



Welcome to the World of Standards



THE ETSI TEST DESCRIPTION LANGUAGE (TDL)

Results from the ETSI project STF 454

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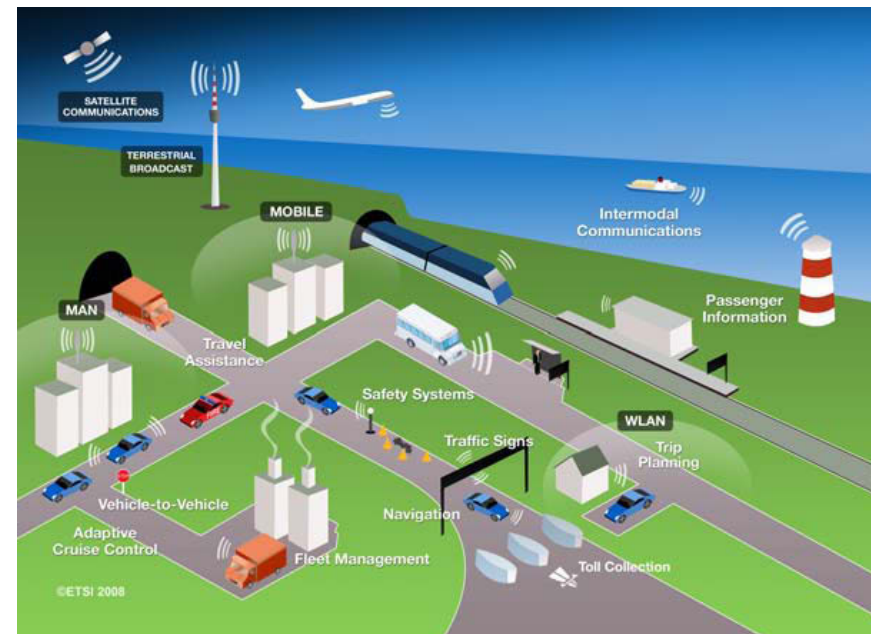
- Motivation and introduction
- Design principles
- An example
- Conclusions, next steps

MOTIVATION AND INTRODUCTION

Validating Complex Systems

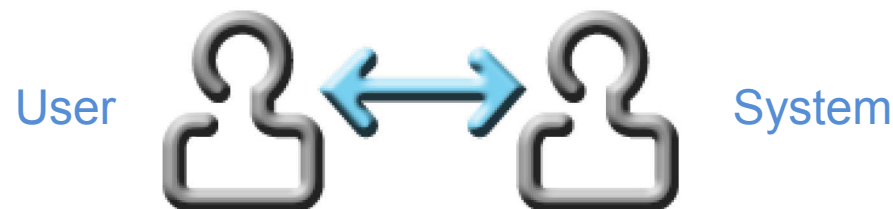


- Engineered systems become more and more complex
 - Complex design (→system of systems)
 - Complex behavior (→real-time)
 - Complex data (→big data)
- Validation and testing need to cope with complexity
 - Proper modeling techniques
 - Proper test automation
 - Proper fault analysis techniques



Intelligent Transport Systems © ETSI

- An agile process follows different approaches
 - Story/feature driven modeling
 - Test driven development, etc.
- Leads to scenario-based approach in testing
 - Describe a scenario of interacting with the system
 - Define test objectives from requirements and connect them to scenarios
 - Derive tests from scenarios and automate them



TDL for testing reactive distributed real-time systems

- Provides common black-box testing concepts
- Adjustable to domain-specific needs
- Supporting agile testing process

TDL is standardized

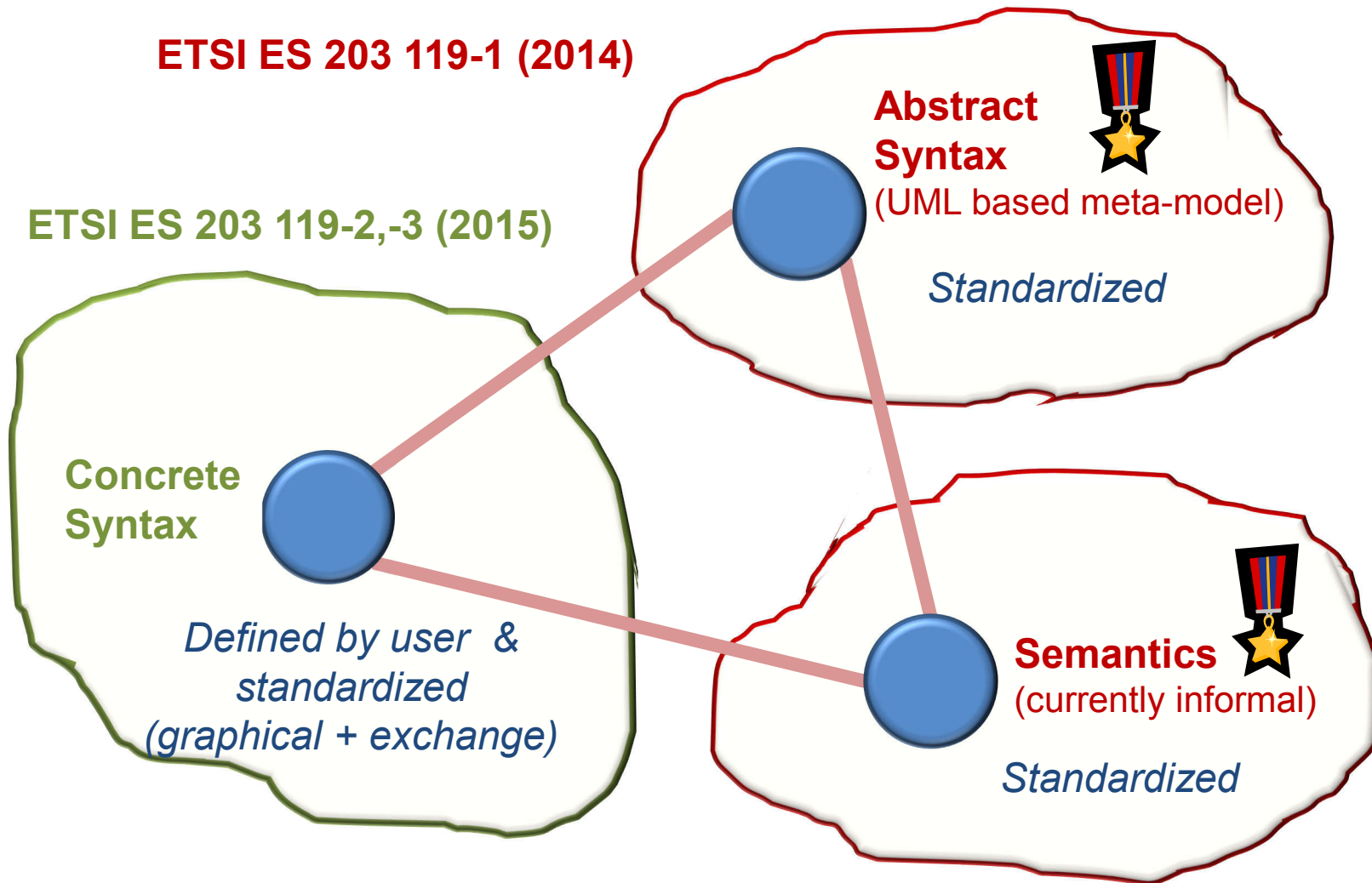
- Clear semantics
- Interoperability of tools and test specifications
- Maintained and kept updated with user needs

TDL use cases

- Manual specification of tests for functional/conformance/interoperability testing
- Representing tests from other sources, e.g. output from MBT test generators
- Documentation of tests



DESIGN PRINCIPLES



ETSI ES 203 119-1 (2014)

ETSI ES 203 119-2,-3 (2015)

Concrete Syntax

Defined by user & standardized (graphical + exchange)

Abstract Syntax
(UML based meta-model)

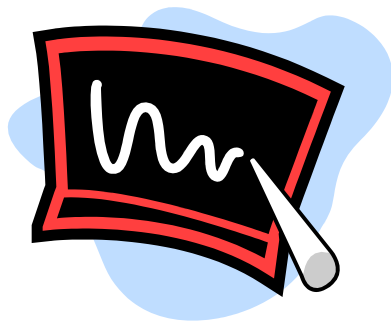
Standardized

Semantics
(currently informal)

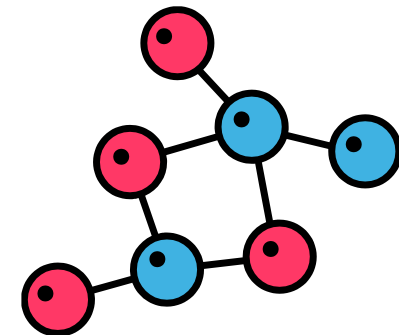
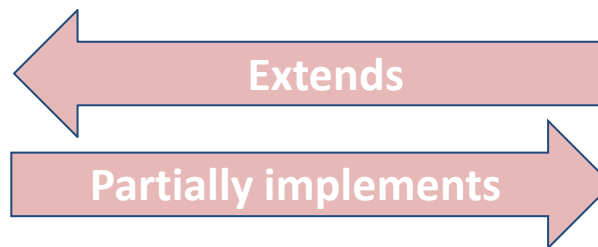
Standardized

TDL is Adjustable by User

- Concrete syntax may cover only parts of the meta-model
- Meta-model can be extended by a user if need arises
- User extensions of the meta-model can be subjected to further TDL standardization and maintenance



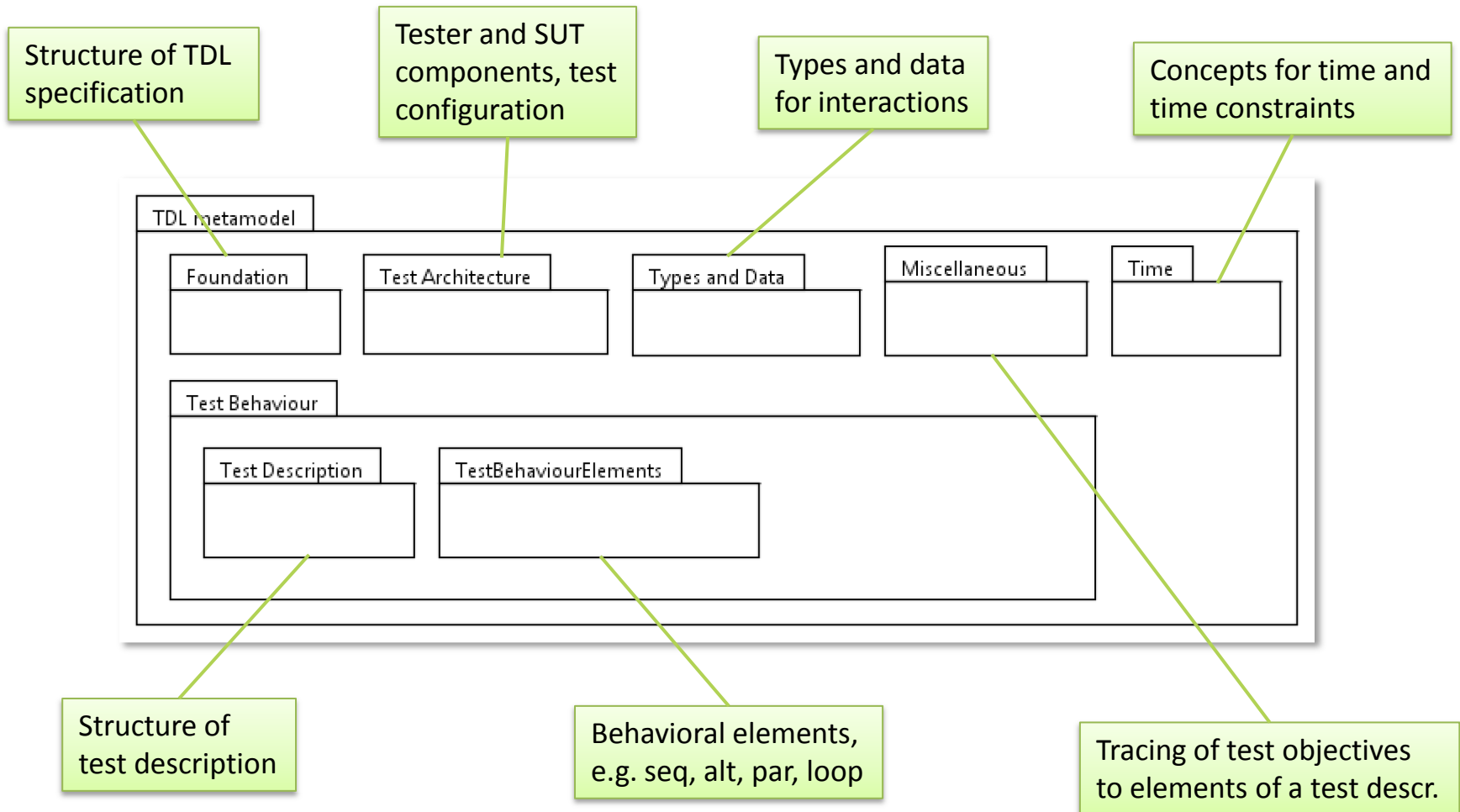
User-defined TDL
concrete syntax



TDL meta-model with
user extensions

- Test configuration
 - Set of interacting **components** in the roles **Tester** or **SUT**
- Test description
 - Represents the **expected** foreseeable (passing) behaviour, i.e. any deviation is a fail
 - Expresses a test in terms of **interactions** of data exchanged between tester and SUT components
 - Interactions are **totally ordered**, i.e. they are implicitly synchronized among components
- Test data
 - Represented as abstract **name tuples**

TDL Meta-Model Overview

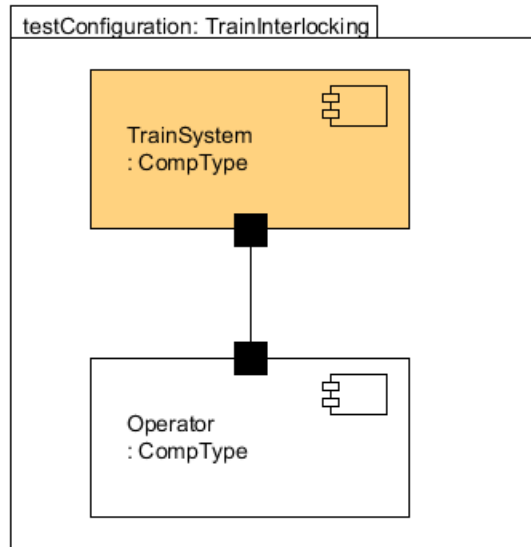


AN EXAMPLE

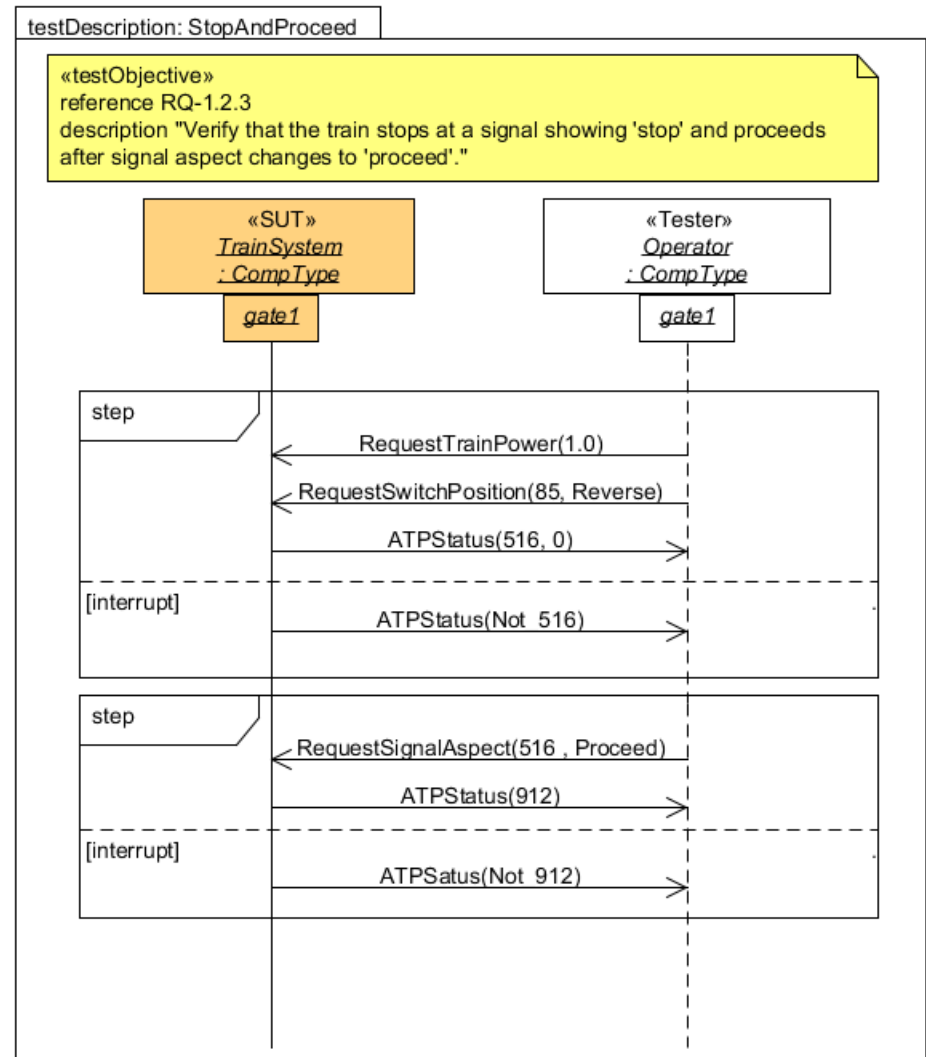
Example: Scenario on a Rail Interlocking System (Siemens, MBAT)



Test Configuration



Test Description



Generated Editor for Textual TDL Specifications (EMFText)



Interruption interactions

Sequence of interactions

Sequence of blocks

```
1 SYNTAXDEF tdl
2 FOR <http://www.etsi.org/spec/TDL/20130606>
3 START TDLSpecification
4
5 RULES {
6   TDLSpecification ::= "TDLSpecification" "("
7     ("name" name["'", "'"])?
8     comment* annotation* content* ")";
9   TestDescription ::= "TestDescription" "("
10     ("name" name["'", "'"])?
11     comment* annotation*
12     ("owningPackage" owningPackage[])?
13     ("formalParameter" formalParameter[])?
14     "testConfiguration" testConfiguration[]
15     ("testObjective" testObjective[])?
16     behaviour timeConstraint* ")";
17 }
```

(Partial) TDL Concrete Syntax

CONCLUSIONS, NEXT STEPS

- TDL meta-model is available currently as an ETSI draft standard
 - Further validation of the meta-model necessary
 - Final draft for publication planned for January 2014
- Next steps
 - Design of concrete syntaxes (graphical + exchange format)
 - Getting tool support: editors, analyzers, test generators
 - Further refinement of the TDL meta-model
 - Extend TDL to support test automation
 - Extensions to ensure executability
 - Composition of test descriptions → User story models

Team

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