



Modellbasiertes Testdesign in der Praxis

200 Testfälle in 20 Minuten

Überblick

- Motivation
- Erstellung eines Testmodells
- Erzeugung von Testfällen
- Zusammenfassung

Eine einfache Rechenaufgabe

- Wenn man zur Erstellung von 100 Testfälle 10 Tage braucht wie viele Tage braucht man dann für 1000 Testfälle?

oder

- Wie korreliert der Aufwand im Testdesign mit der Anzahl der Testfälle?
 - linear
 - weniger
 - mehr



Test-Design

Testauswahl

Automatisierung

Test-Execution

Die Anzahl der Testfälle spielt keine Rolle mehr

Manuell

automatisch

automatisch

automatisch

Wo steckt der Aufwand im Test

■ Testkonzept	-	6%
■ Testdesign	-	54%
■ Durchführung	-	38%
■ Auswertung	-	2%

Wie kann man effektiver werden?

Modellzentriertes Testdesign, Testfallgenerierung
und Testautomatisierung

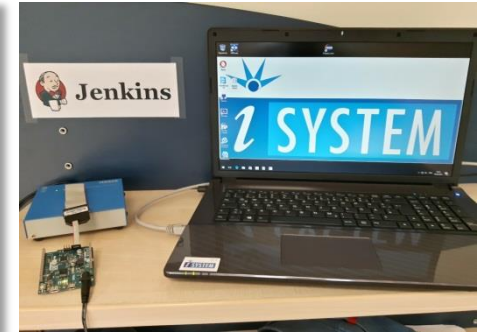
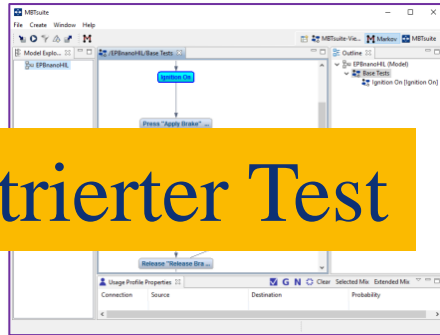
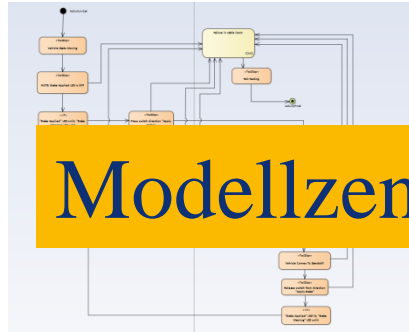
Test-Design

Testauswahl

Automatisierung

Test-Execution

Modellzentrierter Test



Manuell

automatisch

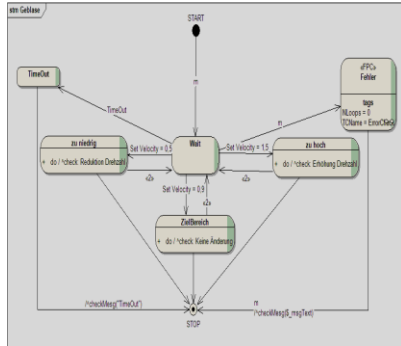
automatisch

automatisch

Modellzentrierter Test

Aufwand

Testmodell



Generator



TestSpec.



TestScript.



TestData.



automatisch

MBT – was werden wir damit erreichen ?

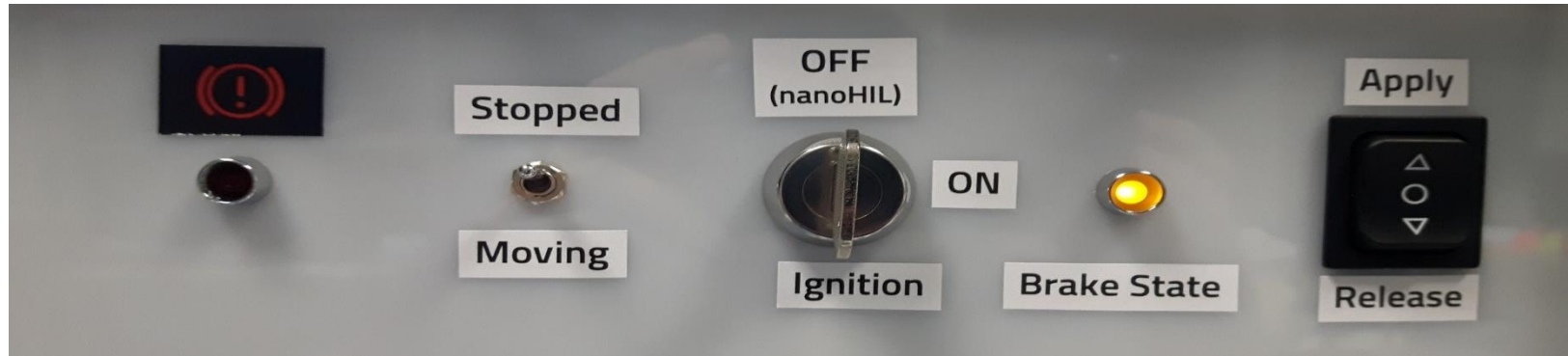
- Anforderungen richtig verstehen
 - Das SUT in seinem Gesamtzusammenhang beschreiben
 - Testfällen systematisch erzeugen
 - Schneller auf Änderungen reagieren
 - Bessere Testspezifikationen erstellen
-
- Effektiver arbeiten
 - Die Komplexität besser beherrschen



Testmodellierung am Beispiel Parkbremse



Testmodellierung am Beispiel Parkbremse

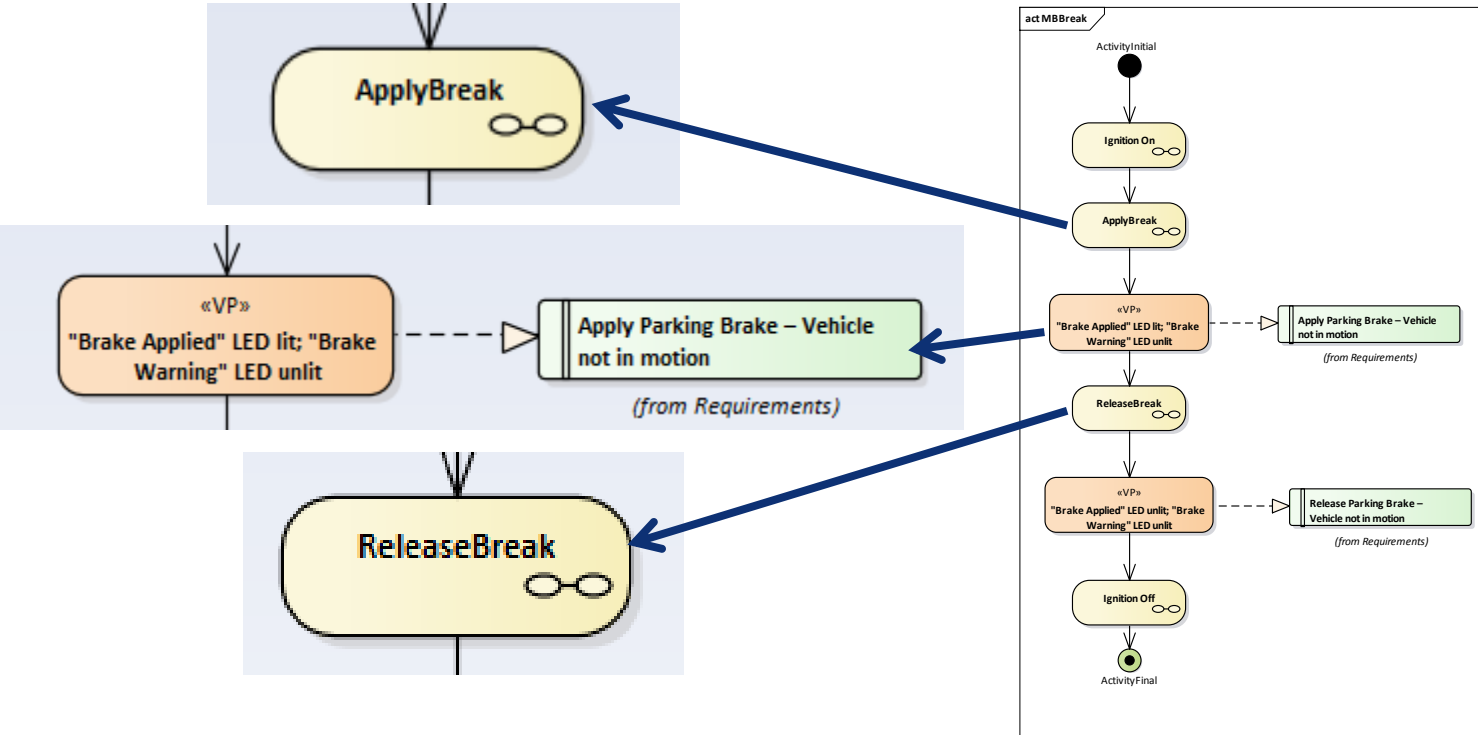


Testmodellierung am Beispiel Parkbremse

■ Anforderungen

1. Apply Parking Brake – Vehicle not in motion
2. Release Parking Brake – Vehicle not in motion
3. System test of all indication LEDs
4. Automatic brake release upon detection of intended vehicle motion
5. Application of brake whilst vehicle is in motion; $<3s$
6. Application of brake whilst vehicle is in motion; $>3s$
7. Detection of a hardware failure in cable loom
8. Transfer of system into “safe state”

Testmodell der Parkbremse



Testmodell der Parkbremse

MBTassist Parkbremse

Test Element

Basic Details

Name: Press switch in direction "Apply Brake"

Script

Role

☒ TestStep ☐ Precondition ☐ None

☐ VP ☐ Postcondition

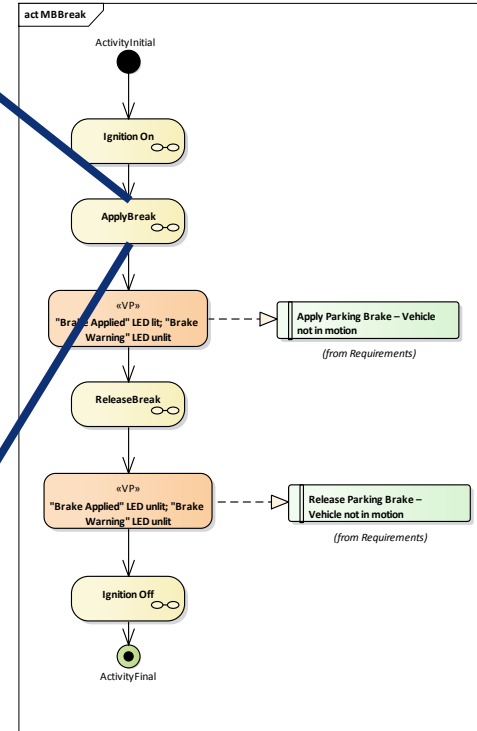
Description: Depress the "Apply Brake" button.

Test Step Details

Expected Result: "Brake State" LED should turn on within 1 second.

Code: print('Apply Brake')
nh.pressApplyBrake()

Deactivate Apply Cancel



Generierte Testspezifikation

Test Case		MBBreak			
Description		System test of all indication LEDs			
Requirements		Display of previous brake state Apply Parking Brake – Vehicle not in motion Release Parking Brake – Vehicle not in motion			
Precondition(s)					
Postcondition(s)					
Step	Type	Step Name	Step Description	Expected Result	Requirements
1	Test Step	Turn Ignition On	Switch ignition to "ON"	"Brake Applied" and "Brake Warning" LEDs light for ~1 second.	
2	Verification Point	"Brake Applied" LED lit; "Brake Warning" LED lit	VP: Check "Brake State" and "Brake Warning" LEDs	Both LEDs should be lit (< 1 second)	System test of all indication LEDs
3	Test Step	Wait 2 seconds	Wait 2 seconds	"Brake State" LED should return to previous state (lit if brake is applied, unlit if brake is released). "Brake Warning" LED should be off.	
4	Verification Point	"Brake Warning" LED retains old status	VP: Check "Brake State" LED state.	"Brake State" LED should return to previous state (lit if brake is applied, unlit if brake is released).	
5	Verification Point	"Brake Applied" LED retains old status	VP: Check "Brake Warning" LED state.	"Brake Warning" LED unlit.	Display of previous brake state
6	Test Step	Press switch in direction "Apply Brake"	Depress the "Apply Brake" button.	"Brake State" LED should turn on within 1 second.	
7	Verification Point	"Brake Applied" LED lit; "Brake Warning" LED unlit	VP: Check the state of the "Brake State" and "Brake Warning" LEDs.	"Brake Applied" LED should be lit; "Brake Warning" LED should be unlit.	Apply Parking Brake – Vehicle not in motion
8	Test Step	Press switch in direction "Release Brake"	Depress the "Release Brake" button.	"Brake State" LED should turn off.	
9	Verification Point	"Brake Applied" LED unlit; "Brake Warning" LED unlit	VP: Check the state of the "Brake State" and "Brake Warning" LEDs.	"Brake Applied" LED should be unlit; "Brake Warning" LED should be unlit.	Release Parking Brake – Vehicle not in motion
10	Test Step	Turn Ignition Off	Turn ignition switch to "OFF" position	"Brake Applied" and "Brake Warning" LEDs turn off; brake remains in current position	
11	Verification Point	"Brake Applied" LED unlit; "Brake Warning" LED unlit	VP: Check the state of the "Brake State" and "Brake Warning" LEDs.	Both Brake State and Brake Warning LEDs should be off. Brake should retain its current position.	

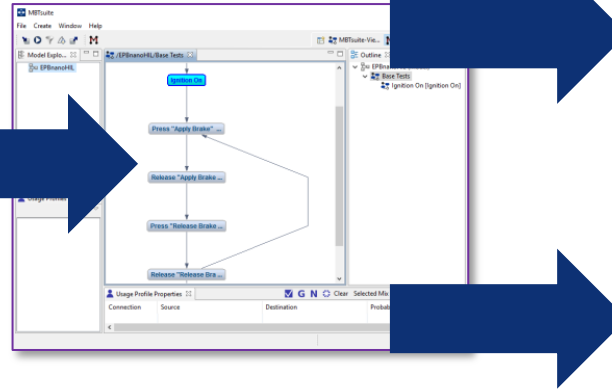
Generiertes Testskript

```
5
void MBBreak(void)
{

    /* Switch ignition to "ON" */
    print('Ignition On')
    nh.turnIgnitionOn()
    /* Expected Result: "Brake Applied" and "Brake Warning" LEDs light

    /* VP: Check "Brake State" and "Brake Warning" LEDs */
    print('VP: Brake Applied ON - Brake Warning ON')
    if nh.verifyBrakeLightOn() == False:
        results[key].append(ts.TestStatus(ts.TestStatus.STATUS_FAIL,
        nh.testHasFailed()
        testStatus = "FAIL"

    if nh.verifyWarningLightOn() == False:
        results[key].append(ts.TestStatus(ts.TestStatus.STATUS_FAIL,
        nh.testHasFailed()
```



```
void MBBreak(void)
{
    /* Switch ignition to "ON" */
    print('Ignition On')
    nh.turnIgnitionOn()
    /* Expected Result: "Brake Applied" and "Brake Warning" LEDs light up */

    /* VP: Check "Brake State" and "Brake Warning" LEDs */
    print('VP: Brake Applied On - Brake Warning ON')
    if nh.verifyBrakeLightOn() == False:
        results[key].append(ts.TestStatus(ts.TestStatus.STATUS_FAIL,
        nh.testHasFailed())
        testStatus = "FAIL"

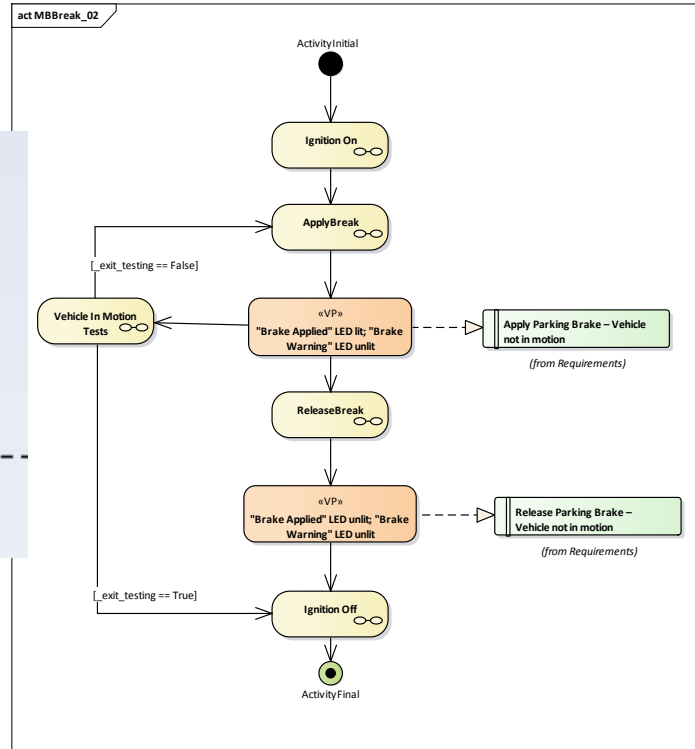
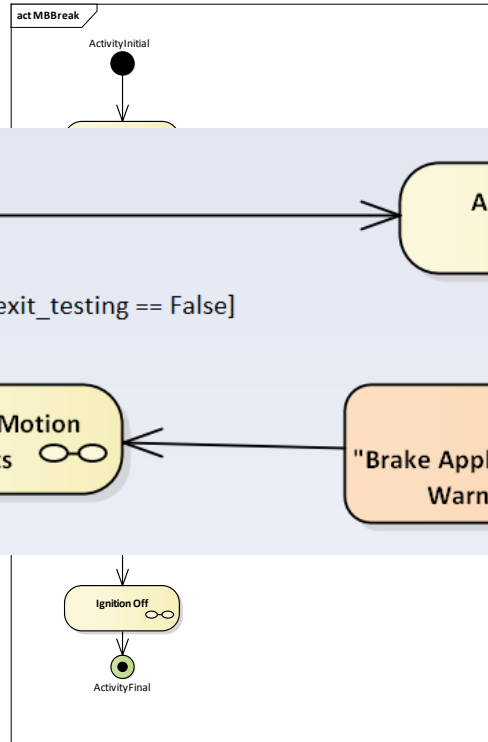
    if nh.verifyWarningLightOn() == False:
        results[key].append(ts.TestStatus(ts.TestStatus.STATUS_FAIL,
        nh.testHasFailed())
```

Parkbremse bei bewegtem Fahrzeug

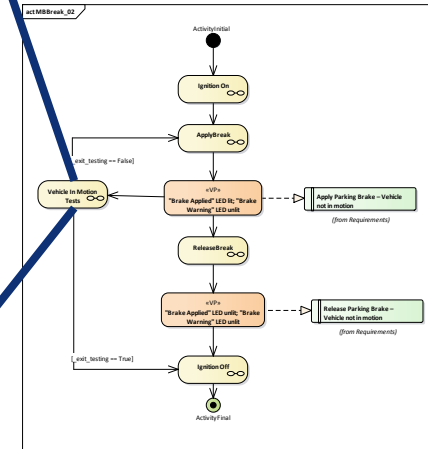
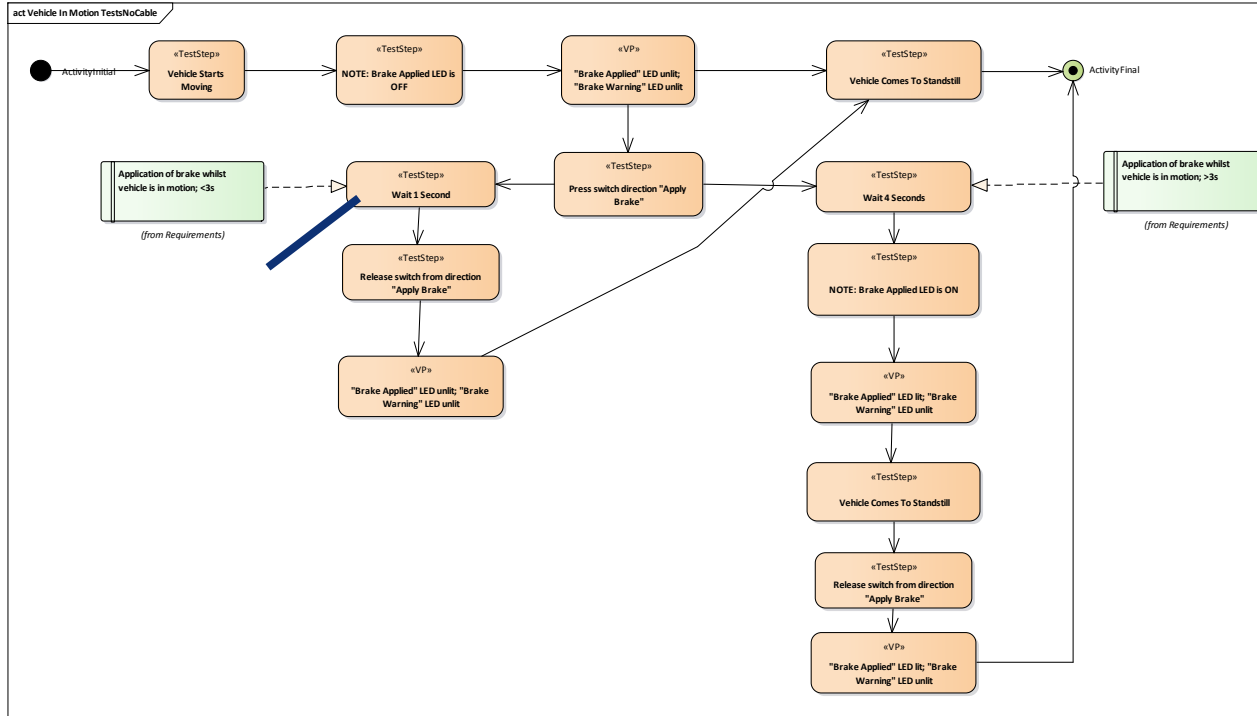
■ Anforderungen

1. Apply Parking Brake – Vehicle not in motion
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3. System test of all indication LEDs
4. **Automatic brake release upon detection of intended vehicle motion**
5. **Application of brake whilst vehicle is in motion; <3s**
6. **Application of brake whilst vehicle is in motion; >3s**
7. Detection of a hardware failure in cable loom
8. Transfer of system into “safe state”

Fahrzeug in Bewegung

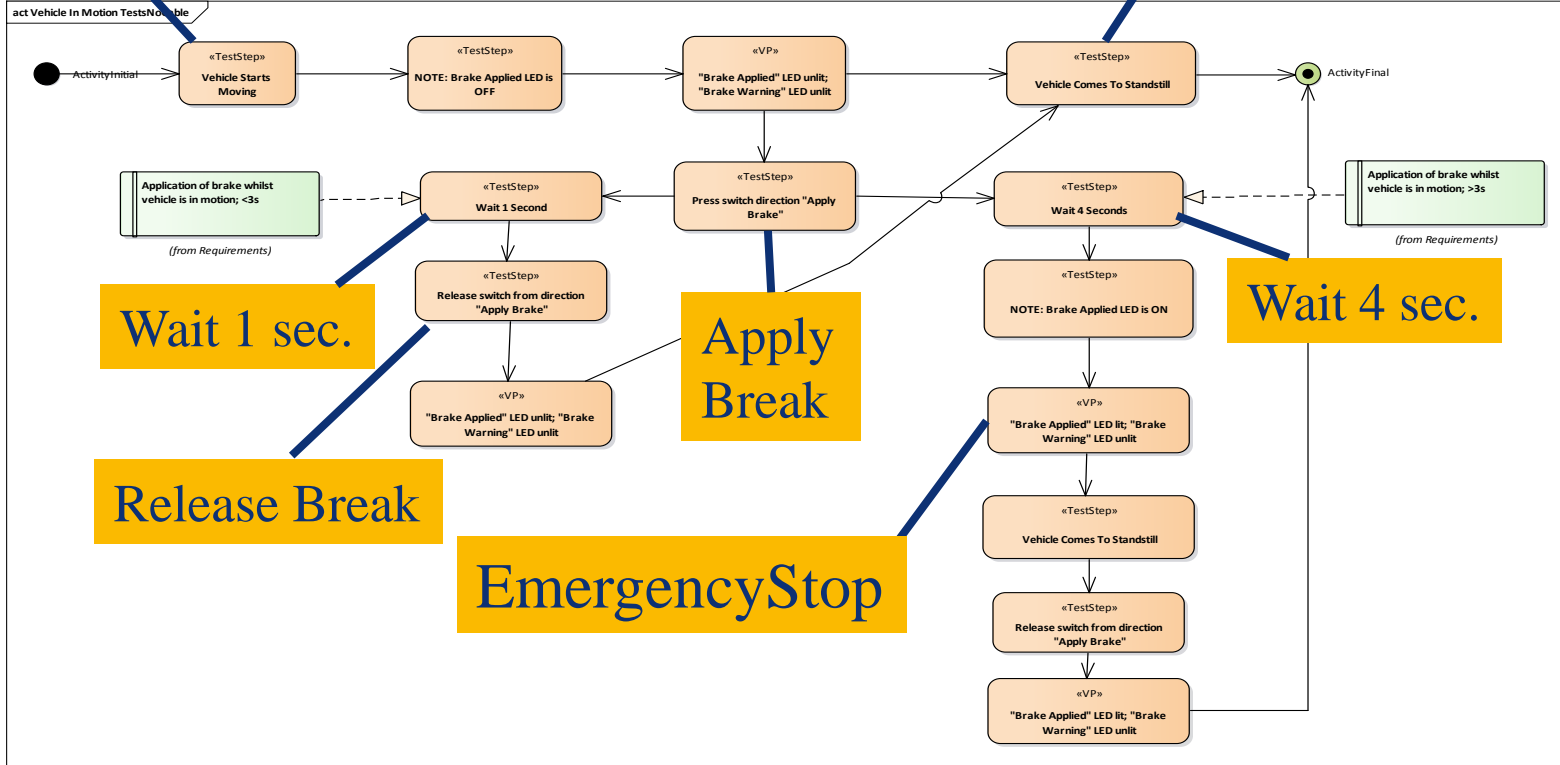


Subdiagramm Fahrzeug in Bewegung



Start moving

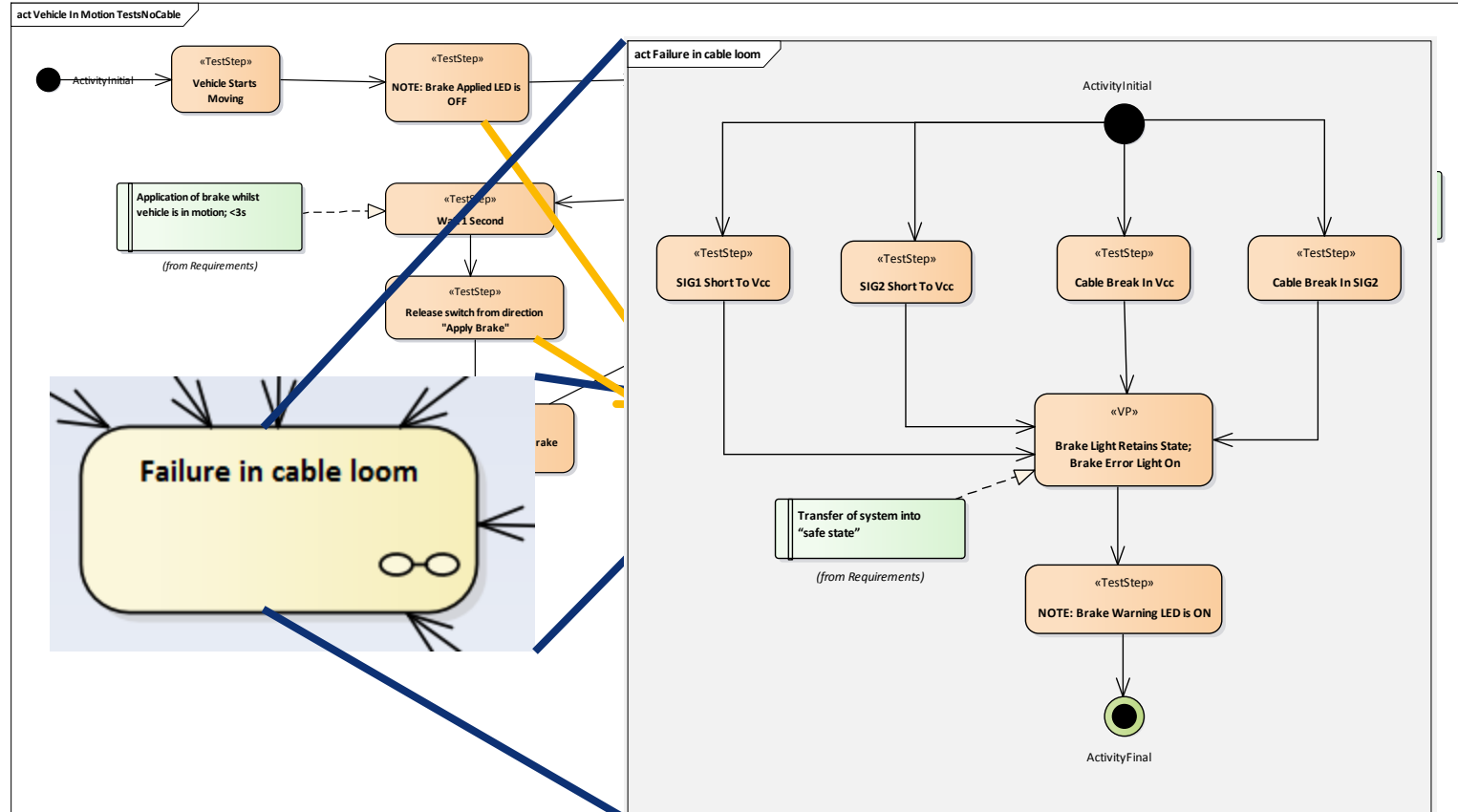
Stop moving



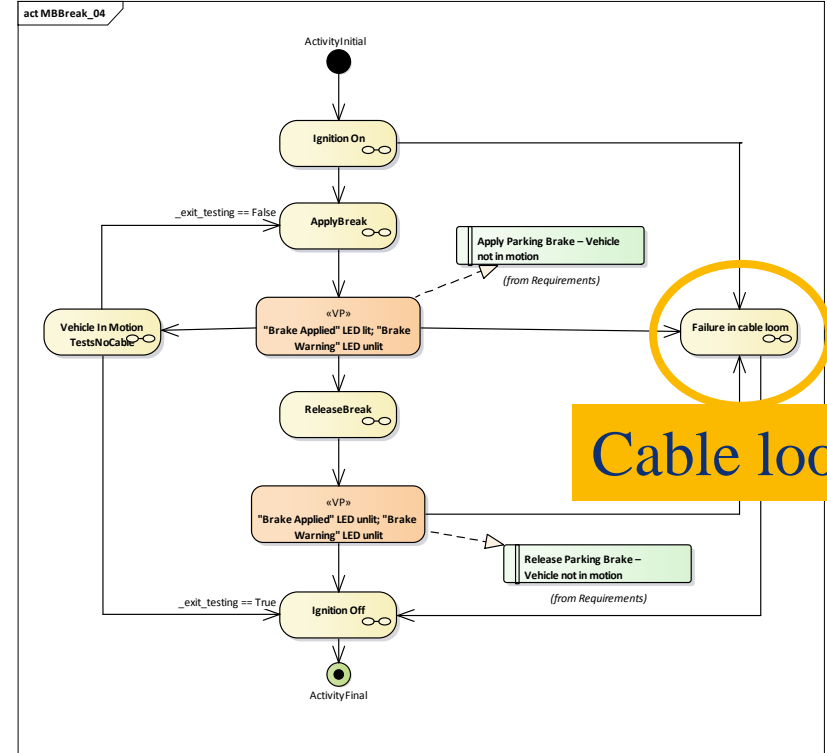
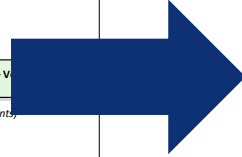
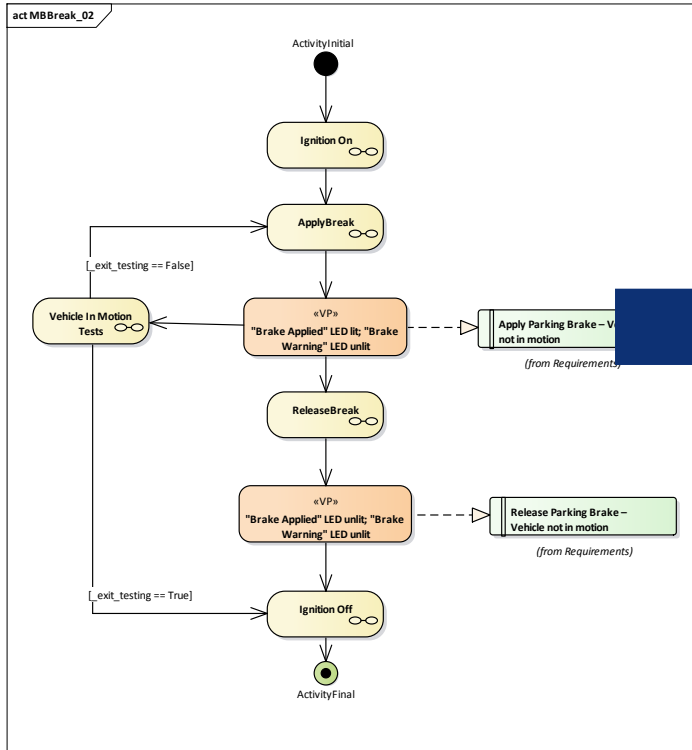
Parkbremse bei Fehler im Kabelbaum

■ Anforderungen

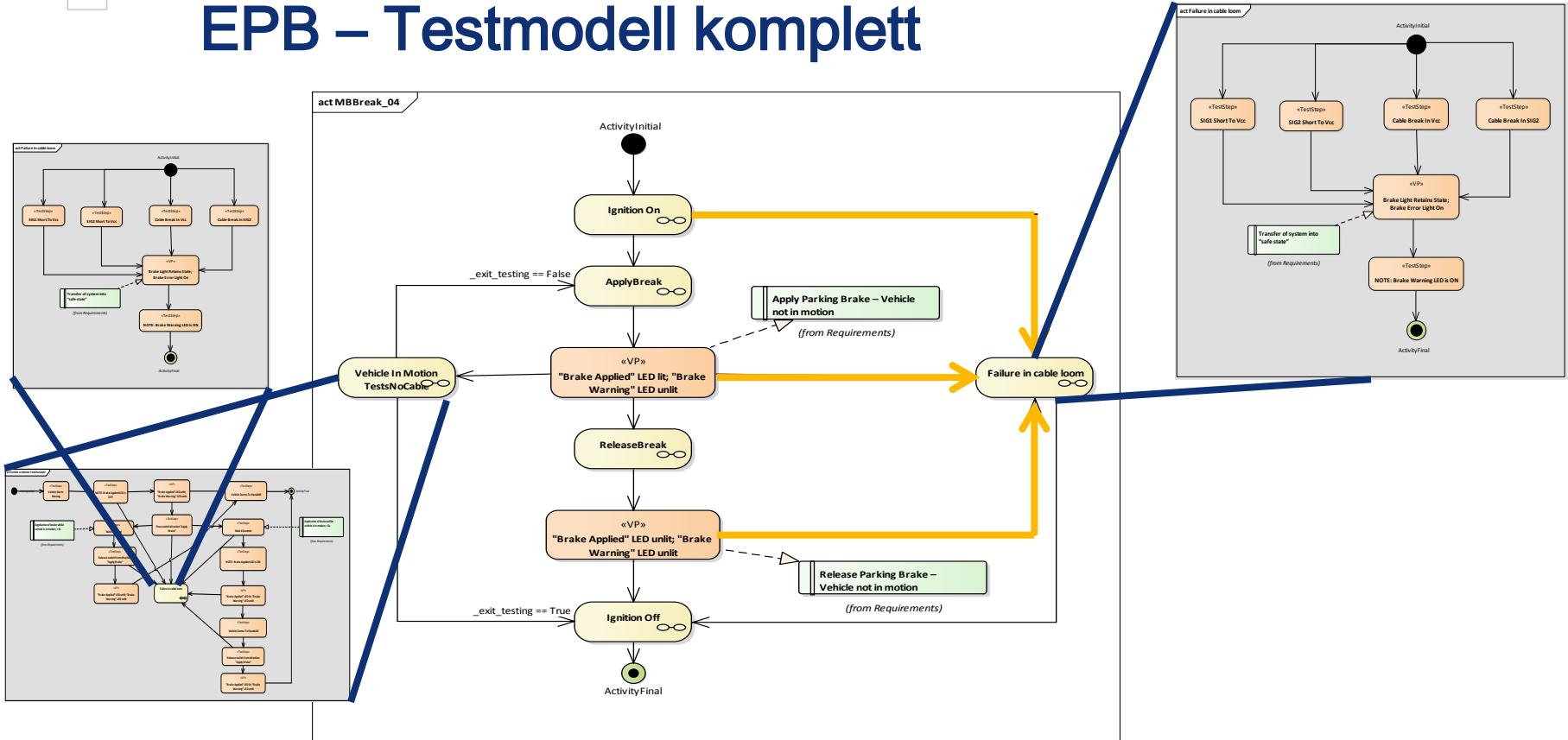
1. Apply Parking Brake – Vehicle not in motion
2. Release Parking Brake – Vehicle not in motion
3. System test of all indication LEDs
4. Automatic brake release upon detection of intended vehicle motion
5. Application of brake whilst vehicle is in motion; <3s
6. Application of brake whilst vehicle is in motion; >3s
7. **Detection of a hardware failure in cable loom**
8. **Transfer of system into “safe state”**



EPB – Testmodell in Ruhe mit Kabelbruch

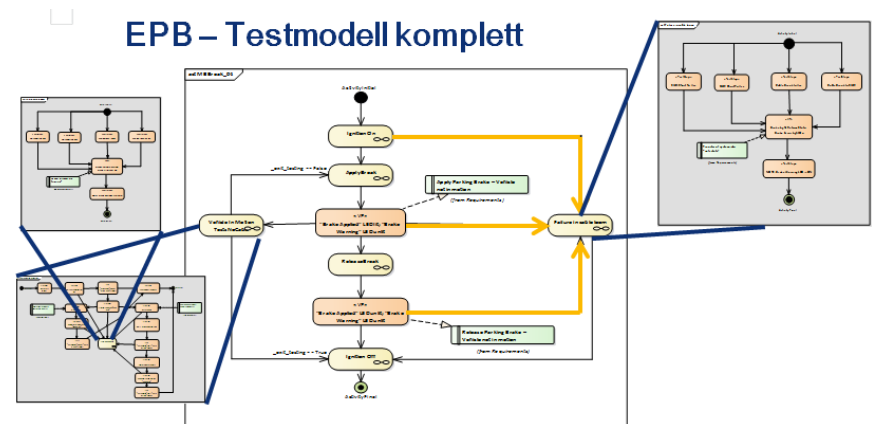


EPB – Testmodell komplett



Nächster Schritt: Testfälle erzeugen

- Wie viele Testfälle enthält das Modell?
- Welche Testabdeckung wollen wir erreichen?
 - 100% Abdeckung
 - Kantenabdeckung
 - Anforderungsabdeckung
 - Pfadabdeckung



Generierungsstrategien und -filter

■ Strategien

- Guided Path
- Shortest Path
- Random
- Usage Coverage
- Full Path

Strategien arbeiten
auf dem Model

■ Filter

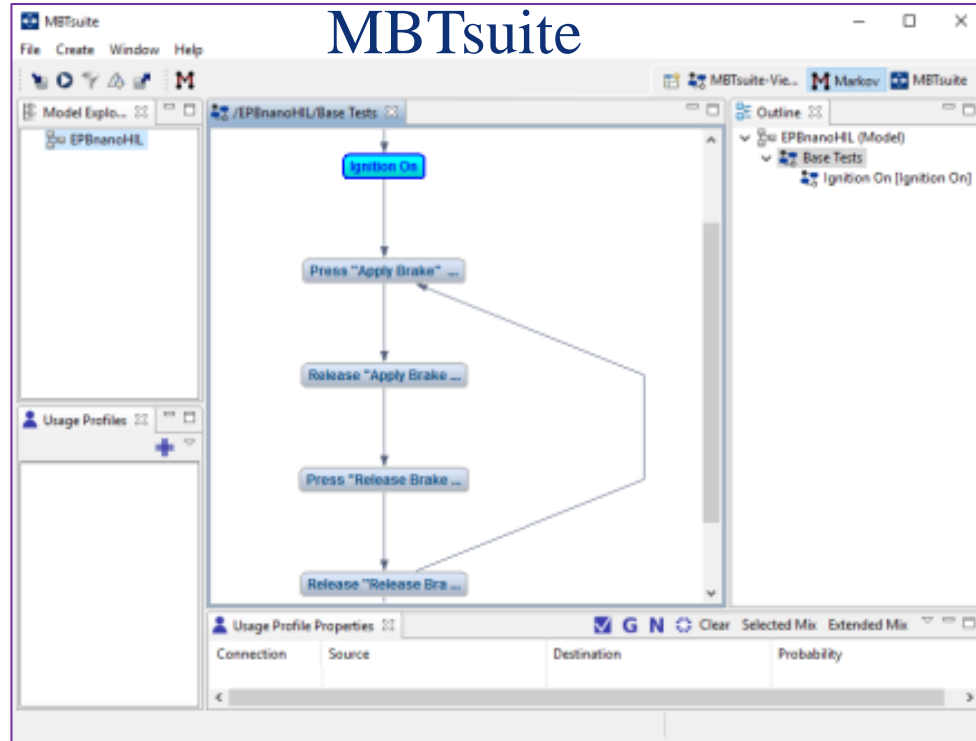
- Node Coverage
- Edge Coverage
- Requirement Coverage
- Weigth Filter
- Dynamic Tag Filter

Filter arbeiten auf
dem Generat einer
Strategie

Testmanagementinformationen

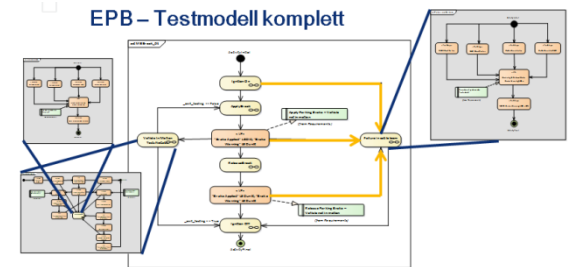
- Prioritäten
 - Risikoeinstufung (ASIL, SIL etc.)
 - Gewichte
 - Kosten
 - Dauer
 - Benutzerdefinierte Attribute
-
- Beliebige Kombinationen von Attributen unter Verwendung von logischen Ausdrücken

Life-Demo Testfallgenerierung



Nächster Schritt: Testfälle erzeugen

- Wie viele Testfälle enthält das Modell? - 1012
- Welche Testabdeckung wollen wir erreichen?
 - Kantenabdeckung - 2
 - Anforderungsabdeckung - 2 oder 663
 - Pfadabdeckung - 1012
 - zufallsfgesteuert - 200





Zusammenfassung

Wo steckt der Aufwand im Test

- Testkonzept - 6%
- **Testdesign** - **54%** **Reduzierung ~25%**
- Durchführung - 38%
- Auswertung - 2%

- Zusätzliche Reduzierung des Pflegeaufwands der TC:
~80% vor allem im Bereich Testautomatisierung

Test-Design

Testauswahl

Automatisierung

Test-Execution

modellzentrierter Test macht Testautomatisierung
erst richtig interessant

Manuell

automatisch

automatisch

automatisch



Vielen Dank



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