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WAY OF WORKING TRANSFORMATION TO INTEGRATED MODEL DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT (MDD) AND MODEL- BASED TESTING (MBT)

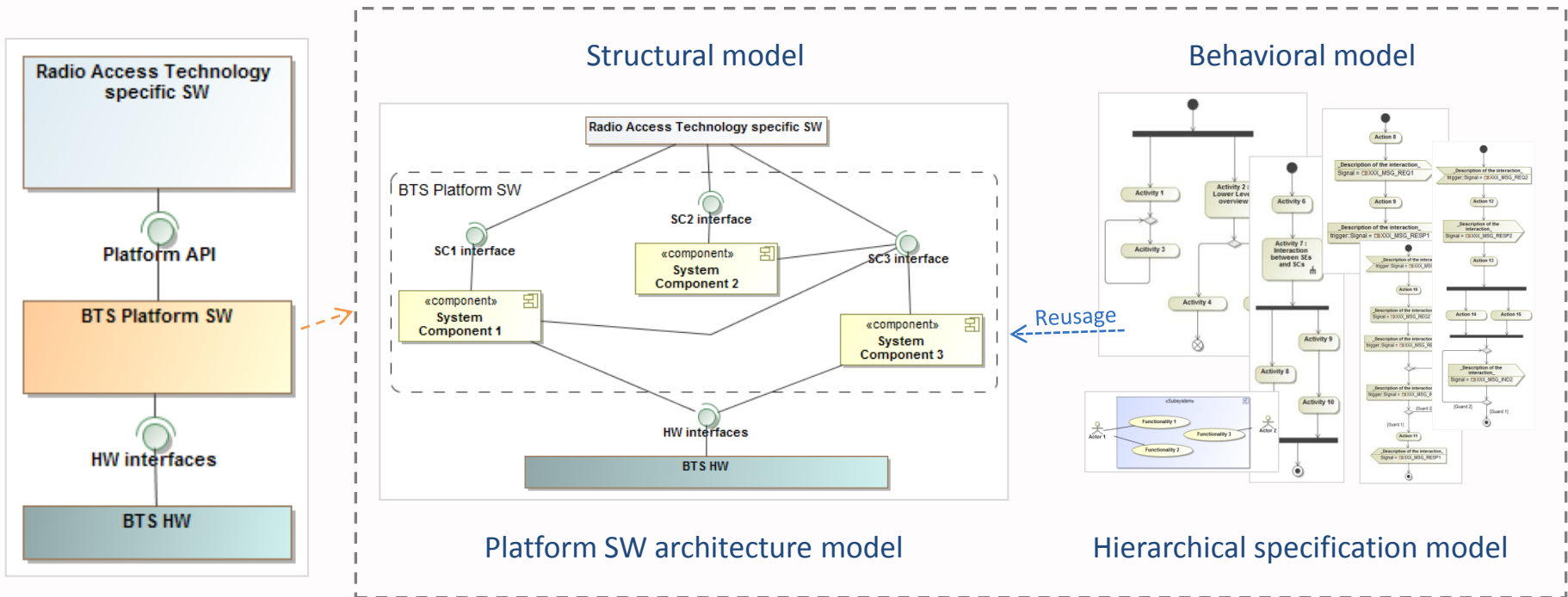
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Agenda

- Hierarchical model for test generation
- Motivation and general approach
- Integrated way of working of MDD and MBT
- Model verification against requirements
- Activity diagrams and ALF
- Requirements for tool chain
- Lessons learned

Hierarchical model for test generation

- Focusing on HW related platform SW in Nokia Base Transceiver Station (BTS).
- The key objective is to automatically generate test cases from UML specification models.



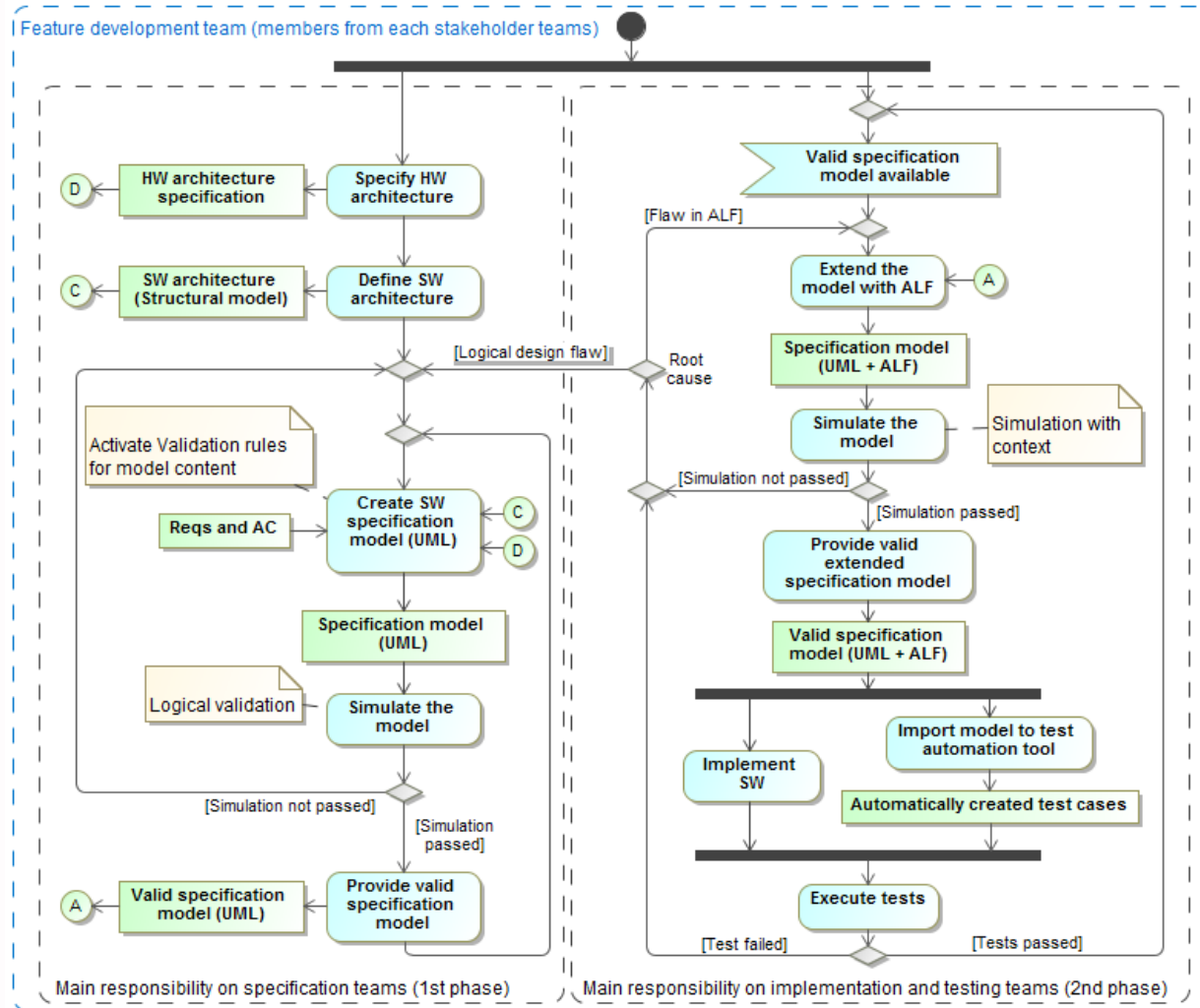
Platform SW architecture model

Hierarchical specification model

Motivation and general approach

- The change from textual specification to model-based specification has **improved the quality and readability** of specification.
- While targeting to MBT we focus on **testing earlier** and **common way of working** to get **MDD & MBT** to be an **integral and efficient part** of the development process. The presented approach drives towards **tight co-operation** between specification, implementation and testing.
- From the modeling point of view the target has been to get **a common model** to support both, specification work and testing. This can be achieved by improving the existing specification models, activity diagrams, with **layered model hierarchy** and **extensions made with** Action Language for Foundational UML (**ALF**).
- To achieve the needed **modeling maturity** for MBT and to support **high quality** specification work model **simulation** is used.

Integrated way of working of MDD and MBT



Model verification against requirements

- Specification is done based on **requirements** (reqs) which are **verified against acceptance criteria** (AC).
- **In the first phase** it is crucial to be able to verify that given **requirements has been take into account** during specification work. This is achieved by indentifying that AC are linked to the specification model.
- **In the second phase AC are made verifiable** by **linking** them with ALF to corresponding internal **data** and **executing** model in simulation **with context**.

	RPAC_7	RPAC_8	RPAC_10	RPAC_11	RPAC_12	RPAC_13	RPAC_14	RPAC_15	RPAC_16	RPAC_17	RPAC_18	RPAC_19	RPAC_33	RPAC_34	RPAC_35	RPAC_36	RPAC_37	RPAC_38
Control Fan Speed [Design Specification]	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
- Measure Fan Speed (parameter)	1		1											1	1	1	1	1
- Compare each of the measured fan speed with																		
Control Flow[-]																		
Control Flow[- Calculate the average deviation by																		
Calculate and Control fan speed based on mode																		
- Determine the fan speed - Calculate Fan																		
- Change the Fs value in Learning mode																		
Object Flow[-]																		
Control Flow[Check the used Control Profile -]																		
Control Flow[- Check]																		
Object Flow[-]																		
Control Flow[-]																		
Control Flow[-]																		

Activity diagrams and ALF

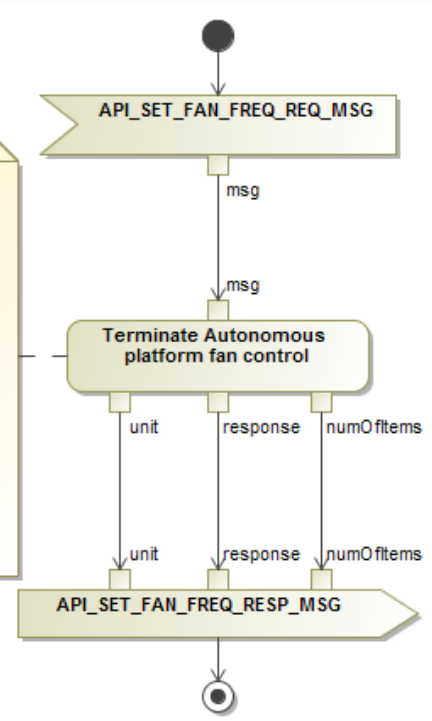
- For efficiency and scalability reasons **activity diagrams** have turned out to be **the most efficient way** to specify a specification model over several functional domains and to get clear understanding about the overview of a certain functionality.
- **ALF** is a textual modeling language which is used to express behavior of a **UML model more precisely**.
- Thus **ALF** is used to define details, like parameterization, **instead of graphical notations** which will in many cases make the model too complicated to accomplish model execution.

```

...
if(in_param[1].pwmFreq !=
EFanParam::PwmFreqErr){
status = EStatus::NoError;
}
else{
status = EStatus::UndefinedError;
}

unit = new SFanFreqResp(in_param[1],
status);

response = new
SHwapiOpResp(EStatus::NoError);
...
    
```

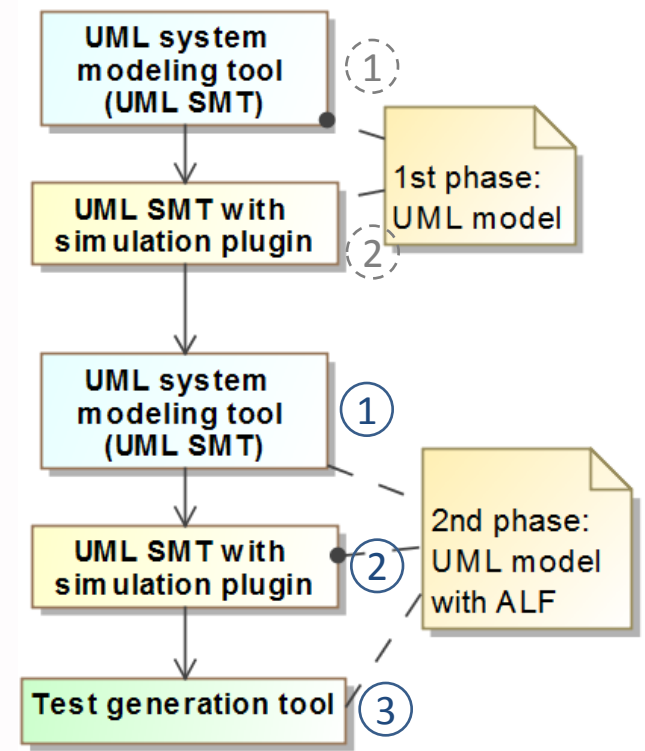


Requirements for tool chain

The selected approach has brought about the following requirements for used tools:

- 1) UML system modeling tool **with ALF support and ALF syntax checker.**
- 2) Support for model **simulation with ALF execution** in UML system modeling tool.
- 3) **Activity diagram and ALF support** in test generation tool.

These requirements are already implemented in minimal level by tool vendors.



Lessons learned

- The presented approach **enables parallel and iterative way of working** between specification and implementation & testing.
 - All findings and changes are shared **via one model** to all stakeholders.
- Two-step simulation improves **quality and enables testing earlier**.
 - Simulation with parameterization increases **coverage**, and observation of **inconsistencies** and **deadlocks** in a model.
 - Model-based **test specifications** become **available earlier** (during model extension).
- The selected approach has brought about **new requirements for tool vendors** to support the use of activity diagrams with ALF extension for MBT.
- **Improved tool chain** need to be evaluated and piloted thoroughly before this approach can be deployed wider in organizations.

