

Combinatorial Testing Methods for Composed Systems

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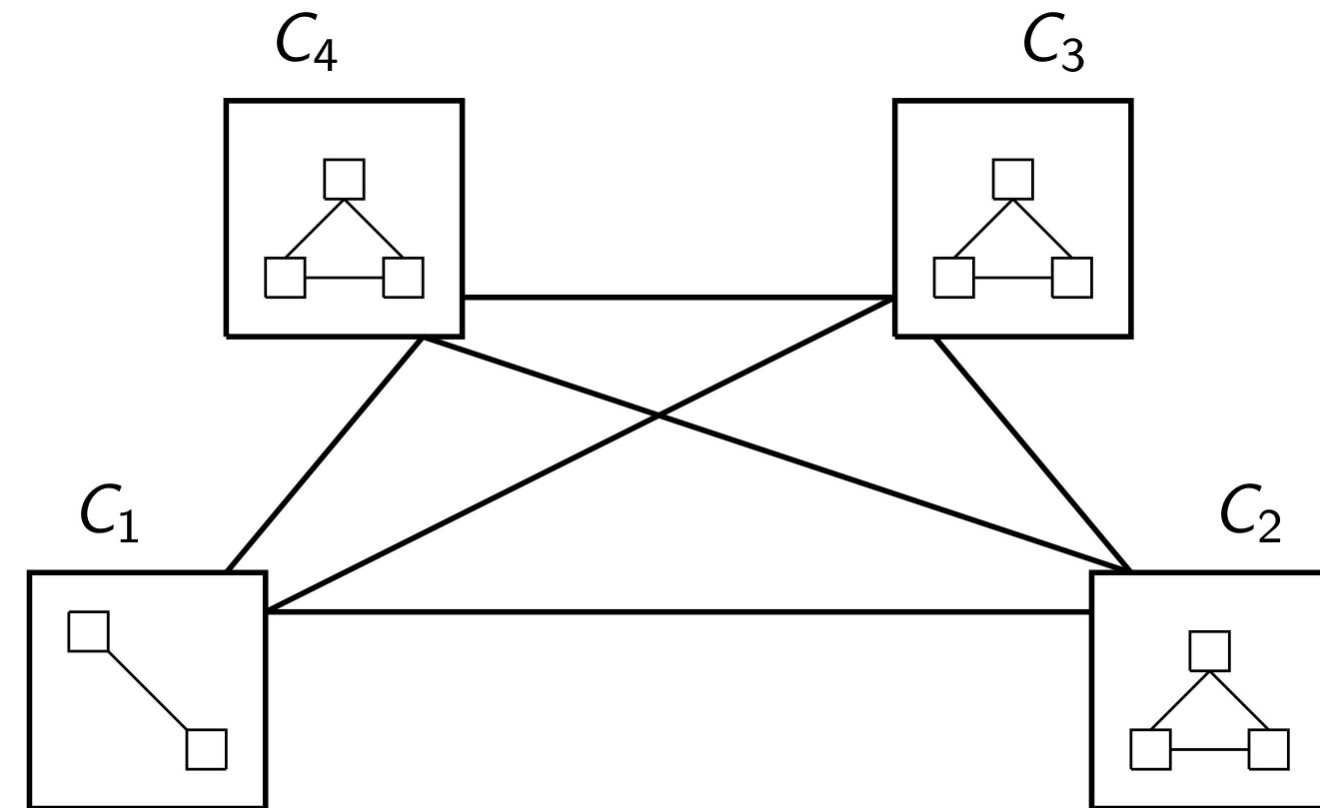
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Combinatorial Methods for Modelling Composed Systems

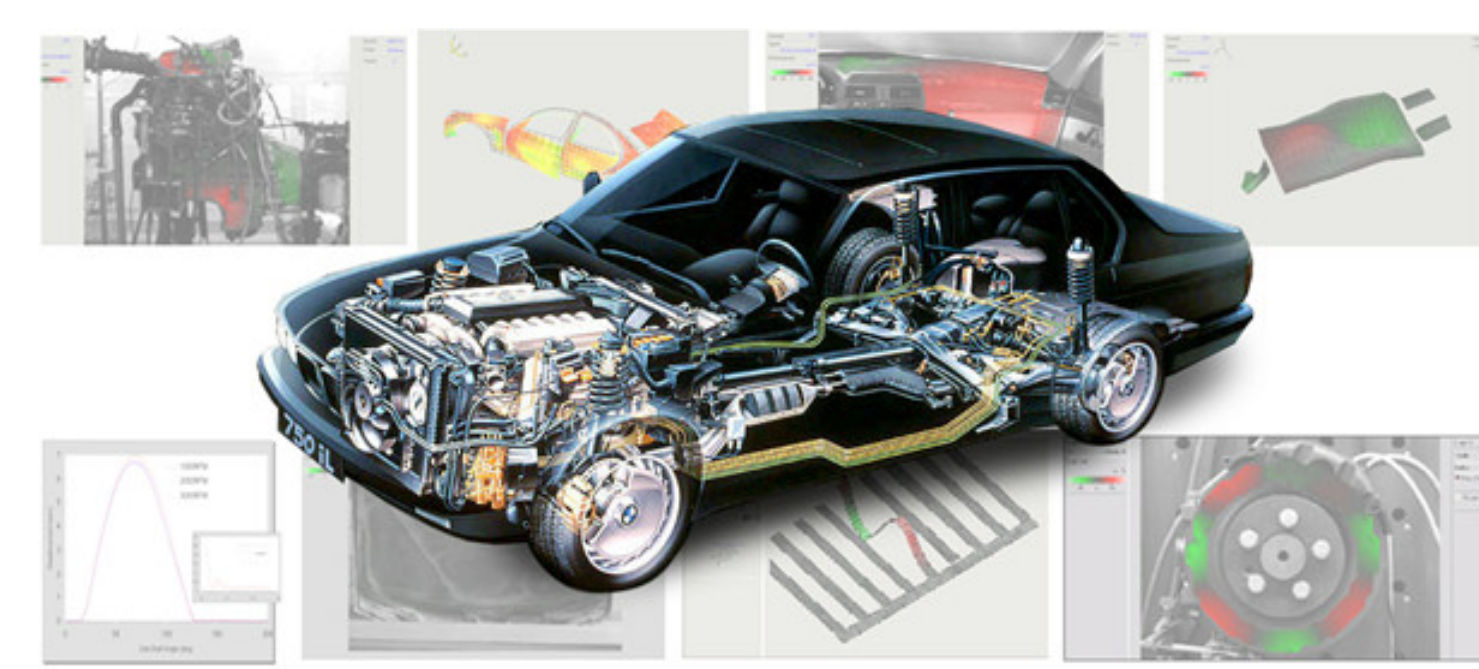
Complex systems composed of multiple components

Emerging in vast numbers in modern information society:

- ▶ Contemporary software design relies on **modular software architecture**, making it better understandable and maintainable
- ▶ A **modern vehicle** is a composed complex system in itself
- ▶ **Communicating autonomous vehicles** are even more complex
- ▶ **Smart buildings** like hospitals, shopping malls, etc.



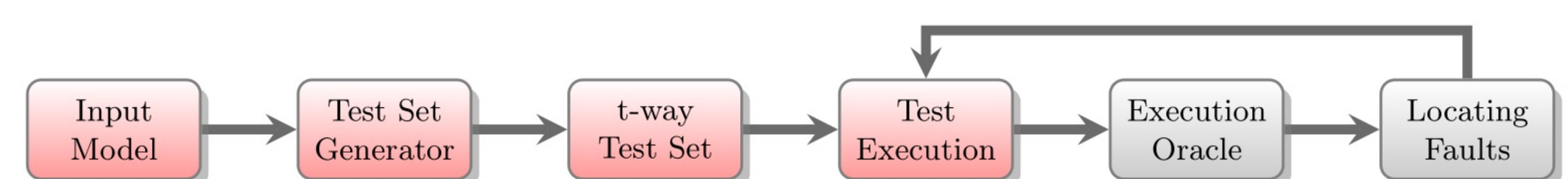
- ▶ Composed SUT with components C_1 , C_2 , C_3 and C_4 , e.g., a car:
 - C_1 : Wheels modelled via producer, type
 - C_2 : Engine modelled via fuel, drive-mode, filter
 - C_3 : Infotainment modelled via streaming, audio, remote
 - C_4 : Communication modelled via ip-version, connection, speed



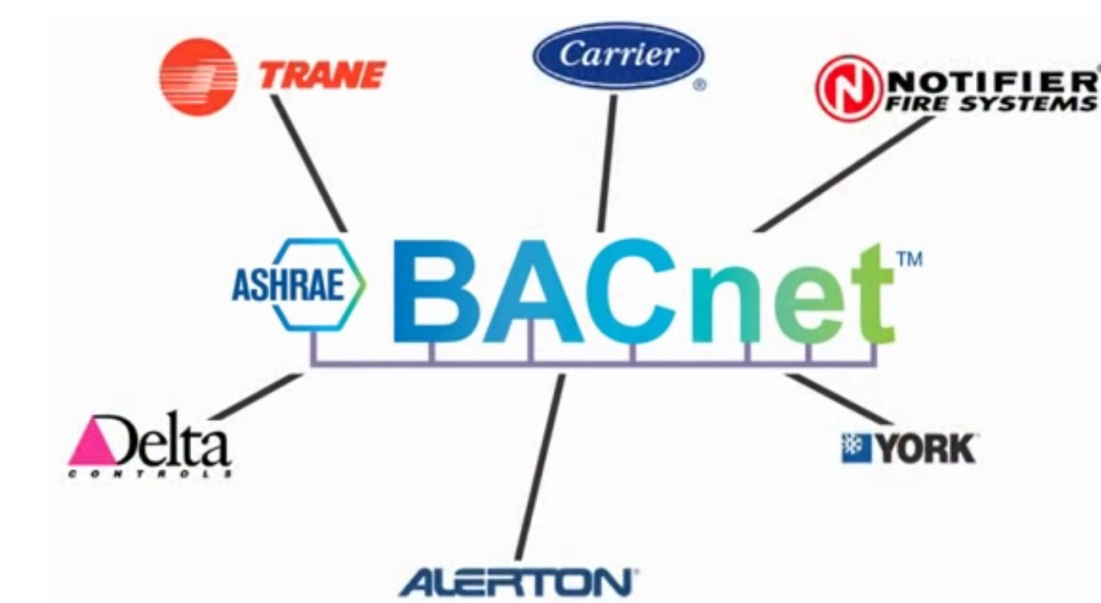
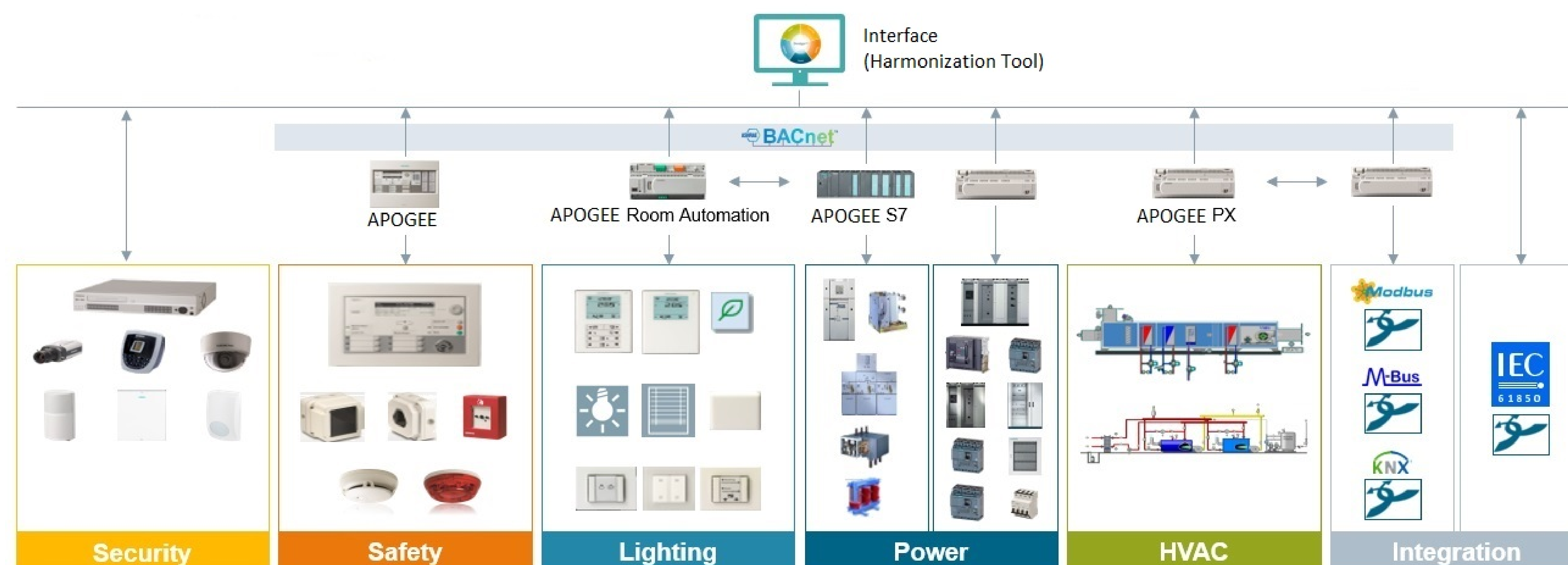
Methodology

Different in nature and in their application domains, these systems under test (SUTs) are **systems composed of sub-systems**:

- ▶ Devise a combinatorial model and a test suite for each sub-system
- ▶ Devise a combinatorial model for the unifying meta-system
- ▶ Apply a combinatorial construction to merge test suites of the components to a test suite for the whole SUT
- ▶ From theory we know: The **coverage of all t -way interactions** is inherited to the overall test suite



BACnet (Building Automation and Control networking) Protocol



- ▶ BACnet enables devices access via the network.
- ▶ Interoperability among different vendors' equipment.
- ▶ One operator interface to handle any device in the network.
- ▶ US, EU and ISO standard.

Combinatorial Methods for Testing BACnet

- ▶ BACnet models devices using an object oriented structure.
- ▶ Event Enrollment Objects (EEOs) provide an interface to communicate with devices.
- ▶ 5 million ways to configure an EEO.

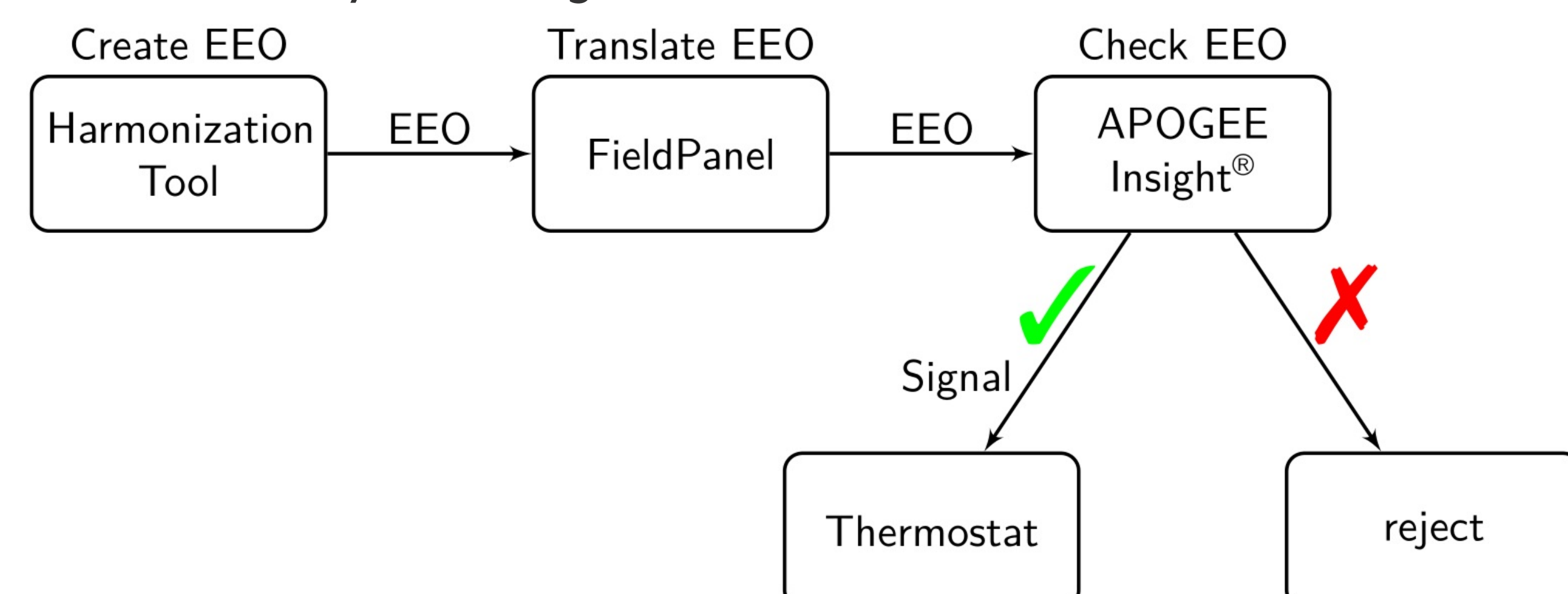


Figure 1: Example of the testing work-flow with APOGEE Insight® as BACnet client.

- ▶ (Nested) IPM for EEOs.
- ▶ Optimized test suite, matching the constraints of the application.
- ▶ Execute tests.

A Plug-in Construction for CAs Reflecting Composed Systems

- ▶ **Goal:** Construct CAs with more factors from CAs with less factors.
- ▶ **Idea:** Adapt plug-in construction from classic design theory for CAs.
- ▶ **Methodology:** Make use of coverage inheritance.
- ▶ **Application:** Combinatorial Testing for composed (Software) Systems.

Theorem. Given an MCA $\mathcal{M} = \text{MCA}(N; t, k, (u_1, \dots, u_k))$ and two families $T_i = \text{MCA}(v_i; t_i, g_i, \mathbf{w}_i = (w_{i,1}, \dots, w_{i,g_i}))$ and $S_i = \text{MCA}(u_i; t_i - 1, g_i, \mathbf{w}_i = (w_{i,1}, \dots, w_{i,g_i}))$ of MCAs, for $i = 1, \dots, k$. Then a MCA $(M; \tau, \sum_i g_i, (\mathbf{w}_1, \dots, \mathbf{w}_k))$ can be constructed, where $M = N + \max_{i \in \{1, \dots, k\}} \{v_i\}$ and $\tau = \min_{i \in \{1, \dots, k\}} \{t_i, t\}$.

w_1	w_2	w_{k-1}	w_k
		$(S_i)_{i=1}^k \times \mathcal{M}$		
			

w_1	w_2	w_{k-1}	w_k
		$(S_i)_{i=1}^k \times \mathcal{M}$		
			
T_1	T_2	T_{k-1}	T_k
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