



THE ETSI TEST DESCRIPTION LANGUAGE BRIEF INTRODUCTION

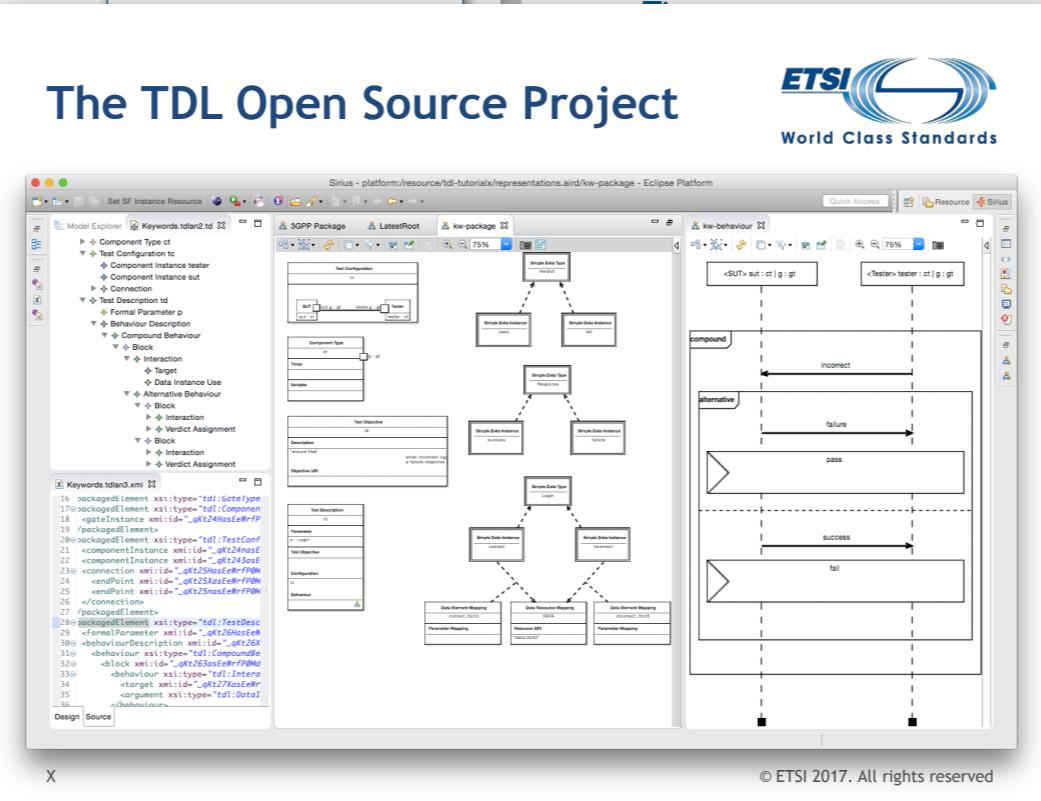
Philip Makedonski (University of Göttingen)
Martti Käärik (Elviour OU)

Overview



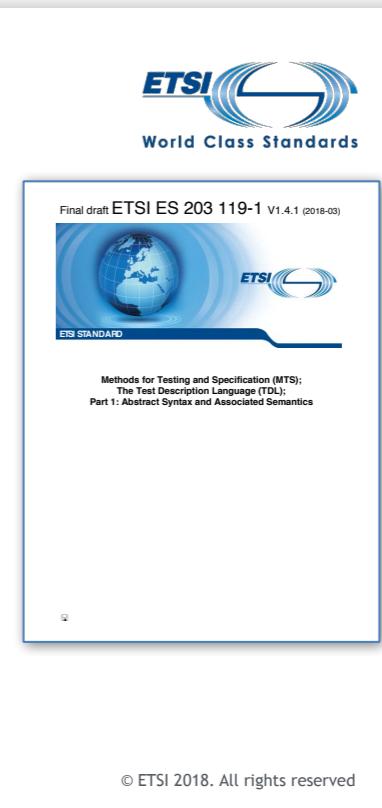
What is TDL?

- Test Description Language
 - Design, documentation, and representation of formalised test descriptions
 - Scenario-based approach
 - Standardised at ETSI by TC MTS
 - STF 454 (2013)
 - STF 476 (2014)
 - STF 492 (2015-2016)
 - STF 522 (2017)



First steps

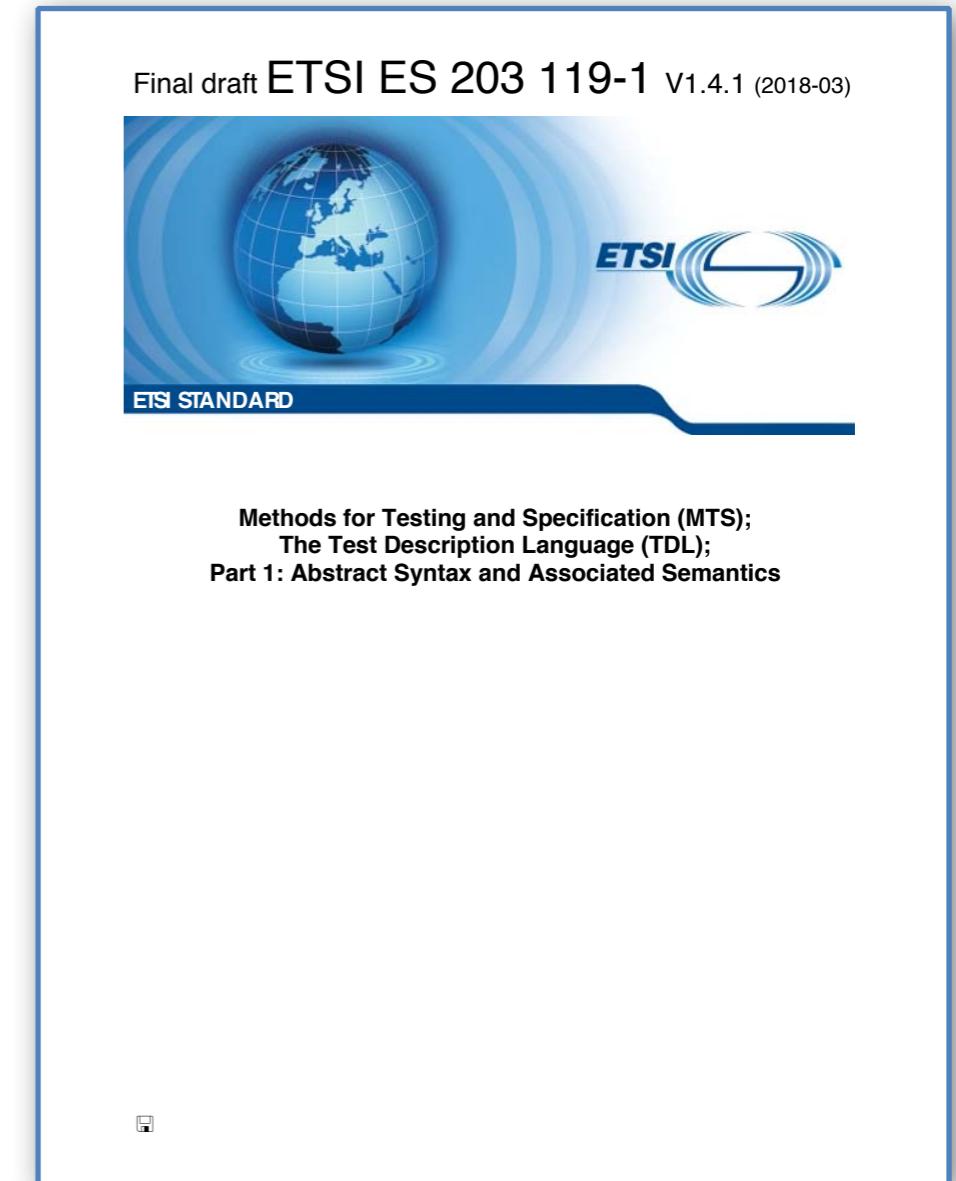
- TDL main ingredients
 - Test data
 - Test configuration
 - Test behaviour
 - Test objectives



What is TDL?



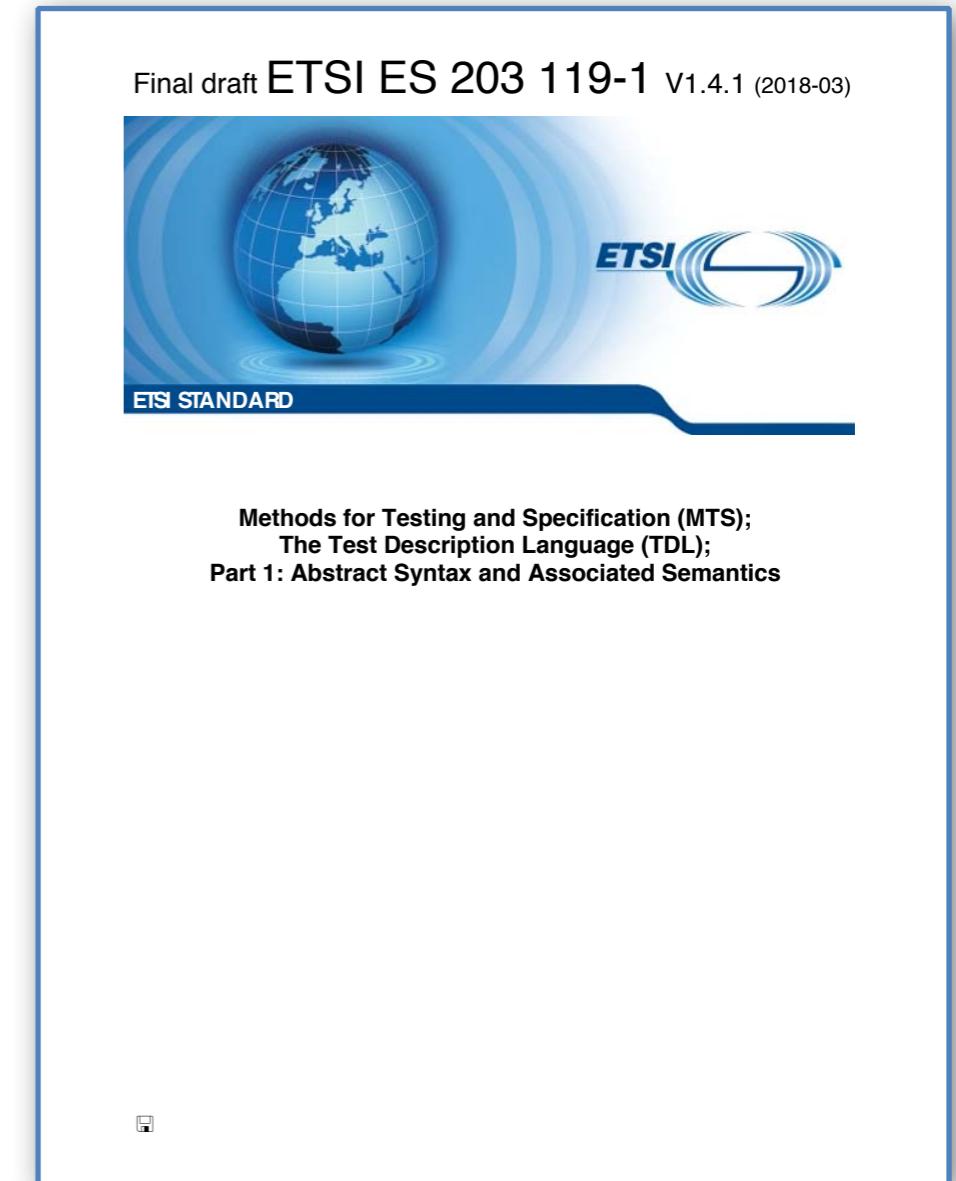
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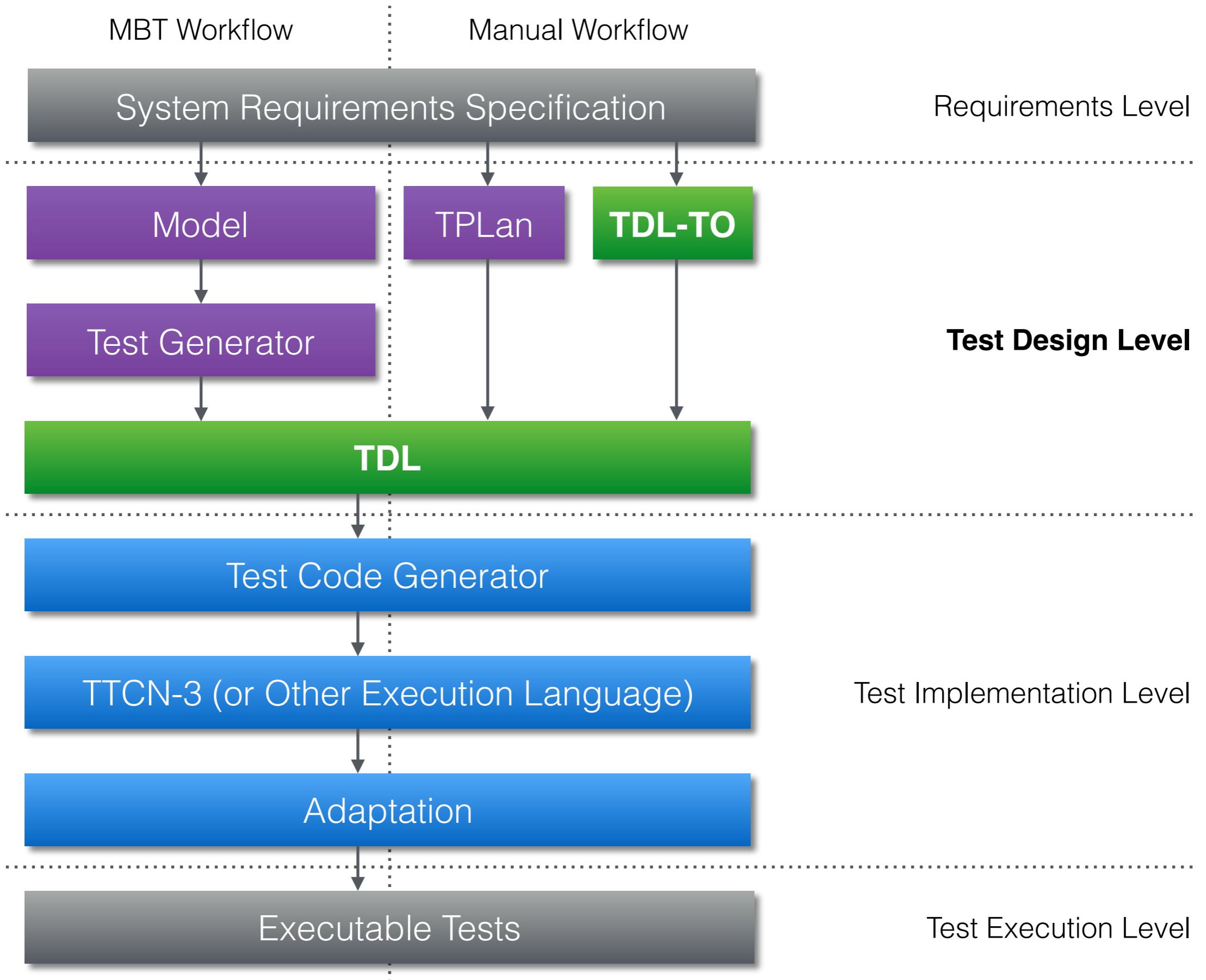


What is TDL?



- Design, documentation, representation?
 - ease development and review
 - improve productivity and quality
 - both industry and standardisation
 - reduce implementation details





What is TDL?



- Scenario-based?
 - describe interactions with a system
 - attach test objectives to scenarios
 - derive and automate tests
- Reactive, distributed, real-time
 - common black-box testing concepts
 - domain adaptation
 - agile development

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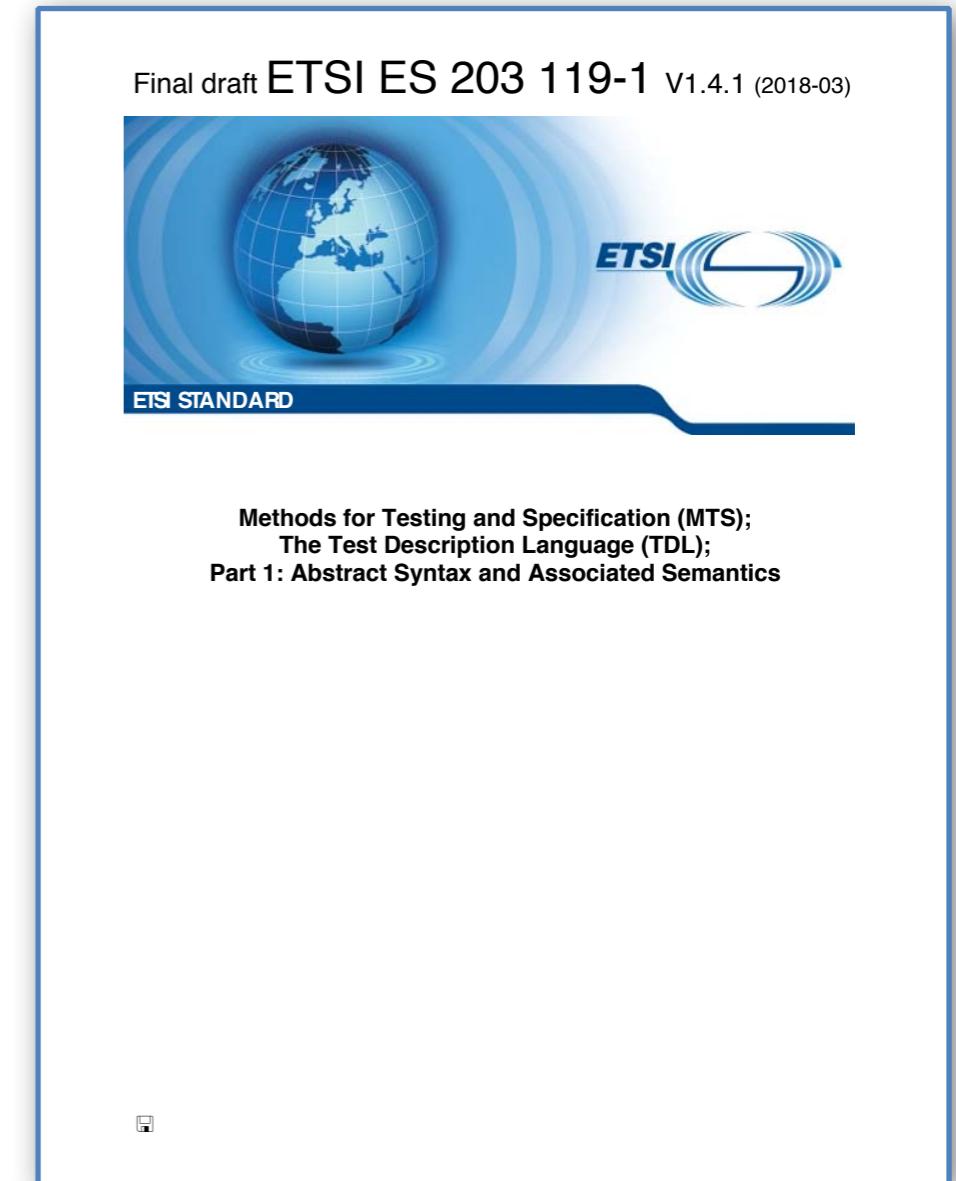


Methods for Testing and Specification (MTS);
The Test Description Language (TDL);
Part 1: Abstract Syntax and Associated Semantics

What is TDL?



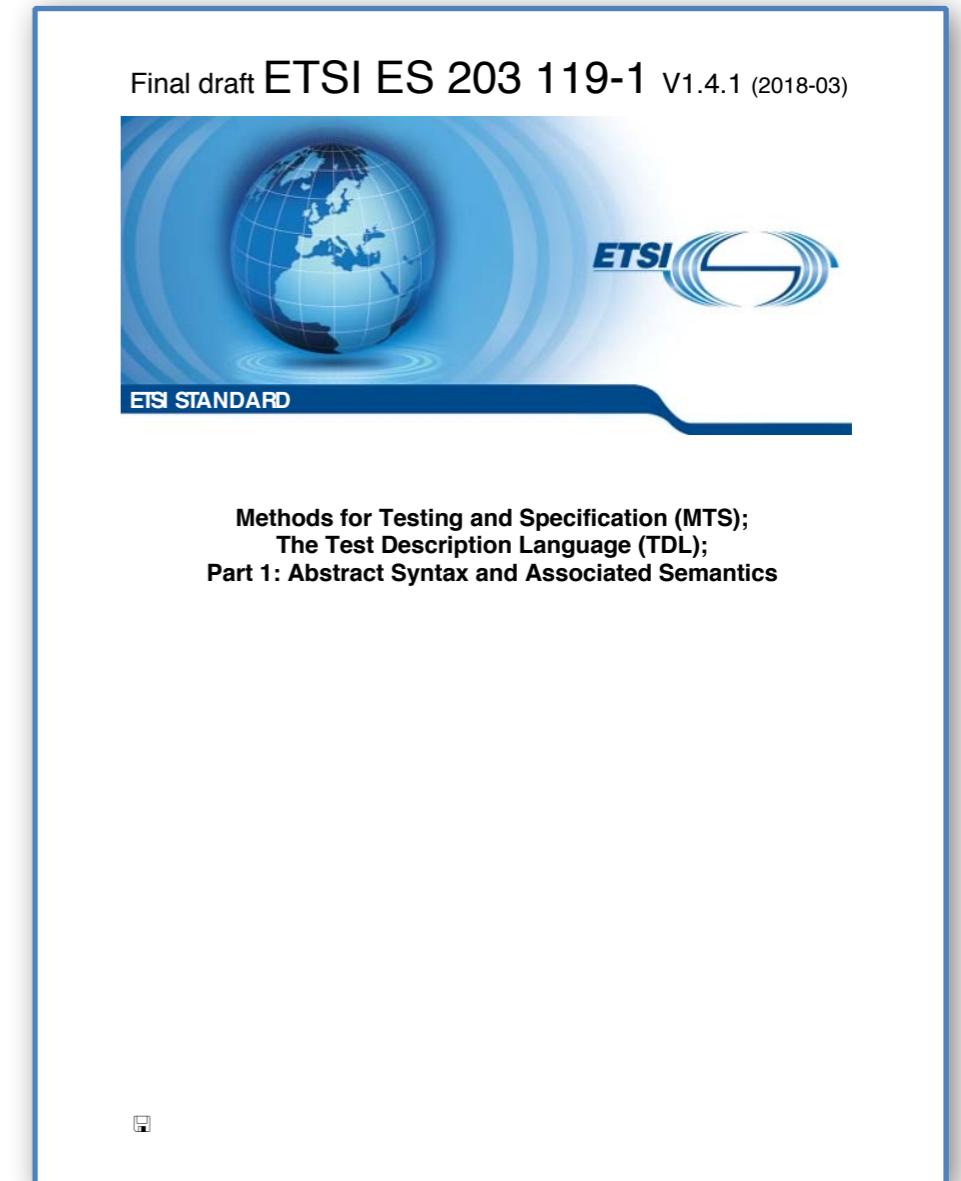
- Standardised?
 - canonical reference
 - stable documentation
 - clear semantics
 - interoperability and independence
 - updated with user needs
 - maintenance commitment



What is TDL?



- Contributions from:
 - Siemens AG, Ericsson Hungary
 - Fraunhofer FOKUS, ETSI CTI
 - CEA, University of Göttingen
 - OU Elvior, Cinderella ApS
- Guidance:
 - Steering Group, TC MTS



What is TDL?



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A blue and white cover for the standard, featuring a globe and the ETSI logo.

Methods for Testing and Specification (MTS);
The Test Description Language (TDL);
Part 1: Abstract Syntax and Associated Semantics

**Part 1: MM
Meta-Model
and Semantics**

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Methods for Testing and Specification (MTS);
The Test Description Language (TDL);
Part 2: Graphical Syntax

**Part 2: GR
Graphical
Syntax**

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Methods for Testing and Specification (MTS);
The Test Description Language (TDL);
Part 3: Exchange Format

**Part 3: XF
Exchange
Format**

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Methods for Testing and Specification (MTS);
The Test Description Language (TDL);
Part 4: Structured Test Objective Specification (Extension)

**Part 4: TO
Structured
Test Objectives**

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Methods for Testing and Specification (MTS);
The Test Description Language (TDL);
Part 5: UML profile for TDL

**Part 5:
UML Profile
for TDL**

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Methods for Testing and Specification (MTS);
The Test Description Language (TDL);
Part 6: Mapping to TTCN-3

**Part 6:
Mapping
to TTCN-3**

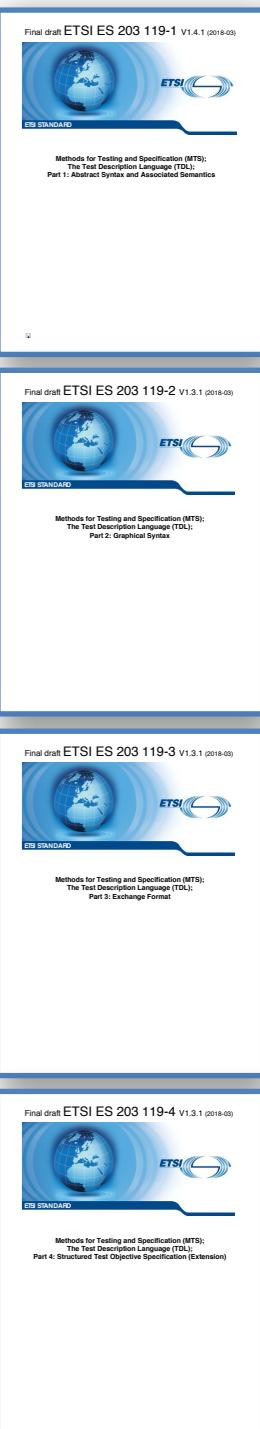
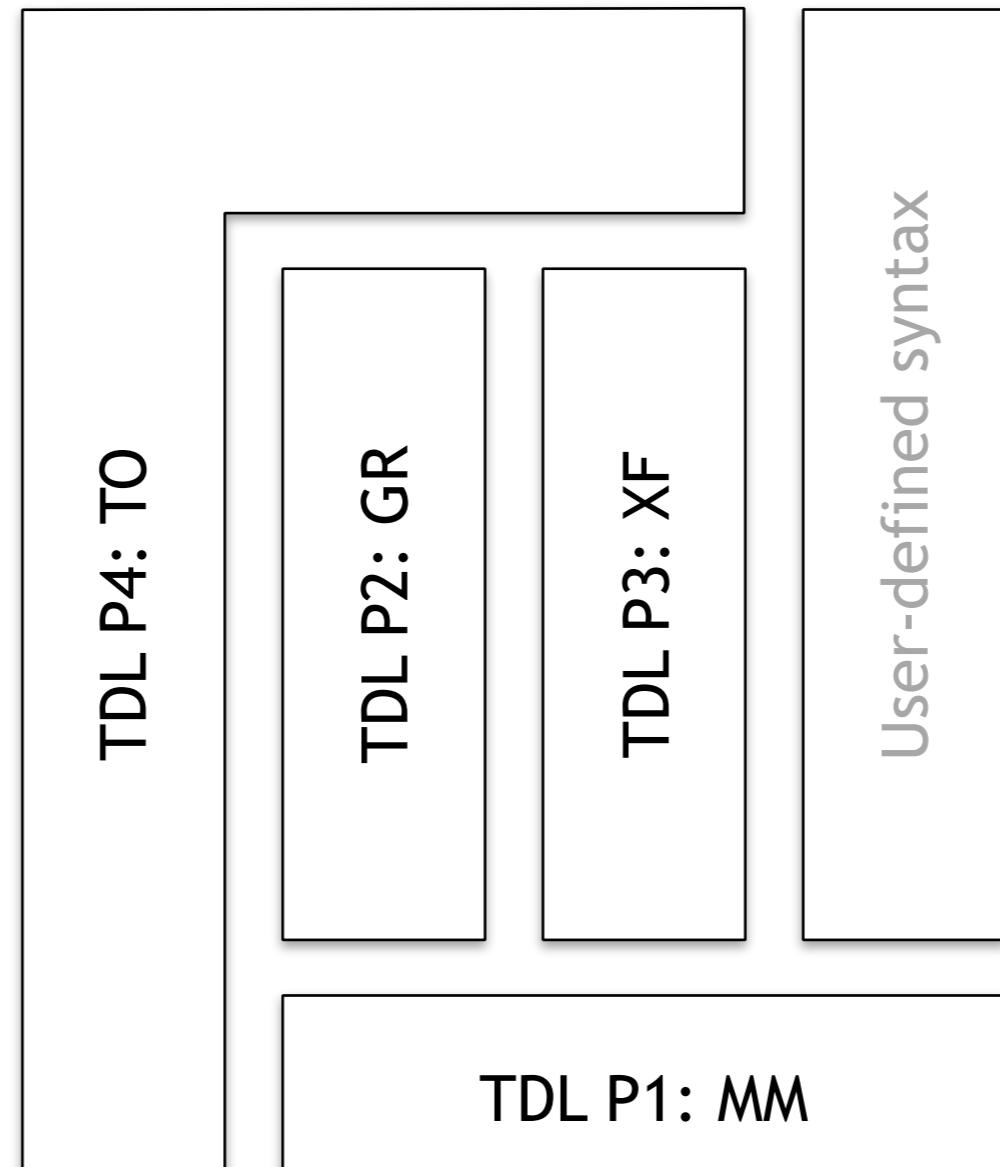
Final draft ETSI ES 203 119-7 V1.1.1 (2018-03)

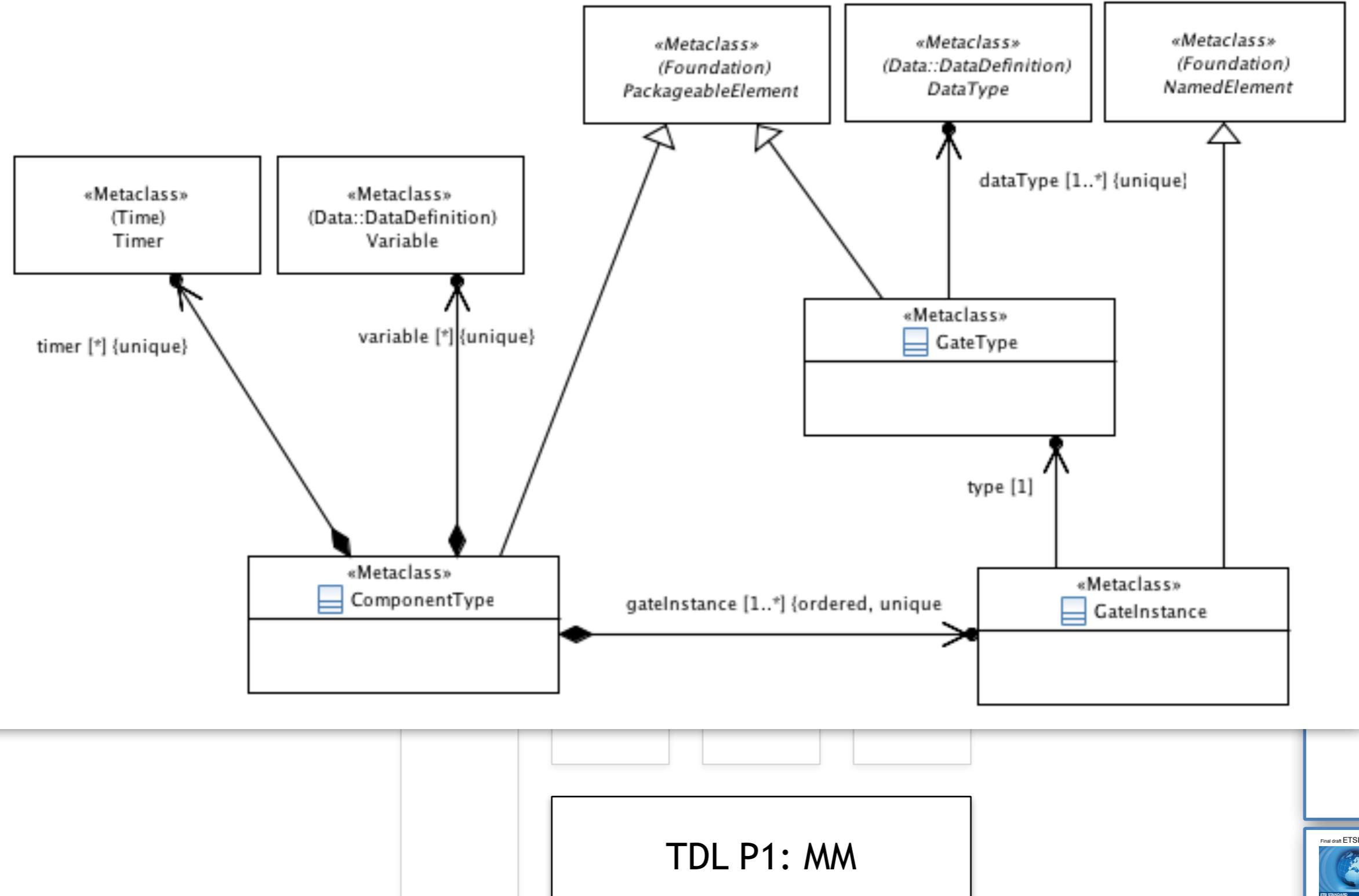
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Methods for Testing and Specification (MTS);
The Test Description Language (TDL);
Part 7: Extended Test Configurations

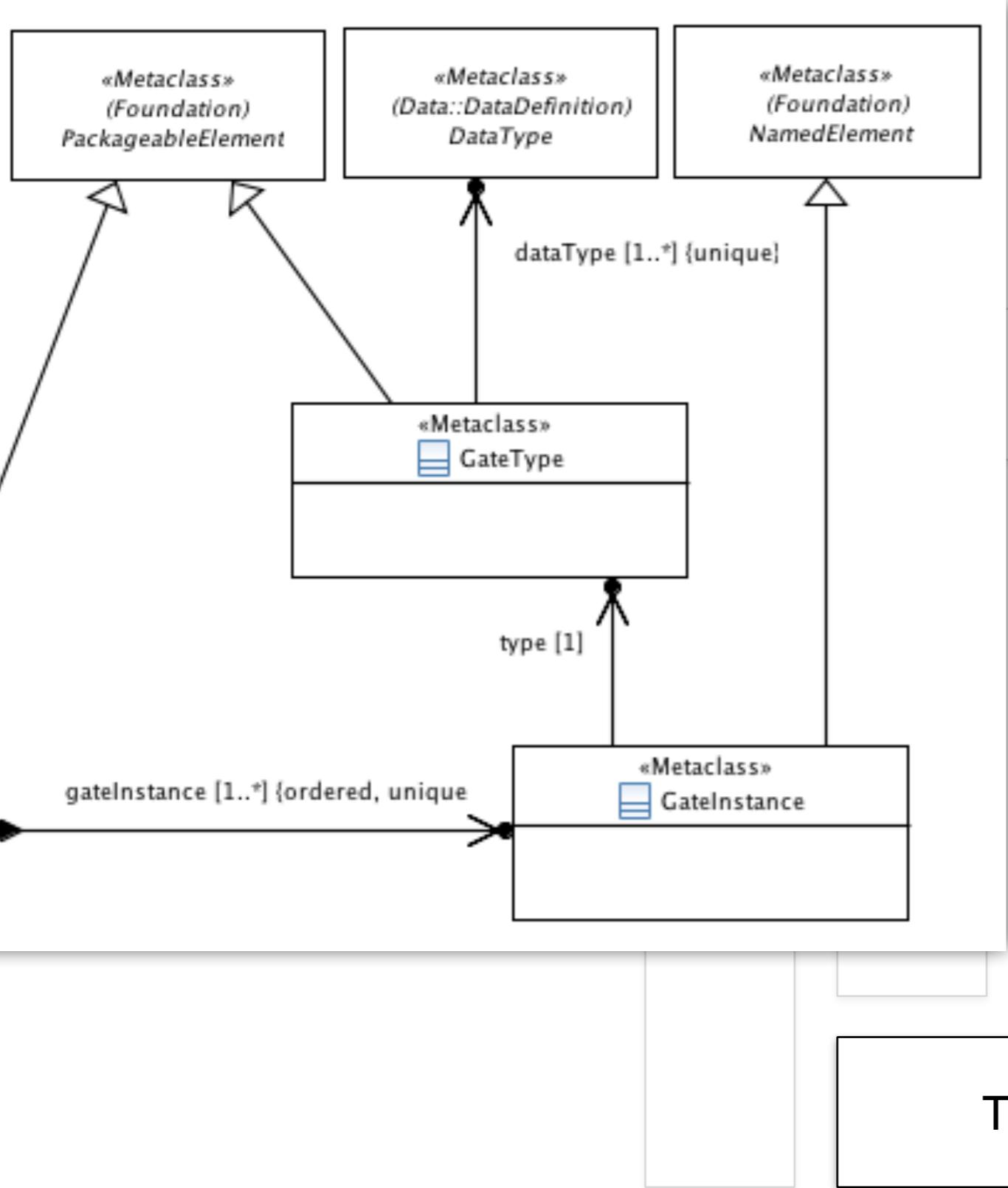
**Part 7:
Extended Test
Configurations**

What is TDL?





TDL P1: MM



Semantics

A 'GateType' represents a type of communication points, called 'ComponentInstance's. A 'GateType' specifies the 'DataType's to be exchanged via both directions.

Generalization

- PackageableElement

Properties

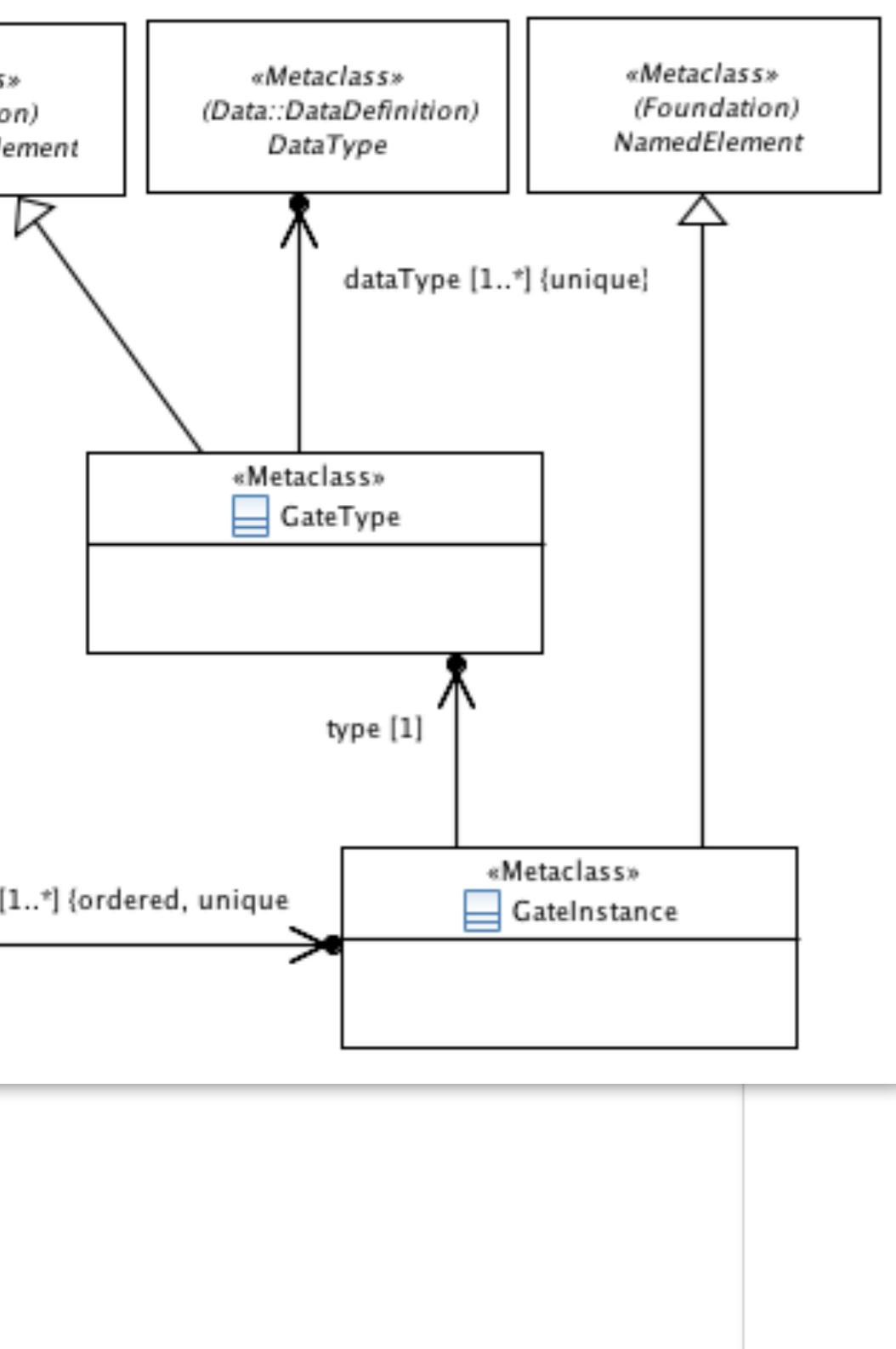
- dataType: DataType [1..*] {unique}
- The 'DataType's that can be exchanged via 'GateInstance' shall adhere to the 'DataType's that are allowed to be exchanged by the 'GateType'.

Constraints

There are no constraints specified.

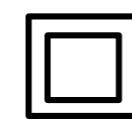
TDL P1: MM





6.4.2 GateType

Concrete Graphical Notation



GATETypeNameLabel

Data Type: DATATypeListLabel

Formal Description

context GateType

GATETypeNameLabel ::= self.name

DATATypeListLabel ::= self.dataType.name->separator(',')

Comments

No comments.

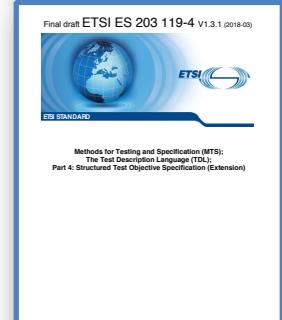


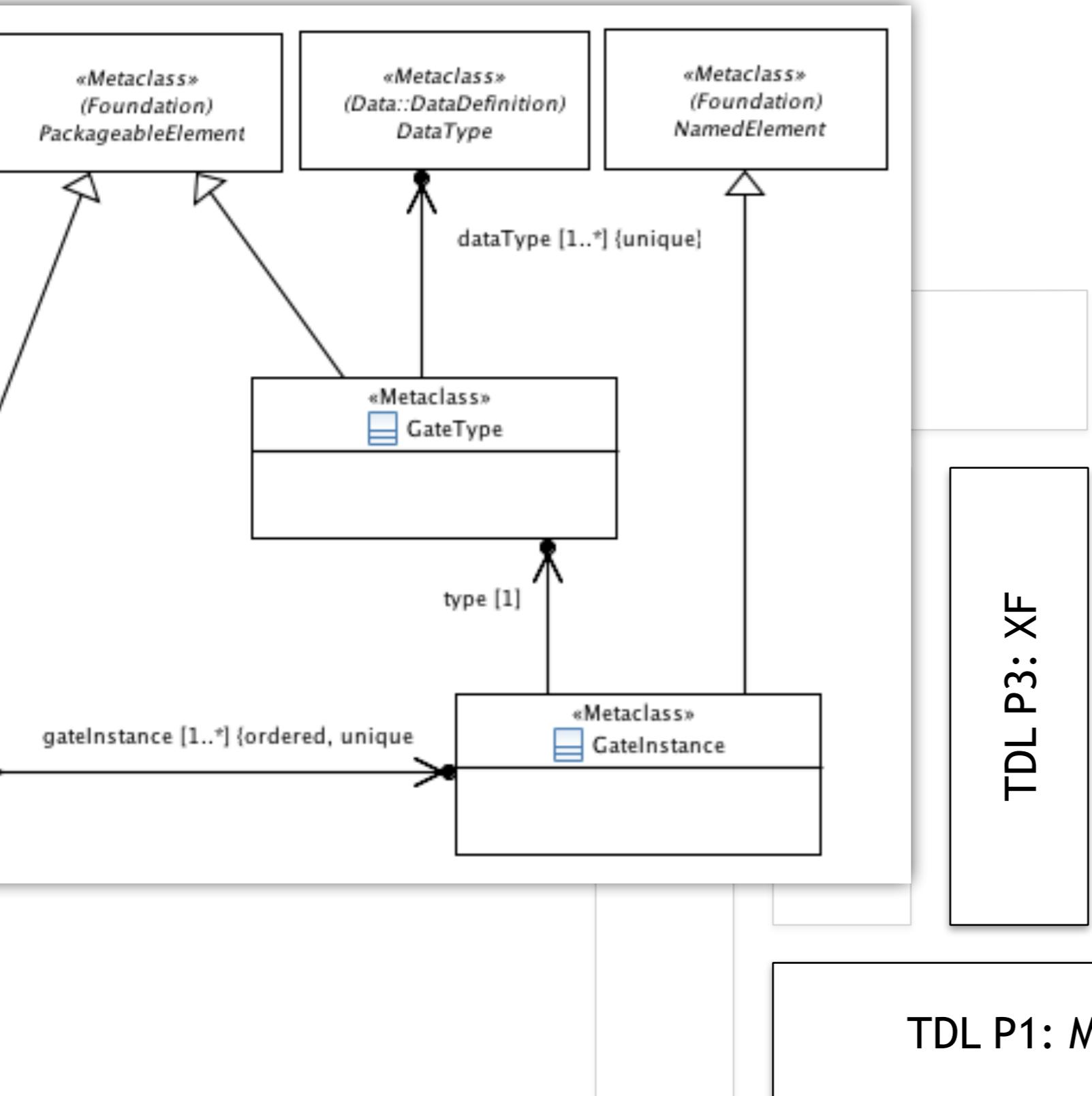
Radio

Data Type: Message, Signal

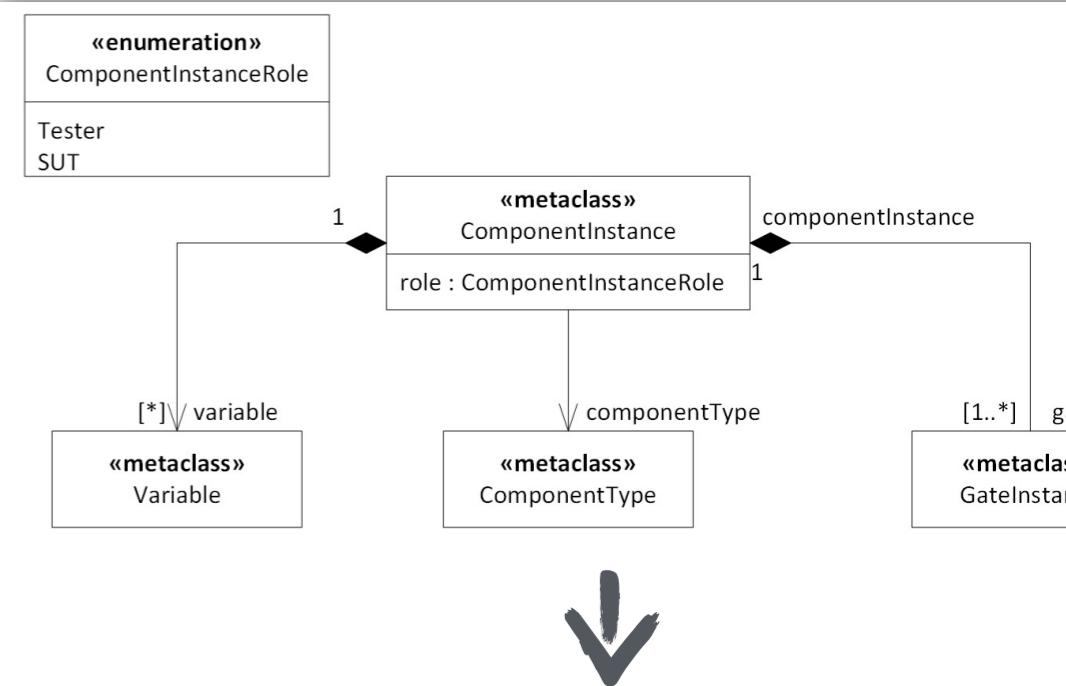
TDL P2: GR

TDL P1: MM





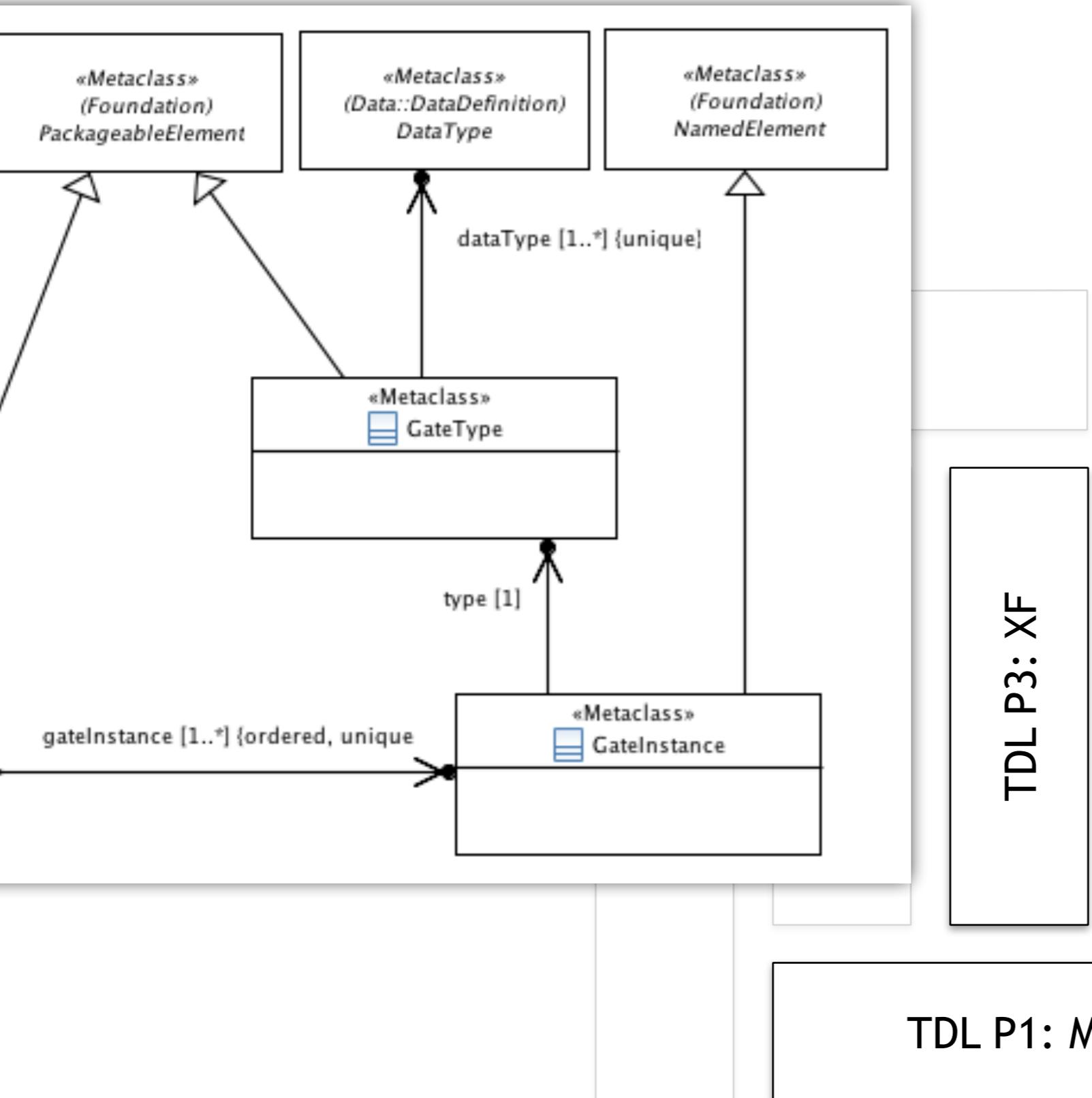
TDL P3: XF



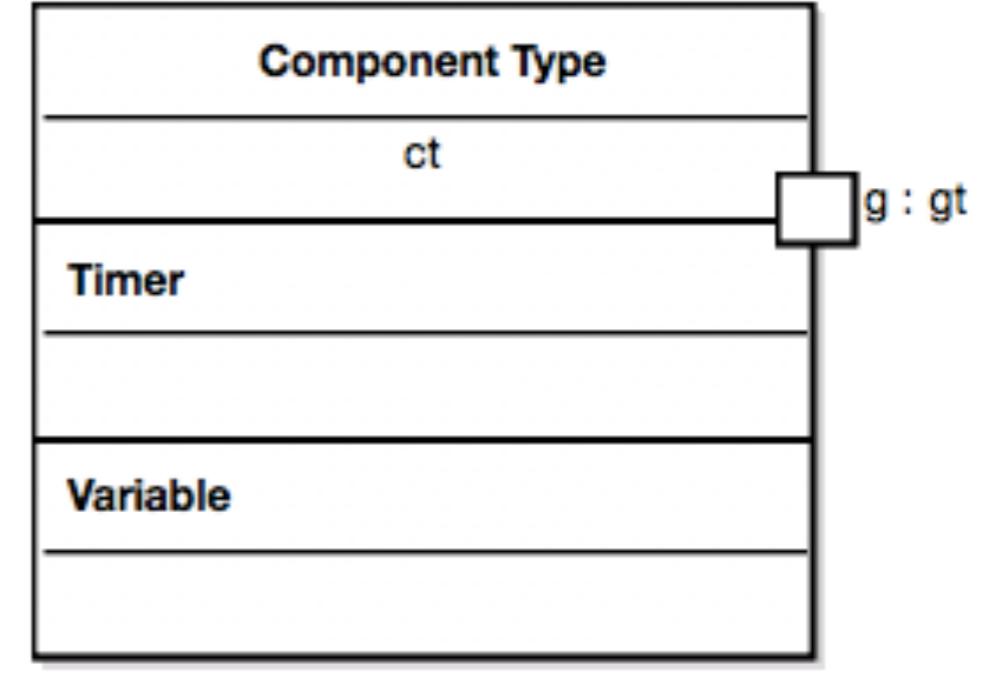
<xsd:complexType name="ComponentInstance">
<xsd:complexContent>
<xsd:extension base="tdl:Element">
<xsd:choice maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="0">
<xsd:element name="gateInstanciation" type="tdl:GateInstanciation"/>
<xsd:element name="variable" type="tdl:Variable"/>
</xsd:choice>
<xsd:attribute name="componentType" type="xsd:anyURI"/>
<xsd:attribute name="role" type="tdl:ComponentInstanceRole"/>
</xsd:extension>
</xsd:complexContent>
</xsd:complexType>

TDL P1: MM





TDL P3: XF



```

<packagedElement xsi:type="tdl:ComponentType"
  <gateInstance xmi:id="_qKt24HasEeWrFP0MdfQNp"
/>packagedElement>
  
```

TDL P1: MM



Methods for Testing and Specification (MTS);
The Test Description Language (TDL);
Part 4: Structured Test Objective Specification (Extension)

What is TDL?

Base Standard Specification

Identification of Requirements

Creation of ICS/IFS

Definition of TSS

Specification of Test Purposes

Specification of Test Descriptions

Specification of Test Cases

Validation

TDL P4: TO

TP Id TESTOBJECTIVENAMELABEL

Test Objective DESCRIPTIONLABEL

Reference URLOFOBJECTIVELABEL

Config Id <CONFIGLABEL>

PICS Selection <PICSELLECTIONLABEL>

Initial Conditions

INITIALCONDITIONSLABEL

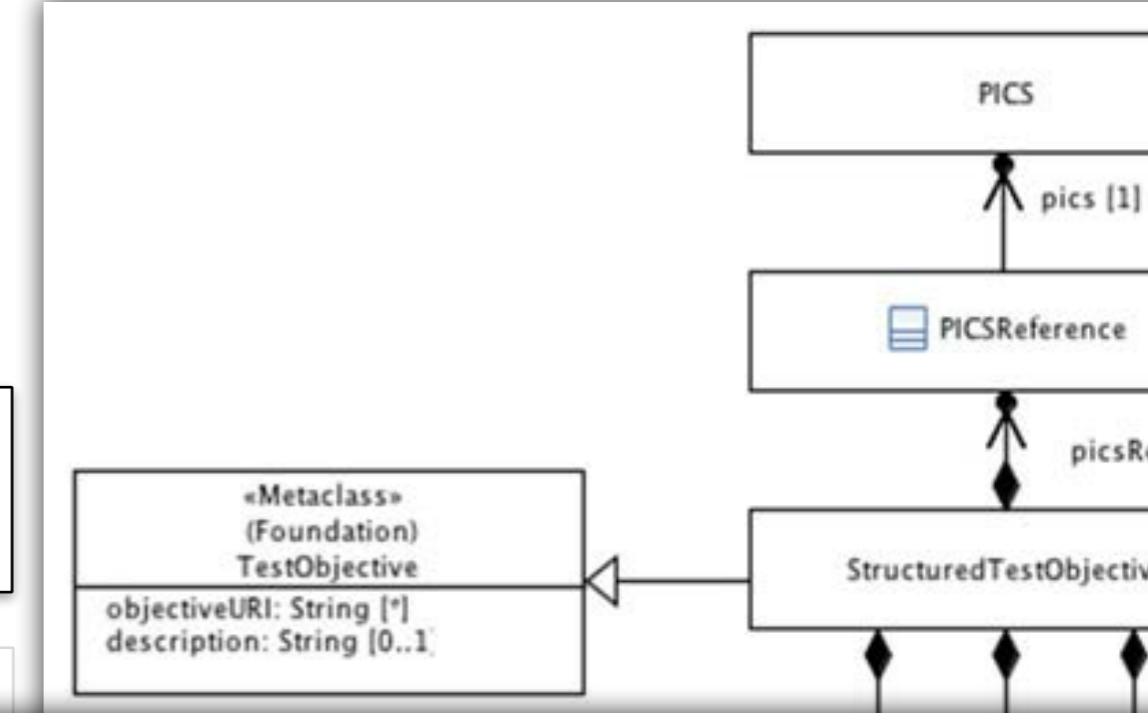
Expected Behaviour

EXPECTEDBEHAVIOURLABEL

Final Conditions

FINALCONDITIONSLABEL

+ repetitions: Value [0..1]
+ interval: Value [0..1]



First steps



- TDL main ingredients
 - Test data
 - Test configuration
 - Test behaviour
 - Test objectives
 - Time

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Methods for Testing and Specification (MTS);
The Test Description Language (TDL);
Part 1: Abstract Syntax and Associated Semantics

First steps



- TDL main ingredients
 - Test data
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 - Test objectives
 - Time

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Annex B (informative):
Examples of a TDL Concrete Syntax

B.1 Introduction
The applicability of the TDL meta-model that is described in the main part of the present document depends on the availability of TDL concrete syntaxes that implement the meta-model (abstract syntax). Such a TDL concrete syntax

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ETSI STANDARD

Methods for Testing and Specification (MTS);
The Test Description Language (TDL);
Part 2: Graphical Syntax

First steps



- Test data
 - data definition and data use
 - abstract types and instances
 - composed by using parameters
 - functions and actions
 - mappable to concrete data
 - variables and special values

First steps: Data



Type Login;
Login correct;
Login incorrect;

Use "data.ttcn3" as DATA ;
Map correct to "johnny_correct" in DATA as correct_ttcn3;
Map incorrect to "johnny_incorrect" in DATA as incorrect_ttcn3;



template Login johnny_correct := {
 user := "johnny",
 password := "apple",
 hint := "seed",
 id := 1000
}

template Login johnny_incorrect := {
 user := "johnny",
 password := "orange",
 hint := "second favourite fruit",
 id := 2000
}

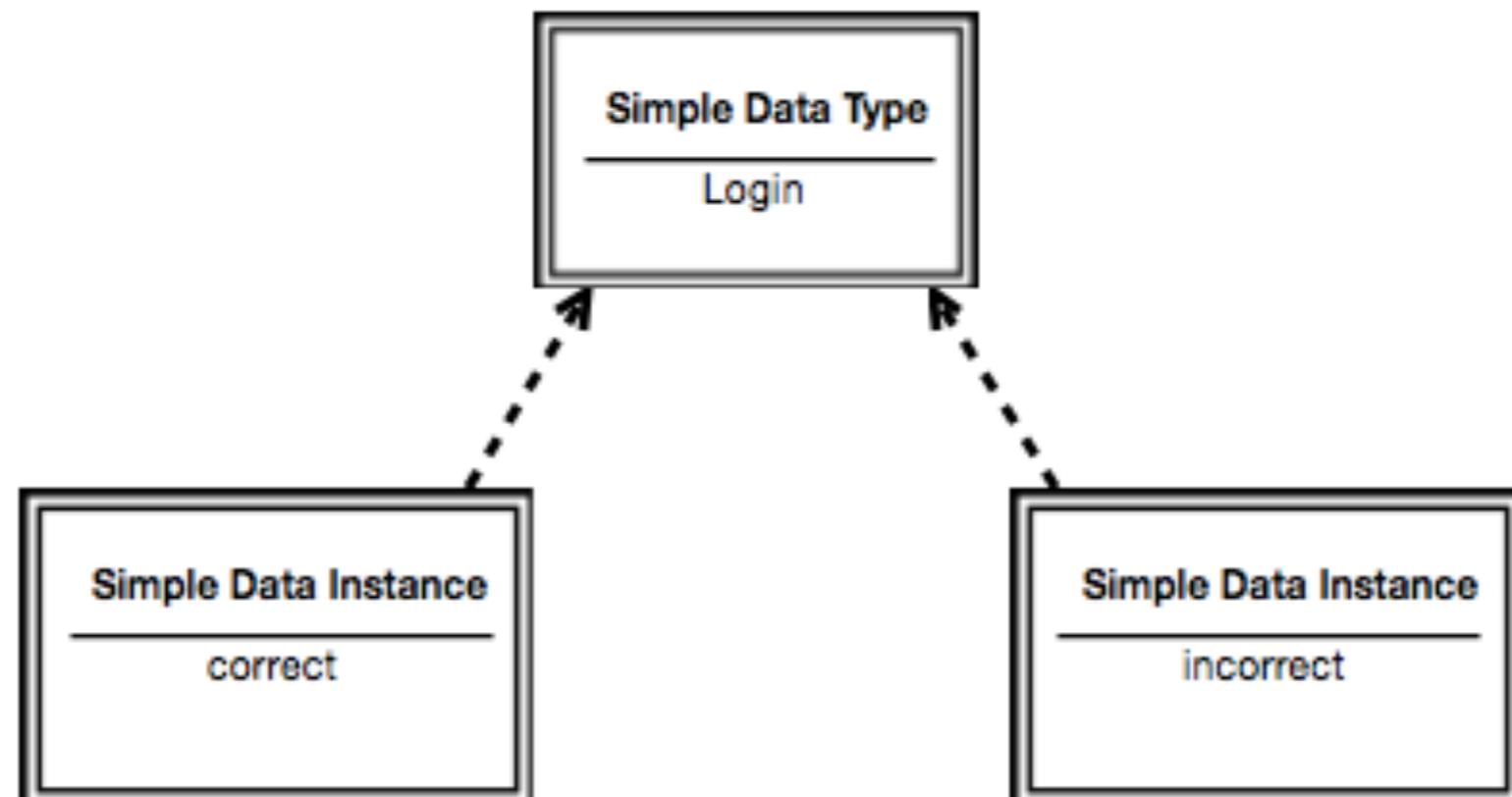
type record Login {
 charstring user,
 charstring password,
 charstring hint,
 integer id
} with {
 encode "xpath=//div[@id='login']";
 encode (user) "relative=/div/dd[3]";
 encode (password) "relative=/div/dd[4]";
};

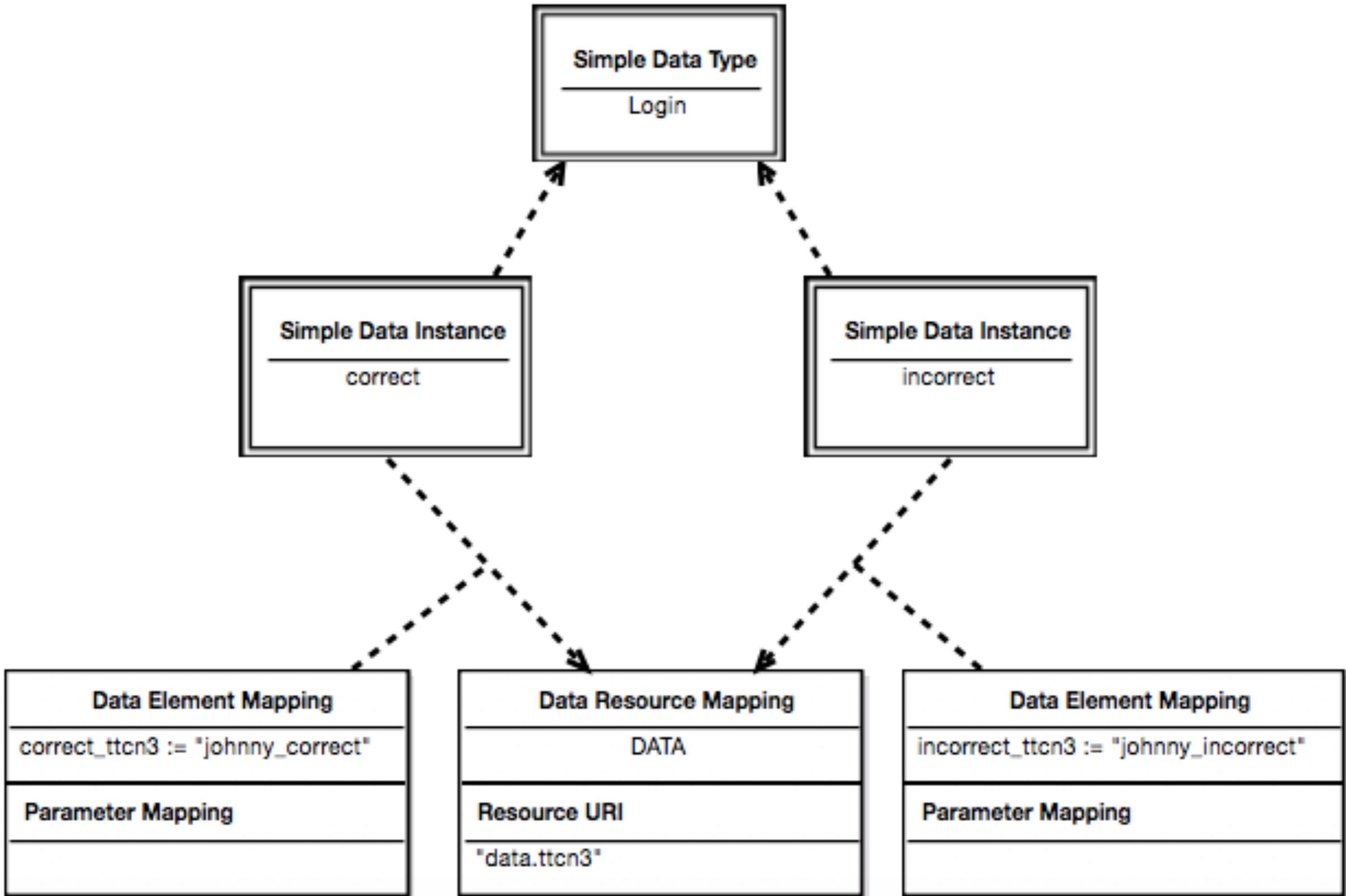


First steps: Data

```
Type Login;  
Login correct;  
Login incorrect;
```

```
Use "data.ttcn3" as DATA ;  
Map correct to "johnny_correct" in DATA as correct_ttcn3;  
Map incorrect to "johnny_incorrect" in DATA as incorrect_ttcn3;
```





First steps



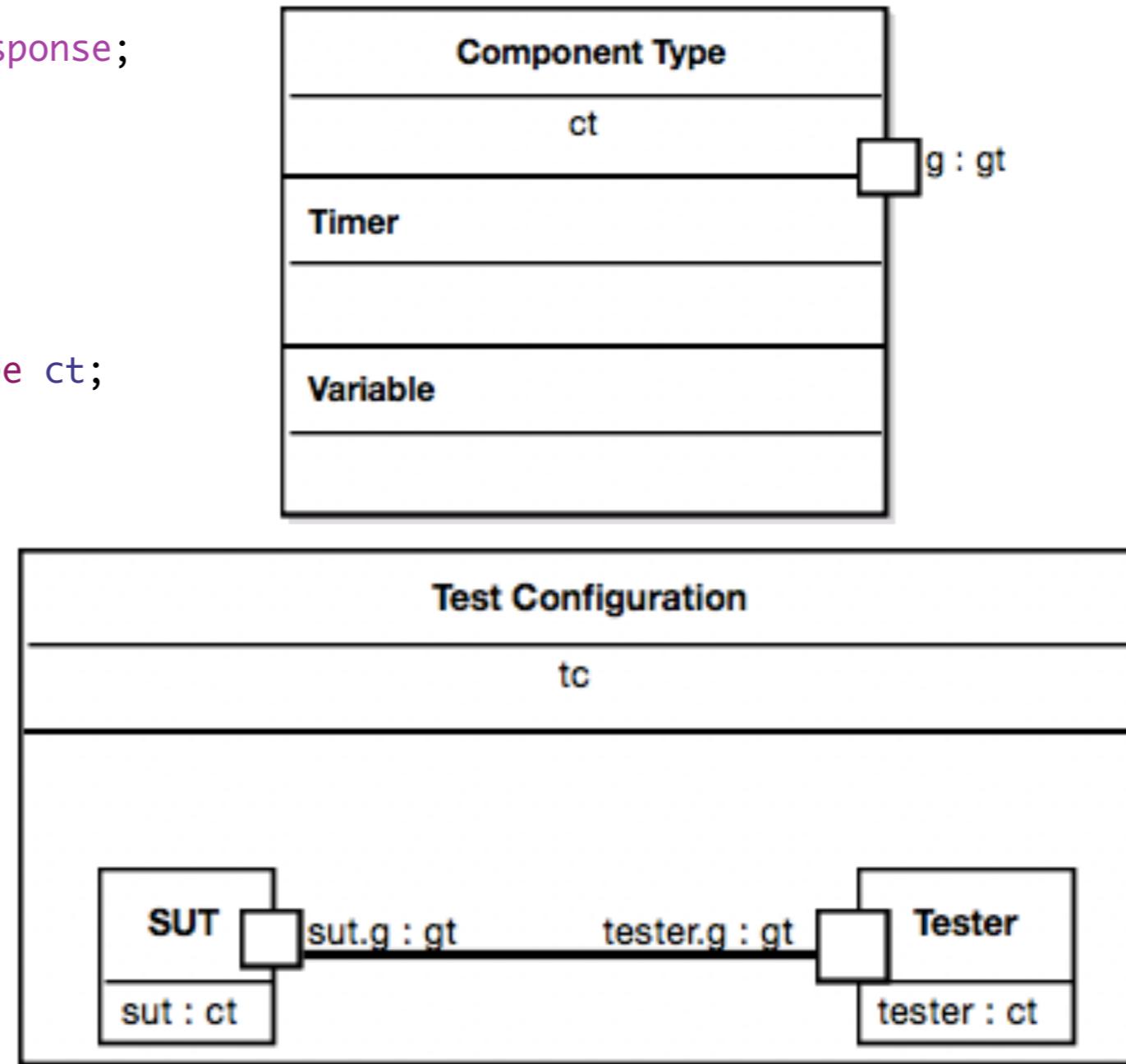
- Test configuration
 - typed components and gates
 - timers and variables
 - connections among gates
 - component roles

First steps: Configuration

Gate Type gt accepts Login, Response;

```
Component Type ct having {
    gate g of type gt;
}
```

```
Test Configuration tc {
    create Tester tester of type ct;
    create SUT sut of type ct;
    connect tester.g to sut.g;
}
```



First steps



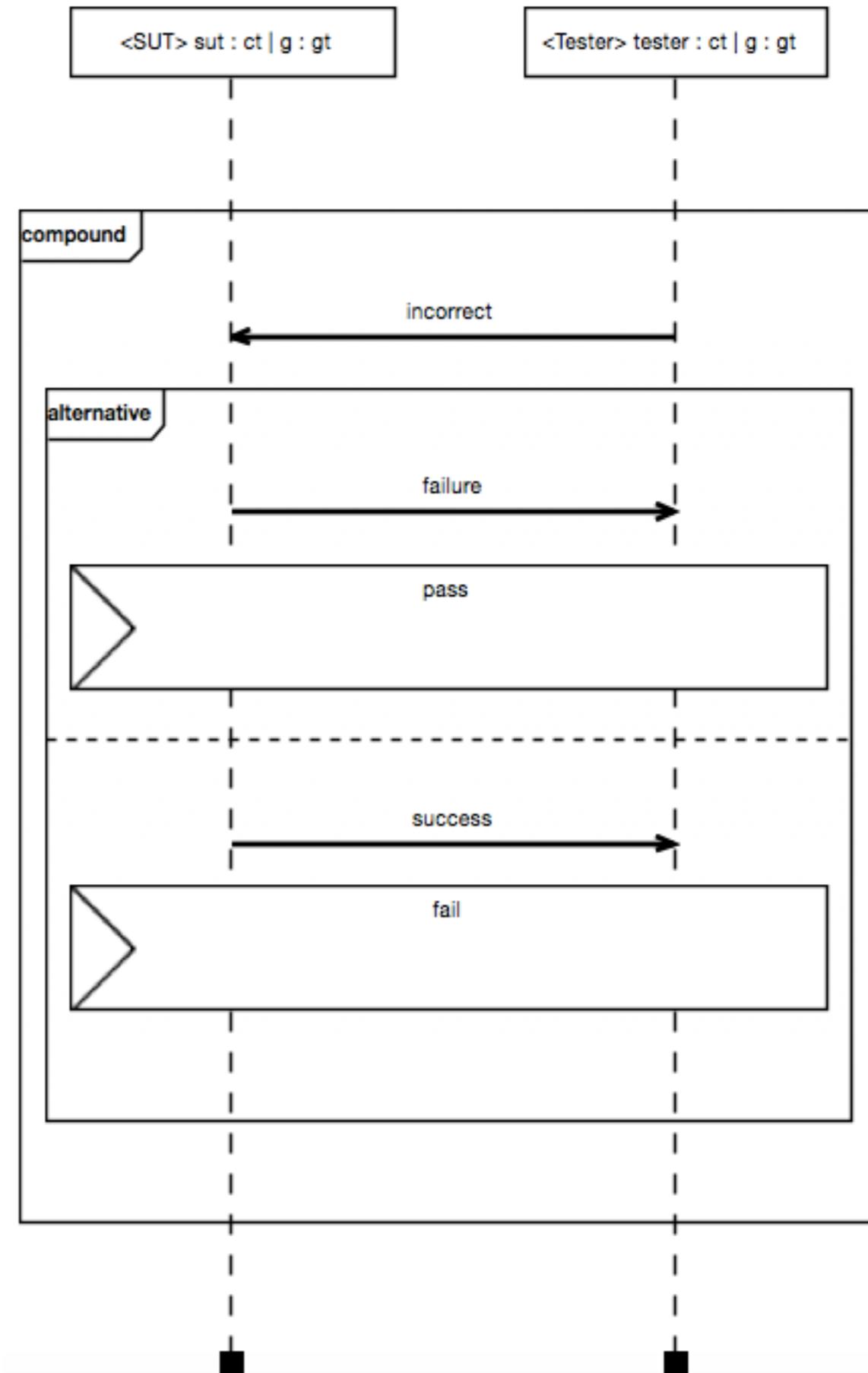
- Test behaviour
 - defines expected behaviour
 - failure upon deviations by default
 - actions and interactions
 - alternative, parallel, iterative, conditional
 - defaulting, interrupting, breaking

First steps: Behaviour

```
Test Description td (p of type Login)
uses configuration tc {
    tester.g sends incorrect to sut.g;
    alternatively {
        sut.g sends failure to tester.g with {
            test objectives : tp;
        };
        set verdict to pass;
    } or {
        sut.g sends success to tester.g;
        set verdict to fail;
    }
}
```

or simply (relying on the default semantics):

```
Test Description td_default (p of type Login)
uses configuration tc {
    tester.g sends incorrect to sut.g;
    sut.g sends failure to tester.g with {
        test objectives : tp;
    };
}
```



First steps



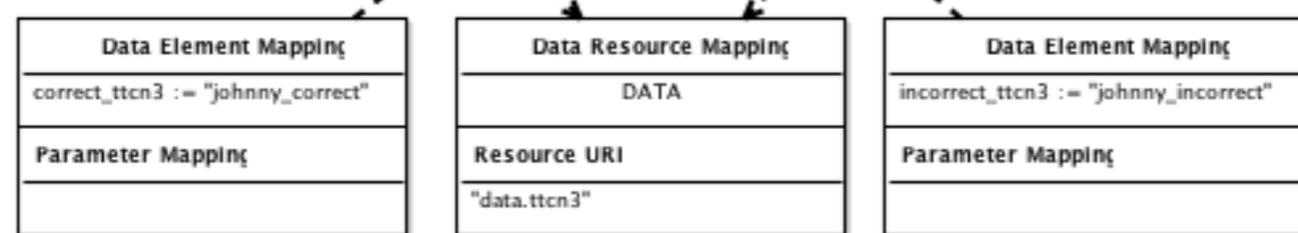
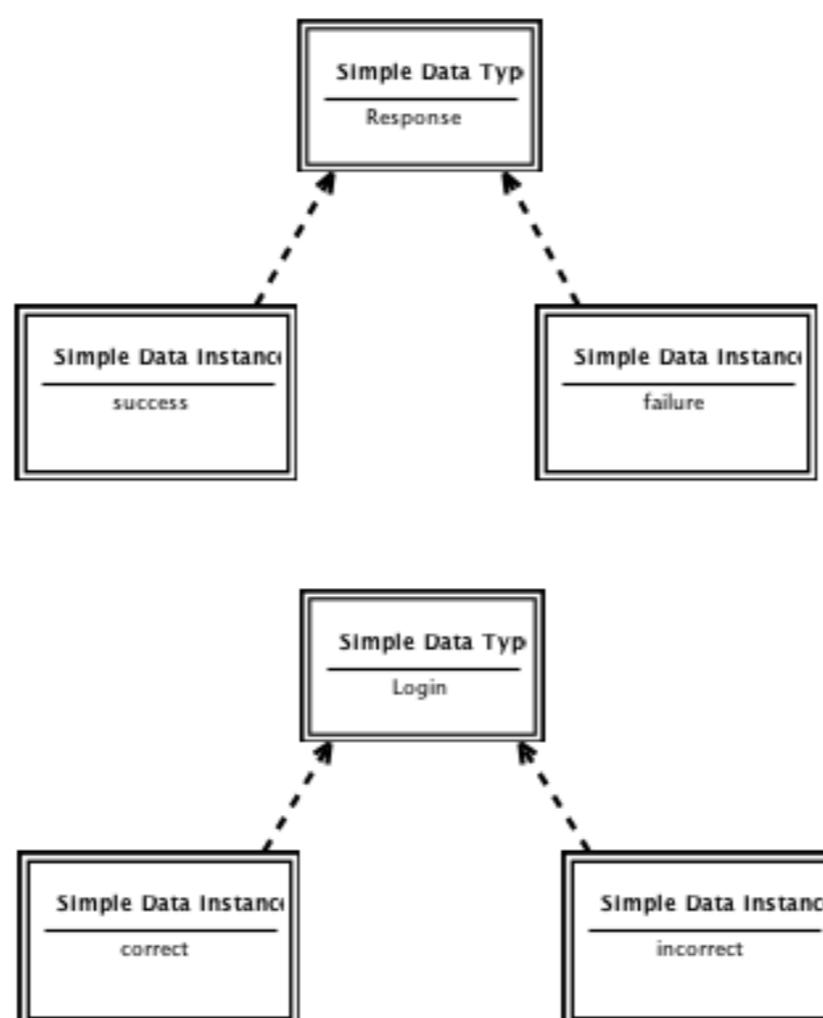
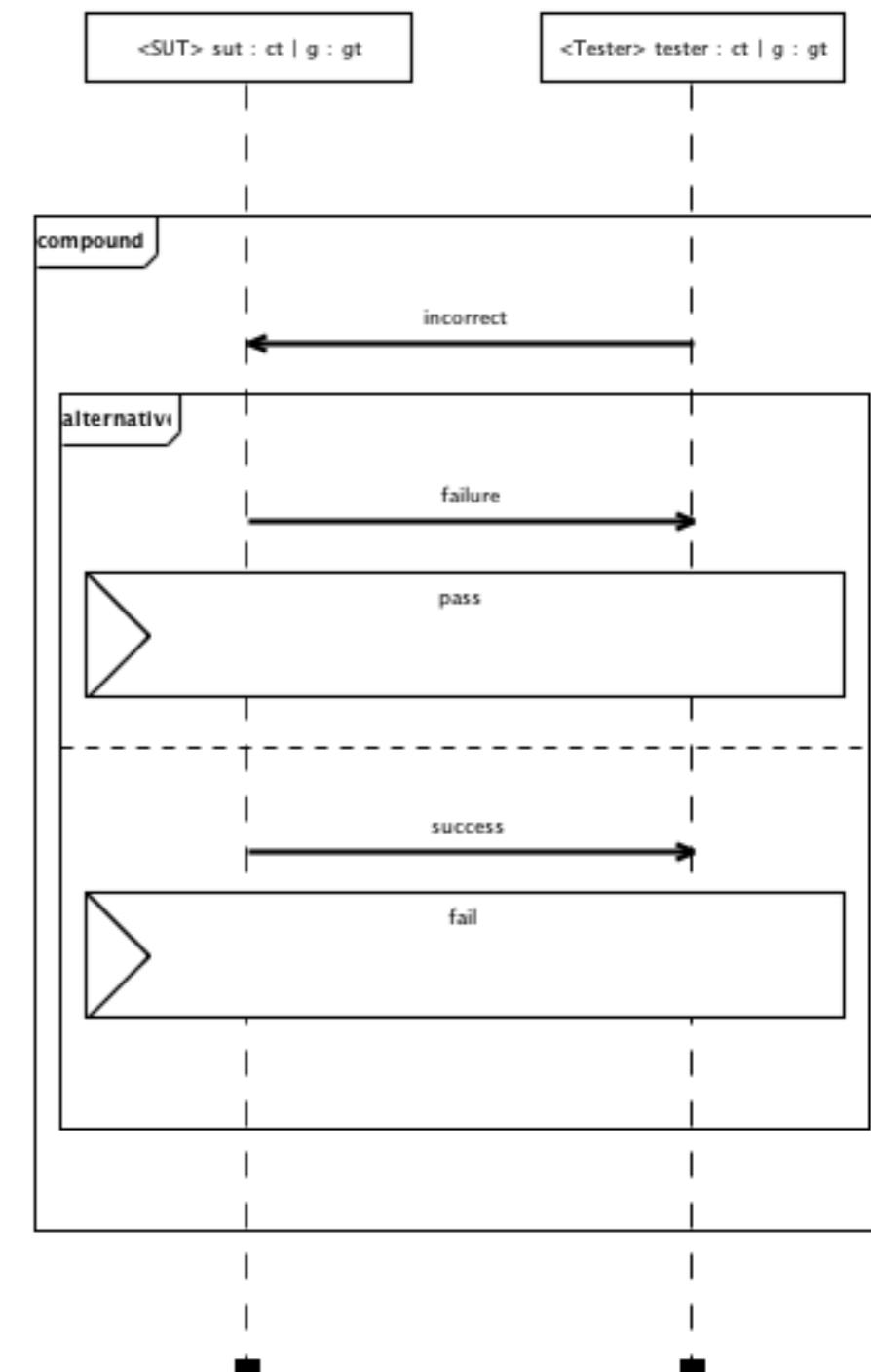
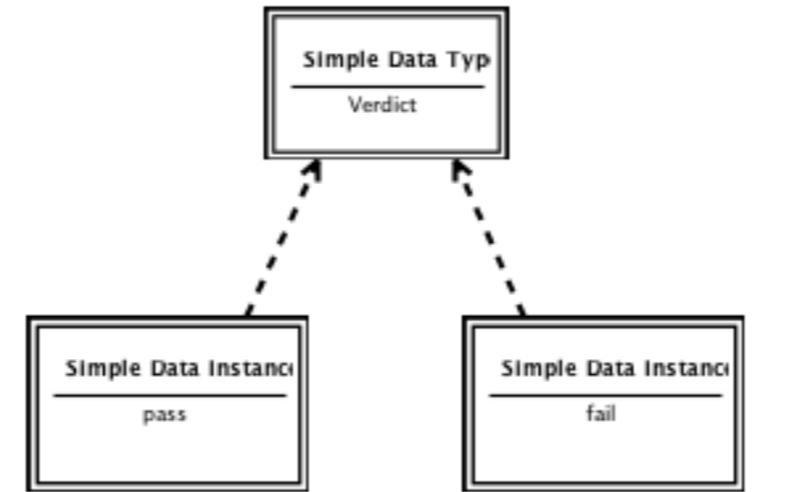
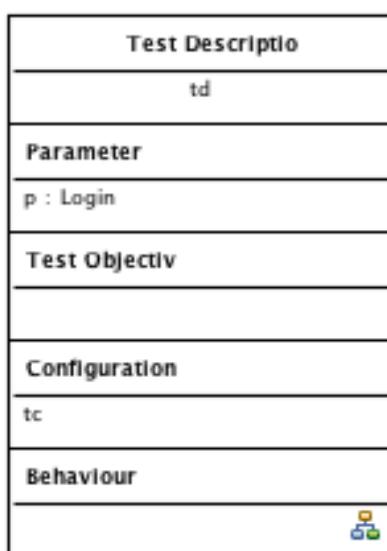
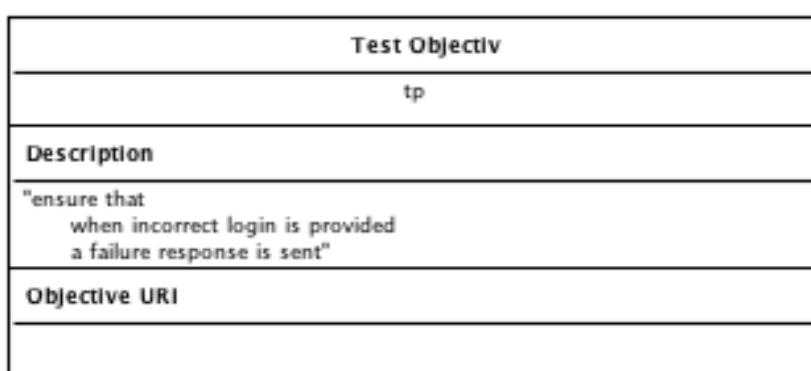
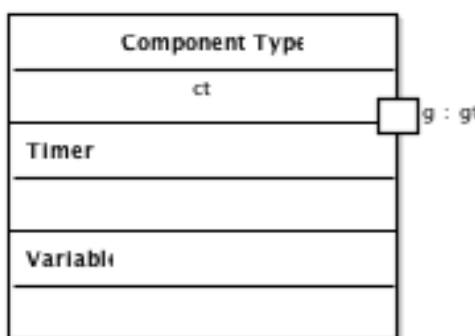
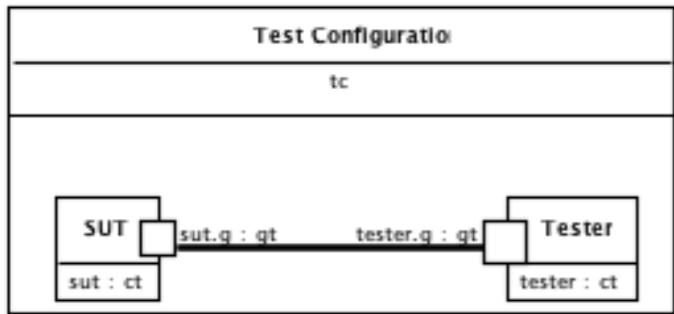
- Test objectives
 - may be attached to
 - behaviour (atomic or compound)
 - whole test description
 - contain description and reference

First steps: Objectives



```
Test Objective tp {
    description : "ensure that
                    when incorrect login is provided
                    a failure response is sent";
}

Test Description td (p of type Login)
uses configuration tc {
    tester.g sends incorrect to sut.g;
    alternatively {
        sut.g sends failure to tester.g with {
            test objectives : tp;
        };
        set verdict to pass;
    } or {
        sut.g sends success to tester.g;
        set verdict to fail;
    }
}
```



First steps

- Structured test objectives
 - based on TPLan
 - refine test objectives
 - formalise specification
 - integrate and unify test description and test purpose specification



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First steps: Structured Objectives

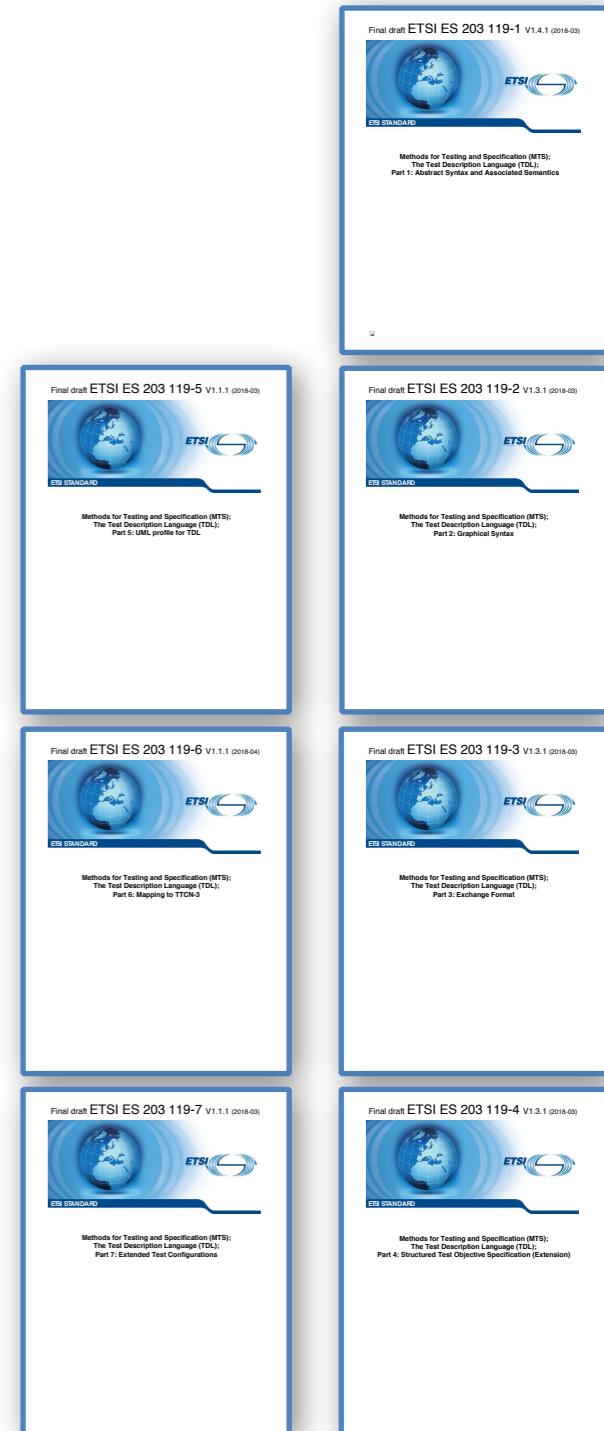


```
Test Purpose {  
    TP Id "TP/CAM/INA/DOP/BV/02"  
    Test objective "Checks that CAM message includes  
        DoorOpen information 30s after closed"  
    Reference "TS 102 637-2 [1], clauses 7.1 and 7.2"  
    PICS Selection PICS_PUBTRANSVEH  
    Initial conditions  
    with {  
        the IUT entity having reached an initial_state  
        and  
        the IUT entity having sent a valid CAM message  
        containing DoorOpen TaggedValue;  
    }  
    Expected behaviour  
    ensure that {  
        when {  
            the door entity is closed  
        }  
        then {  
            the IUT entity sends a new CAM message  
            containing DoorOpen TaggedValue;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

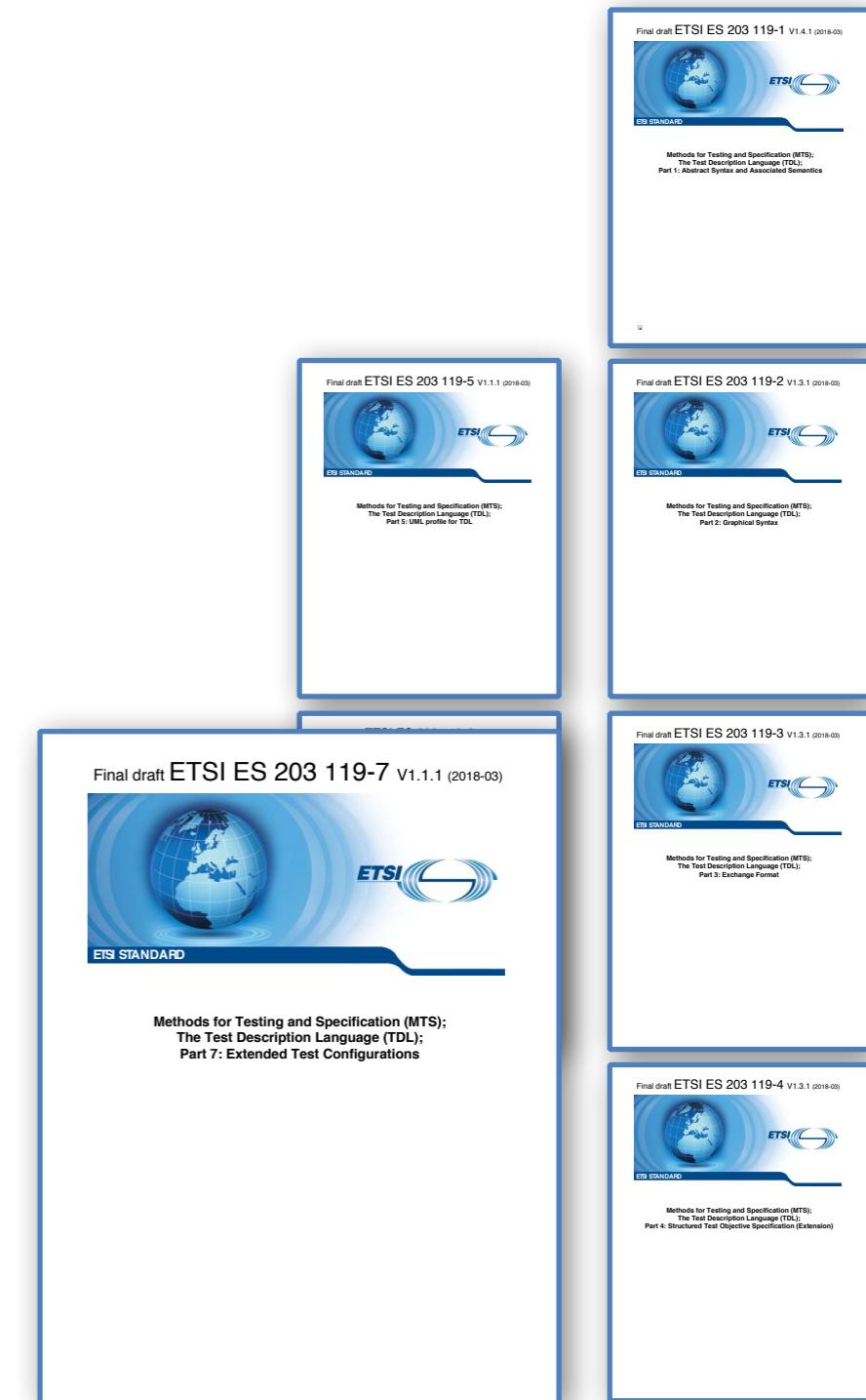
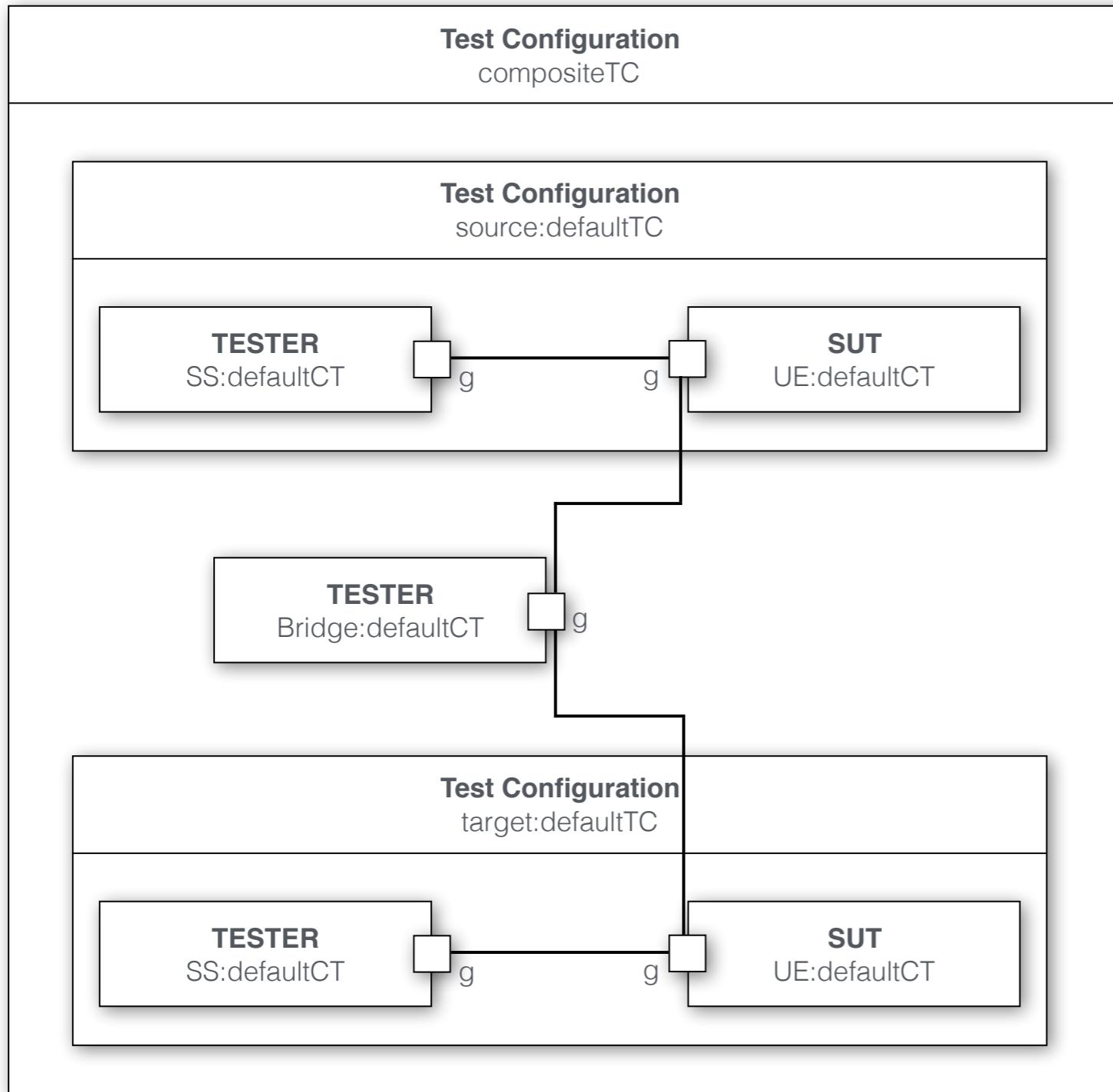
What is new in TDL?



- Part 1: New features
 - collections, procedures
 - local ordering option
 - UML Profile moved to Part 5
- Part 6: Mapping to TTCN-3
 - compatibility and consistency
 - reuse tools and assets
- Part 7: Extended Configurations
 - instantiate existing configurations
 - reuse and extend



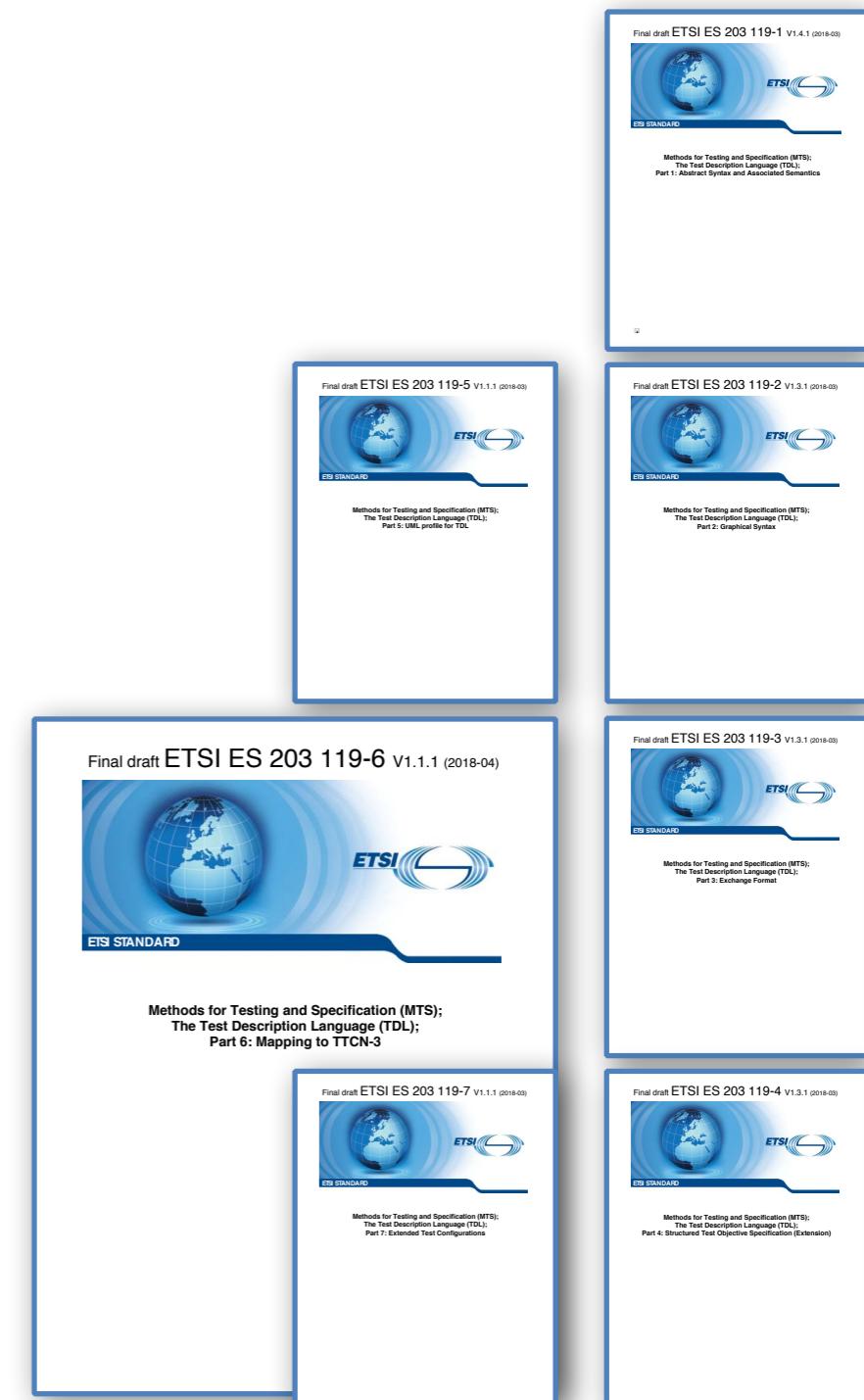
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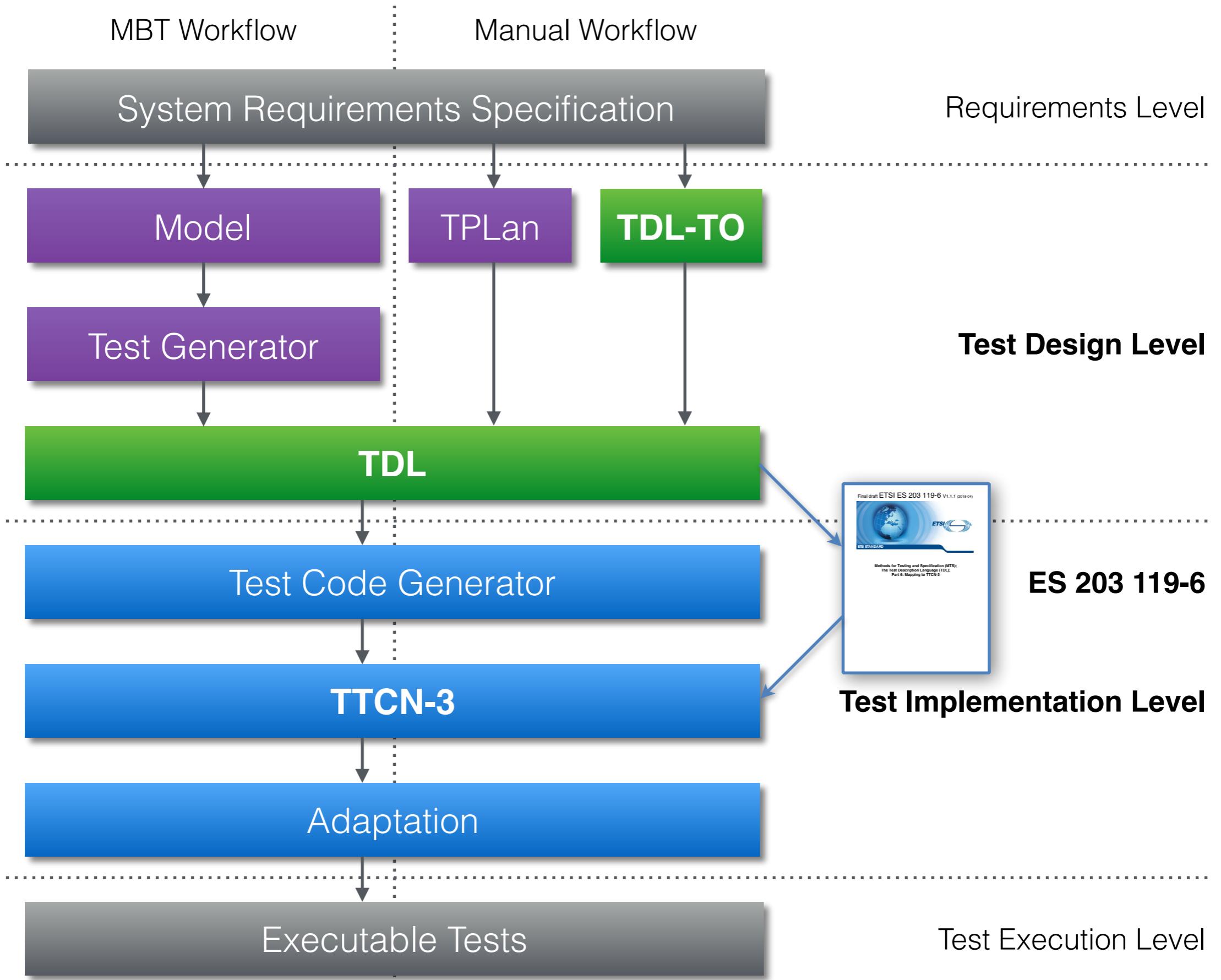


Mapping TDL to TTCN-3



- Establish a connection between TDL and TTCN-3
 - generation of executable tests from test descriptions
 - standardised, ensuring compatibility and consistency
 - re-use existing tools and frameworks for test execution
 - re-use existing TTCN-3 assets (data, behaviour)





The TDL Open Source Project



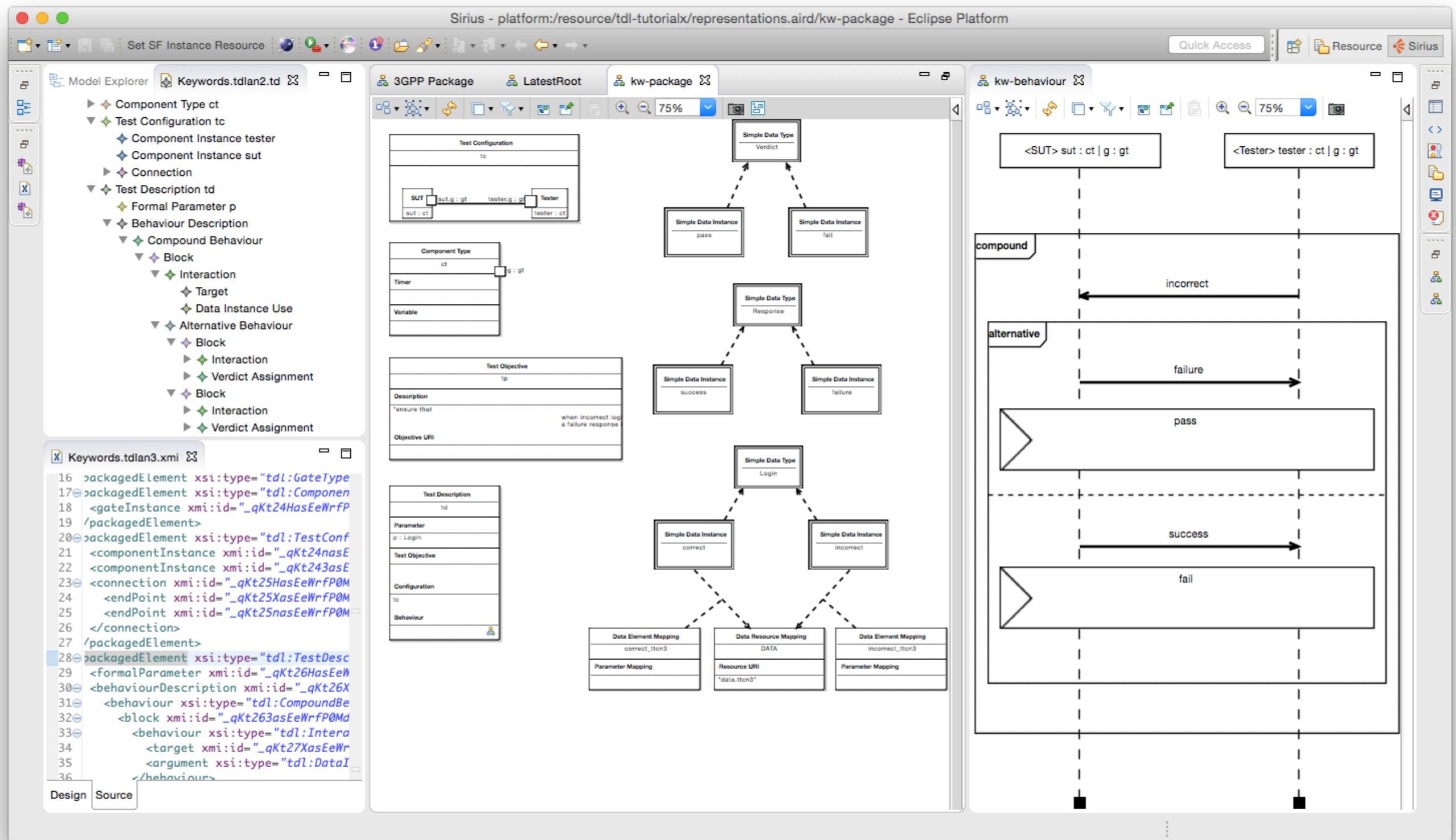
- New technology, growing rapidly
- TDL open source project for essential tool support
 - lower barrier to entry, accelerate adoption
 - commercial tool support not yet available
- Custom tools can be put together in a matter of hours
 - basic yet capable
 - make early adoption easier
- Advanced solutions still require additional effort
 - not immediately necessary to get started with using TDL

The TDL Open Source Project

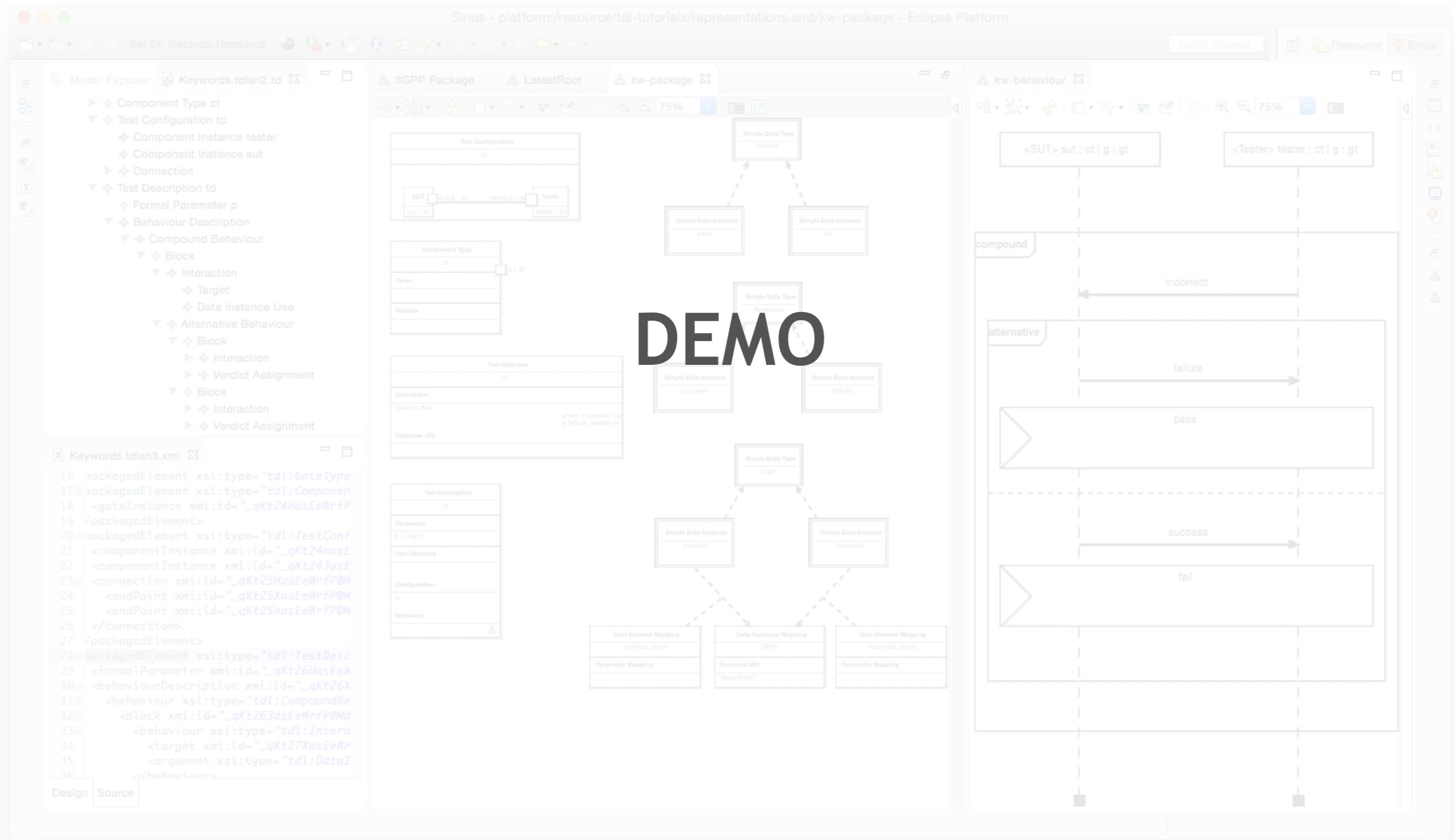


- Meta-model implementation and validation (Part 1)
- Textual editors (Annex B of Parts 1 and 4)
- Graphical editor (Part 2)
- Translation between representations (Part 3)
- TTCN-3 generation (Part 6, currently ongoing)

The TDL Open Source Project



The TDL Open Source Project

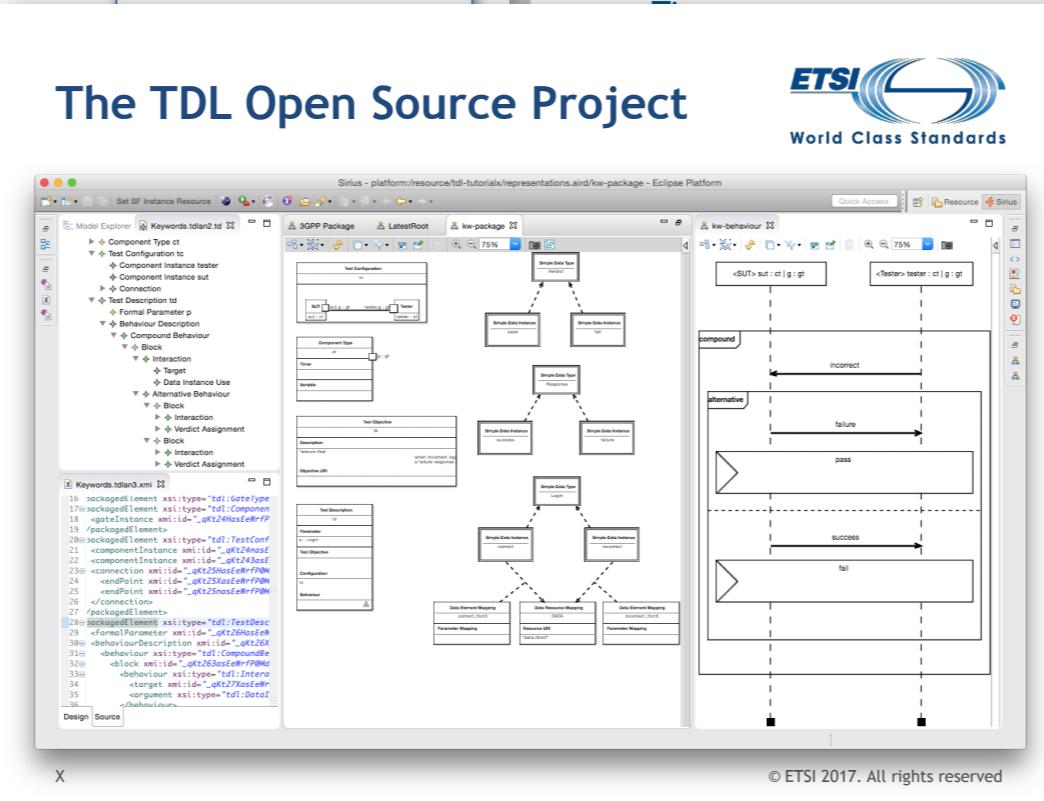


Summary



What is TDL?

- Test Description Language
 - Design, documentation, and representation of formalised test descriptions
 - Scenario-based approach
 - Standardised at ETSI by TC MTS
 - STF 454 (2013)
 - STF 476 (2014)
 - STF 492 (2015-2016)
 - STF 522 (2017)



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