

Model Based testing
+
Approcci Combinatori
+
Misura della Copertura

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Esecuzione Automatica di Casi di Test (di Unità)

- Basato su librerie come
 - JUnit (Java), NUnit (C#), CppUnit(C/C++)
 - forniscono utility methods per fare il setup dei test, definire asserzioni, elencare test che falliscono/passano
- Esempio: SimpleExamples/AgeValidatorTest

Misurare la Copertura dei Test

- Strumenti che registrano informazioni sulle istruzioni coperte a runtime
 - basati su strumentazione / aggiunta di istruzioni ad hoc
 - Java:
 - EcEmma: opensource (bytecode instrumentation)
 - Clover: pay (source instrumentation)
 - C/C++:
 - gcov: disponibile con gcc

EclEmma: www.eclemma.org

- Plug-in di Eclipse basato su libreria JaCoCo
- Misure di copertura
 - instruction coverage
 - line coverage
 - branch coverage
 - considera i branch nel bytecode, granularità più fine
 - cyclomatic coverage
 - Formal definition $v(G) = E - N + 2$
 - **E**des, **N**odes
 - Jacoco version $v(G) = B - D + 1$
 - **B**anches, **D**ecision points

EclEmma: Bytecode Branch Coverage

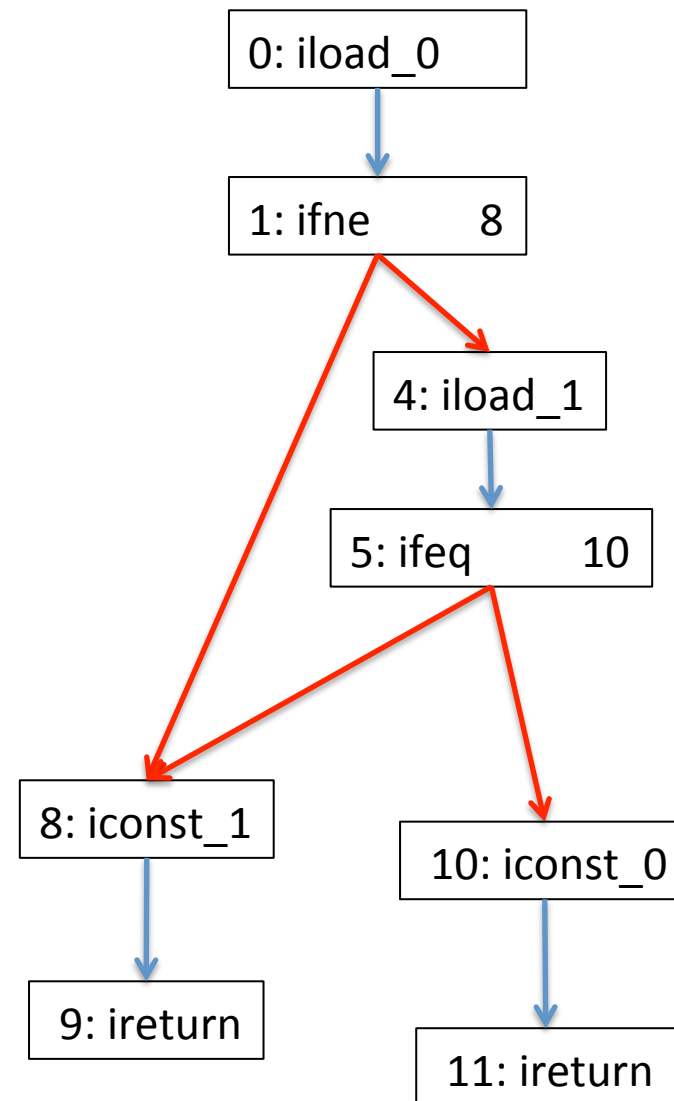
```
public static boolean or(boolean a, boolean b){  
    if ( a || b ){  
        return true;  
    }  
    return false;  
}
```

```
public static boolean or(boolean, boolean);
```

```
0: iload_0  
1: ifne      8  
4: iload_1  
5: ifeq      10  
8: iconst_1  
9: ireturn  
10: iconst_0  
11: ireturn
```

LineNumberTable:

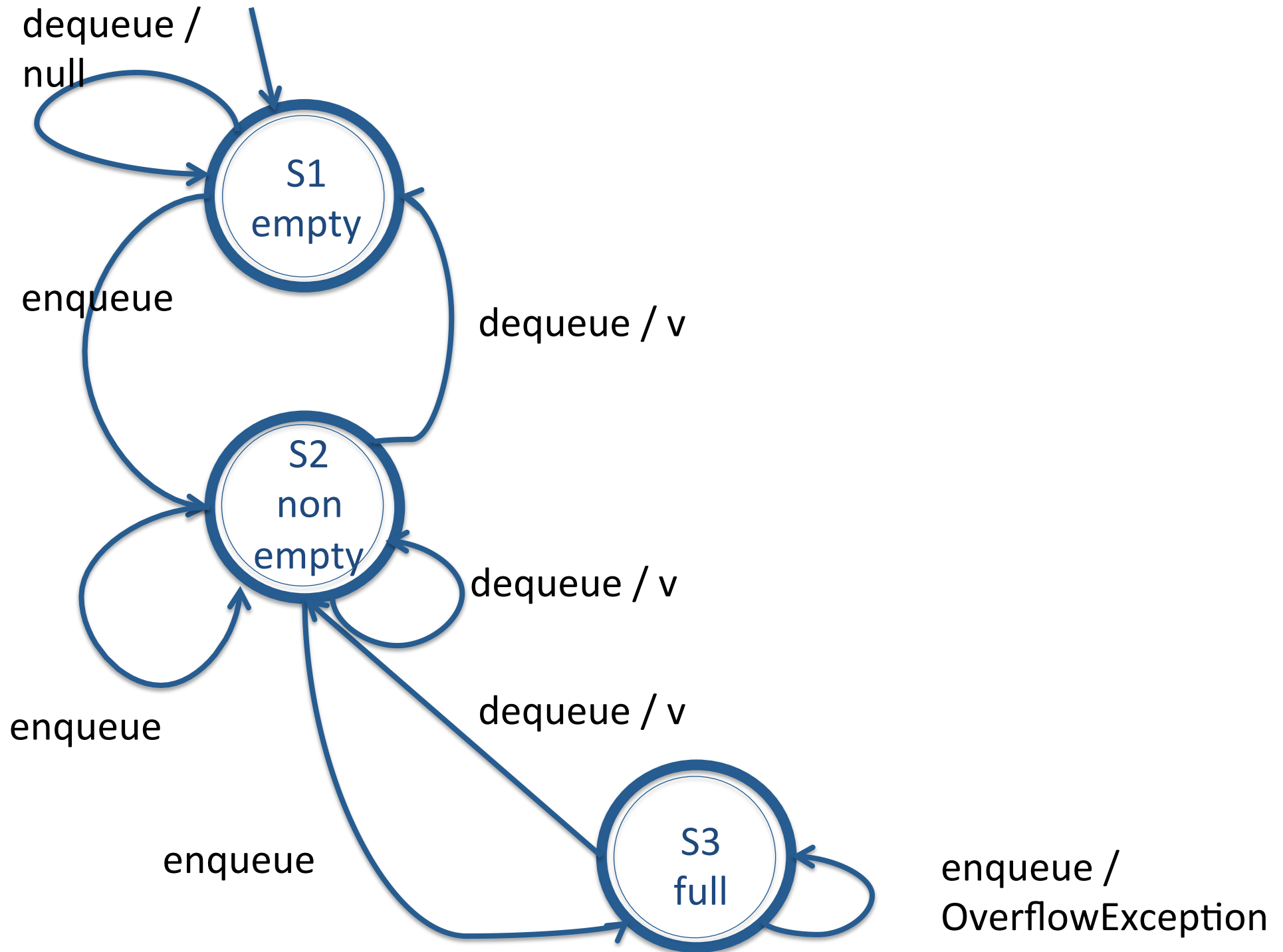
```
line 21: 0  
line 22: 8  
line 24: 10
```

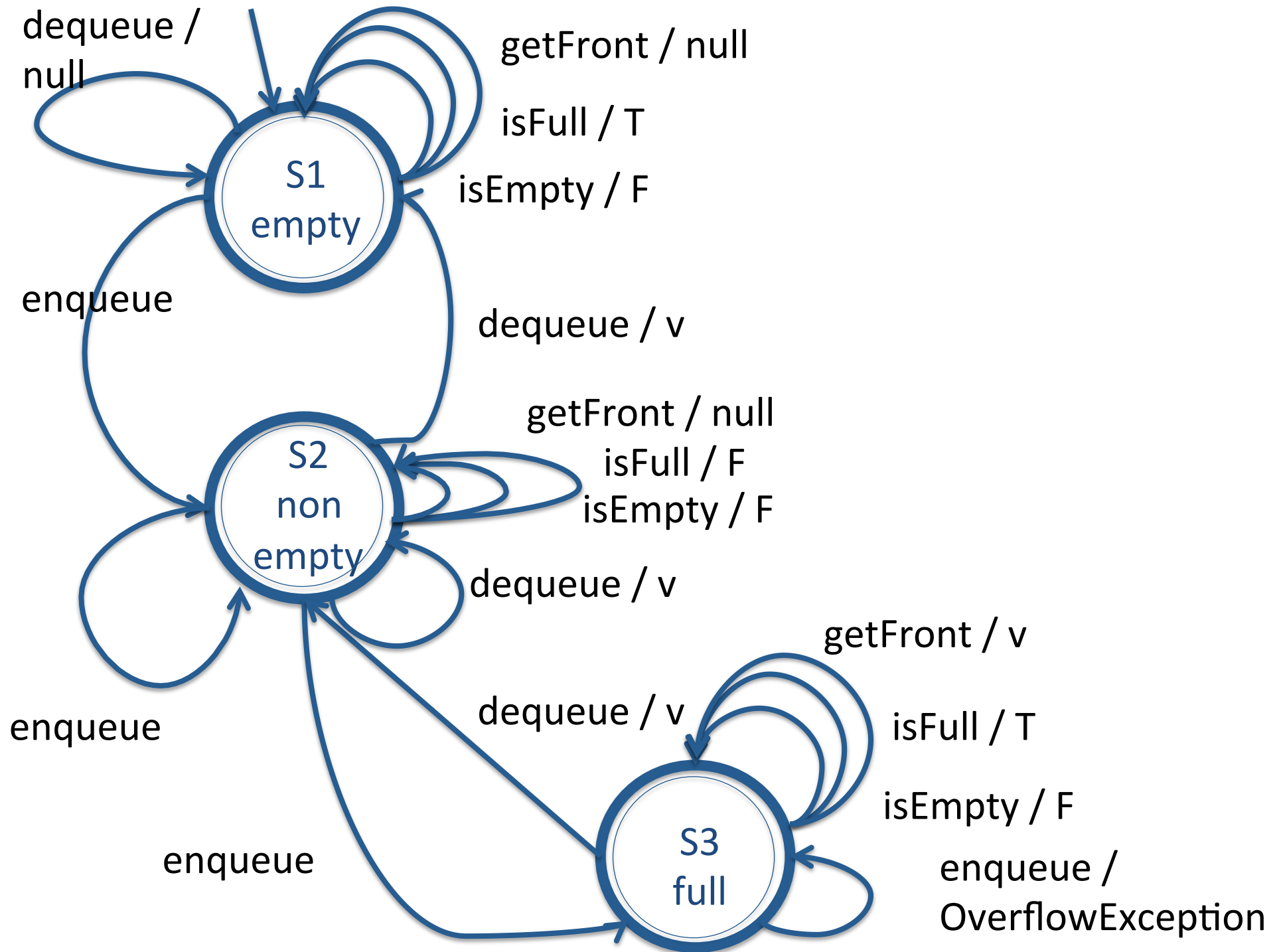


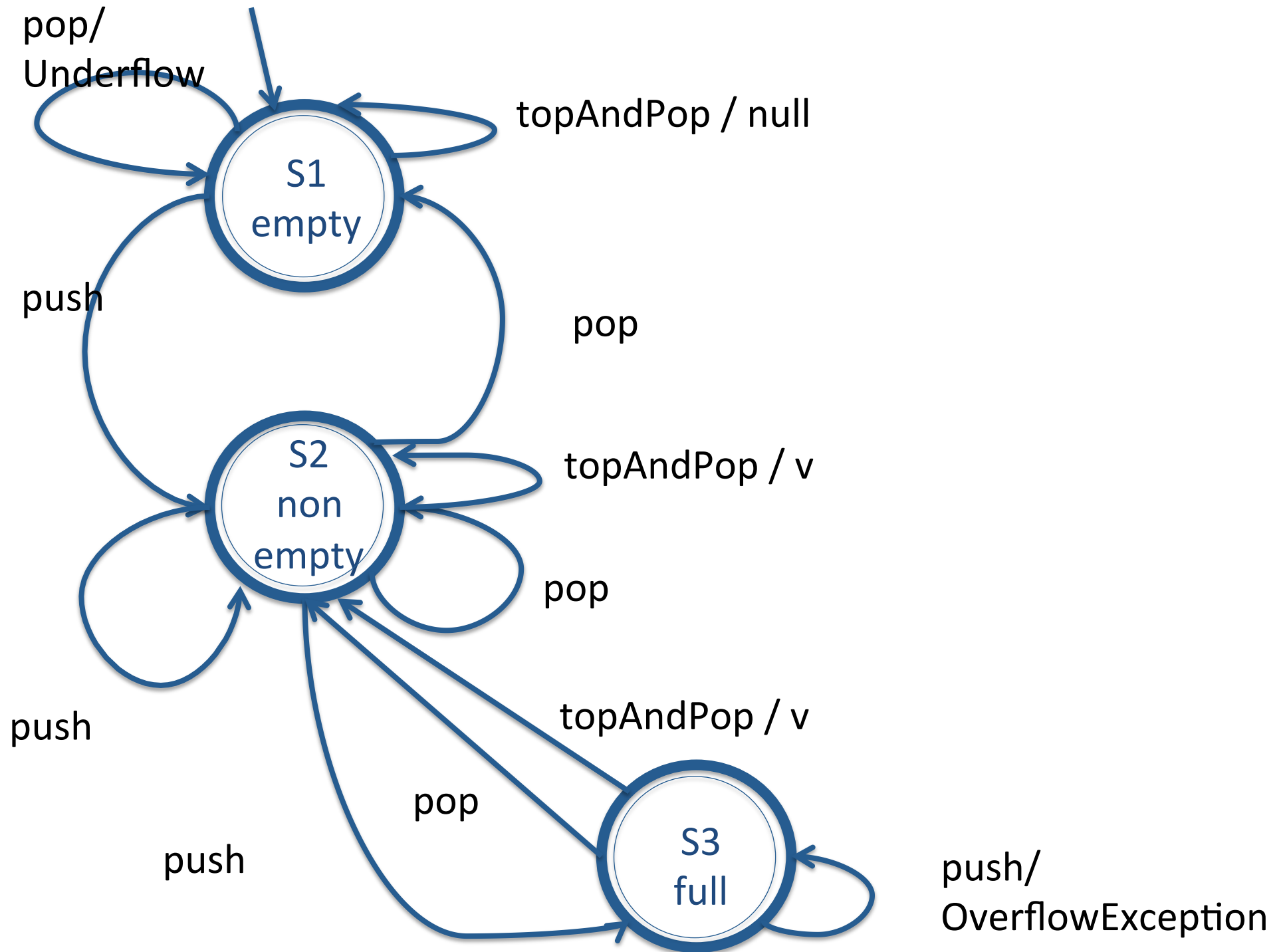
Altre Opzioni di EclEmma

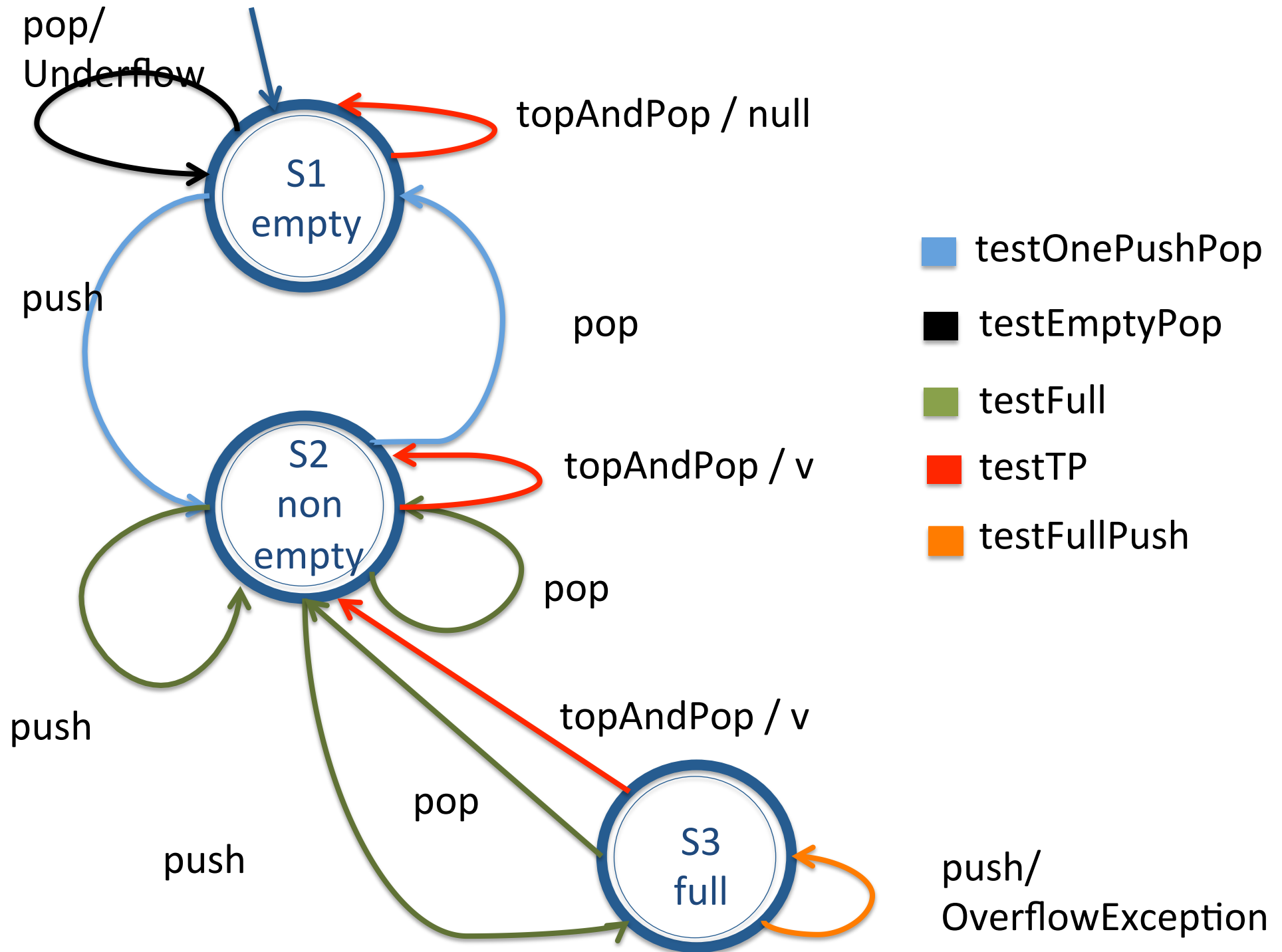
- Visualizzazione per package/class
- Unione di copertura di test run differenti

Identificazione Implicita di Test
a partire da Modelli tramite
Model Based Testing









Tool per Generare Test in Automatico

- <http://graphwalker.org>

Identificazione Implicita di Test a partire da Modelli tramite Model Based Testing

Identificazione Implicita di Test
a partire da **Modelli** tramite
Model Based Testing

Combinazione Esplicita di
Valori Significativi
tramite
Approcci Combinatori

Category Partition

Category partition (manual steps)

1. Decompose the specification into independently testable features
 - for each **feature** identify
 - **parameters**
 - **environment elements**
 - for each parameter and environment element identify **elementary** characteristics (**categories**)
2. Identify relevant values
 - for each characteristic (category) identify (**classes of**) **values**
 - normal values
 - boundary values
 - special values
 - error values
3. Introduce constraints

Esercizio

- javadoc.org/apache/commons/math/Utils/TransformerMap.html

Category Partition, esempio banale, generiamo i test per semplice una form di ricerca

- Parameter form
 - Nome da cercare
 - nome vuoto [single]
 - nome lunghissimo [error]
 - nome di prodotto nel DB [if !empty]
 - nome di prodotto non nel DB
- Environment
 - No elementi nel Database
 - zero [property empty]
 - 1 [single]
 - N

Category Partition con TSL

- Strumento per la generazione a partire da file di testo visti a lezione
 - /opt/categoryPartition/tsl
- Documentazione
 - /opt/categoryPartition/TSL.pdf

Esercizio

- Generare casi di test di unità adottando category partition per il metodo `TransformerMap.transform(Object)`

TransformersMap: esempio d'uso

```
public class ListTransformer implements NumberTransformer, Serializable {  
    public double transform(Object o) throws MathException{  
        if ( ! (o instanceof List) )  
            throw new MathException("Object is not List");  
        return ((List)o).size();  
    }  
}
```

```
public class CollectionsSizeCounter{  
    TransformerMap tm = new TransformerMap();  
  
    public CollectionsSizeCounter(){  
        NumbersTransformer lt = new ListTransformer();  
        tm.putTransformer(ArrayList.class,lt);  
        tm.putTransformer(LinkedList.class, lt);  
        tm.putTransformer(HashMap.class, new MapTransformer());  
        //altri transformer potrebbero seguire  
    }  
  
    public void size(Object collection) {  
        return tm.transform(list)  
    }  
}
```

TransformersMap: esempio di test

```
public class ListTransformer implements NumberTransformer, Serializable {  
    public double transform(Object o) throws MathException{  
        return 2.0;  
    }  
}
```

```
public class TransformerMapTest {  
    @Test  
    public void test () throws MathException {  
        TransformerMap tm = new TransformerMap();  
        tm.putTransformer(ArrayList.class, new ListTransformer());  
        ArrayList<Object> list = new ArrayList<Object>();  
        Double result = tm.transform(list)  
        assertEquals( 2.0, result , 0.001 );  
    }  
}
```

Pairwise Testing

Testare Display Control

Supponiamo che presenti 5 parametri di configurazione

Display Mode	Language	Fonts	Color	Screen size
full-graphics	English	Minimal	Monochrome	Hand-held
text-only	French	Standard	Color-map	Laptop
limited-bandwidth	Spanish	Document-loaded	16-bit	Full-size
	Portuguese		True-color	

Pairwise combinations: 17 test cases

Language	Color	Display Mode	Fonts	Screen Size
English	Monochrome	Full-graphics	Minimal	Hand-held
English	Color-map	Text-only	Standard	Full-size
English	16-bit	Limited-bandwidth	-	Full-size
English	True-color	Text-only	Document-loaded	Laptop
French	Monochrome	Limited-bandwidth	Standard	Laptop
French	Color-map	Full-graphics	Document-loaded	Full-size
French	16-bit	Text-only	Minimal	-
French	True-color	-	-	Hand-held
Spanish	Monochrome	-	Document-loaded	Full-size
Spanish	Color-map	Limited-bandwidth	Minimal	Hand-held
Spanish	16-bit	Full-graphics	Standard	Laptop
Spanish	True-color	Text-only	-	Hand-held
Portuguese	-	-	Monochrome	Text-only
Portuguese	Color-map	-	Minimal	Laptop
Portuguese	16-bit	Limited-bandwidth	Document-loaded	Hand-held
Portuguese	True-color	Full-graphics	Minimal	Full-size
Portuguese	True-color	Limited-bandwidth	Standard	Hand-held

Pairwise Testing Tool

www.hexawise.com

create un account su questo sito

The screenshot displays the Hexawise web application interface. At the top, the Hexawise logo is on the left, and a workflow bar on the right shows steps: DEFINE INPUTS, Optional Requirements, CREATE TESTS, Auto-Scripts, and ANALYZE TESTS. The left sidebar contains sections for Test Plans (with a 'Create New Test Plan' button and a list of private and sample plans), Paired Values (with an explanation of invalid pairs and examples), and Value Expansions (with a 'Create New Value Expansion' button). The main area is titled 'New Parameter' and includes a form for 'Parameter Name' and 'Values'. Below this, a table titled 'Copy of Airplane seating' shows parameter combinations for Destination, Class, and Seat Preference.

HEXAWISE
MORE COVERAGE. FEWER TESTS.™

DEFINE INPUTS → Optional Requirements → CREATE TESTS → Auto-Scripts → ANALYZE TESTS

Test Plans

- Create New Test Plan
- Your Private Test Plans
 - Copy of Airplane seating
- Your Sample Test Plans

Paired Values

Invalid pairs are two parameter values that can **never** be tested together.

Examples:
Internet Explorer 8, Mac OS X
Jumbo Mortgage, Less than \$100,000

To create an invalid pair, click the **✗**

Value Expansions

- Create New Value Expansion

Value expansions are substituted for equivalent parameter values in test cases.

New Parameter

Parameter Name:

Values (each value on a new line):

[Bulk Edit](#)

Copy of Airplane seating [Bulk Edit](#)

Parameter	Value 1	Value 2
Destination (3)	Canada	Mexico
Class (3)	Coach	Business
Seat Preference (2)	Aisle	Window

Funzionalità di Hexawise

- Definizione parametri / valori
- Definizione di vincoli
 - combinazioni non valide + married pairs
- Definizioni requisiti
 - combinazioni di valori che devono essere coperte per motivi strategici
- Visualizzazione della copertura delle coppie
 - prioritizzazione dei test
- Esportazione dei test script
 - è possibile specificare l'output atteso per alcune combinazioni di input
 - spesso i “valori” rappresentano classi di valori, possibile inserire valori concreti da suggerire in automatico negli script per i tester

Adding constraints

- Simple constraints

*example: color monochrome not compatible
with screen laptop and full size*

can be handled by considering the case in
separate tables

