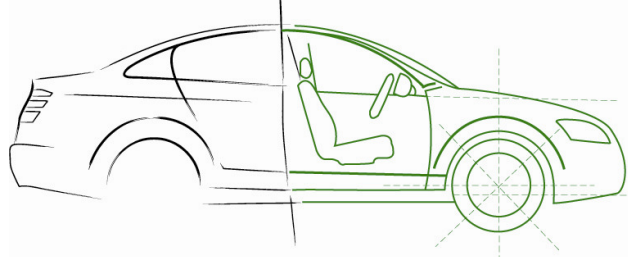




ReVVerT 2011

Tracing of Requirements and Test Cases



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Agenda

- Introduction
- Demands for Requirements Tracing in Industrial Practice
- Classification-Tree Method (CTM)
- Integration of Requirements Management and CTM
 - Linking Requirements and Test Cases
 - Visualization of Requirement Changes
- Summary and Future Work



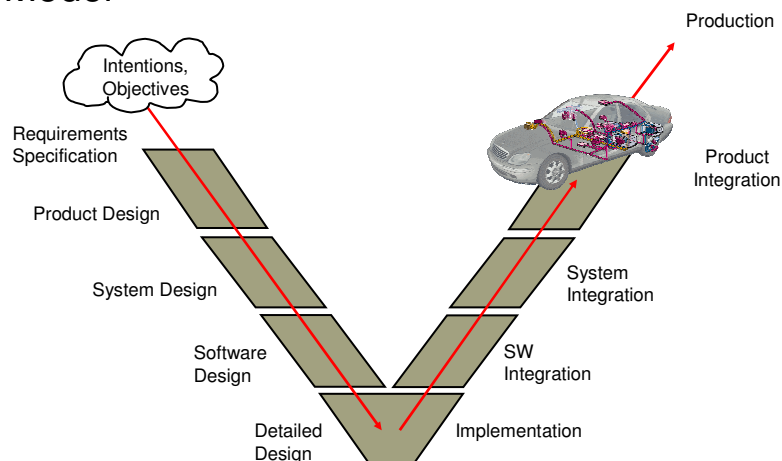
Requirements Tracing in Industrial Practice

Demands result from

- Standards, e.g. ISO 15504 and ISO 26262
 - Verification that each requirement has been implemented (especially for safety requirements)
 - Verification that the system has been tested for each requirement \Rightarrow Requirements Coverage
- Change Management
- Variant Management, Configuration Management
- Project Management

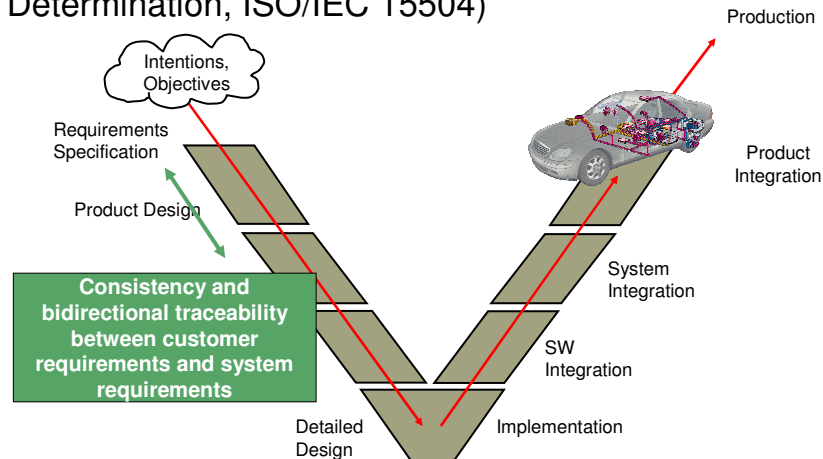


V Model

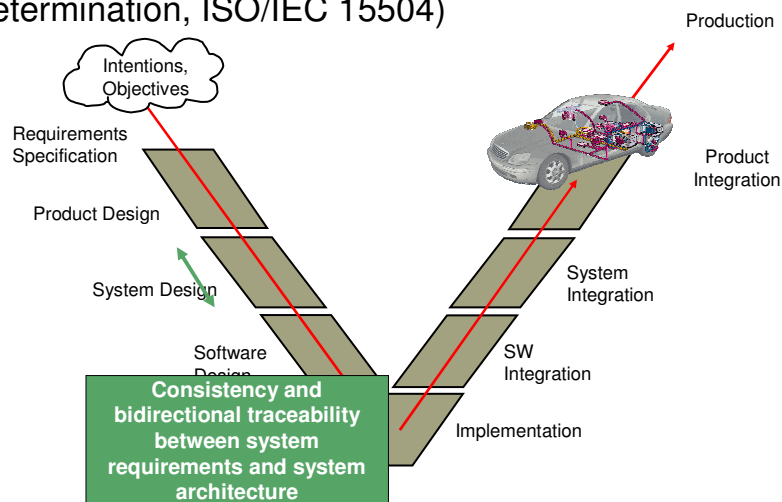




SPICE (Software Process Improvement and Capability Determination, ISO/IEC 15504)

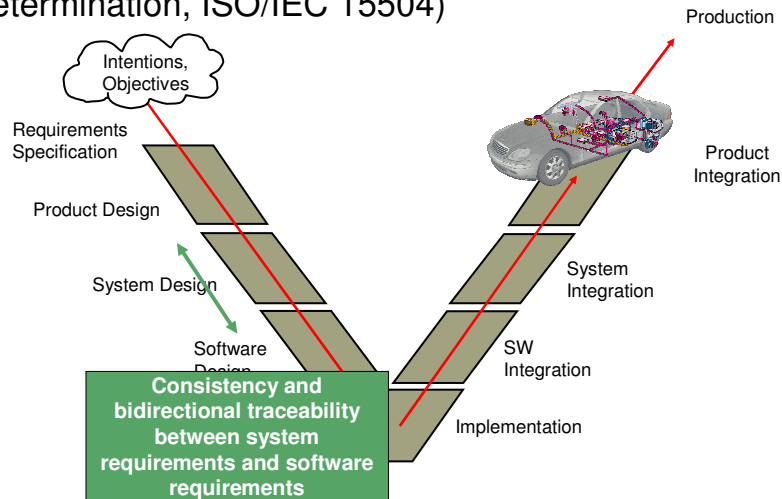


SPICE (Software Process Improvement and Capability Determination, ISO/IEC 15504)

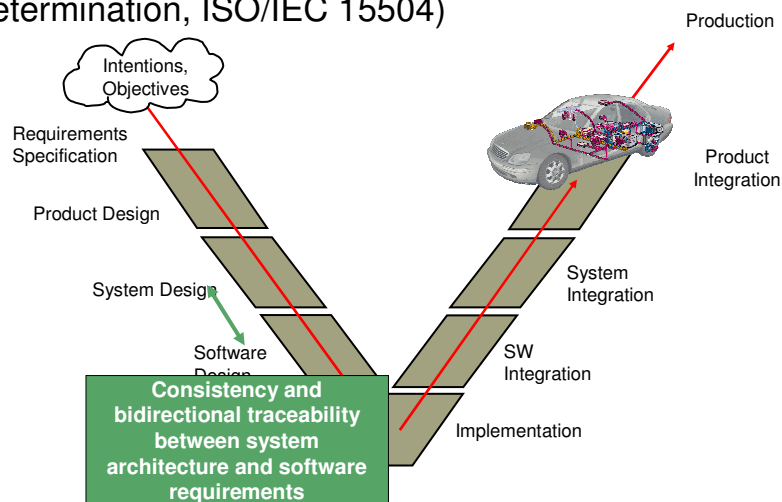




SPICE (Software Process Improvement and Capability Determination, ISO/IEC 15504)

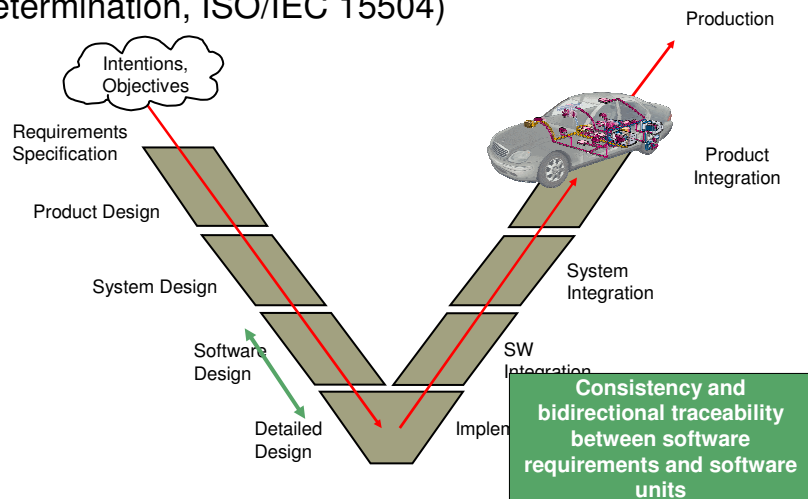


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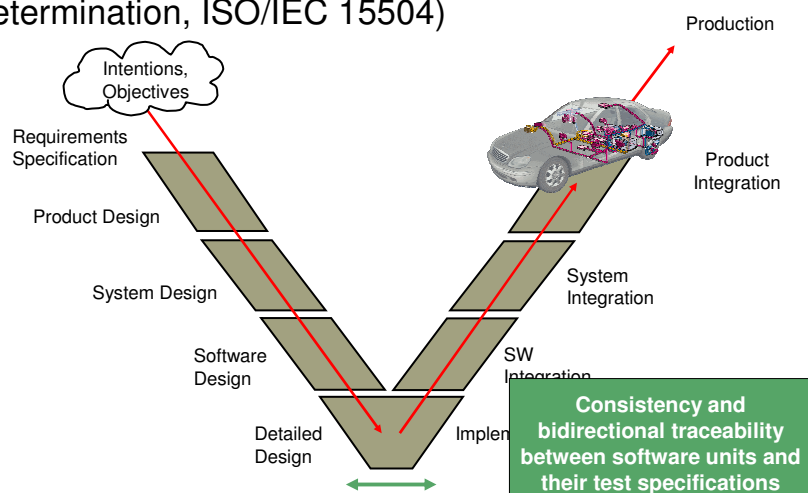




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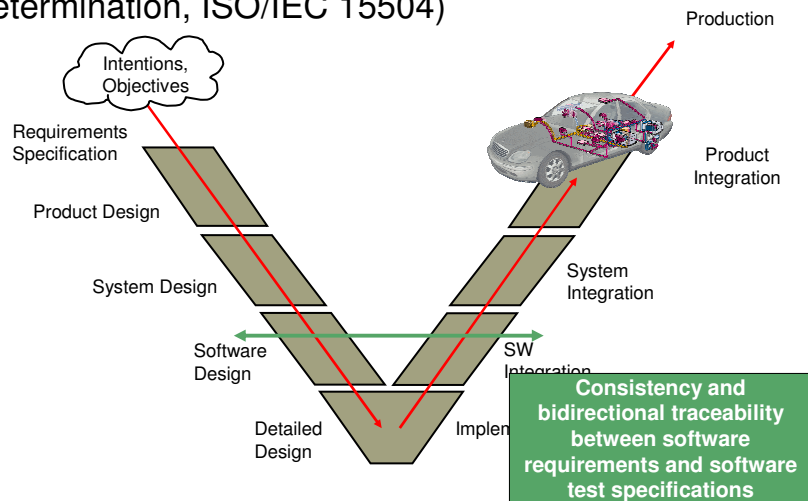


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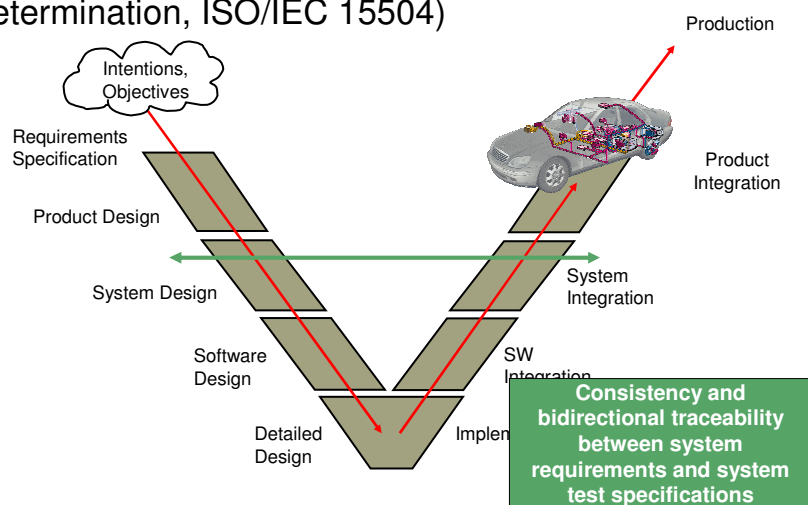




SPICE (Software Process Improvement and Capability Determination, ISO/IEC 15504)



SPICE (Software Process Improvement and Capability Determination, ISO/IEC 15504)





Road Vehicles – Functional Safety (ISO 26262)

Subset of typical demands

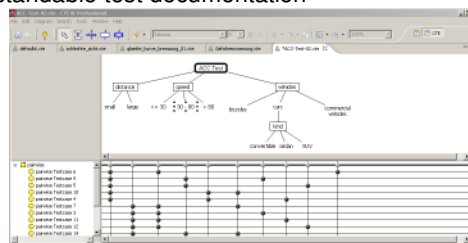
- To evaluate the completeness of test cases and to demonstrate that there is no unintended functionality, the coverage of requirements at the software unit level shall be determined.
- To evaluate the completeness of tests and to obtain confidence that there is no unintended functionality the coverage of requirements at the software architectural level by test cases shall be determined.
- Each functional and technical safety requirement shall be verified (by test, if applicable) at least once in the complete integration subphase.

Similar requirements in DOD2167A, IEC 61508 etc.



Classification-Tree Method

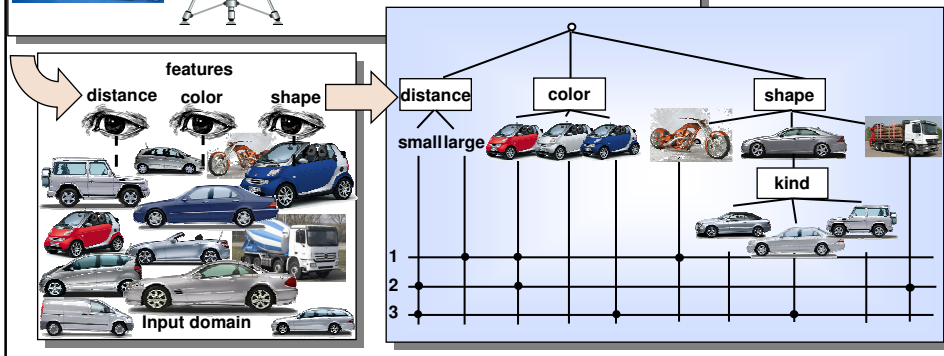
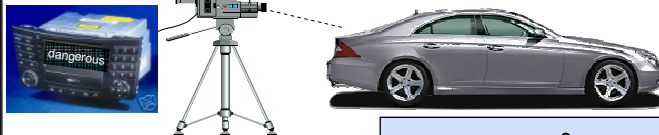
- All-purpose test method for specification-based test case design
 - Independent of test phase (from unit to system testing)
 - Independent of application domain (technical systems as well as IT systems)
 - Independent of certain test objects
- Comprehensive and easily understandable test documentation
- Good abstraction
- Systematic procedure, proven in use
- Clear graphical representation of test complexity and amount
- Widely used
- Recommended by standards like ISTQB Certified Tester
- Tool support (CTE XL, CTE XL Prof.)





Classification-Tree Method

SUT: computer vision system determining the distance to proceeding vehicle



Classification-Tree Method

Additional Aspects

- Vehicle speed of system vehicle
- Relative speed between target vehicle and system vehicle
- Weather conditions: clear, rain, snowfall
- Daytime: night, morning / evening, noon
- Lighting: Low sun angle, oncoming vehicles with high beam
- User action: braking, override, none
- ...

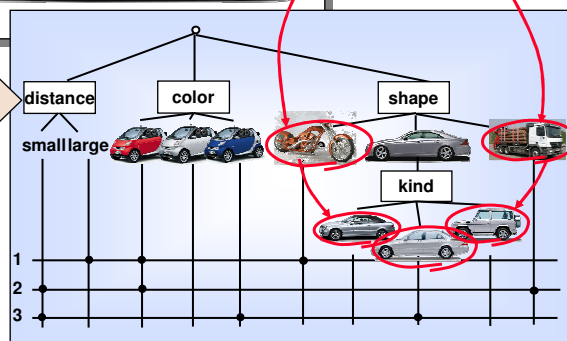
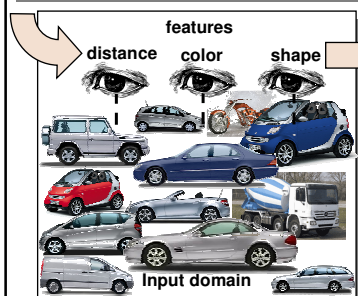


Classification-Tree Method

SUT: computer vision system determining the distance to proceeding vehicle



Minimum number of test cases = 5
→ five disjoint classes for the classification "shape"

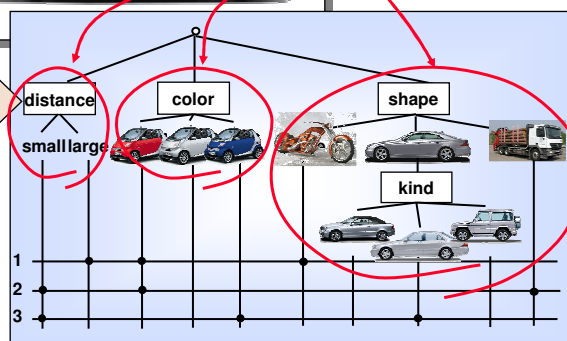
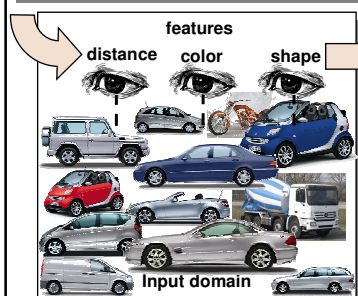


Classification-Tree Method

SUT: computer vision system determining the distance to proceeding vehicle



Maximum number of test cases
→ $2 * 3 * 5 = 30$





Classification-Tree Method

Weightings for classes

Logical dependency rules

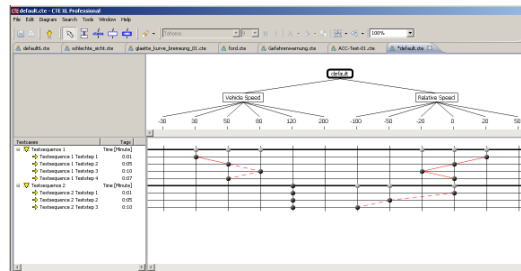
Truck \Rightarrow not *high speed*

Generation rules

- Pairwise (*distance*, *shape*)
- Prioritized Pairwise (*distance*, *shape*)
- (*distance* * *shape*) + *color*

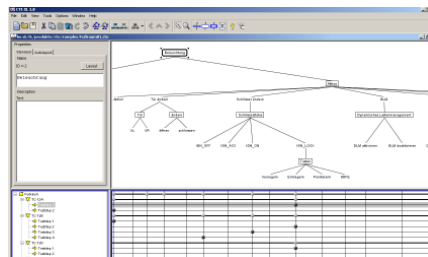
Test sequences

- Sequence of test steps with timing information
- Function definitions for value changes between test steps

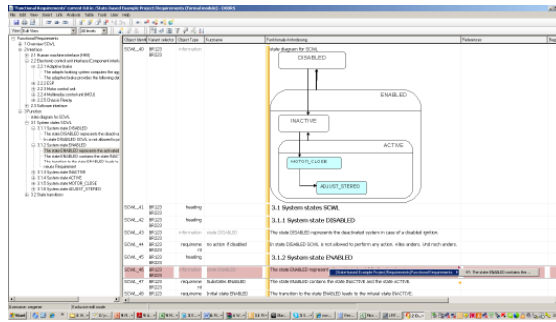
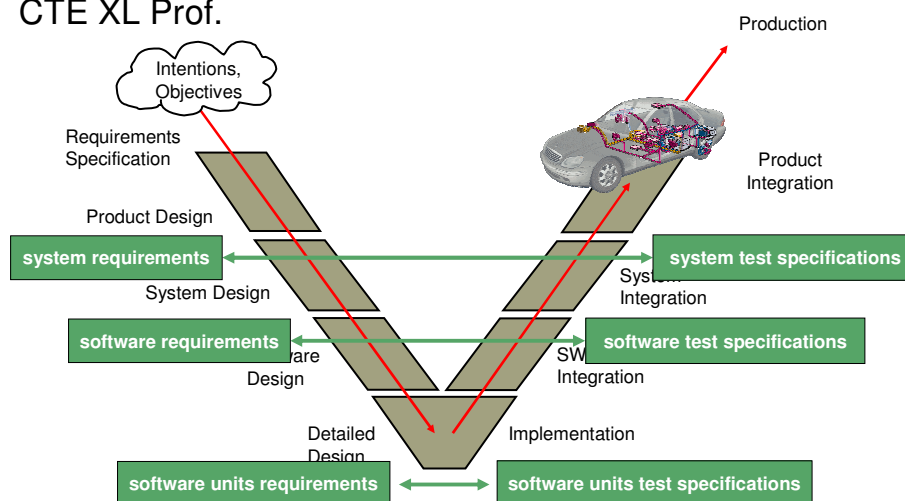


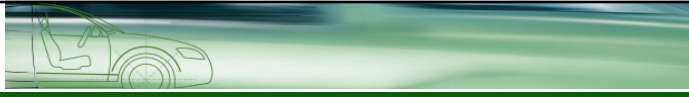
Classification-Tree Editor CTE XL Prof.

- Syntax-oriented, context sensitive graphical editor supporting the classification-tree method
- Hierarchical structuring of large classification trees and large numbers of test cases and test sequences
- Automatic verification of test cases against dependency rules
- Automatic test case generation according to generation rules
- Modeling of test sequences
- Interfaces for DOORS, TESSY, QualityCenter, MESSINA, TPT etc.
- Statistics
- Tag concept for annotation of information



- Product of IBM Rational
- Industry standard for requirements management
- Supports requirements exchange between project partners (OEM – Suppliers) during the requirements negotiation process
- Unique identification of requirements
- Linking of requirements
- User management
- Baselining, Histories
- often used for test management, too

CTE XL Prof. Production



Target Elements for Requirements Tracing

- Elements of the classification tree
 - Classifications
 - Example: the distance must be controlled continuously
⇒ *distance*
 - Classes
 - Example when the distance falls below speed/2,5 meters for more than a second, send warning ⇒ *small, large*
- Dependency rules
 - Example: the system must be inactive for small speeds below 30 km/h ⇒ *speed: <30 ⇒ state: inactive*



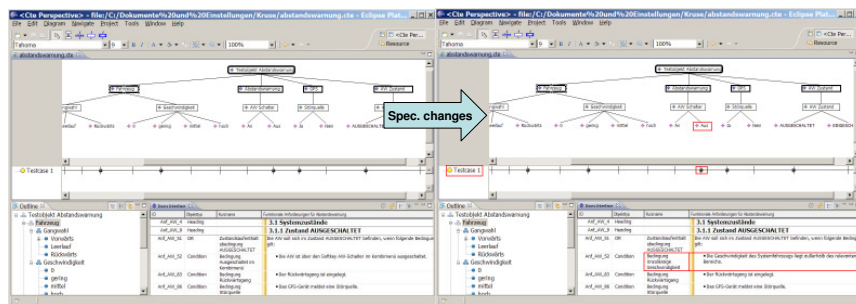
Target Elements for Requirements Tracing

- Generation rules
 - Example: all preceding vehicles have to be detected independent of the system vehicle's speed ⇒ *speed * vehicle kinds*
- Elements of the combination table
 - Test cases
 - Example *speed: high, distance: small, vehicle: truck, color: black, ...*
 - Test sequences
 - set of test steps
 - Test steps
 - Example: when the speed falls below 30 km/h for more than a second the system has to be deactivated, a corresponding info message has to be displayed ⇒
step1: *speed: 50 km/h*, step2: *speed: <30 km/h*

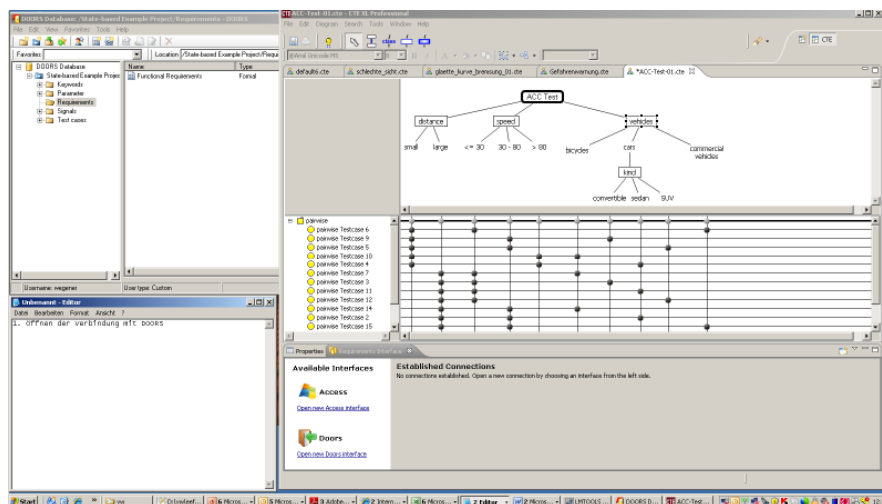


Integration of DOORS and CTE XL Prof.

- Linking requirements to target elements of the classification tree and combination table
- Automatic monitoring of requirement changes
- Highlighting of target elements necessary to review



Integration of DOORS and CTE XL Prof.





Integration of DOORS and CTE XL Prof.

The screenshot shows the integration of DOORS and CTE XL Prof. The DOORS Database on the left lists project components. The CTE XL Prof. window on the right displays a hierarchical tree of test cases, including 'distance', 'speed', and 'vehicle'. Below the tree is a table with columns for test cases and their status. A login dialog box is open, showing fields for Server, Port, Username, and Password.

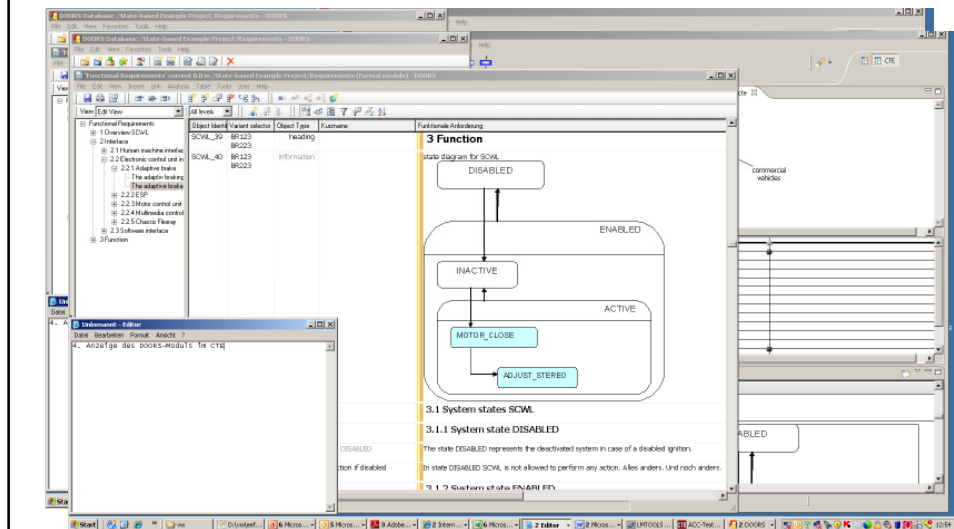


Integration of DOORS and CTE XL Prof.

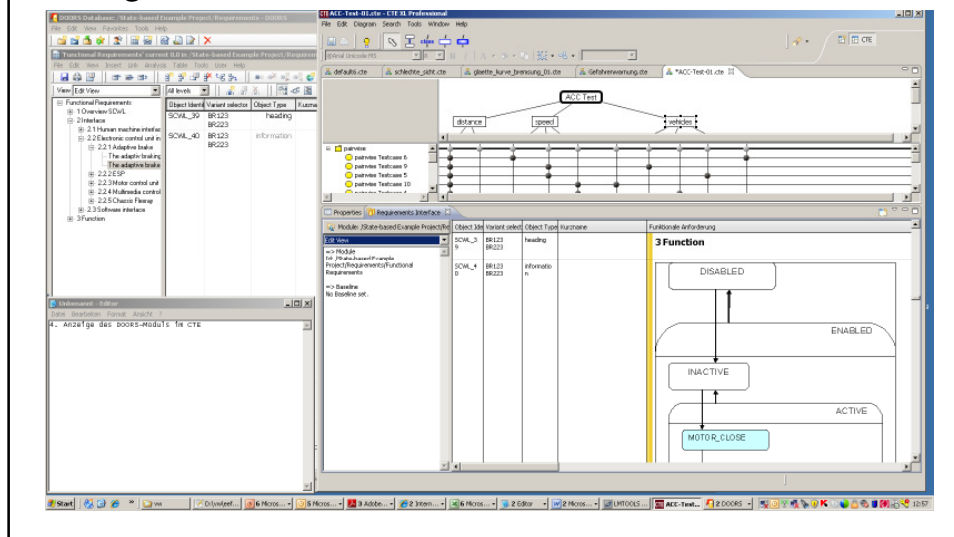
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Integration of DOORS and CTE XL Prof.



Integration of DOORS and CTE XL Prof.





Integration of DOORS and CTE XL Prof.

The screenshot displays the CTE XL Prof. software interface. The left pane shows a project tree with various functional requirements. The central workspace contains a hierarchical diagram with nodes for 'distance', 'speed', and 'vehicles'. The bottom pane shows a table of requirements with columns for 'Object ID', 'Object Name', 'Object Type', 'Function', and 'Functional Requirement'.

Object ID	Object Name	Object Type	Function	Functional Requirement
SCM_03	BR 123	heading	Low Speed Requirement	Low Speed Requirement
SCM_04	BR 123	heading	Low Speed Requirement	Another Low Speed Requirement
SCM_05	BR 123	requirement	Medium Speed Requirement	Medium Speed Requirement
SCM_06	BR 123	requirement	High Speed Requirement	High Speed Requirement



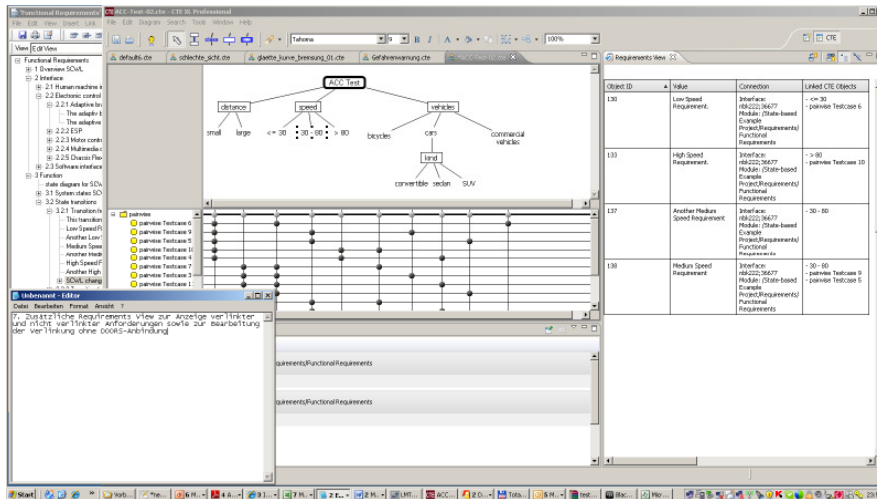
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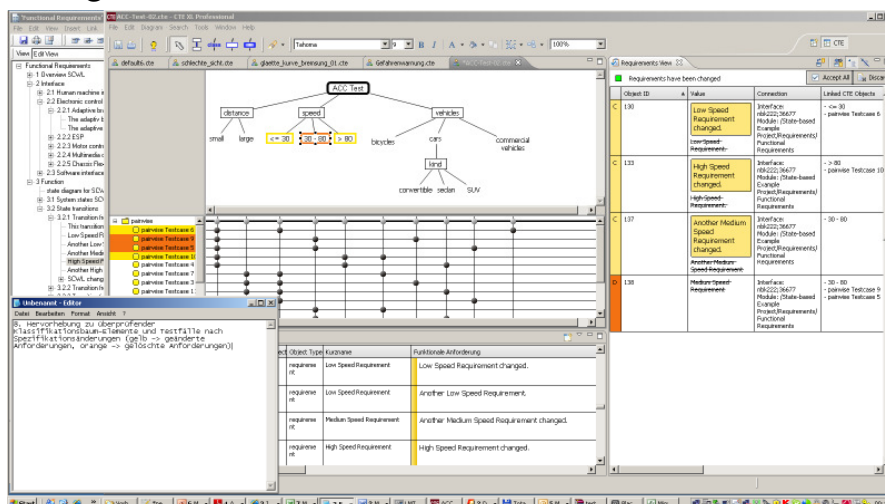
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Integration of DOORS and CTE XL Prof.

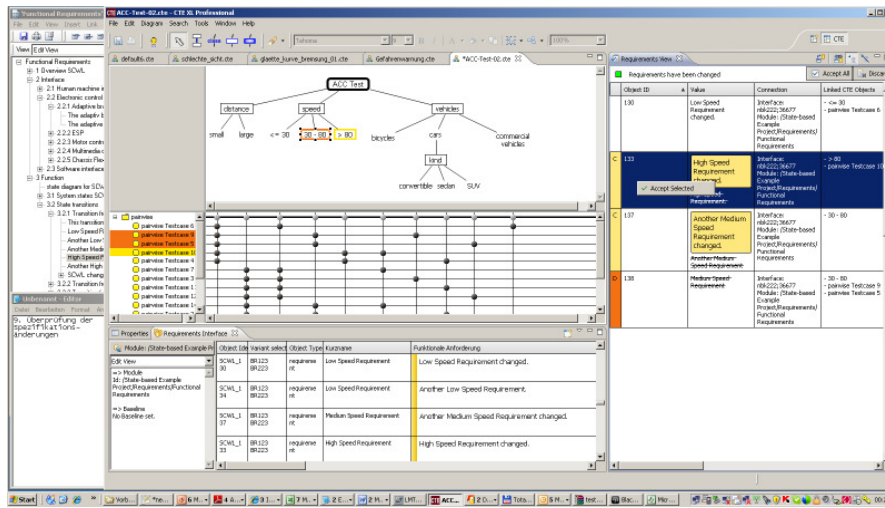


Integration of DOORS and CTE XL Prof.



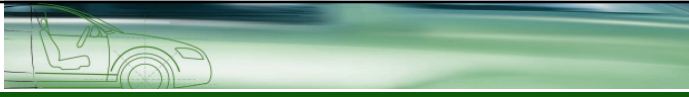


Integration of DOORS and CTE XL Prof.



Summary

- Requirements Tracing demanded in most development standards
 - Vertical tracing
 - Horizontal tracing
- DOORS and CTE XL common tools for requirements management and test case design
- Integration of DOORS and CTE XL Prof. provides a powerful support for horizontal tracing



Future Work

- MERAN is a tool to extend DOORS with modelling capabilities (selection, parameterization)
 - supporting consistent variant management
 - supporting model-based testing
- Usually, several classification trees to link requirements to specification module
 - Additional tooling required to show
 - Alternatively, export of test specification to DOORS
- Overview of requirements linking
- Use of natural language processing to detect errors and corrections
- Closing the gap for horizontal tracing on a "formalized" specification catalogues
- Support of other tools, e.g. MKS

