

Acceptance Test Optimization

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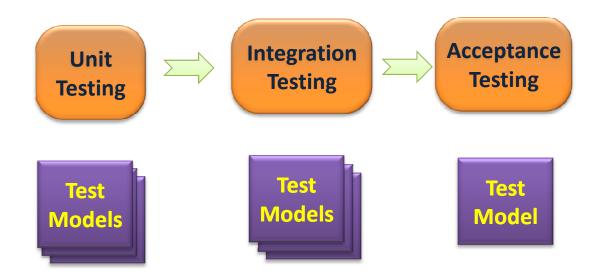
Engineering and Computer Science

Outline

- Background
- Problem Statement
- Overall Approach
 - Integration test cases selection
 - Comparing test models
- Conclusion

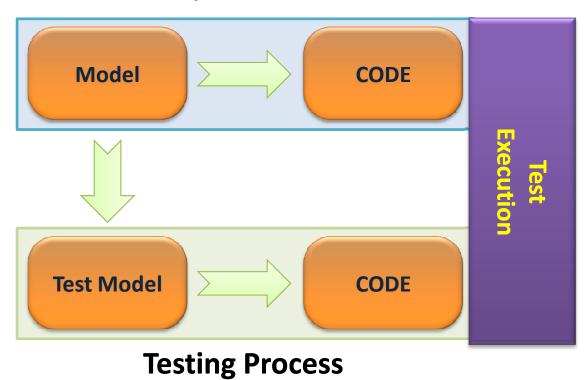
Background

Test process consists of several phases



Background - Model Based Testing

Development Process



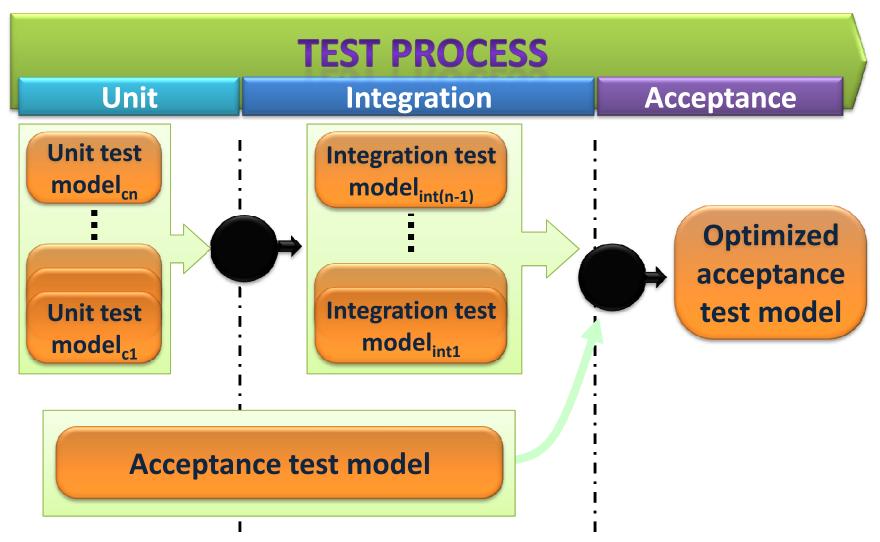
Background - Model Based Testing

- Different approaches for different test phases
 - Unit, integration, acceptance
- Different notations/languages
 - Different subsets of the same language
- Many test models are produced during different phases
 - Redundancy
 - Test generation/planning: no reusability
 - Test Execution: no optimization

Background - Model Based Test Framework

- Goals
 - Provide a systematic transition between the test phases
 - Framework
 - Strengthen the collaboration between the development and the testing teams
 - Well know standards & reuse
 - Improve the test process
 - Enable reusability & optimization

Background - Model Based Test Framework



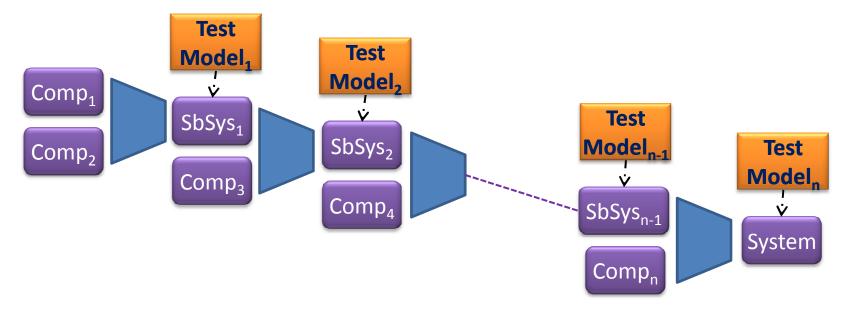
Problem Statement

- Test cases may be exercised several times across the testing phases
 - Integration vs. Acceptance
- Goal: remove redundant acceptance test cases
 - Reduce test execution time



Problem Statement

- Obvious solution
 - Compare integration test cases and acceptance test cases
- Problem
 - Some integration test cases may include stubs for subsequent system components
 - Cannot be substituted to acceptance test cases

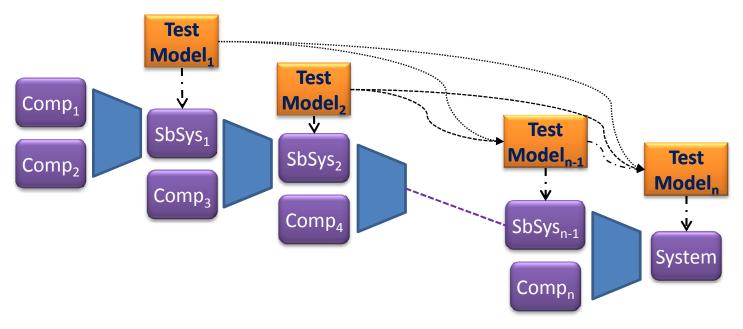


Overall Approach

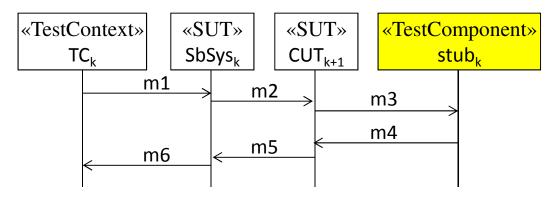
- Integration test cases selection
- Compare integration test cases to

acceptance test cases

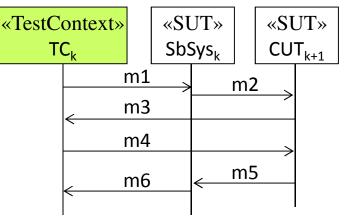
- Test cases of last integration round are applied on complete system
- Compare the behavior of test stubs of each test case to the behavior of CUTs of test cases of subsequent integration rounds
- No additional information beside the test models



Test stubs can be specified explicitly, or



specified implicitly



- Event based comparison
- Not instance based comparison
 - Instances are different
- Not event name based
 - but message
 - event types: message, time, miscellaneous

Selection condition

– Let

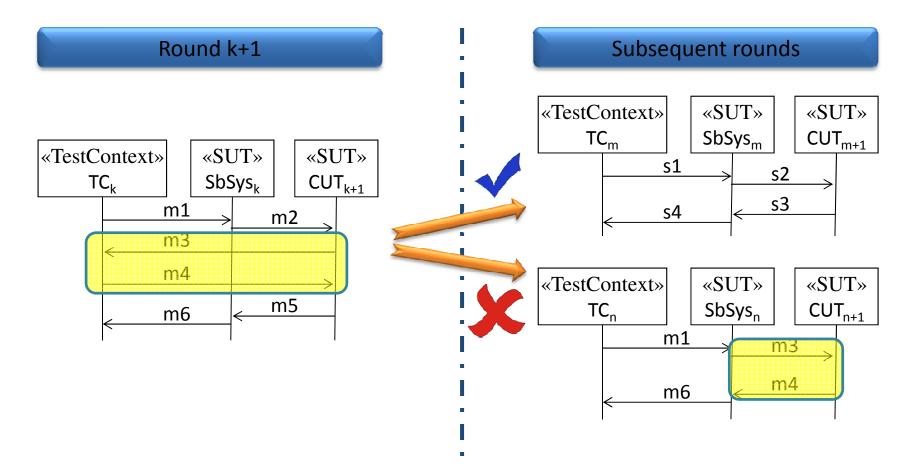
- $T_k = \{I_{k'}, E_{k'}, R_k\}$ be an integration test case at integration round **k**,
- $T_i = \{I_i, E_i, R_i\}$ be an integration test case at integration round **i**,

• *i* > *k*

 $-T_k$ does not use a test stub for the CUT of T_i if and only if

 $\forall (e_i, e_k) \cdot e_i \in E_i, e_k \in E_k \mid (e_i \neq e_k) \lor ((e_i = e_k) \land (e_i.owner.st \neq SUT)).$

Comparing integration test cases



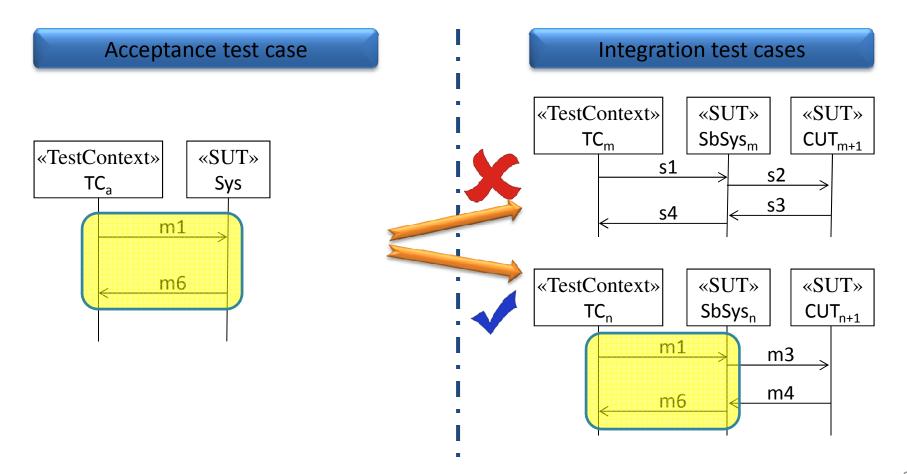
Test cases, which their stubs do not match with subsequent CUTs, are compared to acceptance test cases

- A lot of work has been done
 - Compared models are evolved from the same source
 - Two-Way vs. Three-Way
 - Look up for differences (Add/Delete/Modify)
 - Structure vs. Behavior
- Our case
 - Models did not necessary evolve from the same source

- Comparing MSCs or Sequence Diagrams is not straightforward
 - Several researchers have tackled this issue
- But this is not difficult for test cases
 - Finite behaviors

- A test case T is a tuple (I, E, R), where
 - I : a set of instances
 - E : a set of events
 - — R ⊆ (E x E): a partial order reflecting the transitive closure
 of the order relation between events on the same axis and
 the sending and reception events of the same message
- Test case inclusion
 - $T_{acc} = \{I_{\alpha}, E_{\alpha}, R_{\alpha}\} \text{ and } T_{int} = \{I_{i'}, E_{i'}, R_{i}\}$
 - T_{acc} is included in T_{int} iff
 - $E_a \subseteq E_i$
 - $R_a \subseteq R_i$

Comparing test cases



Conclusion

- We proposed an optimization approach that reduces the acceptance test suite length
 - already done at integration phase
- Implemented and completed the framework
- What kind of systems would benefit ?
- Requires evaluation of the gain