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978-0-521-88655-0 - Model-Based Software Testing and Analysis with C#

Jonathan Jacky, Margus Veanes, Colin Campbell and Wolfram Schulte

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# Model-Based Software Testing and Analysis with C#

This book teaches model-based analysis and model-based testing, important new ways to write and analyze software specifications and designs, generate test cases, and check the results of test runs. These methods increase the automation in each of these steps, making them more timely, more thorough, and more effective.

Using a familiar programming language, testers and analysts will learn to write models that describe how a program is supposed to behave. The authors work through several realistic case studies in depth and detail, using a toolkit built on the C# language and the .NET framework. Readers can also apply the methods in analyzing and testing systems in many other languages and frameworks.

Intended for professional software developers, including testers, and for university students, this book is suitable for courses on software engineering, testing, specification, or applications of formal methods.

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# Preface

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This book teaches new methods for specifying, analyzing, and testing software. They are examples of *model-based analysis* and *model-based testing*, which use a model that describes how the program is supposed to behave. The methods provide novel solutions to the problems of expressing and analyzing specifications and designs, generating test cases, and checking the results of test runs. The methods increase the automation in each of these activities, so they can be more timely, more thorough, and (we expect) more effective. The methods integrate concepts that have been investigated in academic and industrial research laboratories for many years and apply them on an industrial scale to commercial software development. Particular attention has been devoted to making these methods acceptable to working software developers. They are based on a familiar programming language, are supported by a well-engineered technology, and have a gentle learning curve.

These methods provide more test automation than do most currently popular testing tools, which only automate test execution and reporting, but still require the tester to code every test case and also to code an oracle to check the results of every test case. Moreover, our methods can sometimes achieve better coverage in less testing time than do hand-coded tests.

Testing (i.e., executing code) is not the only assurance method. Some software failures are caused by deep errors that originate in specifications or designs. Model programs can represent specifications and designs, and our methods can expose problems in them. They can help you visualize aspects of system behavior. They can perform a *safety analysis* that checks whether the system can reach forbidden states, and a *liveness analysis* that identifies dead states from which goals cannot be reached, including deadlocks (where the program seems to stop) and livelocks (where the program cycles endlessly without making progress). Analysis uses the same model programs and much of the same technology as testing.

This book is intended for professional software developers, including testers, and for university students in computer science. It can serve as a textbook or supplementary reading in undergraduate courses on software engineering, testing,

specification, or applications of formal methods. The style is accessible and the emphasis is practical, yet there is enough information here to make this book a useful introduction to the underlying theory. The methods and technology were developed at Microsoft Research and are used by Microsoft product groups, but this book emphasizes principles that are independent of the particular technology and vendor.

The methods are based on executable specifications that we call *model programs*. To use the methods taught here, you write a model program that represents the pertinent behaviors of the implementation you wish to specify, analyze, or test. You write the model program in C#, augmented by a library of data types and custom attributes. Executing the model program is a simulation of the implementation (sometimes called an animation). You can perform more thorough analyses by using a technique called *exploration*, which achieves the effect of many simulation runs. Exploration is similar to model checking and can check for safety, liveness, and other properties. You can visualize the results of exploration as state transition diagrams. You can use the model program to generate test cases automatically. When you run the tests, the model can serve as the oracle (standard of correctness) that automatically checks that the program under test behaved as intended. You can generate test cases in advance and then run tests later in the usual way. Alternatively, when you need long-running tests, or you must test a reactive program that responds to events in its environment, you may do *on-the-fly testing*, in which the test cases are generated in response to events as the test run executes. You can use *model composition* to build up complex model programs by combining simpler ones, or to focus exploration and testing on interesting scenarios.

In this book, we demonstrate the methods using a framework called NModel that is built on the C# language and .NET (the implementations that are modeled and tested do not have to be written in C# and do not need to run in .NET). The NModel framework includes a library for writing model programs in C#, a visualization and analysis tool `mpv` (Model Program Viewer), a test generation tool `otg` (Offline Test Generator), and a test runner tool `ct` (Conformance Tester). The library also exposes the functionality of `mpv`, `otg`, `ct`, and more, so you may write your own tools that are more closely adapted to your environment, or that provide other capabilities.

To use this technology, you must write your own model program in C# that references the NModel library. Then you can use the `mpv` tool to visualize and analyze the behavior of your model program, in order to confirm that it behaves as you intend, and to check it for design errors. To execute tests using the test runner `ct`, you must write a test harness in C# that couples your implementation to the tool. You can use the test generator `otg` to create tests from your model program in advance, or let `ct` generate the test on the fly from your model program as the test run executes. If you wish, you can write a custom *strategy* in C# that `ct` uses to maximize coverage according to criteria you define.

To use the NModel library and tools, the only additional software you need is the .NET Framework Redistributable Package (and any Windows operating system capable of running it). The NModel framework, as well as .NET, are available for download at no cost.

This book is not a comprehensive survey or comparison of the model-based testing and analysis tools developed at Microsoft Research (or elsewhere). Instead, we focus on selected concepts and techniques that we believe are the most important for beginners in this field to learn, and that make a persuasive (and reasonably short) introduction. We created the NModel library and tools to support this book (and further research). We believe that the simplicity, versatility, and transparency of this technology makes it a good platform for learning the methods and experimenting with their possibilities. However, this book is also for readers who use other tools, including Spec Explorer, which is also from Microsoft Research and is also in active development. Other tools support many of the same methods we describe here, and some that we do not discuss. This book complements the other tools' documentation by explaining the concepts and methods common to all, by providing case studies with thorough explanations, and by showing one way (of many possible ways) that a modeling and testing framework can support the techniques that we have selected to teach here.

This book is a self-contained introduction to modeling, specifications, analysis, and testing. Readers need not have any previous exposure to these topics. Readers should have some familiarity with an object-oriented programming language such as Java, C++, or C#, as could be gained in a year of introductory computer science courses. Student readers need not have taken courses on data structures and algorithms, computing theory, programming language semantics, or software engineering. This book touches on those topics, but provides self-contained explanations. It also explains the C# language features that it uses that are not found in other popular languages, such as attributes and events.

Although this book is accessible to students, it will also be informative to experienced professionals and researchers. It applies some familiar ideas in novel ways, and describes new techniques that are not yet widely used, such as on-the-fly testing and model composition.

When used with the NModel framework, C# can express the same kind of state-based models as many formal specification languages, including Alloy, ASMs, B, Promela, TLA, Unity, VDM, and Z, and also some diagramming notations, including Statecharts and the state diagrams of UML. Exploration is similar to the analysis performed by model checkers such as Spin and SMV. We have experience with several of these notations and tools, and we believe that modeling and analysis do not have to be esoteric topics. We find that expressing the models in a familiar programming language brings them within reach of most people involved in the technical aspects of software production. We also find that focusing on testing as

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one of the main purposes of modeling provides motivation, direction, and a practical emphasis that developers and testers appreciate.

This book is divided into four parts. The end of each part is an exit point; a reader who stops there will have understanding and tools for modeling, analysis, and testing up to that level of complexity. Presentation is sequential through Part III, each chapter and part is a prerequisite for all the following chapters and parts. Chapters in Part IV are independent; readers can read one, some, or all in any order.

This book provides numerous practical examples, case studies, and exercises and contains an extensive bibliography, including citations to relevant research papers and reports.

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