

MODEL BASED TEST DESIGN FOR PERFORMANCE TESTING AND OTHER NON-FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

MATTIAS ARMHOLT
ERICSSON AB

Agenda

Introduction

Model Based Test Design for Performance Testing
and other Non-Functional Requirements

Model Design Techniques

Conclusions

Introduction

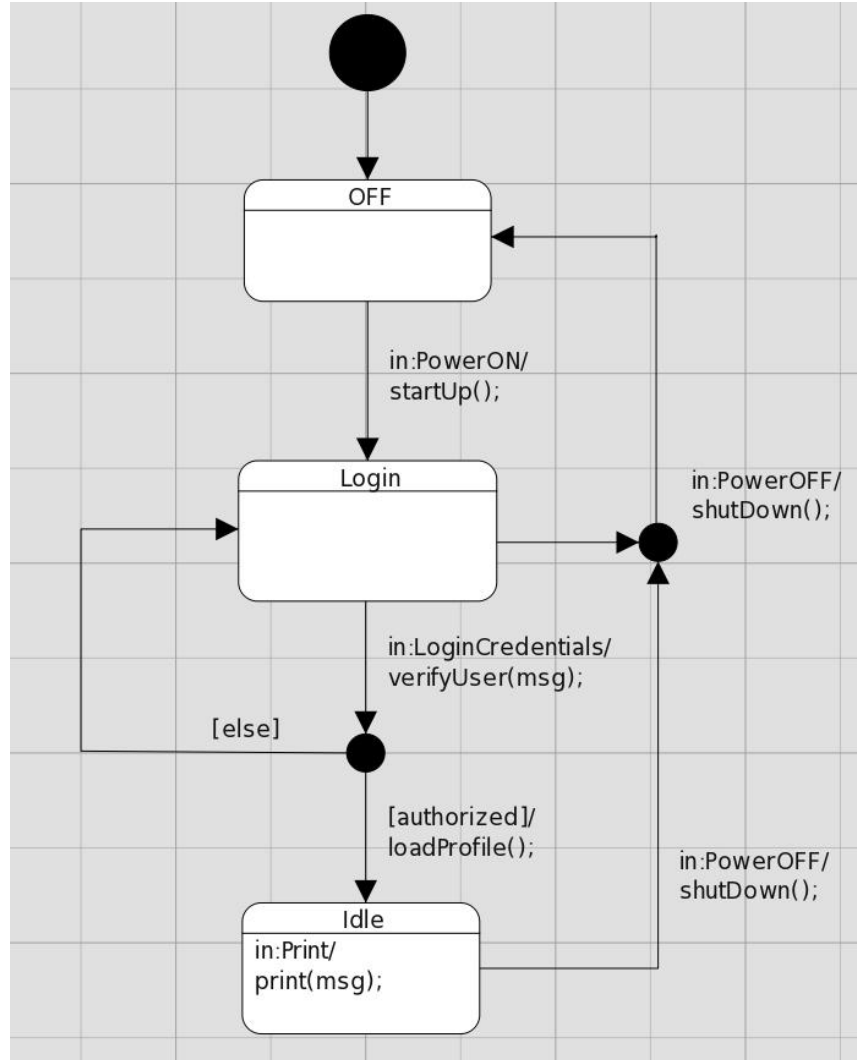
My work

- › Function tester at Ericsson AB
- › Testing IP functionality in a middleware platform
- › Working with MBT and automation for 3 years

Environment

- › Conformiq Modeler – Model Design
- › Conformiq Designer – Test generator
- › Java and TCL/Expect – Test automation framework

Test models



Non-Functional Requirements (NFR)

- › Capacity
- › Performance Requirements
 - Response time
 - Throughput
 - Processor-utilization
- › Interoperability
 - IP Standards
- › Robustness
- › Stability
- › And more ...

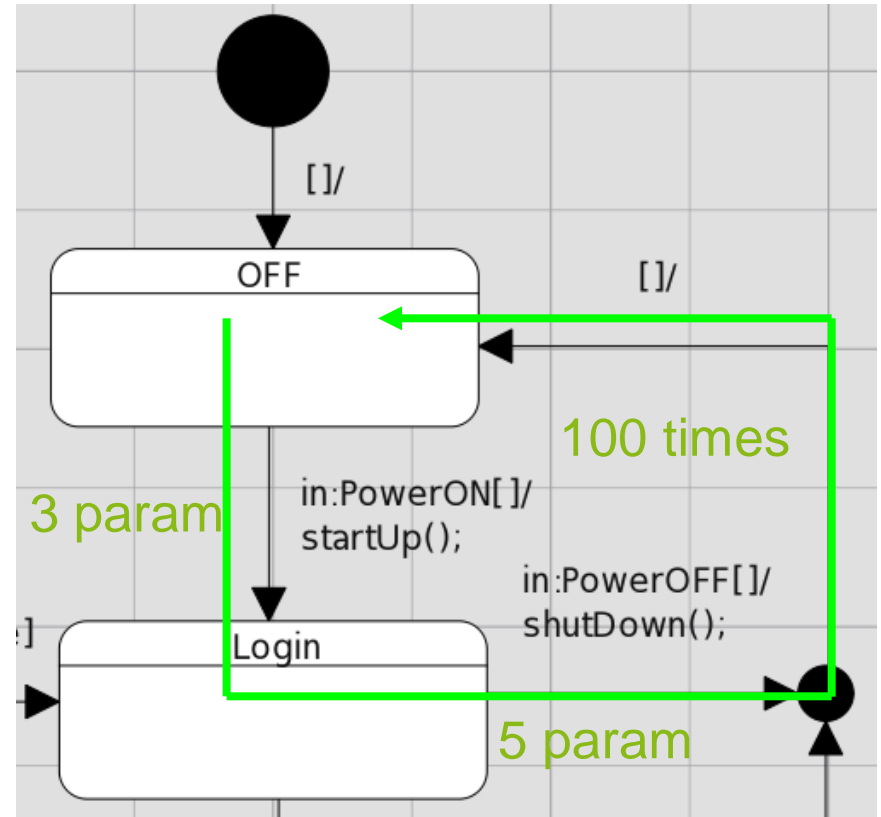
Problems With NFR

Lookahead depth

- Tool algorithm do not want to repeat the same transitions multiple times without fulfilling new requirements or covering new states/transitions.

Parametersation

- Requirements need transitions with several parameters to fire many times.
- The number of parameter combinations becomes unable to handle.
- Would generate thousands of test cases.



Problems With NFR

Robustness/Stability

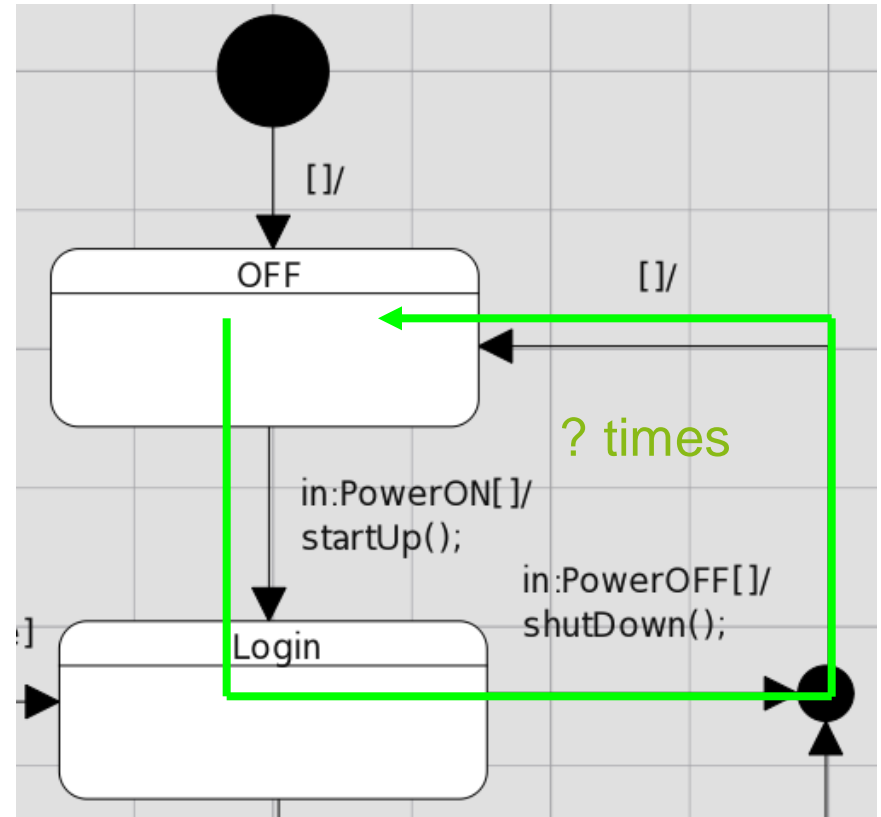
- Nothing new should happen during test

Measurements

- No transition available in SUT for measurements

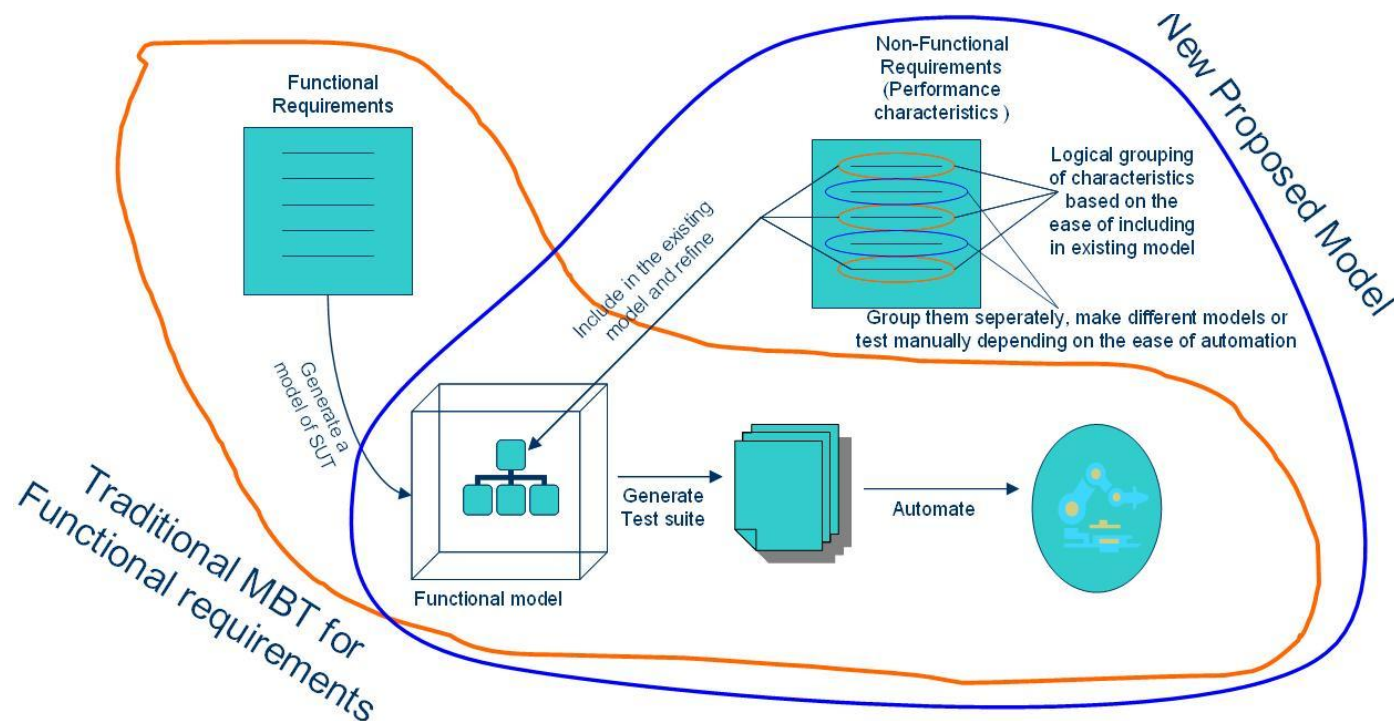
Capacity

- No clear boundary value to test with.



Method For MBT Of NFR

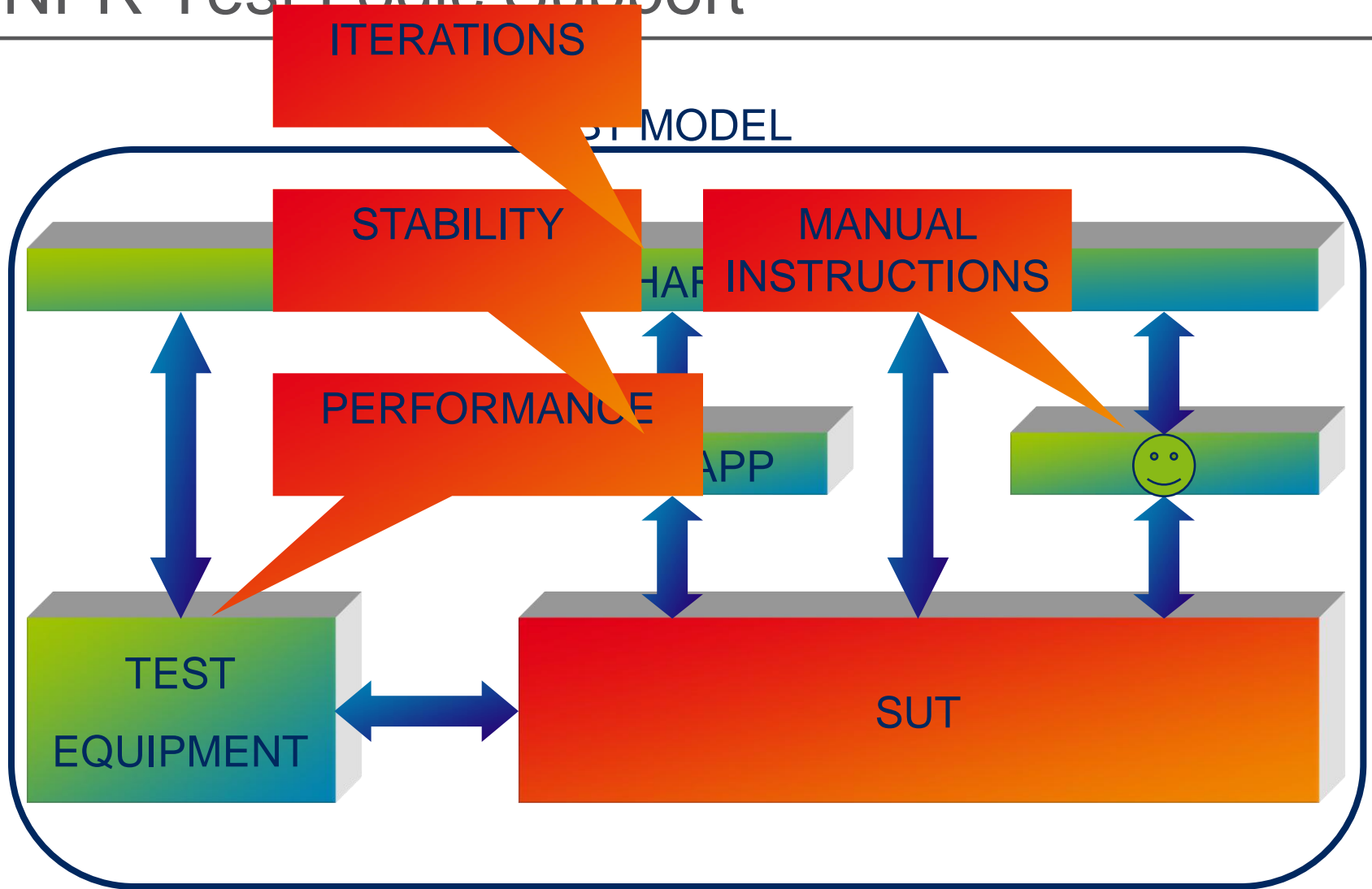
- › Group the Non-Functional requirements based on similarities
- › Evaluate if the group is possible to include in the model
- › Design a test model including non-functional requirements
- › Generate Test Cases



NFR Testability

- › NFR requirements logic can be included in the test harness/environment
 - Use test applications for iterations
 - External equipment for interoperability
 - Add functionality to test harness
 - Increase SUT testability with test commands
- › Testability is one criteria for MBT of NFR

NFR Test Logic Support



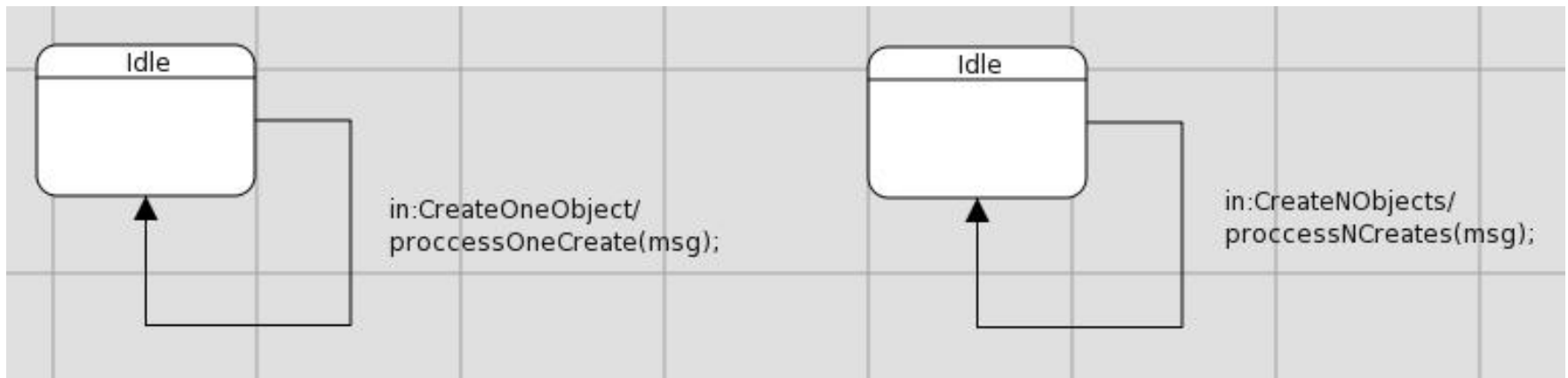
NFR Model Design Techniques

- › Design the non-functional requirements in the model with
 - Requirement keyword
 - Ad hoc requirements
 - States
 - Transitions
 - Parameters

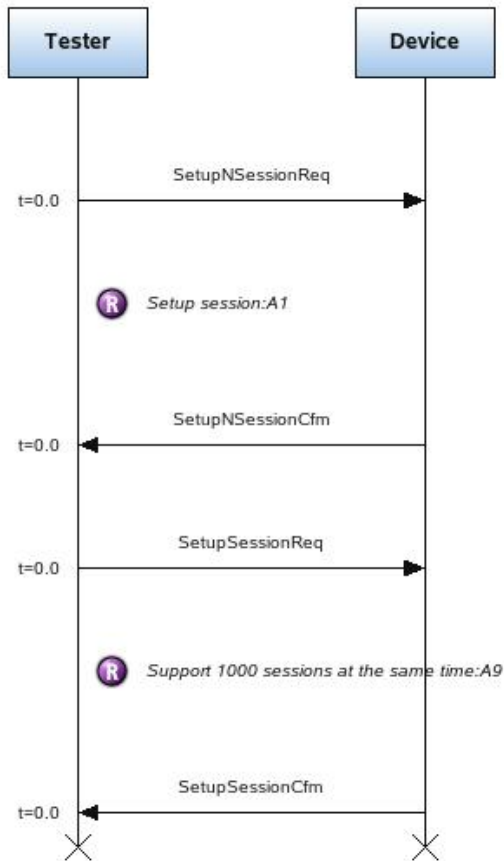
NFR Model Design Techniques

› Group iterations together

- Don't create 1 host 100 times, create 100 hosts at 1 time
- Removes risk of parametersation and lookahead depth
- Reduces test case length makes it easier to read
- Add logic in test harness or test environment



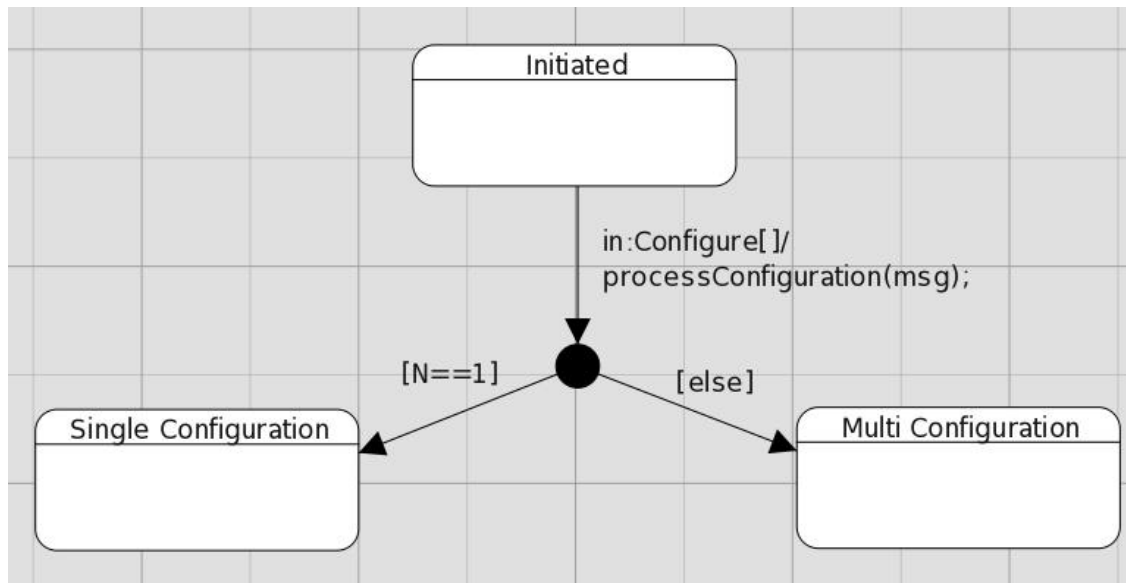
NFR Model Design Techniques



1	SetupNSessionReq	to in	0.0
	sessionId	1 (0x1 0o1 0b1)	
	setupNSessions	999 (0x3E7 0o1747)	
2	SetupNSessionCfm	from out	0.0
	numberOfSetupSessionCfm	999 (0x3E7 0o1747)	
	result	0 (0x0 0o0 0b0)	
	sessionId	0 (0x0 0o0 0b0)	
	msg	"999 sessions is set"	
3	SetupSessionReq	to in	0.0
	sessionId	1000 (0x3E8 0o1750)	
4	SetupSessionCfm	from out	0.0
	result	0 (0x0 0o0 0b0)	
	sessionId	1000 (0x3E8 0o1750)	
	msg	"Session is setup"	

NFR Model Design Techniques

- › Use different abstraction levels
 - Focus the transitions to the parameters that counts for NFR
 - Use precondition when modeling NFR
 - Reduces the risk of unnecessary parameter combination testing



NFR Model Design Techniques

MODEL
PARAMETER



Conclusions

- › In order to develop a good model covering non-functional requirements, you need to practice and learn how the tool generate test cases
- › Support for testing of NFR must be possible to include in the test harness or test environment
- › In general NFR increases logic and complexity in test harness and test environment

Conclusions

- › Model cost of NFR the same compared to functional requirements
- › Test harness/environment support development for NFR cost more compared to functional requirements
- › Most valuable when NFR and functional requirements are modeled together
- › Gain maintenance cost by MBT for all requirements
 - Cost less to maintain model + test harness compared to separate test scripts



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