

Paris, 16-18 October 2018



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From Manual Testing to Intelligent Test Automation

Presented by Stephan Schulz

From Manual Testing to Intelligent Test Automation

- Where Are We Today?
- Evolution of Software Testing
 - From Manual Testing to Automated Test Design
- Evolution of Model Based Testing
 - 3 Generations of Test Automation with Model-Based Testing
- Artificial Intelligence in Testing
 - Intelligent Test Automation
 - The Future of Testing

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Where Are We Today?

Most of Today's Testing is Still Done Manually

What percentage of your test execution is automated?*

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| More than 80% | 10% |
| Between 41% and 80% | 12% |
| Between 20% and 40% | 15% |
| Less than 20% | 56% |
| We do not automate | 7% |

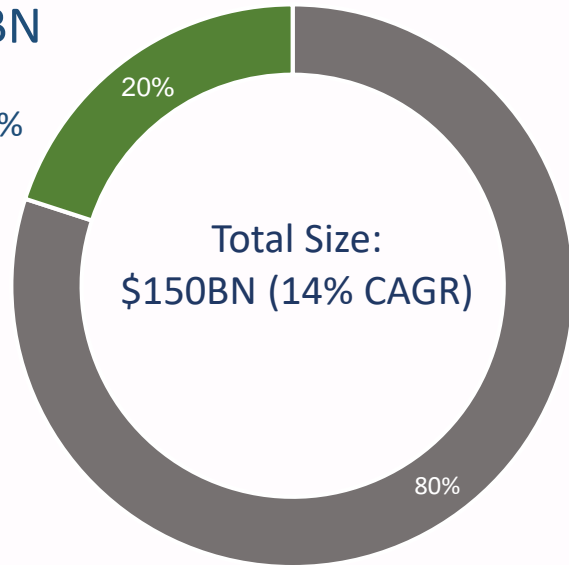
*From an Enterprise IT Poll in Europe

Even More Dramatic: Enterprise IT Testing Market 2017

Automated Testing: \$30BN

... of which only tools: \$3BN

... of which only test execution: 60%

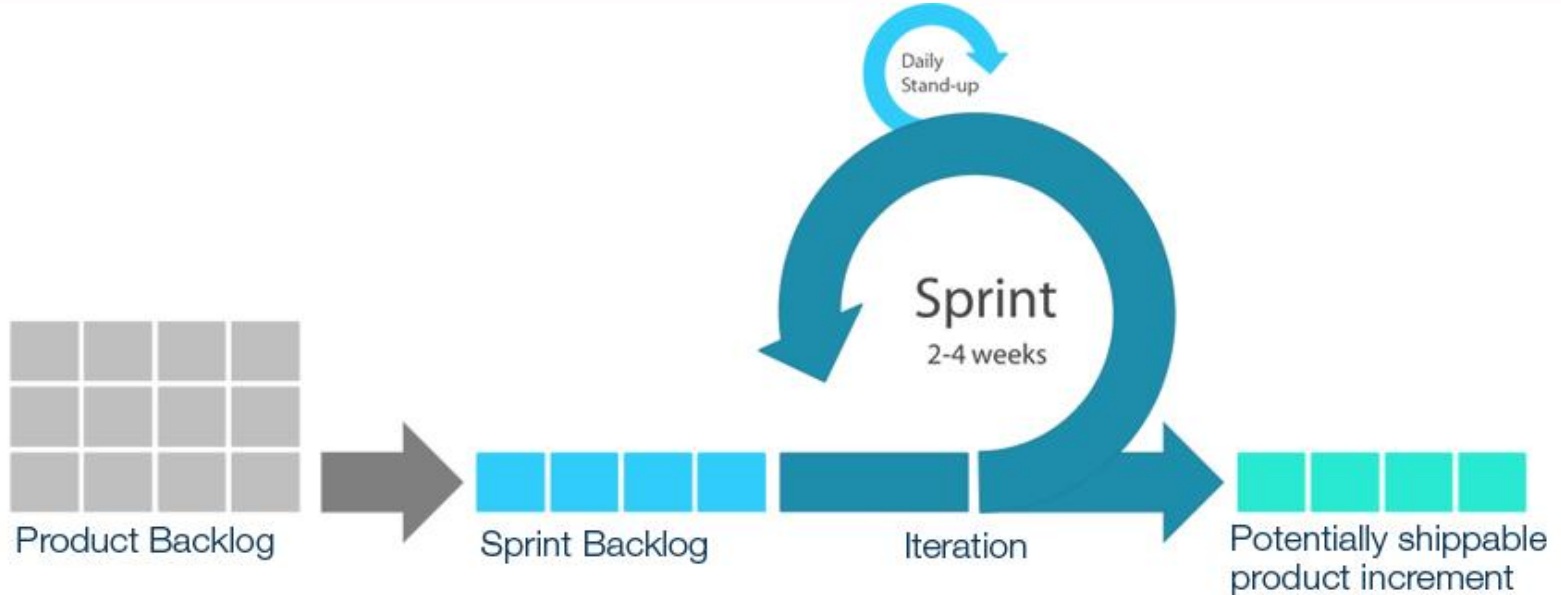


Manual Testing: \$120BN (!)

Sources include:

1) Dimensional Research, Testing Trends in 2017 2) Technavio Global Software Testing Market, 2017 3) Zion Market Research, Test Automation Market by Test Type, 2017 4) Capgemini, Future of Testing: Career Opportunities, 2016 5) Nelson Hall, Software Testing Services Report, 2017

Product Development Is Moving Faster Every Day



There Is Too Much to Test & Not Enough Time

Then...

- One computer platform
- One OS
- One app
- One browser
- One release per year

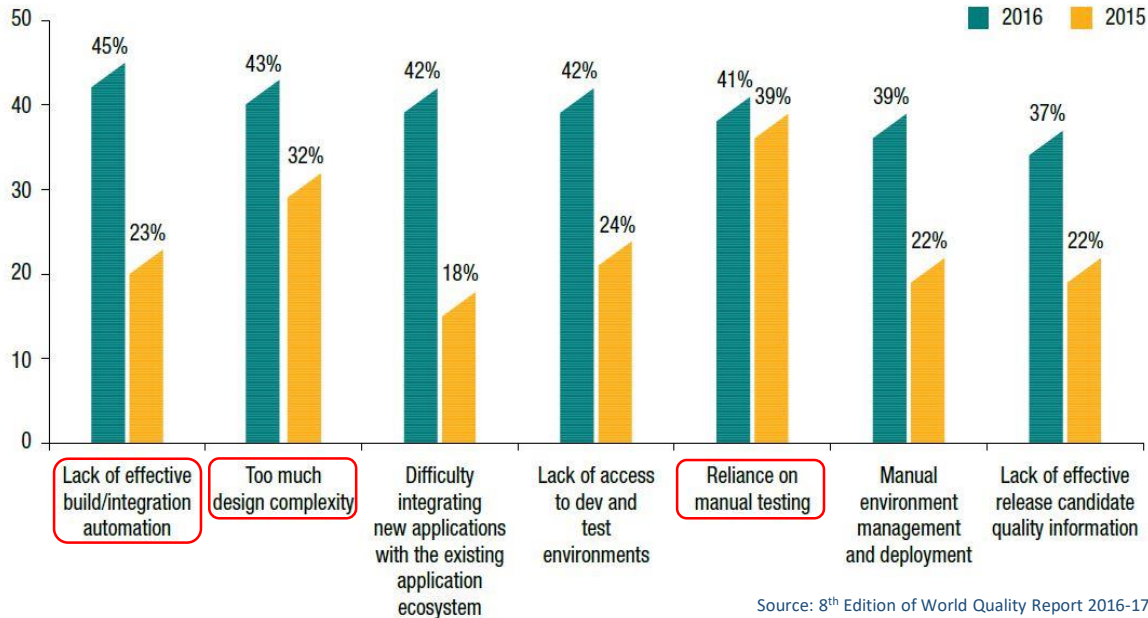
Now...

- Many platforms (PC, tablet, phone, cloud, voice ...)
- Multiple OS (Win, iOS, Android, Chrome, legacy, ...)
- More connected apps
- Multiple browsers (Chrome, IE, Firefox ...)
- Multiple releases (every month or sooner)



Integrations, Complexity & Manual Are Top Challenges

Top 7 challenges in Application Development



Source: 8th Edition of World Quality Report 2016-17

The Net Is Testing Needs To Be Done ..

FASTER
BETTER
CHEAPER

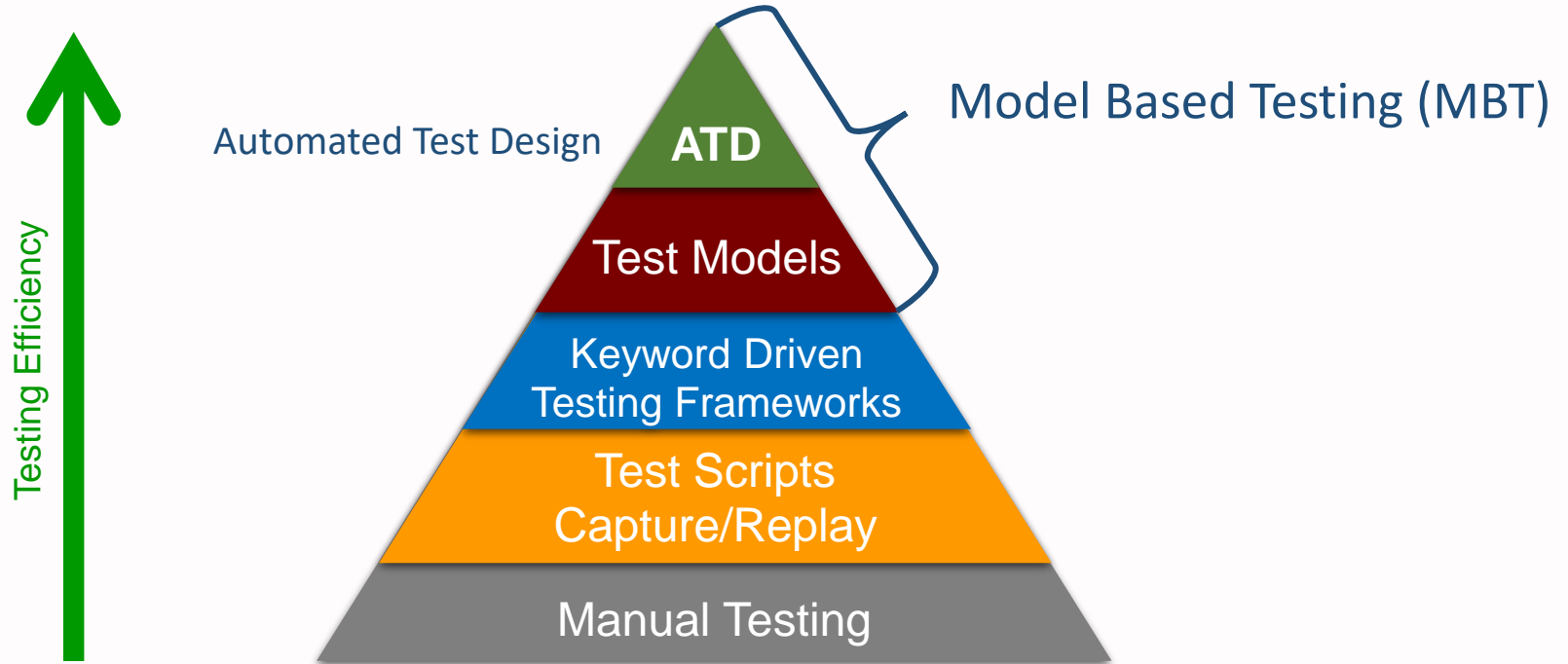
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The Evolution of Software Testing

Evolution of Software Testing



Manual Testing



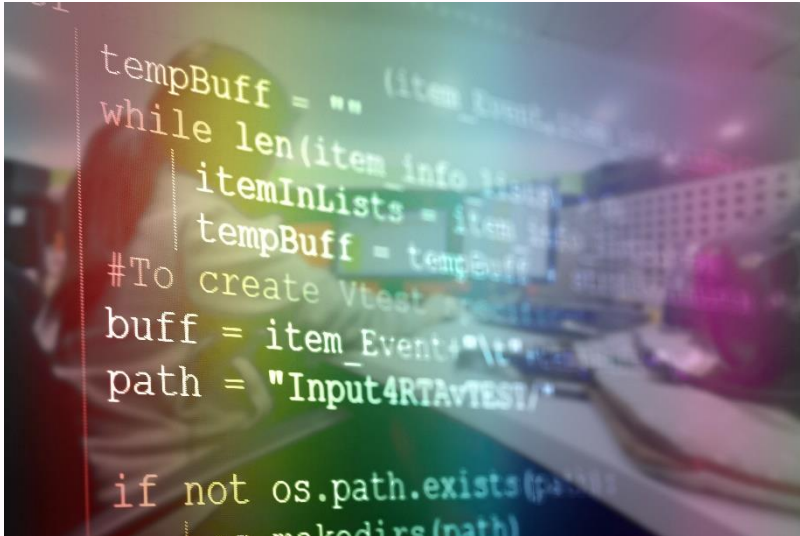
- “It is cheap”! Anybody can do it!
- It is time consuming, ineffective, and error prone
- It is still not (yet) replaceable
 - When tests are hard (or too expensive) to automate
 - Exploratory testing (with data)

Test Scripts and Capture Replay



- Automatic execution!
- Interactions have to be manually performed or coded
- But capture/replay is still driven by manual testing 😊
- Scripting requires special skills
- One small change in SUT requires re-recording or re-coding

(Keyword Driven) Testing Frameworks

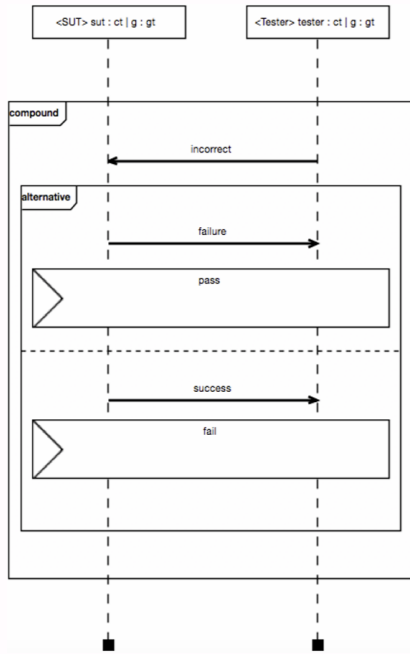


- Simpler to use, understand & maintain
- Allows reduction of required skills for test specification down to Excel!
- Keywords are reusable & tests become retargetable!
- Still requires (highly) skilled automation team for scripting keywords

Example:

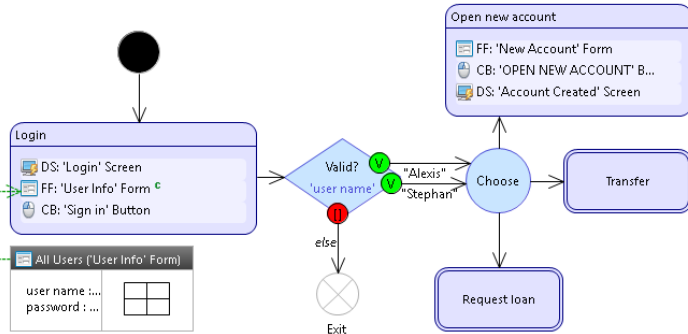
```
Login (username , password)  
StartVehicle ()
```

Test Models (MBT)



- Generally graphical representation of control flows instead of coding
- Easier to adopt & review than scripts
- Can be generated from manual test descriptions or test plans
- Allows generation of (partial) scripts and documentation
- Still user is responsible for test design

Automated Test Design (MBT)



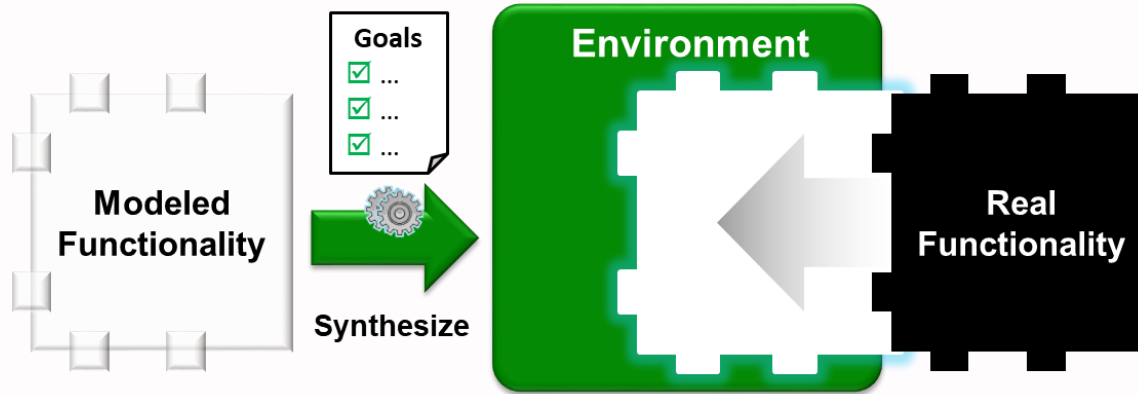
Don't model tests; model the functionality to be tested!

When you model the functionality to be tested you can create a model capable of representing every test for that functionality. It is a much smaller task, since the number of all possible tests is very large and change behind your back, which means test models will become obsolete the moment they are made.

(adopted from [Monica Anderson "Don't model the World; Model the Mind"](#))

- Specify functionality to be tested and generate optimal test coverage
- Generally graphical representation of control and data aspects
- Basically full script & documentation generation from generated tests
- Now manual testers can effectively contribute to test automation

About Model-Based Testing (MBT)



- Umbrella term for using models in a testing context; only one approach is to use MBT for *automating test design*
 - MBT *complements* test execution
 - Recognized by worldwide industrial standards (ETSI, ISTQB)

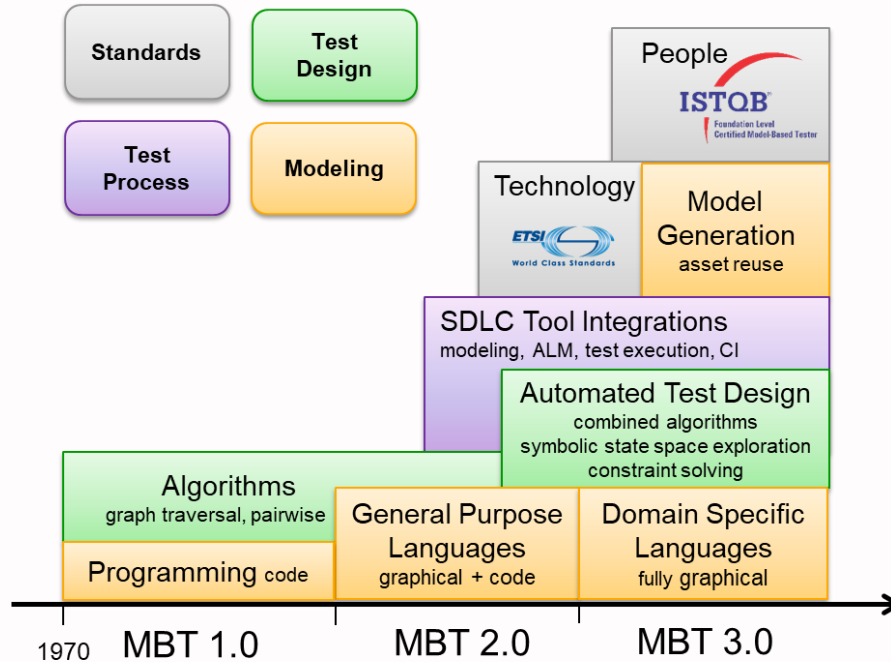
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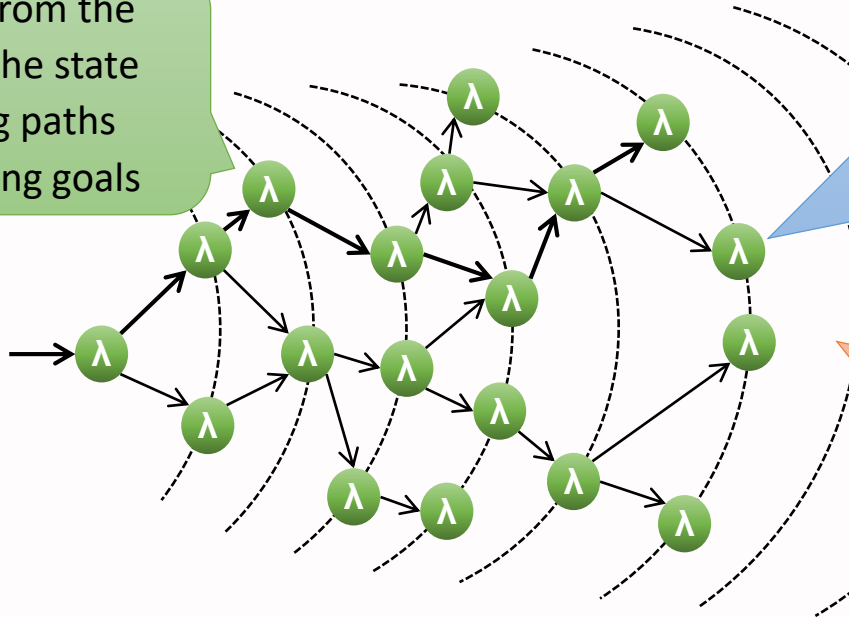
The Evolution of Model-Based Testing

Evolution of Model Based Testing



Automated Test Design: Planning & Searching

Constructs tests from the explored part of the state space by selecting paths that leads to testing goals

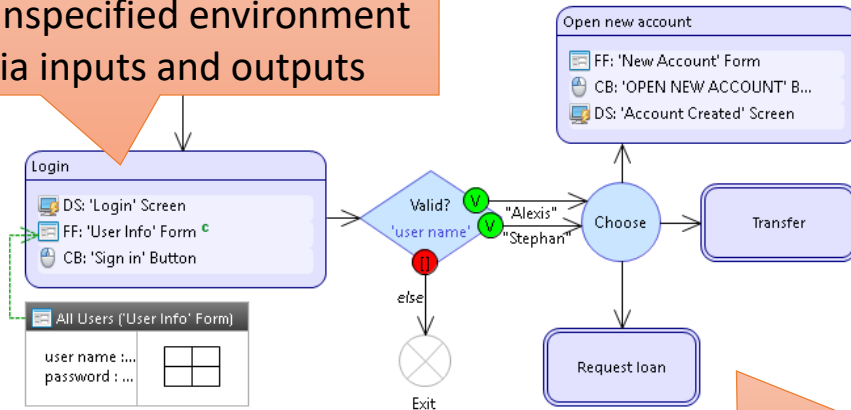


Test generation algorithm searches the state space for testing goals, defined by the end user

Model behavior implies typically infinite state space

Automated Test Design: Reasoning & Problem Solving

Models interact with an unspecified environment via inputs and outputs



Models describe the *expected external behavior* of the system under test

- Test generation reasons about unspecified input data and derives a concrete data based on modeled logic
- Generally, constraint solving theory is applied for computing unspecified input data

Automated Test Design: Finding Important Tests



- Predict the ways the system may fail
- Combine large set of heuristics
 - Equivalence classes
 - Boundary value analysis
 - Combinatorial testing
 - Mutation testing
 - And more...
- Know what do not cover!

MBT 1.0: Modeling Notation is Adoption Hurdle

```
MACHINE purse
SETS BOOLEAN = {true, false}
CONSTANTS max tries
PROPERTIES max tries ∈ N ∧ max tries = 3
VARIABLES balance, pin, tries, auth
INVARIANT
  balance ∈ N ∧ balance ≥ 0 ∧ pin ∈ -1..9999 ∧ tries ∈ 0..max tries
INITIALIZATION balance := 0 k pin := -1 k tries := max tries
OPERATIONS
  sw ← SET PIN(p) ^= ...
  sw ← VERIFY PIN(p) ^= ...
  sw ← CREDIT(a) ^= ...
  sw ← DEBIT(a) ^= ...
END
```

B

```
(define quotient
  (lambda (a b)
    (let ((c (/ a b)))
      (if (> c 0)
          (floor c)
          (ceiling c)))))

(define remainder
  (lambda (a b)
    (- a (* (quotient a b) b))))
```

lisp

From
functional programming
(10+ years ago) ...

... via some graphical & a lot of
general purpose programming
(~7 yrs ago) ...

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Text;
using System.Linq;
using Microsoft.Modeling;

namespace Example1 {

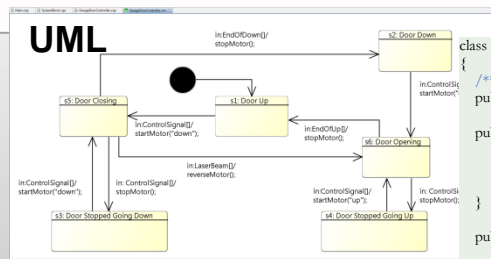
static class AccumulatorModelProgram {
  static int accumulator;

  [Rule(Action = "Add(x)")]
  static void AddRule(int x) {
    Condition.IsTrue(x > 0); accumulator += x;
  }

  [Rule(Action = "ReadAndReset")]
  static int ReadAndResetRule() {
    Condition.IsTrue(accumulator > 0);
    return oldValue = accumulator;
  }
}
}

if (p_days = DAYSREQUESTED::NEGATIVE or p_days = DAYSREQUESTED::NONE) then
  --@AIM: days input error
  self.mess = MSG::INVALIDDAYDATA and
  self.days = DAYSREQUESTED::NONE
else
  --@AIM: correct form content
  self.mess = MSG::NONE and
  self.days = p_days
endif
```

C#



```
class GarageDoorController extends StateMachine {
  /** The default constructor. */
  public GarageDoorController() {}

  public void startMotor( String direction ) {
    MotorStart start;
    start.direction = direction;
    out.send( start );
  }

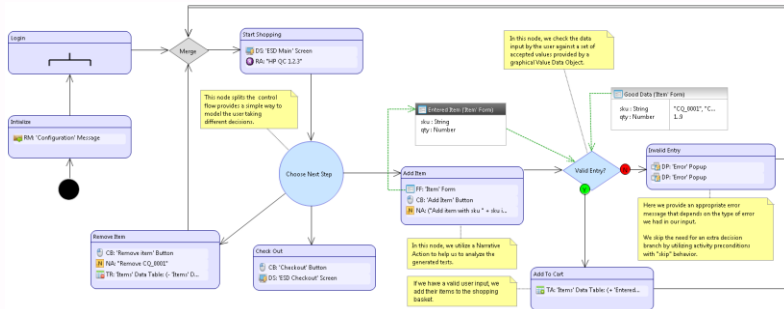
  public void stopMotor() {
    MotorStop stop;
    out.send( stop );
  }

  public void reverseMotor() {
    MotorReverse reverse;
    out.send( reverse );
  }
}
```

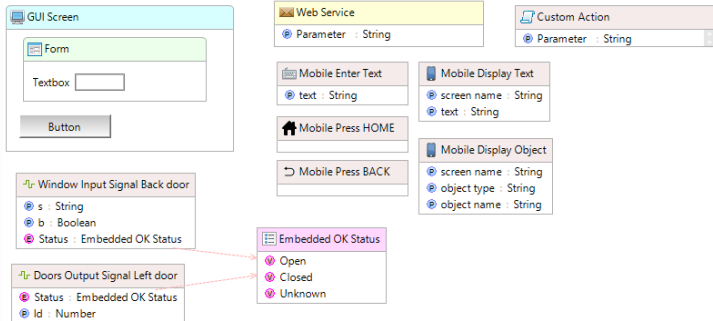
Java

OCL

Today We Use Domain Specific Modeling Languages

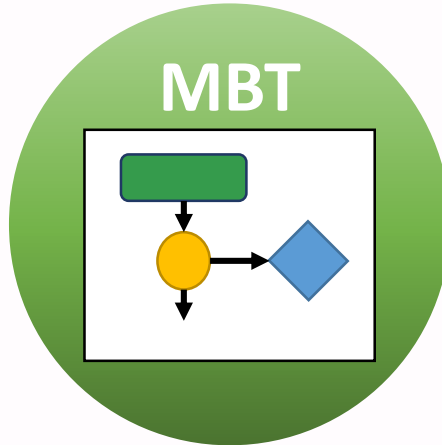


- Designed specifically to use tester's language, concepts & terminology
- Easy to use: drag & drop building blocks to compose functionality
- Enabling direct automation
- Flexible and extensible
- See also [UCAAT 2013 tutorial](#)



MBT 2.0: Enabling Test Process Automation

ALM / Requirement Management



ALM / Test Management

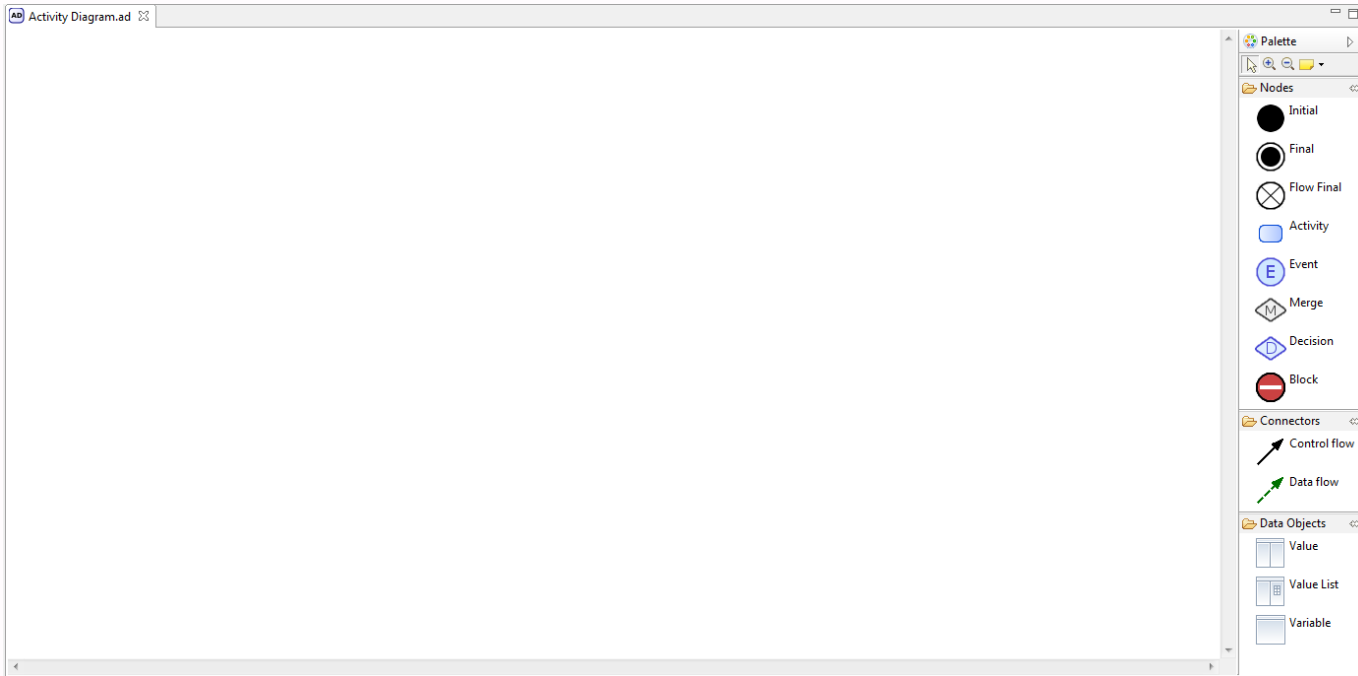


Test Execution / CI

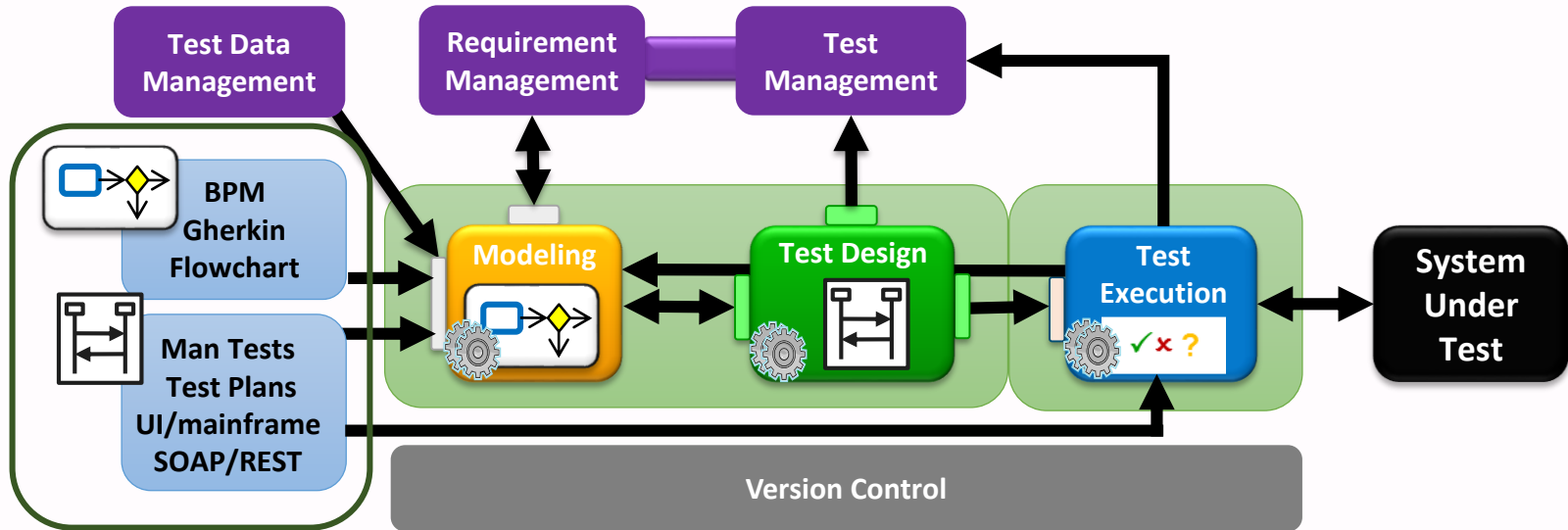


- MBT is not just about test generation!
- MBT integrates & connects with requirement & test management, versioning control, and test automation/CI integration

MBT 2.0: Still Every New Project Starts Like This ...

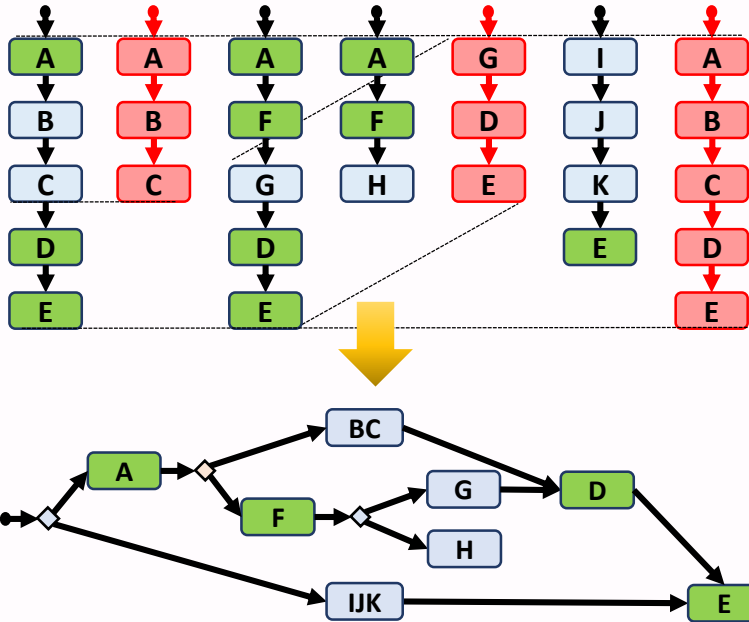


MBT 3.0: “Eliminating” Modeling



Complete End to End Test Process Automation with MBT

Test Reverse Engineering



- Readers normalize test input format
- Keywords are identified from test steps using Natural Language Processing (NLP)
- Redundant tests and subtests are eliminated
- Tests are converted into flows and merged

[ALM] Test Plans: Excel as Input to MBT

Test suite optimization during import:

- Reduction in Tests: 0%
- Reduction in Input Actions/Test Steps: 43%
- Reduction in Verification Actions/Expected Results: 29%
- Reduction in Total Generated Keywords: 36%

Import & Refine

Generate Tests

Execute!

| Description | Step Name | Test Step Description | Expected Result |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 Add quantity and checkout | Open Url | ESD_Manual_tests_Testad | Product is available and available |
| 2 | Add items to shopping basket | | |
| 3 | Add items to shopping basket | | |
| 4 | Checkout | | |
| 5 | Adding invalid sku | Open Url | |
| 6 | Add items to shopping basket | | |
| 7 | Add items to shopping basket | | |
| 8 | Add items to shopping basket | | |

“BDD”: Gherkin as Input to MBT

Feature: Shopping with esd.conformiq.com

Scenario: Successful shopping

Given a user has logged in successfully
When user adds 1 item(s) of "CQ0003"
Then shopping basket contains 1 item(s)

Scenario: Bad product id

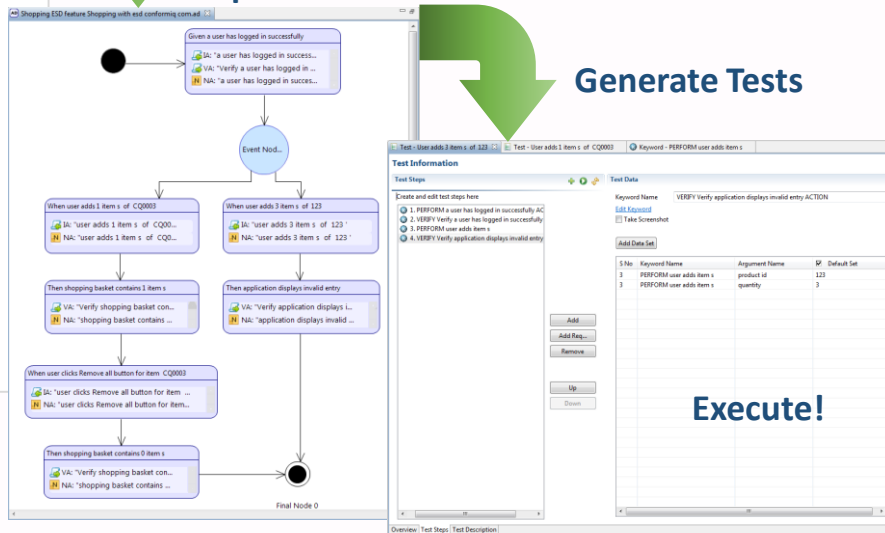
Given a user has logged in successfully
When user adds 3 item(s) of "123"
Then application displays invalid entry

Scenario: Remove item

Given a user has logged in successfully
When user adds 1 item(s) of "CQ0003"
Then shopping basket contains 1 item(s)
When user clicks Remove all button for item "CQ0003"
Then shopping basket contains 0 item(s)

Summary of Conformiq test suite optimization:
- Reduction in Tests: 34%
- Reduction in Input Actions/Test Steps: 29%
- Reduction in Verification Actions/Expected Results: 43%
- Reduction in Total Generated Keywords: 36%

Import & Refine



Generate Tests

See also separate [HUSTEF pres](#) / [video](#)

Execute!

MBT Trends in 2017: Modeling in Prose

- Low end MBT tools are pushing very simple, prose based modeling notations into the test tool market
 - Arguably domain specific modeling still has the edge as it enables a direct path to automatic test execution (today not possible from prose)
- Users have started to perceive domain specific modeling (= creation of building blocks) as a burden when it comes to modeling
 - Model generation from test assets (reverse engineering) has addressed this issue but not removed it
- Frequent use of extension points (“custom actions”) is diluting the value proposition of domain specific languages
 - Prose and domain specific action modeling start to mix

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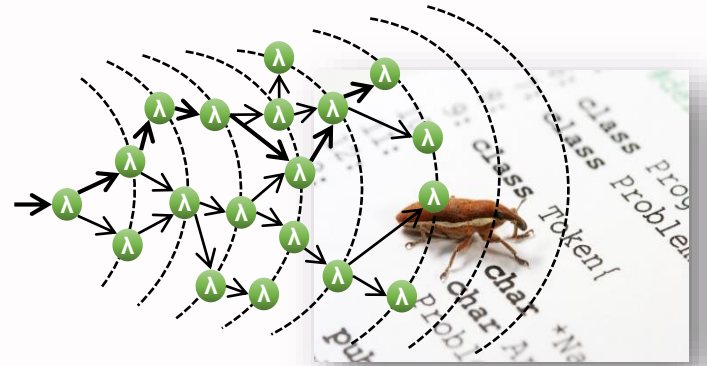


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Artificial Intelligence in Testing

AI Techniques Have Been Leveraged for (Many) Years!

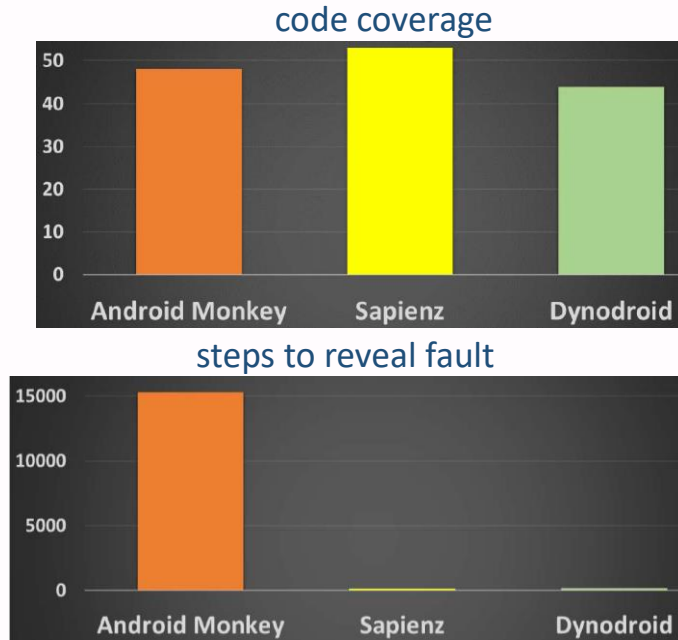
- Fuzzy and Probabilistic Logic ✓
- Classification ✓
- Search & Optimization ✓
- Expert Systems ✓
- (Deep) Machine Learning (ML) ?



Remember this?

Today the term “AI” is generally reduced to (Deep) Machine Learning ...

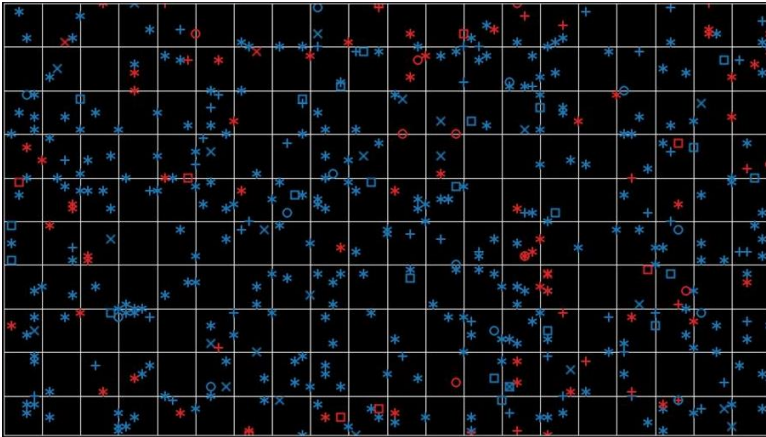
More Recent: AI in Robustness Testing



Source: Stuart Reid, "Smarter Testing with Artificial Intelligence", JFTL 2017

- App store testing example: Fuzz vs search vs man+machine
- Initially, "break the system by clicking around" (= "Monkey Testing")
- Now also combination of online MBT with learnings from previous failures
- No human required for test execution!

More Recent: AI in Result Analysis of Large Test Suites



- Predictive analytics: what *could* fail?
 - “Test Less - Test Right” ([M. Venkata](#))
 - Failure patterns, code changes, etc
- Diagnostic analytics: what is failing?
 - Data mining & visualization of defects
 - Application monitoring for anomalies
- Prescriptive analytics: what to fix?
 - Symptom vs defect
 - Root cause analysis

How Could We Use Learning in Functional Testing?

- Test automation tools have managed successfully to make creation of tests that are automatically executable more or less “dead easy”
- **BUT** ... automating from “arbitrary” text still has to be done manually

Enter user name and password
 and click the Sign In button

Manual Test Step



vs



Model Action(s)

| Object Name | Object | LocatorType | Action | Value |
|-------------|----------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| username | username | id | type | User name\$ |
| password | password | id | type | \$password\$ |
| signin | signin | id | clickAndWait | |

Test Automation Keyword

Manually refine into domain specific model inputs & outputs

Manually refine into concrete automation steps

Introducing Intelligent Test Automation

| Test No | Test Case Name | Description | Step Name | Test Step Description | Expected Result |
|---------|----------------|-------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 8 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 9 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 10 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

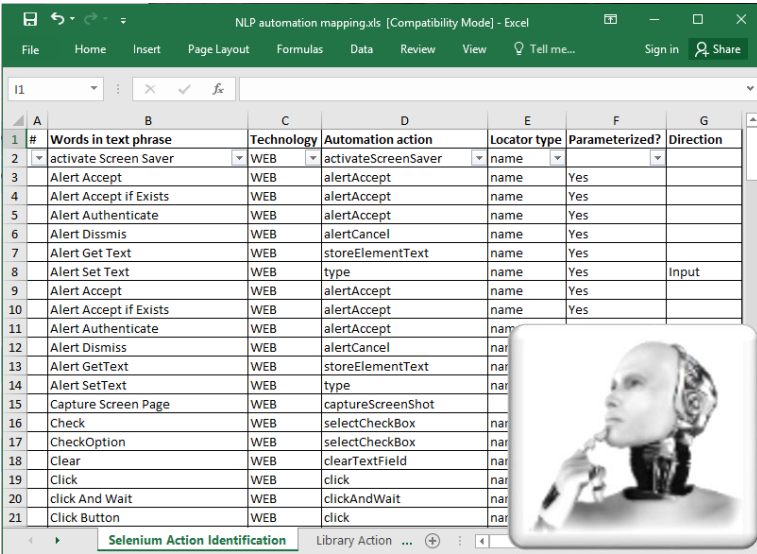


| A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
|----|------------------------|------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1 | Words in text phrase | Technology | Automation action | Locator type | Parameterized? | Direction |
| 2 | activate Screen Saver | WEB | activateScreenSaver | name | Yes | |
| 3 | Alert Accept | WEB | alertAccept | name | Yes | |
| 4 | Alert Accept if Exists | WEB | alertAccept | name | Yes | |
| 5 | Alert Authenticate | WEB | alertAccept | name | Yes | |
| 6 | Alert Dismiss | WEB | alertCancel | name | Yes | |
| 7 | Alert Get Text | WEB | storeElementText | name | Yes | Input |
| 8 | Alert Set Text | WEB | type | name | Yes | |
| 9 | Alert Accept | WEB | alertAccept | name | Yes | |
| 10 | Alert Accept if Exists | WEB | alertAccept | name | Yes | |
| 11 | Alert Authenticate | WEB | alertAccept | name | Yes | |
| 12 | Alert Dismiss | WEB | alertCancel | name | Yes | |
| 13 | Alert Get Text | WEB | storeElementText | name | Yes | |
| 14 | Alert Set Text | WEB | type | name | Yes | |
| 15 | Capture Screen Page | WEB | captureScreenShot | name | Yes | |
| 16 | Check | WEB | selectCheckBox | name | Yes | |
| 17 | CheckOption | WEB | selectCheckBox | name | Yes | |
| 18 | Clear | WEB | clearTextfield | name | Yes | |
| 19 | Click | WEB | click | name | Yes | |
| 20 | ClickAndWait | WEB | clickAndWait | name | Yes | |
| 21 | Click Button | WEB | click | name | Yes | |



- From manual to automatically executable test in two steps
 1. Feed manual tests and train intelligent test automation (if any), e.g., resolve unknown text to automation rules
 2. Execute and fix unrecognized object identifiers (if any)
- The more intelligent test automation is trained - the less it needs to learn!

Intelligent Test Automation in a Nutshell



| # | Words in text phrase | Technology | Automation action | Locator type | Parameterized? | Direction |
|----|------------------------|------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------|
| 2 | activate Screen Saver | WEB | activateScreenSaver | name | Yes | |
| 3 | Alert Accept | WEB | alertAccept | name | Yes | |
| 4 | Alert Accept if Exists | WEB | alertAccept | name | Yes | |
| 5 | Alert Authenticate | WEB | alertAccept | name | Yes | |
| 6 | Alert Dismiss | WEB | alertCancel | name | Yes | |
| 7 | Alert Get Text | WEB | storeElementText | name | Yes | |
| 8 | Alert Set Text | WEB | type | name | Yes | Input |
| 9 | Alert Accept | WEB | alertAccept | name | Yes | |
| 10 | Alert Accept if Exists | WEB | alertAccept | name | Yes | |
| 11 | Alert Authenticate | WEB | alertAccept | name | Yes | |
| 12 | Alert Dismiss | WEB | alertCancel | name | Yes | |
| 13 | Alert GetText | WEB | storeElementText | name | Yes | |
| 14 | Alert SetText | WEB | type | name | Yes | |
| 15 | Capture Screen Page | WEB | captureScreenShot | name | Yes | |
| 16 | Check | WEB | selectCheckBox | name | Yes | |
| 17 | CheckOption | WEB | selectCheckBox | name | Yes | |
| 18 | Clear | WEB | clearTextField | name | Yes | |
| 19 | Click | WEB | click | name | Yes | |
| 20 | click And Wait | WEB | clickAndWait | name | Yes | |
| 21 | Click Button | WEB | click | name | Yes | |

- Reader(s) normalize input format(s)
- Natural Language Processing is used to analyze test steps
- User “teaches” mappings to target test automation tool or framework
- Works with any input format, different target technologies, and any test automation framework!

Note: Conformiq patents pending

Intelligent Test Automation Naturally Extends to MBT!

Requirements

Includes BAs & Testers

Test Design

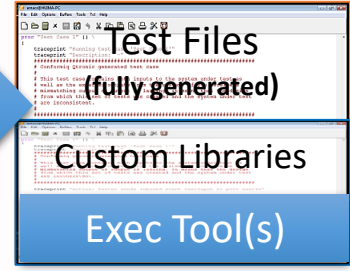
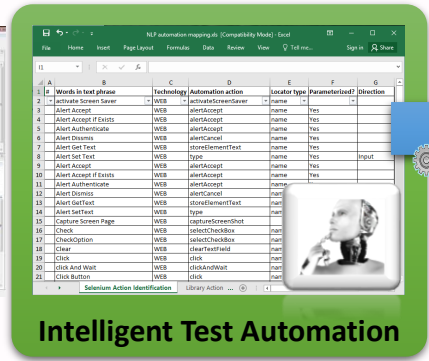
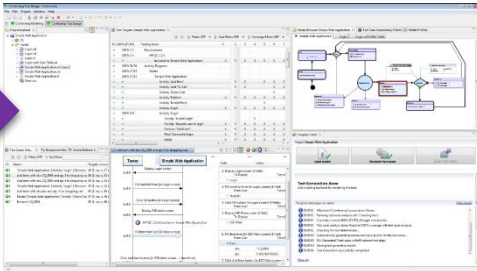
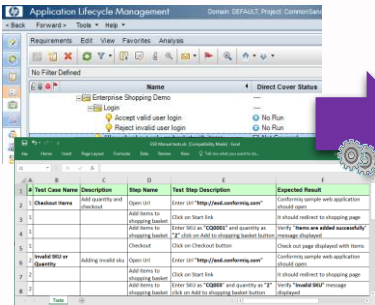
Includes optimization

Test Creation

Includes scripts, data & validations

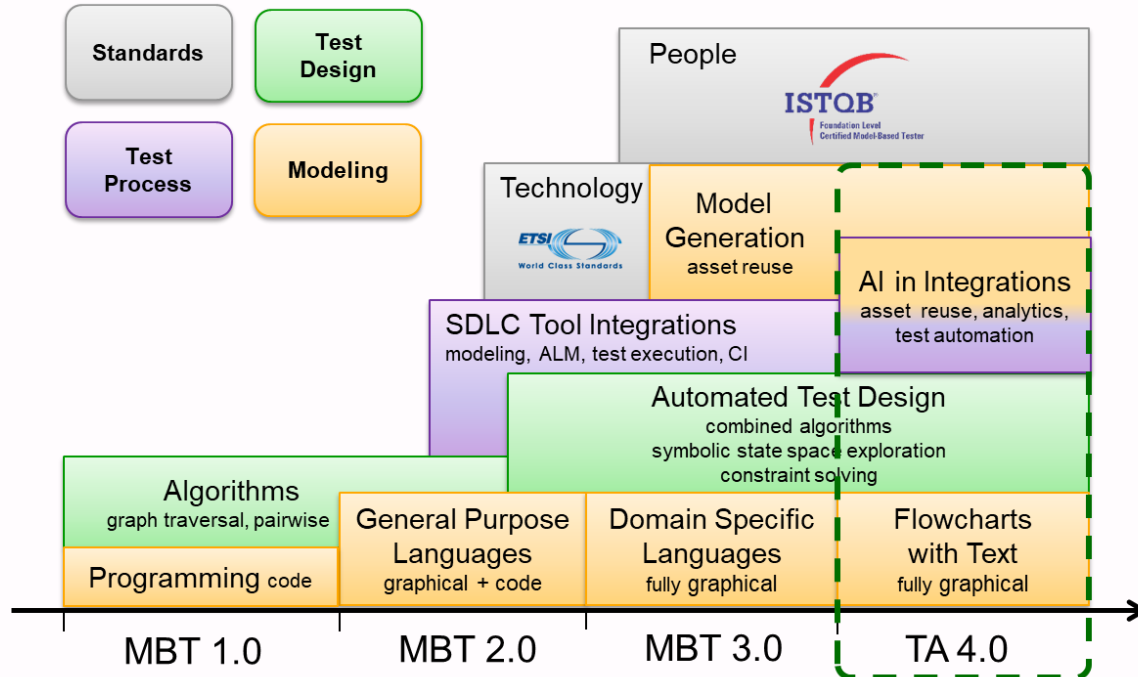
Test Execution

Includes harnesses

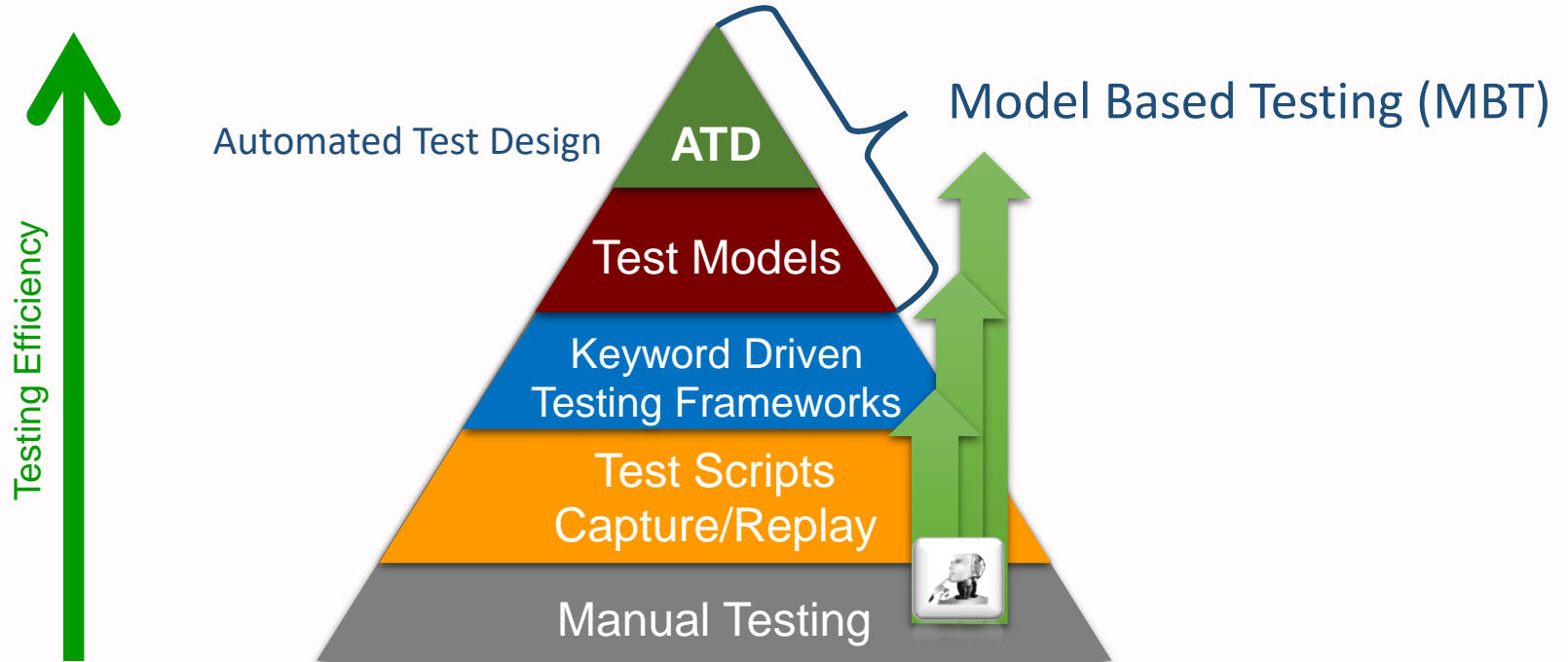


Intelligent Test Automation

The Start of a New Generation in Test Automation?



Evolution of Software Testing



Thank You for Your Attention!

Q&A

stephan.schulz@conformiq.com