagnost Eleva



Allura Xper



Bright View SPECT



Philips Healthcare / product verification

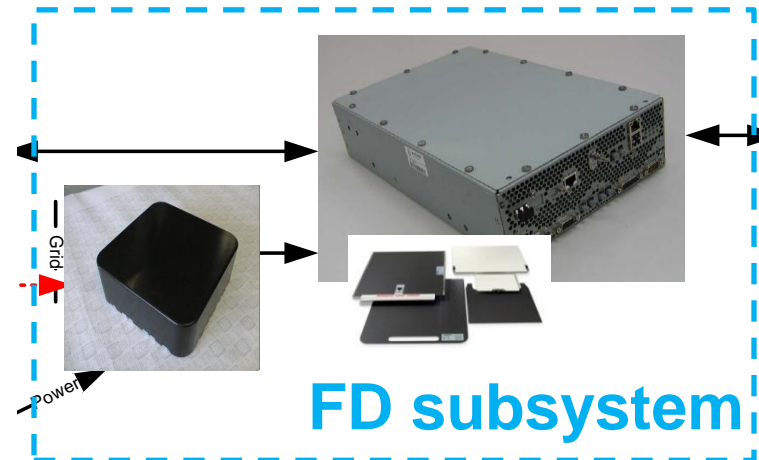


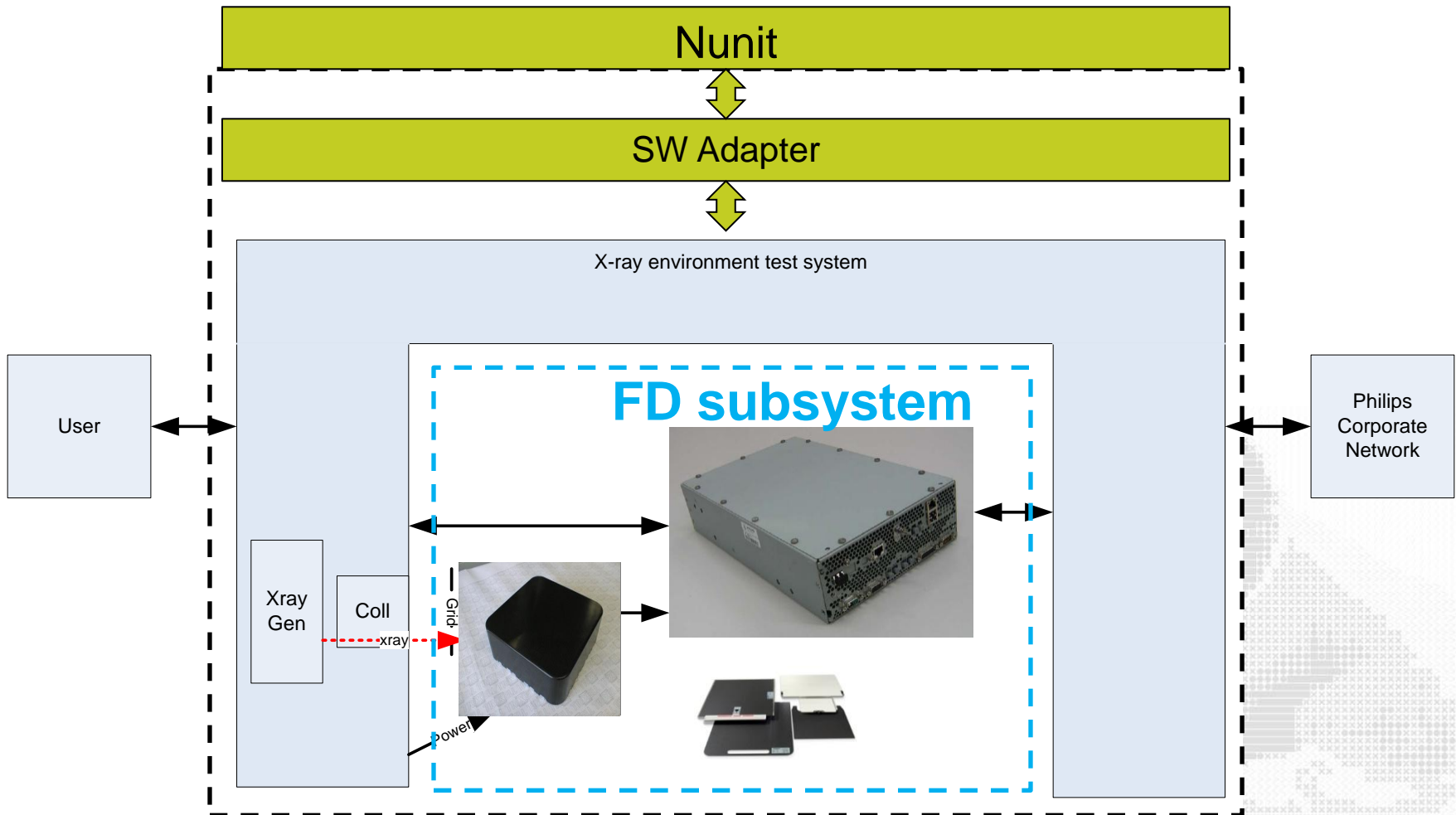
In the past
subsystem tests were
performed manually
on a **full system**

which results in **long
test time** and
dependency with
system group



Now we isolate **subsystem (Device Under Test)** and simulate the rest.

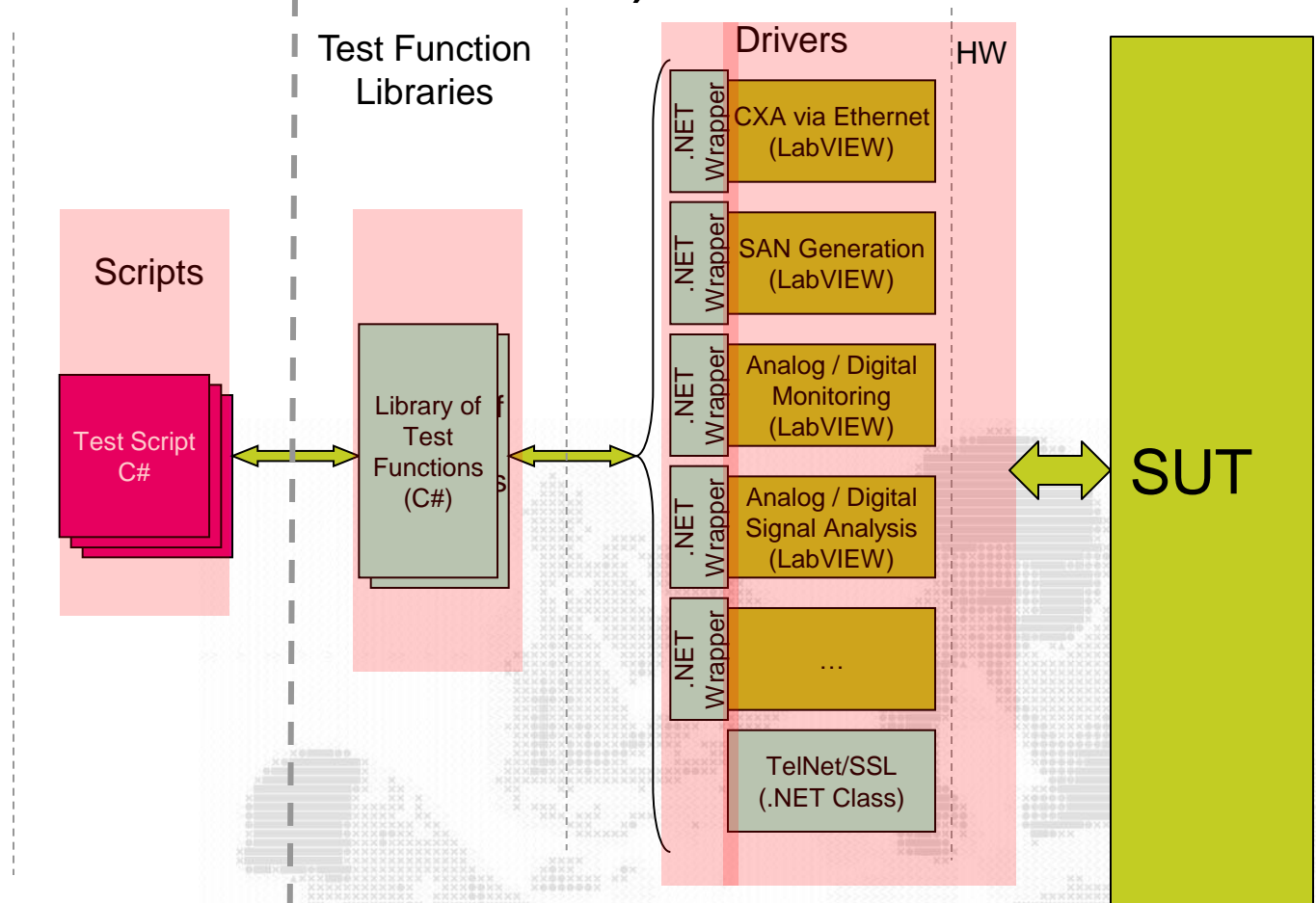




Our test framework is based on the well-known **Nunit** framework and contains everything (HW/SW) that is needed for testing our **DUT**, → short test time and independent from system group

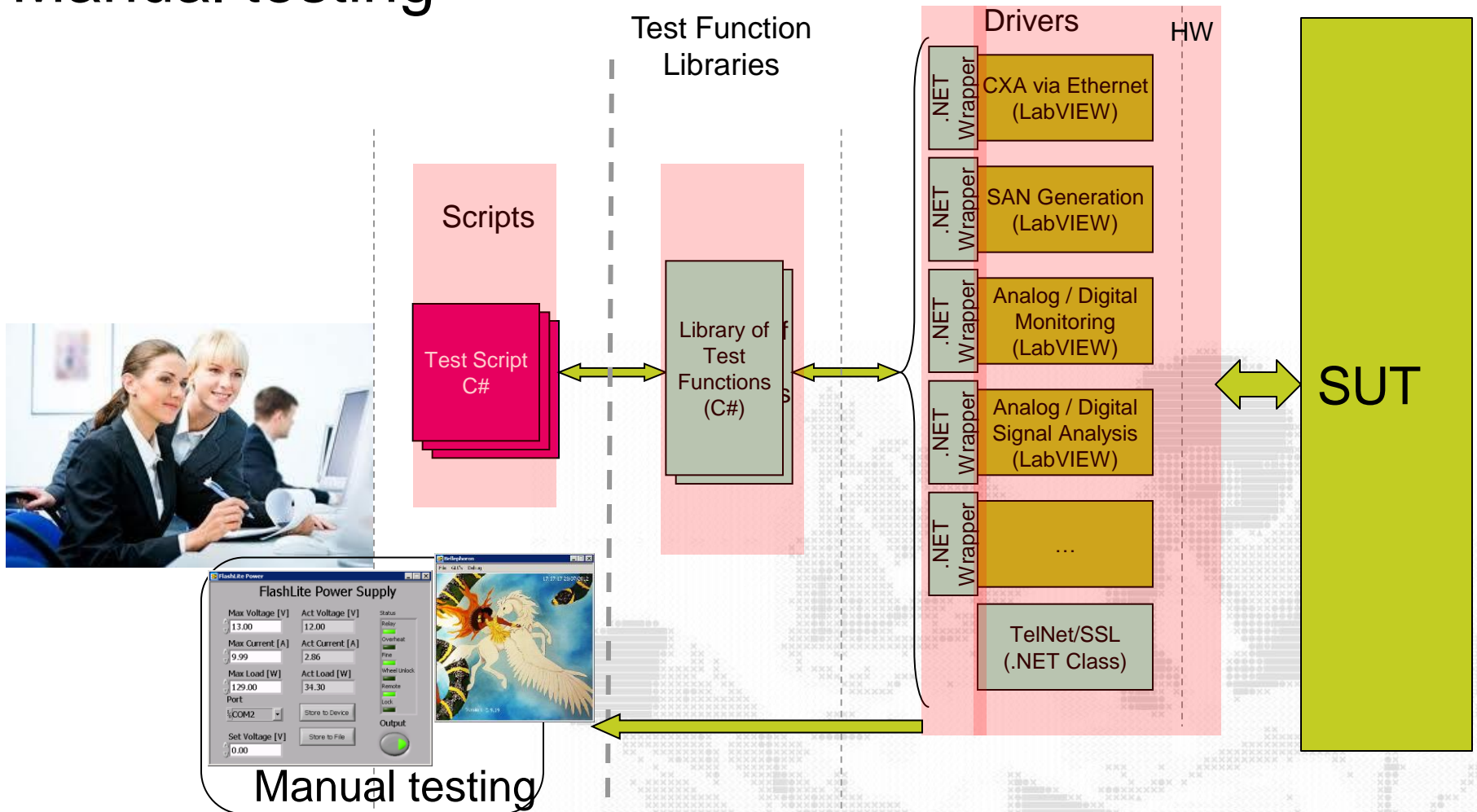


Adapter (SW \leftrightarrow HW interface)





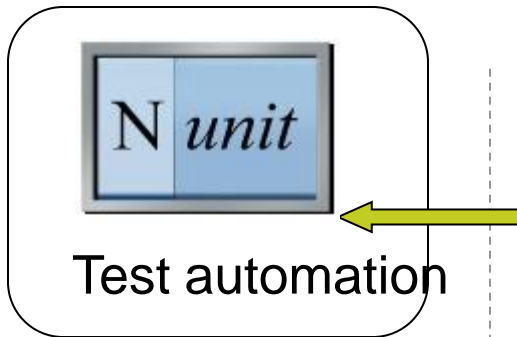
Manual testing



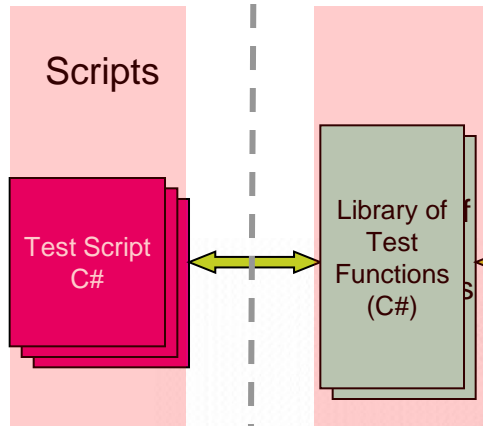


Automatic test execution (Nunit)

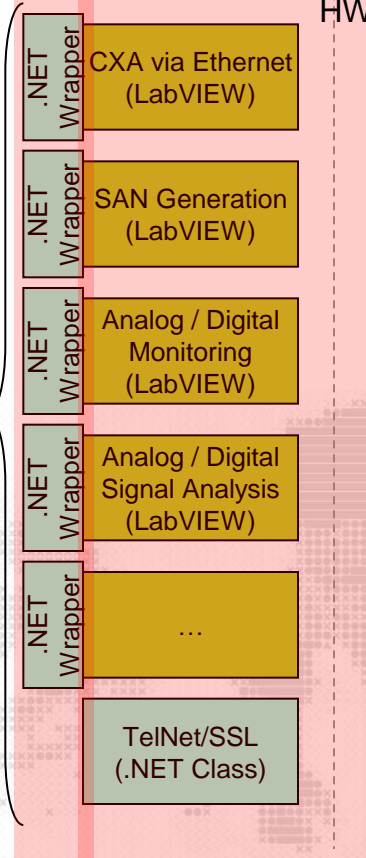
Execution



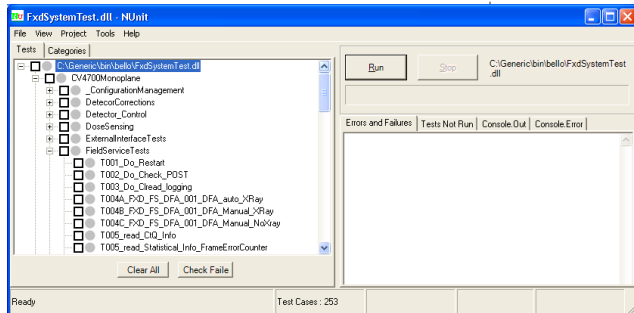
Test Function Libraries



Drivers



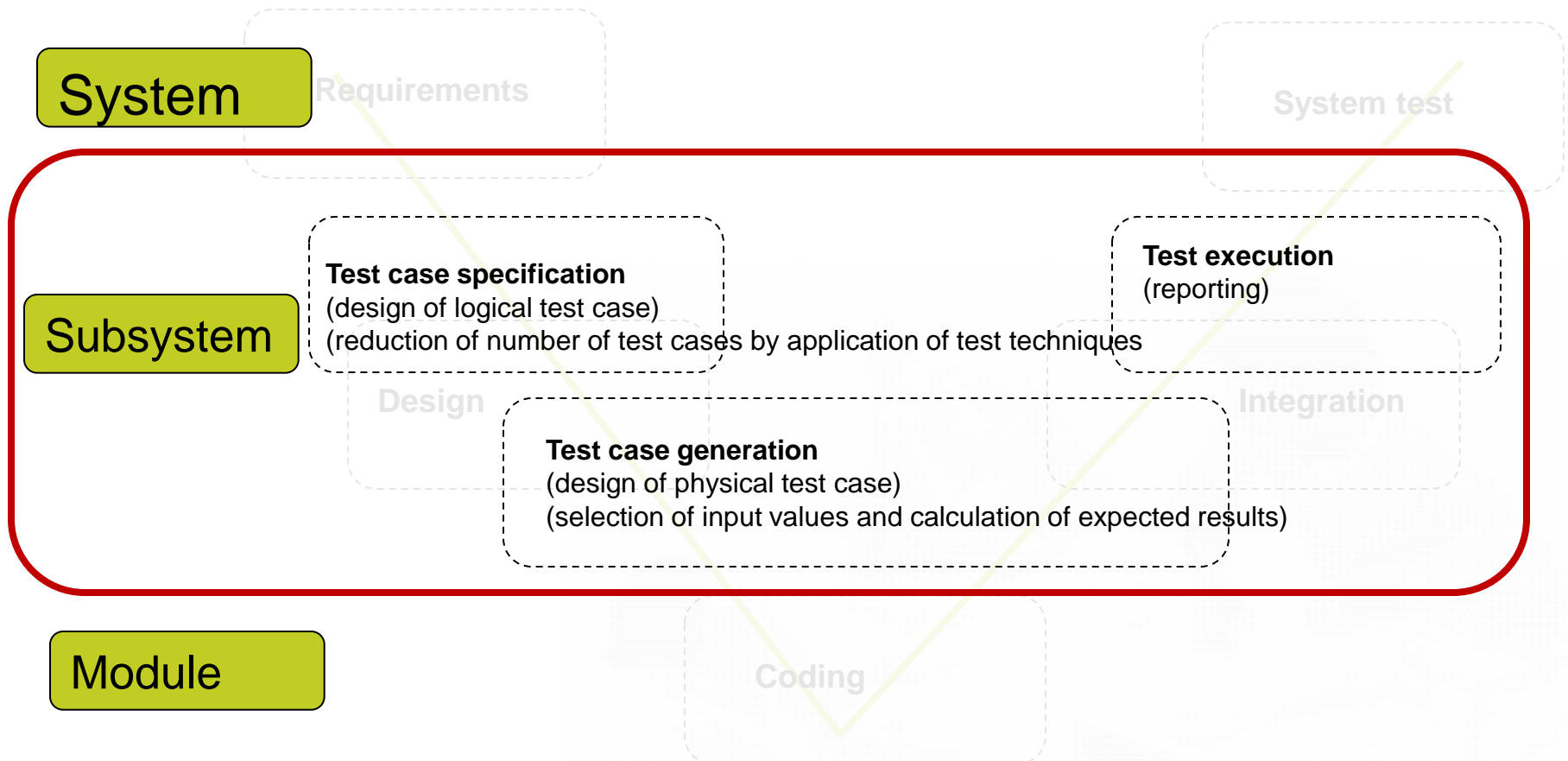
SUT





Context regarding V-Model

3 main steps in our subsystem test process






Motivation for MBT Flashback and some historical data

Manual testing

Automated test execution Using Nunit

Test case specification
(design of logical test case)

 (3 man weeks)

 (3 man weeks)

Test case generation
(design of physical test case)
(Actions & expected results)

 (3 man weeks)

 **(C# scripting for Nunit)**
(4 man weeks)

Test case execution
(and reporting)

 (6 man weeks)

 (1 man weeks)

average 12 man weeks /release

average 8 man weeks /release



Test (Automation) Improvement Roadmap

Efficiency
Effectiveness

- Automated **test case generation**, test execution and reporting
- Target: < 4 man weeks
- Improved test effectiveness and efficiency

- Automated test execution and reporting
- 8 man weeks

- Manual testing
- 12 man weeks

Past

Present

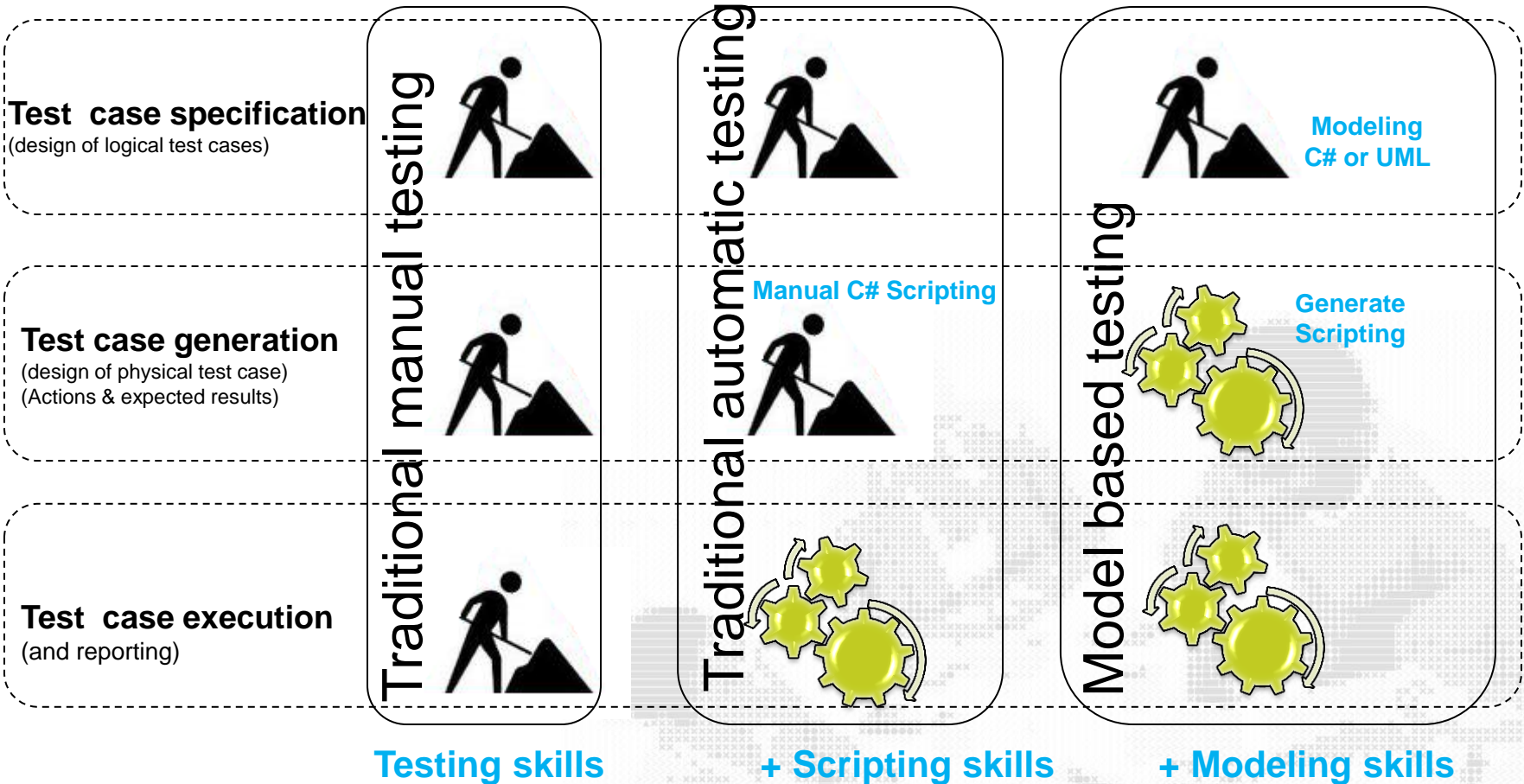
Future



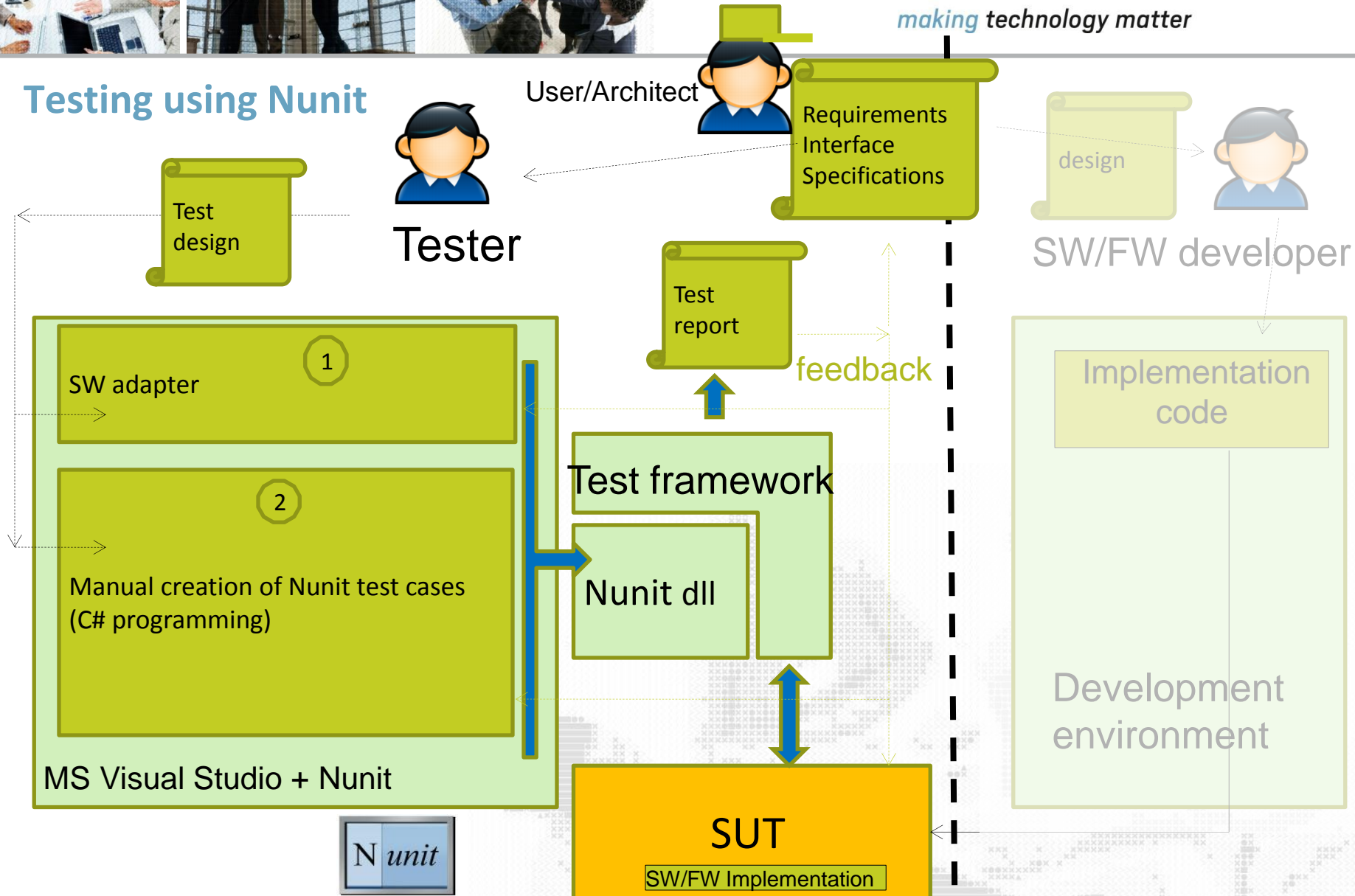
Model based testing is the automation of test case generation

Manual

Automatic



Testing using Nunit





making technology matter

MBT with Spec Explorer

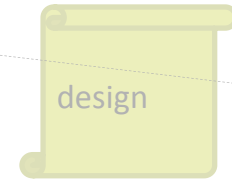


Tester

User/Architect



Requirements
Interface
Specifications



design



SW/FW developer

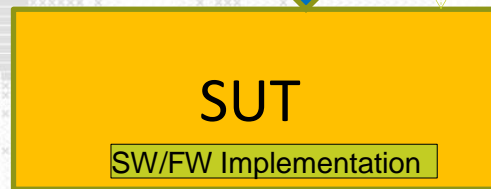
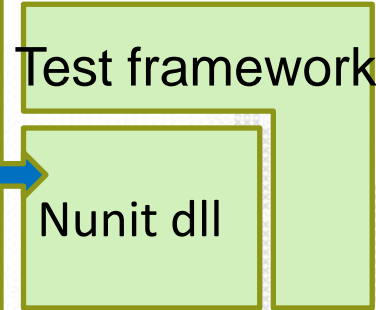
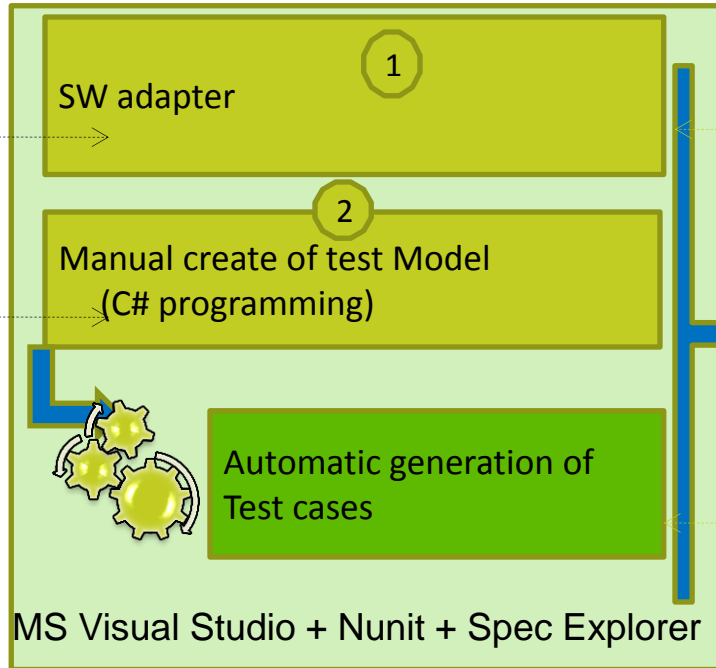


Test
design



Test
report

feedback





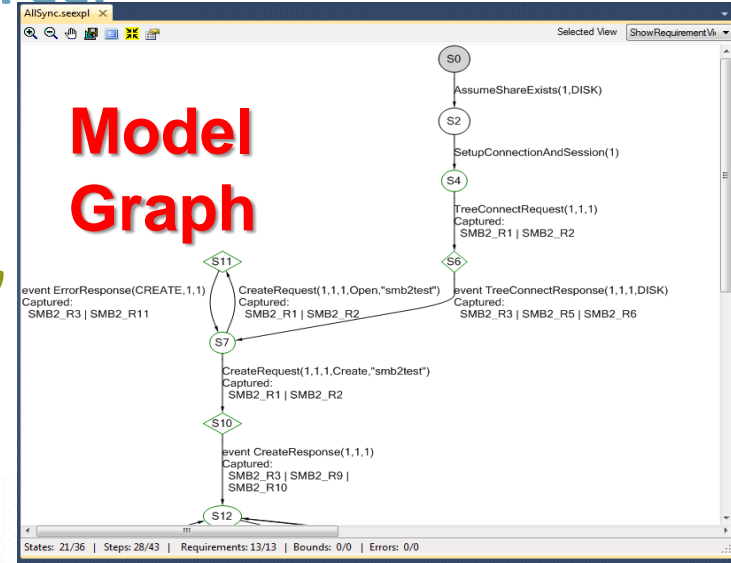
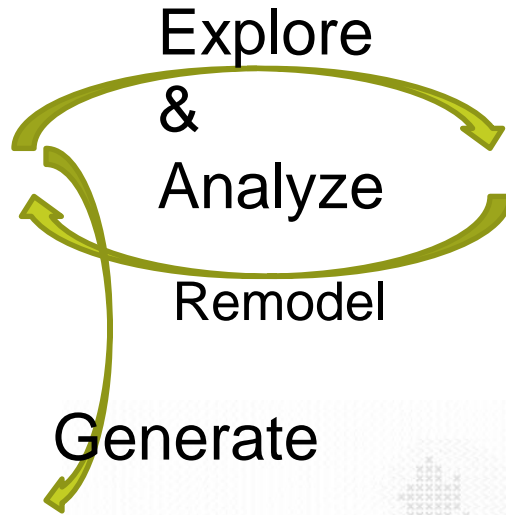
Modeling with Spec Explorer: Look and Feel

```

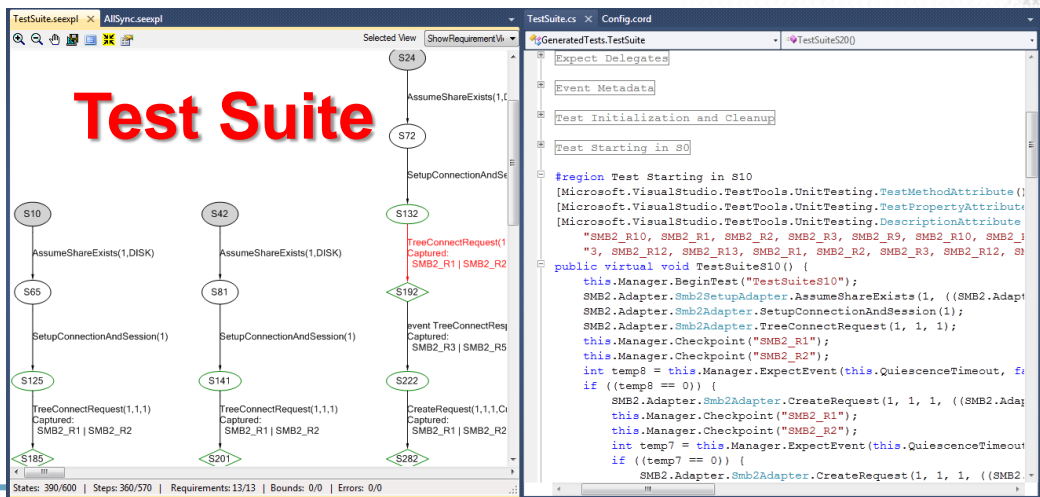
Model.cs x
SMB2.Model.Model
TreeConnectRequest(int sequenceId, int creditRequest, int
#region Tree Connect
/// <summary>
/// Describes a tree connect request.
/// </summary>
[Action]
static void TreeConnectRequest(int sequenceId, int creditRequest, [Domain]
{
Contracts.Requires(treeIds.Count - 1 <= creditRequest);
CheckRequest(sequenceId, creditRequest);
inflight.Add(new TreeConnectRequest(sequenceId, shareId));
treeIdsInFlight++;
}
/// <summary>
/// Describes a tree connect response.
/// </summary>
[Action]
static void TreeConnectResponse(int sequenceId, [Domain("CreditDomain")]
int treeId, ShareType shareType)
{
TreeConnectRequest request =
(TreeConnectRequest)CheckResponse(CommandValues.TREE_CONNECT,
Capture(5, "tree connect request must be responded");
Requires(shares.ContainsKey(request.shareId) && shares[request.shareId].
6, "only existing share should have successful
Share share = shares[request.shareId];
}

```

**C#
Model
(or other .Net
Language)**



**Model
Graph**



Test Suite



Execute

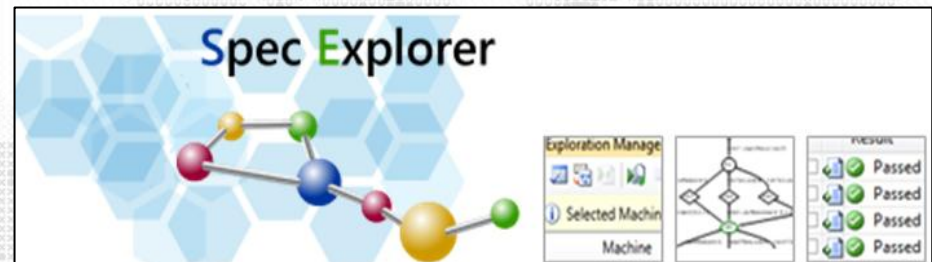
Nunit



The core idea behind Spec Explorer is:

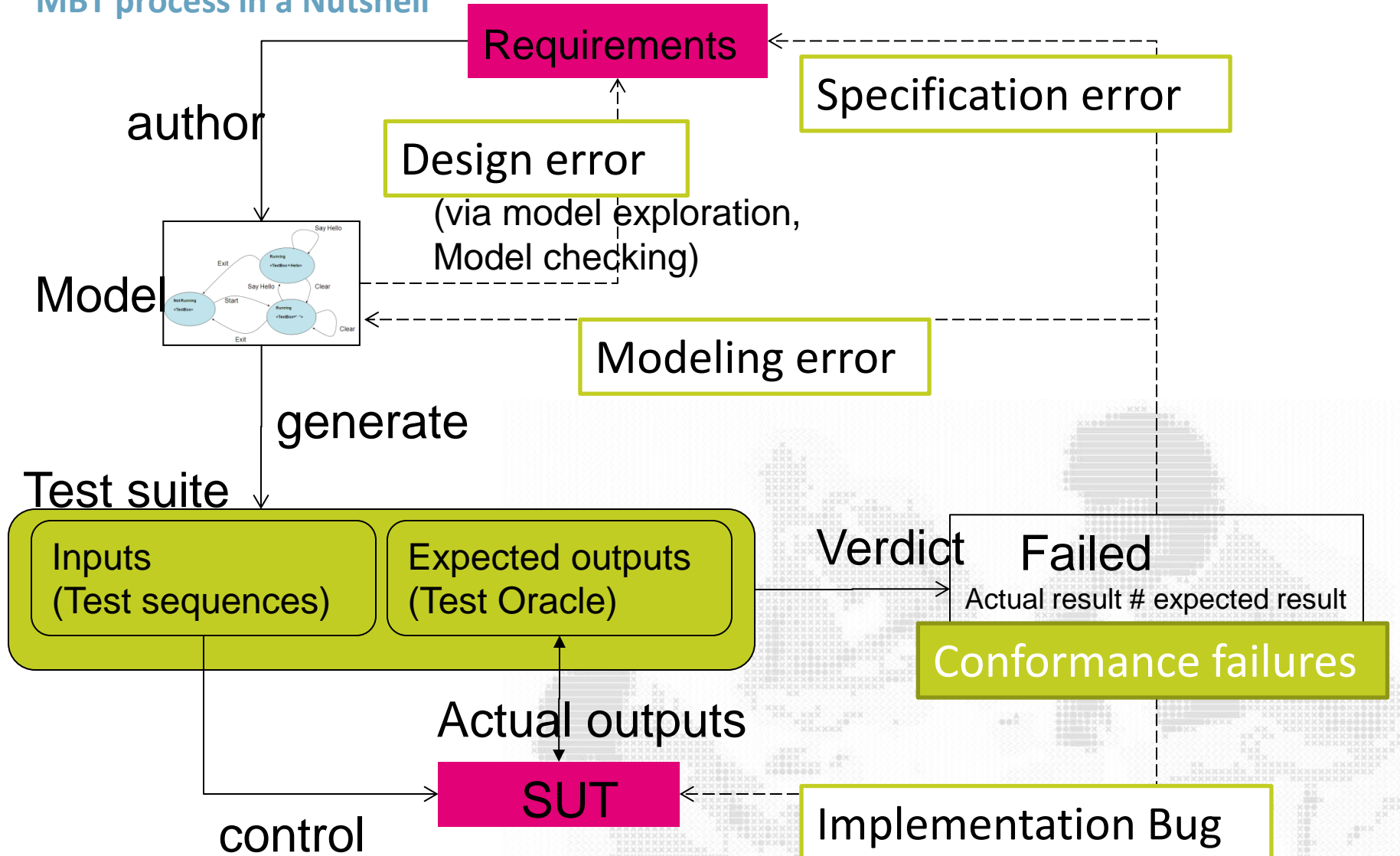
- To **encode** a system's intended behavior (its specification) in machine-executable form (as a "model program").
- To **explore** the possible runs of the specification-program as a way to systematically generate test suites.
- To **compare** the behavior of the model program to the system's implementation in each of the scenarios discovered by algorithmic exploration

www.microsoft.com



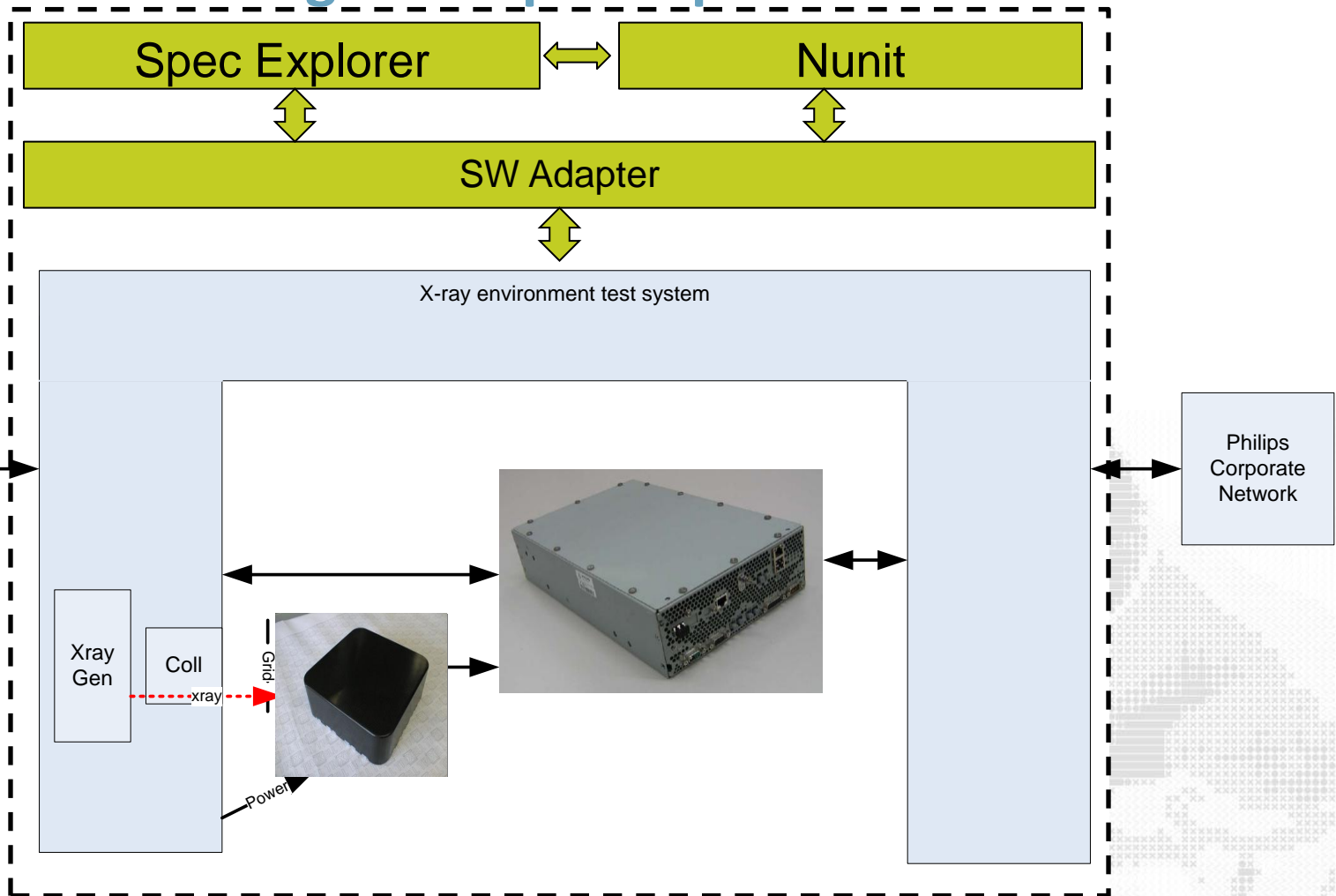


MBT process in a Nutshell





Model Based Testing with Spec Explorer



FXD already has a fully automated test environment.
– Connecting the model to the DUT was easy. SW adapter was almost complete for MBT with Spec Explorer
– After small adaptation, we could almost immediately go to the modeling stage



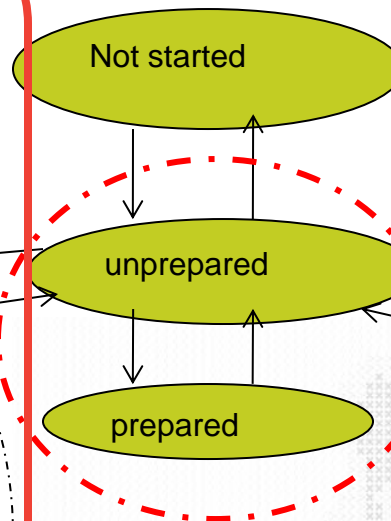
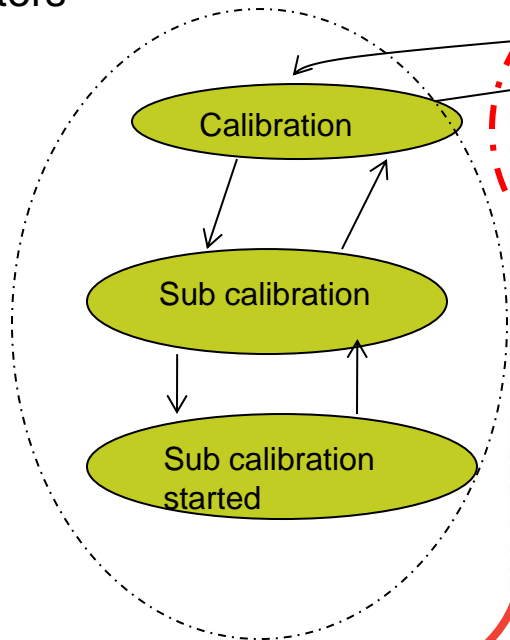
Modeling of our Device Under Test

– 3 main parts of the DUT state model:

1) Detector Calibration

mode:

- finite state machine
- non-determinism behavior with some independent parameters

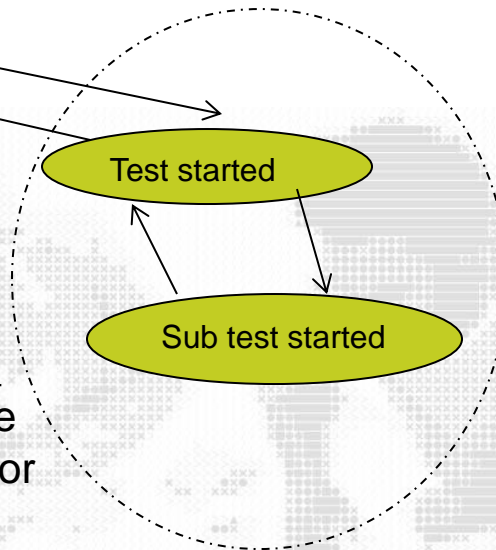


3) Application mode:

- infinite state machine
- determinism behavior but with lot of inter dependent parameters (~ 20 parameters with different types and ranges)

2) Field Service mode:

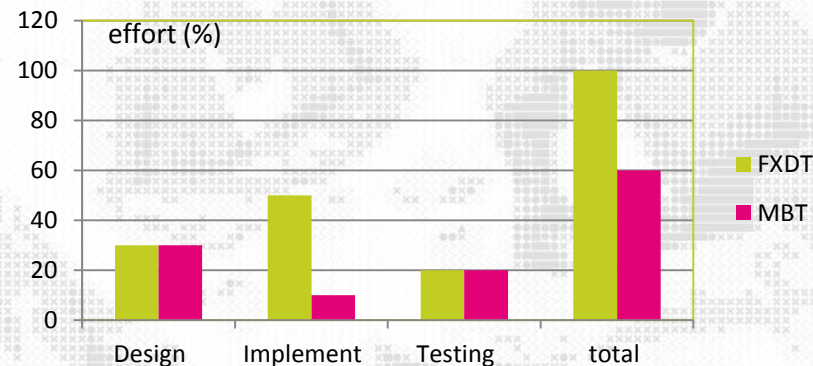
- finite state machine
- determinism behavior but with some parallelism behavior





First results:

- MBT is a technique that should apply more widely, Higher coverage, easier to maintain and suitable for (random) reliability testing.
- MBT very suited for state machine and interface compliance testing





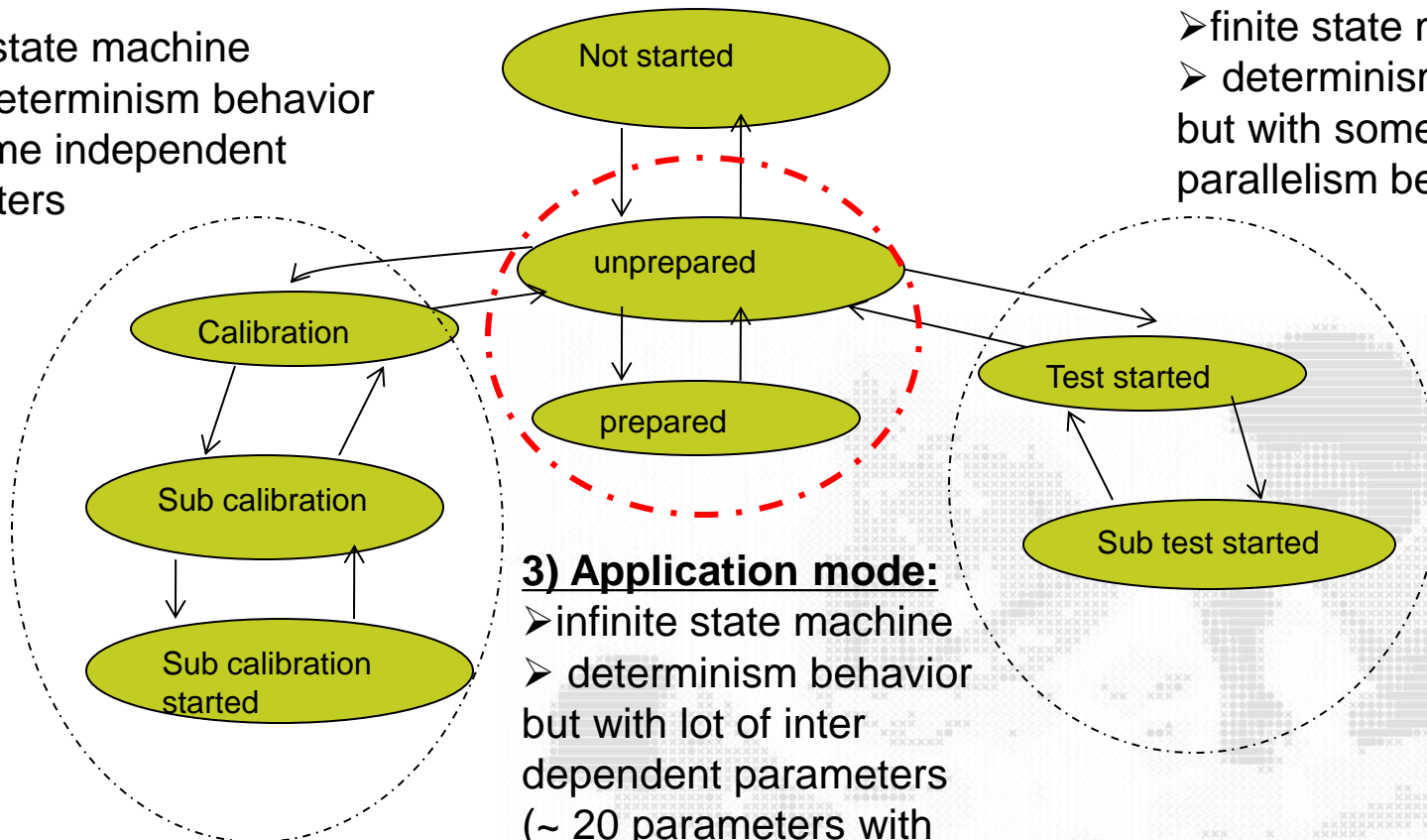
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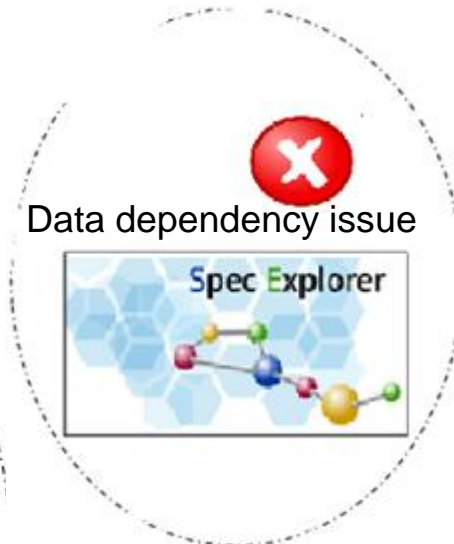
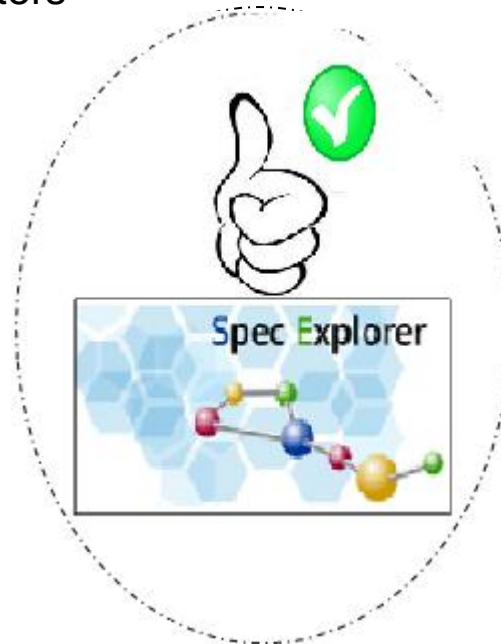
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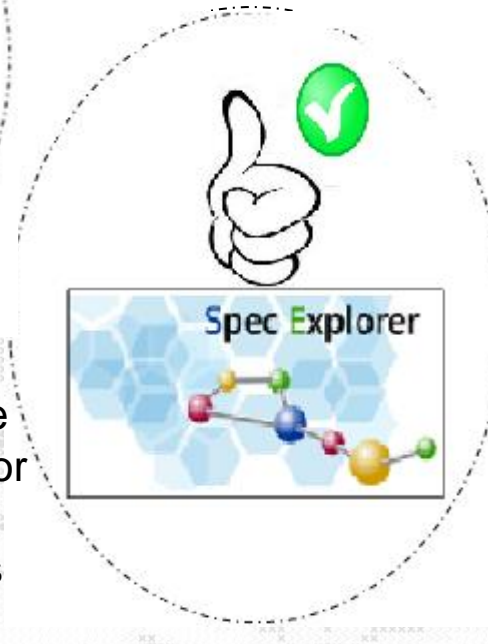
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2) Field Service mode:

- finite state machine
- determinism behavior but with some parallelism behavior



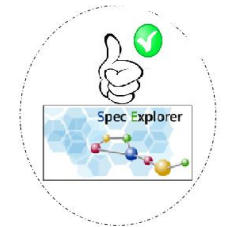
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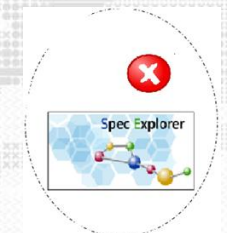
Data dependency issue

- In case of limited number of **independent** parameters, SpecExplorer provides various built-in techniques to model and generate manageable and meaningful test cases with a limited effort and complexity.
- ➔ Slicing, Scenario control, data combination (e.g. pair wise), data abstraction,....



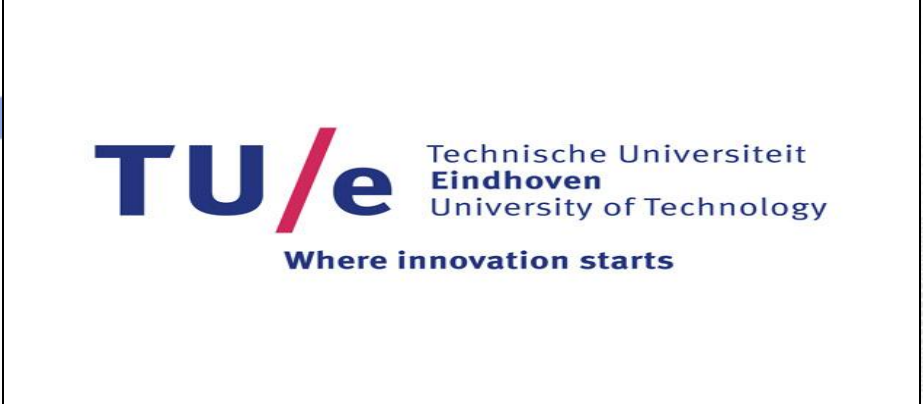
- In case of high number of parameters that depend on each others, the built-in combination strategies of SpecExplorer do not provide any means for reflecting dependencies among parameters.
- ➔ Lot of **invalid test case** and little of **meaningful test cases**, unmanageable and complex test suite.

Parameter dependencies: $a, b, c, =f(a, b, c, ..)$





To solve the data dependency issue Philips started a Research in cooperation with Technical University of Eindhoven under the leading of professor Mohammad Reza Mousavi and Vivek Vishal.

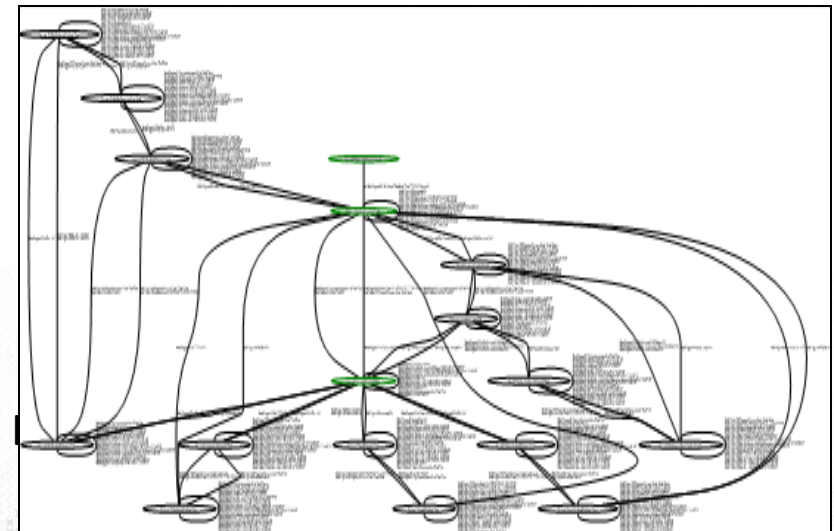




Approach to solve data dependency issue

- Compute data abstraction model independent from the behavioral model

Application Factor	Dose Ratio Table	Dose Per Image	Receptor Field Size	Cluster Number	Verdict
42	2919	284757	3870	8	8 WRITTEN_VALUE_OUT_OF_RANGE
10	12919	284757	3870	8	8 WRITTEN_VALUE_OUT_OF_RANGE
4	2919	0	3870	8	8 WRITTEN_VALUE_OUT_OF_RANGE
10	2919	284757	3812	8	8 WRITTEN_VALUE_OUT_OF_RANGE
10	2919	284757	3870	11	11 WRITTEN_VALUE_OUT_OF_RANGE
7	29	15136	4840	1	1 VALIDATION_FAILED_ON_PARAM
8	7	108	2349	4840	1 OK
9	2	100	15	4840	1 VALIDATION_FAILED_ON_PARAM
10	2	100	16	4840	1 OK
11	2	100	9000	4840	1 OK
12	2	100	9001	4840	1 VALIDATION_FAILED_ON_PARAM
13	20	6279	4240	1	1 VALIDATION_FAILED_ON_PARAM
14	14	137	801	4240	1 OK
15	2	100	15	4240	1 VALIDATION_FAILED_ON_PARAM
16	2	100	16	4240	1 OK
17	2	100	9000	4240	1 OK
18	2	100	9001	4240	1 VALIDATION_FAILED_ON_PARAM
19	26	1842	1742	3870	1 VALIDATION_FAILED_ON_PARAM
20	9	118	1624	3870	1 OK
21	2	100	15	3870	1 VALIDATION_FAILED_ON_PARAM
22	2	100	16	3870	1 OK
23	2	100	9000	3870	1 OK
24	2	100	9001	3870	1 VALIDATION_FAILED_ON_PARAM

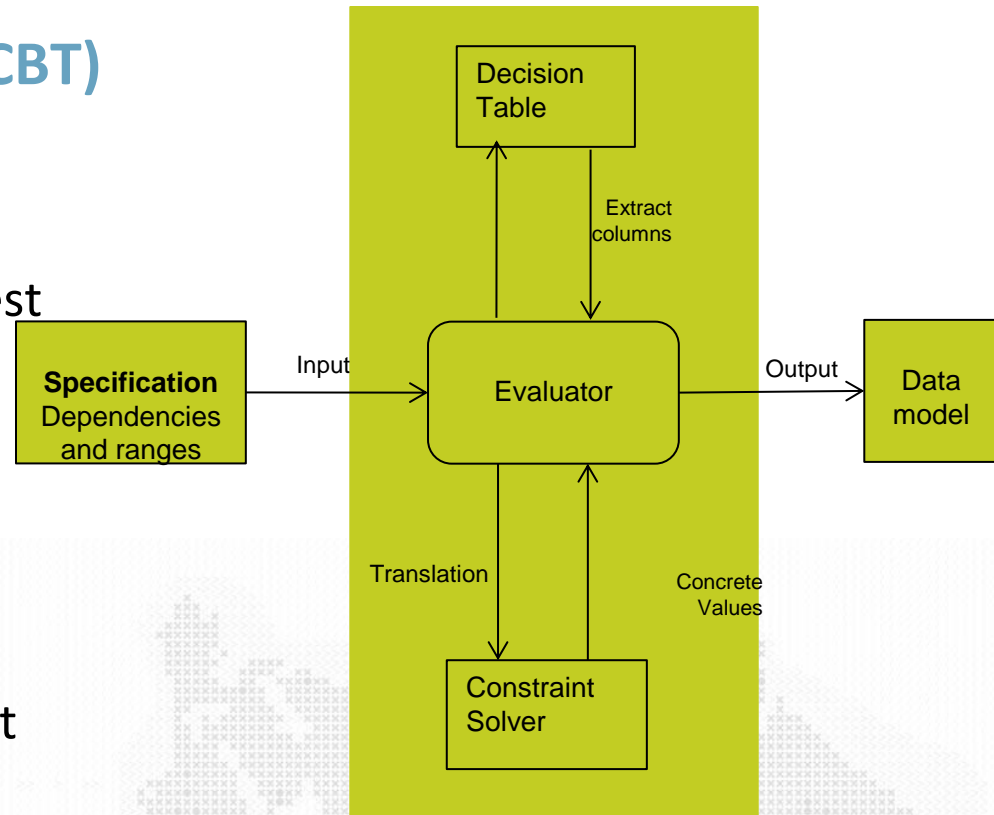


- Data model
- Behavior model
- We used a **Constraint Solver** to generate the optimized data model.



Constraint Based Testing Tool (CBT)

- Our developed CBT tool uses **decision table** and **constraint solver** to generate meaningful test data reflecting dependencies among the input parameters
- The **evaluator** performs the translation between the different components of the CBT.



<http://www.constraintsolving.com/>

Constraint Solving

Constraint programming is a programming paradigm where relations between variables can be stated in the form of constraints. Constraints differ from the common primitives of other programming languages in that they do not specify a step or sequence of steps to execute but rather the properties of a solution to be found.



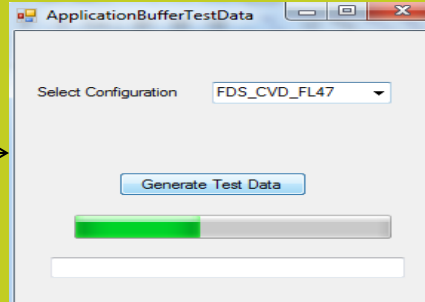


Work Flow

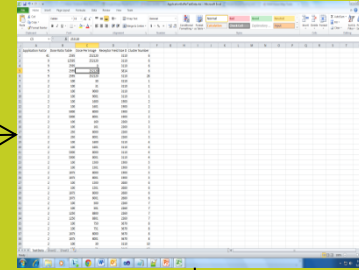


Specification
(Dependencies and ranges)

Automatic



CBT

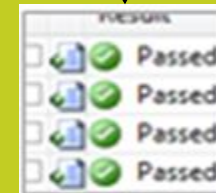


MS VS 2010 SDE

Data model

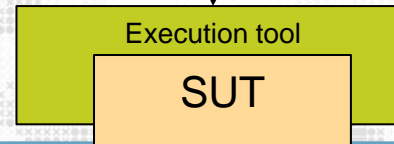


Behavior model



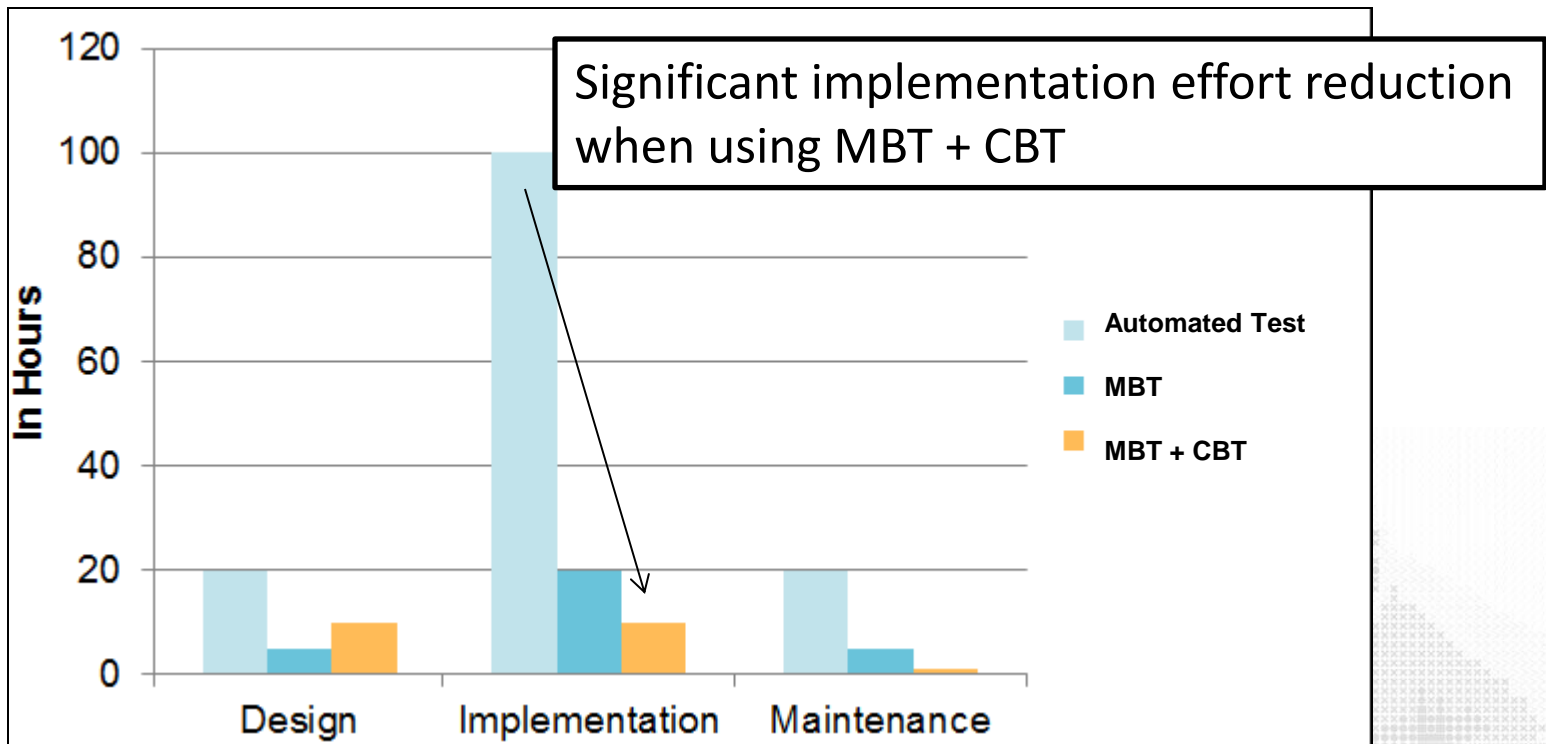
Test Cases

SUT + execution tool





Results : Effort Involved

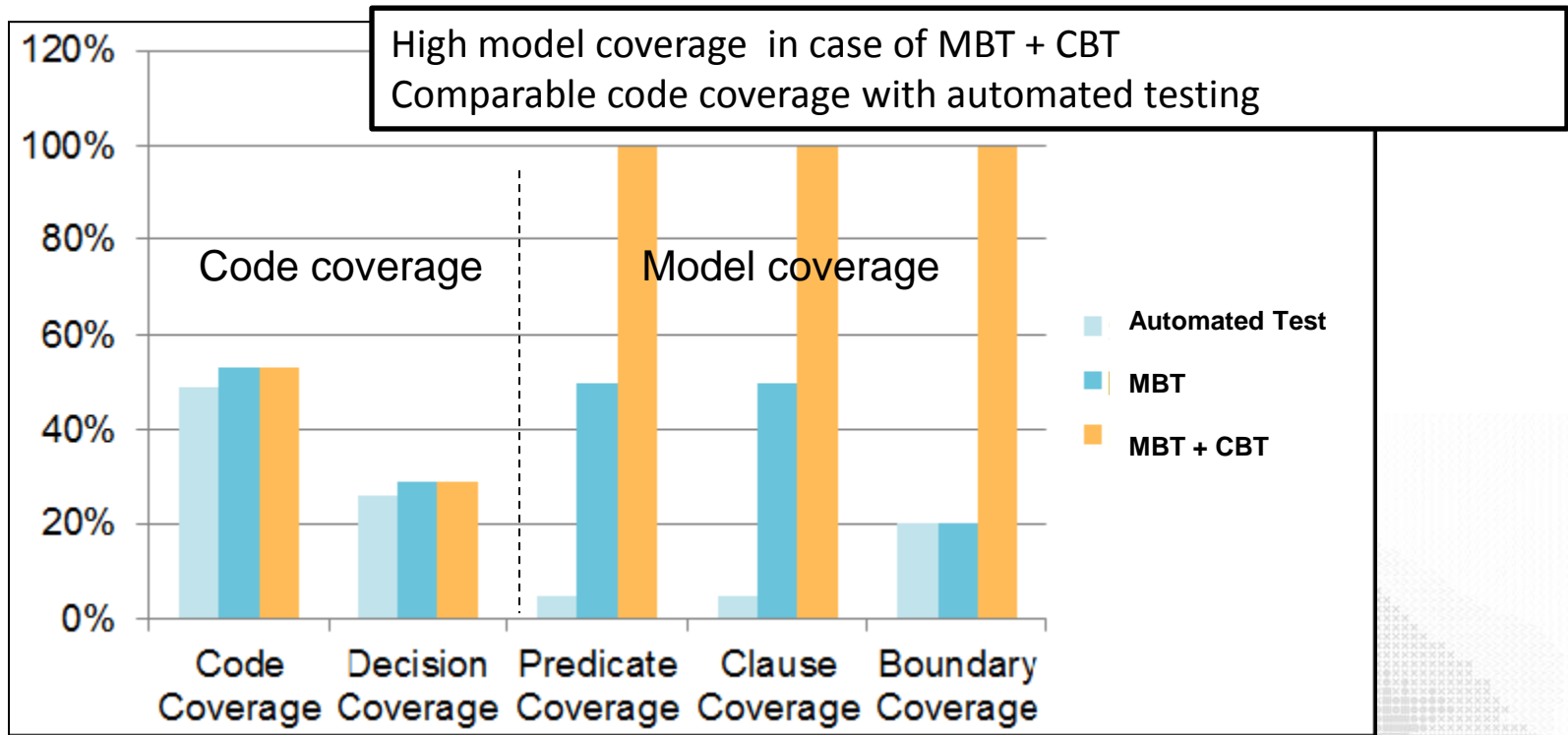


Design: creation of logical test case specification

Implementation: creation of physical test cases (in case of the semi-automatic method), and behavioral models (in case of MBT and MBT+CBT).



Results : Coverage Achieved



Predicate, Clause and boundary coverage are a model coverage metric

Predicate coverage = %of the boolean expressions (in the data model) evaluated both to true and false.

Clause coverage = % of atomic boolean expressions (not containing any logical operators) that are evaluated both to true and false.

Boundary coverage = % of the boundaries that have been tested.

Code and decision coverage are measured code coverage analyzer tool Bullseye (<http://www.bullseye.com/>).



Results : Other Metrics

Metrics	Automated Test	MBT	MBT+CBT
Testing Technique	BVA + ECT	PairWise	BVA+ DT+ Constraint solver
Test cases generated	~100	~13000 Lot of invalid test case and little of meaningful test cases	~1000 Manageable number of test cases (especially valid and meaningful test cases)
Test execution time	1 minute	43 minutes	7 minutes
Perceived effectiveness	Low	Medium	High
Additional bugs found	-	2	2

The effectiveness of MBT + CBT is considered high as a reasonable number of “smart” test cases are generated with very low effort.



Summary

- We have developed a simple but effective tool to solve data dependency problem and increase the effectiveness and efficiency of our test process.
- MBT has obvious advantages over traditional test automation. It helps to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of test process.
- Spec Explorer shows some shortcoming in case of SUT with lot of parameters that depend on the values of each others. We solved this weakness by applying constraint based testing in combination with Spec Explorer.
- MS Spec Explorer team is interested in our work and will probably integrate this feature in next release.
- This work is published at the ISREE 2012 in Dallas



**Published at the Motip Workshop in Dallas USA as part of the ISSRE 2012
27 Nov 2012**

**Integrating Model-Based and Constraint-Based Testing Using SpecExplorer
Vivek Vishal, Mehmet Kovacioglu, Rachid Kherazi and Mohammadreza Mousavi**

<http://2012.issre.net/>

<http://2012.issre.net/content/4th-workshop-model-based-testing-practice-motip>



IEEE ISSRE 2012 - Software Reliability Engineering - Dallas, TX, USA



Questions?

For more info contact Rachid.kherrazi@Nspyre.nl

www.nspyre.nl



Problems of MBT

- Process shift
 - Up front investment in test
- Personnel shift
 - Higher education and sophistication