

Testing Transition Systems: An Annotated Bibliography

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Abstract. Labelled transition system based test theory has made remarkable progress over the past 15 years. From a theoretically interesting approach to the semantics of reactive systems it has developed into a field where testing theory is (slowly) narrowing the gap with testing practice. In particular, new test generation algorithms are being designed that can be used in realistic situations whilst maintaining a sound theoretical basis. In this paper we present an annotated bibliography of labelled transition system based test theory and its applications covering the main developments.

1 Formal Testing Theory

Formal testing theory was introduced by Rocco De Nicola and Matthew Hennessy in their seminal paper [DNH84], further elaborated in [DN87,Hen88]. Their original motivation was to characterise interesting formalisations of the notion of *observable behaviour* for transition systems using an idealised but intuitive formalisation of testing. It contributed to the semantic theory of reactive systems, and was not intended as a theory about actual testing. One of the main behavioural preorders or *implementation relations* of [DNH84], so called *must-testing*, was in fact an alternative characterisation of the standard semantic model for CSP [Hoa85], the *failures* model (at least, in the absence of infinite internal computations). Their approach actually required the formal observability of *deadlock* behaviour. This assumption was further exploited by Phillips in [Phi87], and independently by Langerak [Lan90], to define testing scenarios that allow for the testing of alternative behaviour after the observation of deadlocks, the so called *refusals* model. Abramsky showed in [Abr87] that by the introduction of still stronger assumptions (e.g., the unbounded copying

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of behaviours under test), even classical behavioural equivalences like *bisimulation* can be characterised by testing scenarios. An overview of the theory of behavioural equivalences and preorders for transition systems, including the testing-based notions and their further extensions, can be found in the classical surveys by Van Glabbeek [Gla90,Gla93].

2 Test Frameworks

To arrive at a useful formal model for actual testing a well-defined framework of basic terminology, concepts and methods is needed. The ISO International Standard on conformance testing [ISO91] has been a very influential, informal source in this respect. A short overview can be found in [Ray87], a more critical a posteriori assessment in [Ray97]. A first attempt to come to a more formal interpretation can be found in [BAL⁺90], with subsequent elaborations in [TKB92,Tre94,Tre99]. This has led itself to standardisation activity culminating in [ISO96], with related expositions in [CFP94,HST96].

3 Formal Test Generation

The first attempts to use De Nicola-Hennessy testing theory for finding algorithms to derive tests automatically from formal specifications were made by Brinksma in [Bri87,Bri88]. This work, which used the specification language LOTOS [ISO89,BB87] as a defining notation for the transition systems, led to the so called *canonical tester* theory. This approach has led to a whole series of modifications and extensions, the main ones being [PF90,Tre90,Doo91,Dri92,Led92]. Publications on specific test generation algorithms and (in some cases) their implementations can be found in [Eer87,Ald90,Wez90,DAV93,TPB96]. All these approaches assume that the testing process can communicate *synchronously* with the system under test (SUT), i.e., that each communication can be viewed as a joint action of system and tester, as in most process algebras [Mil89,Hoa85,BK85,ISO89].

4 Asynchronous Test Contexts

In practice the assumption of synchronous communication is seldom fulfilled. Initially, the problem was handled by applying existing theory on a transformation of the original formal specification. In this transformation the original transition system is ‘plugged’ into a context of input and output queues that enabled the asynchronous communication of inputs (test stimuli) and outputs (test responses) between tester and SUT [TV92,VTKB93]. In this way the existing theory could simply be ‘lifted’ to all sorts of asynchronous scenarios. The disadvantage of this approach, however, was that one had to have different transformations for each (static) communication interface. Moreover, as the communication queues were in most cases unbounded, they caused infinite state spaces

even in the case of finite state specifications, which complicated the test generation problem considerably.

A major step forward was made by interpreting transition systems as descriptions of input/output-automata (I/O-automata) [LT89,Seg93]. In this model the property that test inputs cannot be blocked by the SUT is covered by the assumption of *input enabledness* (the I/O-condition), which says that in each state transitions for all input actions are defined. The impossibility to refuse test outputs is obtained by having the analogous requirement for the tester process. This semantic requirement on SUT and tester allows for a uniform and simplified treatment of whole classes of asynchronous testing scenarios and has related refusal and failure models that are in a certain sense simpler than their synchronous counterparts. These ideas were first explored by Phalippou and Tretmans [Pha94a,Pha94b,Tre96a,Tre96b]. Heerink has subsequently refined these ideas by refining the I/O-condition in the sense that either all or none of the input actions are enabled, allowing for the treatment of *bounded* communication media [HT97,Hee98]. This work also allows for the treatment of multiple *Points of Control and Observation* (PCO) that exist in practical situations. The multiple I/O-paradigm for testing turns out to be a natural saturation point of the whole theory, in the sense that all relevant other implementation relations can be obtained as special cases. An overview of the main ideas can be found in [BHT97].

5 Test Generation Tools

The ideas behind many of the reported test generation algorithms have been tried out in small, academic prototypes, but there are only a few examples of larger test tool developments linked to academic research in general, and transition system based testing in particular. An important point in this respect was the development of the test tool TVEDA [CGPT96]. Although not developed on the basis of a formal theory of testing, most of its underlying principles can be justified in terms of the I/O-theories of [Pha94b,Tre96b]. A more recent test tool that uses algorithms from the domain of model checking is TGV [FJJV96, FJJV97, JM99]. The ideas underlying TVEDA and TGV have been combined into TESTCOMPOSER which is part of the commercial SDL tool set OBJECT-GEODE [KJG99].

In the Dutch *Côte de Resyste* project [STW96] the tool TORX is developed which is the first larger test tool that is completely based on a formal model of conformance testing [BFV⁺99,Tre99]. TORX accepts specifications in LOTOS and PROMELA; PROMELA is the input language for the model checker SPIN [Hol91,Spi]. The implementation of TORX uses the state-space exploration algorithms of SPIN for its PROMELA part [VT98], while for its LOTOS part it relies on the Cæsar-Aldebaran tool set [Gar98].

Among the other tools for formal transition system based test generation are VVT-RT which uses CSP as the input specification language [PS97], and SaMsTaG and AUTOLINK which derive tests from SDL specifications but which have a slightly different and less formal approach [GSDD97,SEK⁺98]. The I/O testing paradigm is also used in hardware validation [HT99].

6 Current Developments

Current theory and tools can generate tests from transition systems based specifications, however, it is difficult to steer the test generation process and to know how much of the specification has been tested. Some of the tools use user-specified *test purposes* to steer the test generation (TGV, AUTOLINK), while others use a random approach (TORX). The problem of finding criteria for how to select the tests with the largest chance of detecting errors is one of the major research issues [Bri93,Pha94b,HT96,CV97,CG97]. Among the other research items of current interest are the representation and treatment of data aspects in test generation, the combination between conformance testing and performance testing, formal verification of test suites [JJM00], and distributed testing [JJKV98]. On the practical side we see increasing activities in applying the techniques and tools to realistic industrial case studies [KVZ98], while also comparison of different algorithms and tools is investigated in an experimental setting [BFV⁺99,DBRV⁺00,HFT00].

7 Other Formal Approaches to Testing

There are two other important ‘schools’ of formal methods based testing. The one with the longest tradition is based on Mealy-machines (also known as the FSM-approach); for overviews see [LY96,Pet00]. The link between this theory and transition systems based testing is studied in [Tan97].

Both the FSM and the transition system based approaches mainly deal with the dynamic aspects of system behaviour. An existing formal approach to testing the static aspects of systems, such as data structures and their operations, uses abstract data type (ADT) theory as its basis, see e.g., [Ber91,Gau95,LGA96] and [Mar95] for a corresponding tool. It is generally assumed that this approach can be combined with either of the control-oriented approaches [GJ98].

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