

Combinatorial Interaction Testing with CITLAB

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CITLAB in brief

<http://code.google.com/a/eclipselabs.org/p/citlab/>

Language for CIT problems

1. with a precise formal semantics and a grammar by Xtext
2. A textual editor integrated in the eclipse IDE

Set of tools

3. for importing/exporting CIT problems
4. for generating test suites (by using external tools)

Framework

5. based on the Eclipse Modeling Framework (EMF), library to manipulate combinatorial problems in Java
6. A rich collection of Java utility classes and methods
7. A rich collection of benchmarks



INSTALLING CITLAB

As eclipse plugin

<http://svn.codespot.com/a/eclipselabs.org/citlab/CitLabPlugins/>

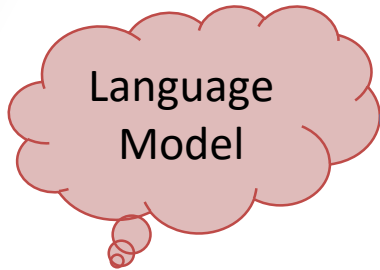


CITLAB EDITOR

DEMO



CitLab internals – using XTEXT x DSL



.xtxt
Grammar

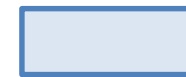
Xtext
Generator



Manual
(required)

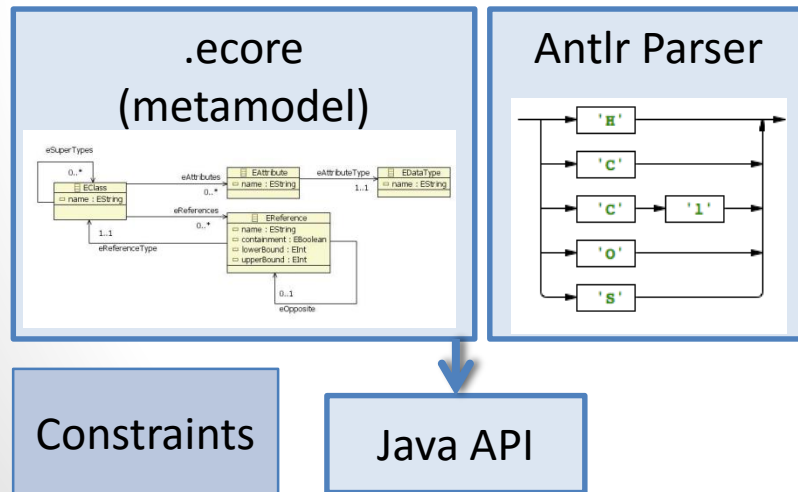


Manual
(optional)

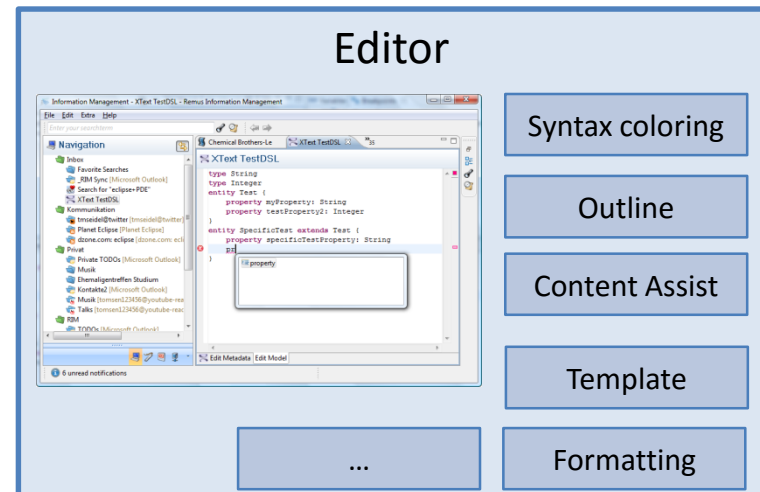


Generated

Language project



Editor Project

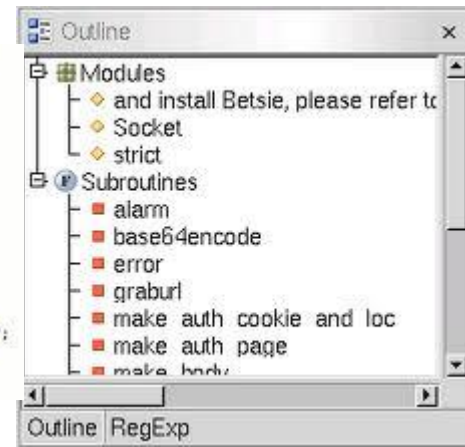


Editor features

- **Syntax Coloring**
- Content Assist
- Template Proposals
- Rich Hover
- Rename Refactoring
- Quick Fixes
- Outline
- Folding
- Hyperlinks for all Cross References
- Find References
- Toggle Comment
- Mark Occurrences
- Formatting

```
public class Birthday implements IPropertySource {  
  
    //Properties  
    private Integer day, month, year;  
    System.  
  
    //Prope  
    abstract  
    boolean  
    public break  
    public byte  
    public case  
    public catch  
    char  
    class  
    continue  
    //defau  
    default  
    private do  
    private  
    private static final Integer YEAR_DEFAULT = new Int
```

```
r path to the feature's project directory  
current version, for example "0.4.2"  
sion  
= shift;  
read_file("${feature_dir}/feature.xml");  
n/version/s*=${s*{(\d+\.|\d+)}\d+}*s}  
$!;  
ersion]]  
e version missing in $feature_dir/feature.xml";  
;
```



MODELLING COMBINATORIAL PROBLEMS



CITLAB Language in a glance

Model Model
Definitions

...
end

Types:

...
end

Parameters:

...
end

Constraints:

... #
end

Seeds:

... #
end

TestGoals:

... #
end

← **Constants**

← **Types**

← **Parameters**

← **Constraints**

← **Seeds**

← **Test goals**

Example:
*A family of phones,
that can have
several types of
cameras, display,...*



Parameters and their types

- To describe a combinatorial problem would be sufficient to specify the number of variables and their cardinality.
- CITLAB language forces the designer to name parameters and to specify their types by listing all the values in their domain.
- **Choice:** explicit parameter names to facilitate the modeling of real systems and to ease the specification of constraints and seeds

Enumerative for parameters that can take a value in a set of symbolic constants.

the display of the cell phone can be colored (with 16 or 8 millions colors) or black and white,

```
Enumerative display { 16MC 8MC BW };
```



Parameters (2)

Boolean for parameters that can be either true or false.

the phone can have an email viewer

```
Boolean emailViewer;
```

Numerical values in a range for parameters that take any value in an integer range.

Phones have a number of lines between 10 and 30, but only every 5 is valid

```
Range textLines [ 10 .. 30 ] step 5;
```

A list of Numbers for parameters that take any value in a set of integers.

The phone has been produced in 2012 and 2013

```
Numbers year {2012 2013};
```



Named Types

- Types can be defined with their name in the Types section to be used in parameters declaration
 - Instead of an “anonymous” type.

The phone can have two cameras (front and rear) of different type.

Types:

```
EnumerativeType cameraType { 2MP 1MP NOC };
```

end

Parameters:

```
Enumerative rearCamera : cameraType;
```

```
Enumerative frontCamera : cameraType;
```

```
...
```

end

Advantages: the use of named parameter types to make more compact and more maintainable the models in case many parameters share the same domain.



Definitions

- Sometimes it is useful to have constants

If the phone has an email viewer bigger than a threshold 27

- For (numerical) constants, to be used in constraints, ...

```
Number threshold = 27;
```



Constraints

- In CITLAB, we adopt the language of propositional logic with equality and arithmetic to express constraints
- General Form (GF) constraints
 - propositional calculus and Boolean operators
 - **a or b => c and d**
 - equality and inequality
 - *If the phone has an email viewer then*
 - **# emailViewer==true => textLines>=threshold #**
 - arithmetic over the integers
 - relational and arithmetic operators for numeric terms
 - **# textLines >= threshold + 10 #**
- A valid test must satisfy all the constraints



Seeds

- The testers can also force the inclusion of their favorite test cases by specifying them as seed tests.
 - They can be tests generated by other criteria
 - Critical complete combinations
- The seeds must be included in the generated test set without modification
- CITLAB considers only complete seeds, i.e., seeds that assign a valid value to each parameter

Seeds :

```
# emailViewer=false , display=display.16MC ,  
frontCamera=cameraType.NOC , year=2012 ,  
rearCamera=cameraType.2MP , textLines=30 #
```

end

- Partial seeds? Critical partial combination the tester would like to be included in the test suite



Test Goals

- Critical situation that must be tested
- Predicates that must be covered by some tests
- Test goals can be again in GF (as the constraints):
// the display has at least threshold lines
textLines>=threshold



Model validation

- XTEXT provides several levels of validation for the defined language
 - the user can specify additional constraints for the model by providing validation fragments
- Validation rules:
 - Every seed is complete
 - Assignment to range is correct
 - No seed can violate any constraint
 -



TEST GENERATION



Test generation

- CITLAB does not include in itself generators. Currently supports the following test generators, each defined as generator plugin:
 - AETG is a plugin developed by students following the pseudo code for the greedy algorithm of AETG.
 - IPO is a plugin developed by us following the pseudo code for IPO.
 - Random is a simple random algorithm that adds new randomly built tests until all the n-wise combinations are covered.
 - ACTS is an external test generator tool developed by the NIST.
 - CASA is an external tool for test generation based on simulated annealing by Myra Cohen and colleagues.
 - ATGT_SMT is an external tool combining heuristics and SMT solving.
- Some support constraints, seeds, ...



IMPORTING/EXPORTING



Importers and Exporters

- For test suites
 - To excel
- For models
 - Feature models
 - See our IWCT 13 paper, new Friday

Calvagna, Gargantini, Vavassori,

Combinatorial Testing for Feature Models Using CitLab

