Rasmus Møller Selsmark Team Lead, Infrastructure rasmuss@unity3d.com

# Model Based Testing a 3D game engine



# Simple game object physics





### **Model Actions**

SetMass (float)

Sets mass of rigid body. Higher mass requires higher force to move it.

AddForce (vector, mode)

Adds specified force (vector) to object, in order to make it move.



#### **Force Modes**

## • Force

Add a continuous force to the rigidbody, using its mass.

# Acceleration

Add a continuous acceleration to the rigidbody, ignoring its mass.

# Impulse

Add an instant force impulse to the rigidbody, using its mass.

# VelocityChange

Add an instant velocity change to the rigidbody, ignoring its mass.



# **A Basic Physics Model**





### Model Implementation using Spec Explorer

```
[Rule]
public static void AddForce([Domain("ForcePower")] Vector3 force, [Domain("ForceModeValue")] ForceMode forceMode)
{
    const float fixedDeltaTime = 0.02f; // = 50 FPS
    switch (forceMode)
    {
        case ForceMode.Acceleration:
            ModelState.Velocity += force * fixedDeltaTime;
            break:
        case ForceMode.Force:
            ModelState.Velocity += force * fixedDeltaTime / ModelState.Mass;
            break;
        case ForceMode.Impulse:
            ModelState.Velocity += force / ModelState.Mass;
            break;
        case ForceMode.VelocityChange:
            ModelState.Velocity += force;
            break;
    }
}
[Rule]
public static void SetMass([Domain("Mass")] float mass)
{
    Condition.IsFalse(ModelState.Mass.Equals(mass));
    ModelState.Mass = mass;
}
```



# Limiting the Model Outcome State Space





# **Unity Runtime Test Framework**



## **Runtime Players**





## **Connecting the Model and Framework**





### **Connecting the Model and Framework - solution**

- Spec Explorer generates C# unit tests
- Runtime Test Framework requires one class per test case
- Dynamic code generation from model generated test cases

