



ERICSSON

TDL – TEST DESCRIPTION LANGUAGE

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CONTENTS



Introduction

Overview of ETSI Test Languages

Design Considerations of TDL

Structure of TDL

- Language Constructs of TDL
- Graphical Representation of TDL

TDL: Present and Future

TESTING



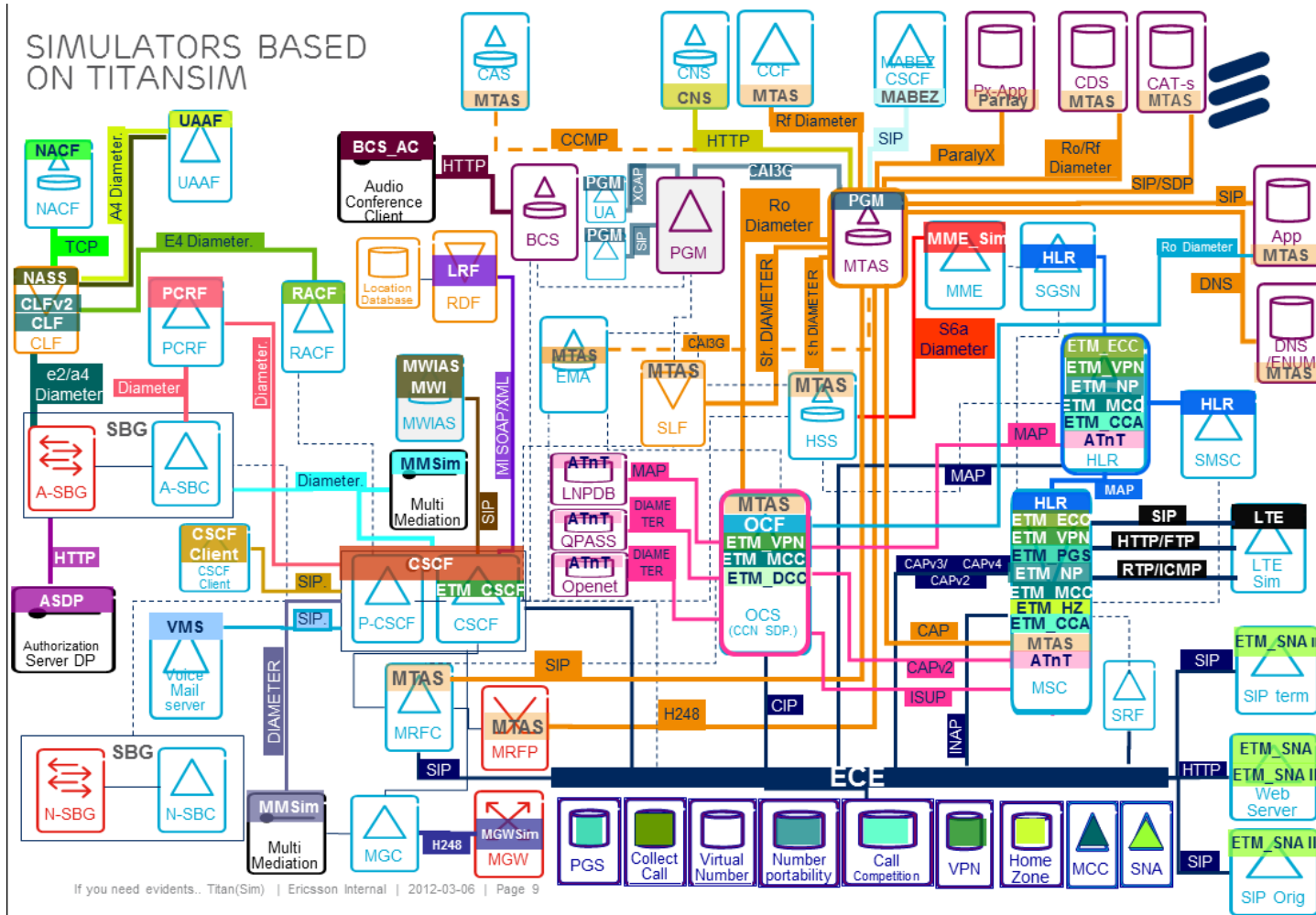
Telecommunications systems become more and more complex

- Complex architecture (system of systems)
- Complex behaviour (concurrency, complex protocols)
- Complex data (complex data structure, „big data“)

... and these systems shall be tested



TESTING



TESTING



What to test?

- Test purposes

How to test?

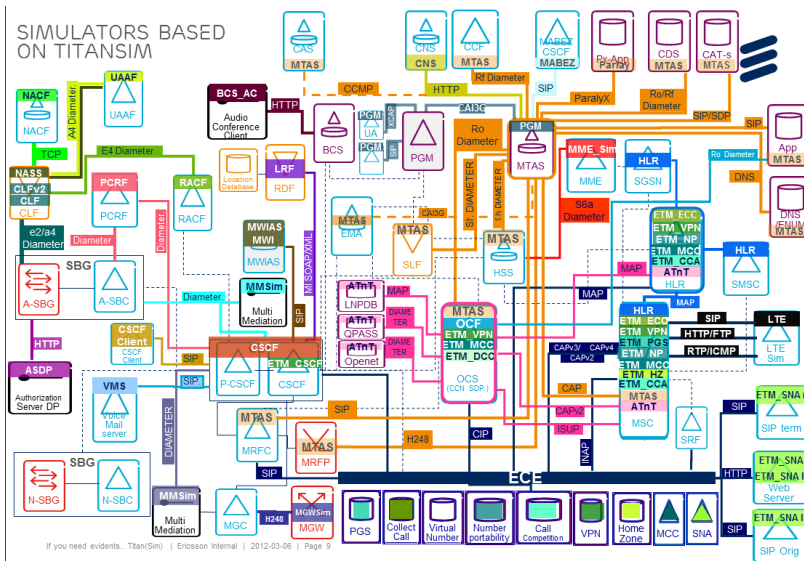
- Test configuration

Which data to test with?

- Test data specification

What the test shall contain?

- Test behaviour description



OVERVIEW OF ETSI TEST LANGUAGES



TPLan

- Describes Test Purposes
- „List of wishes”

```
TP id   : TP_COR_1097_02
Summary : 'EUT processes a traversed packet with its size equals to its
          incoming link MTU'
RQ ref  : RQ_001_1097
Config  : CF_COR_21
TD ref  : TD_COR_1097_02

with { QE1 configured 'with a unique global unicast address '
      and QE2 configured 'with a unique global unicast address'
      and EUT configured 'with two unique global unicast addresses on the link
                          connecting QE1 and EUT, and, the link connecting QE2
                          and EUT, respectively'
      and QE1 'having larger link MTU than EUT'
      and EUT 'having larger or equivalent link MTU than QE2'
      }
ensure that {
  when { EUT receives a packet 'with its size equal to its
                                incoming link MTU'
        containing QE1 as the source_address
        and containing QE2 as the destination_address }
  then { EUT sends the packet to QE2 }
}
```

OVERVIEW OF ETSI TEST LANGUAGES



TTCN-3

- Test program

```
function f_RECEIVER() runs on SIPPhone_CT
{
  var SipMessage v1_backup;
  var integer n := 0;
  alt {
    [] SIP.receive(SipMessage:?)
      -> value v1_backup
      { n := n + 1; SIP.send(v1_backup); repeat; }
    [] MSG.receive("STOP")
      { MSG.send(int2str(n)); setverdict(pass); }
    [] any port.receive
      { setverdict(fail); repeat; }
  }
}
```

OVERVIEW OF ETSI TEST LANGUAGES



Missing...

- Something between the two abstraction levels
- Which can be used also by non-programmers
- Graphical

TDL – Test Description Language

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS OF TDL



Test design

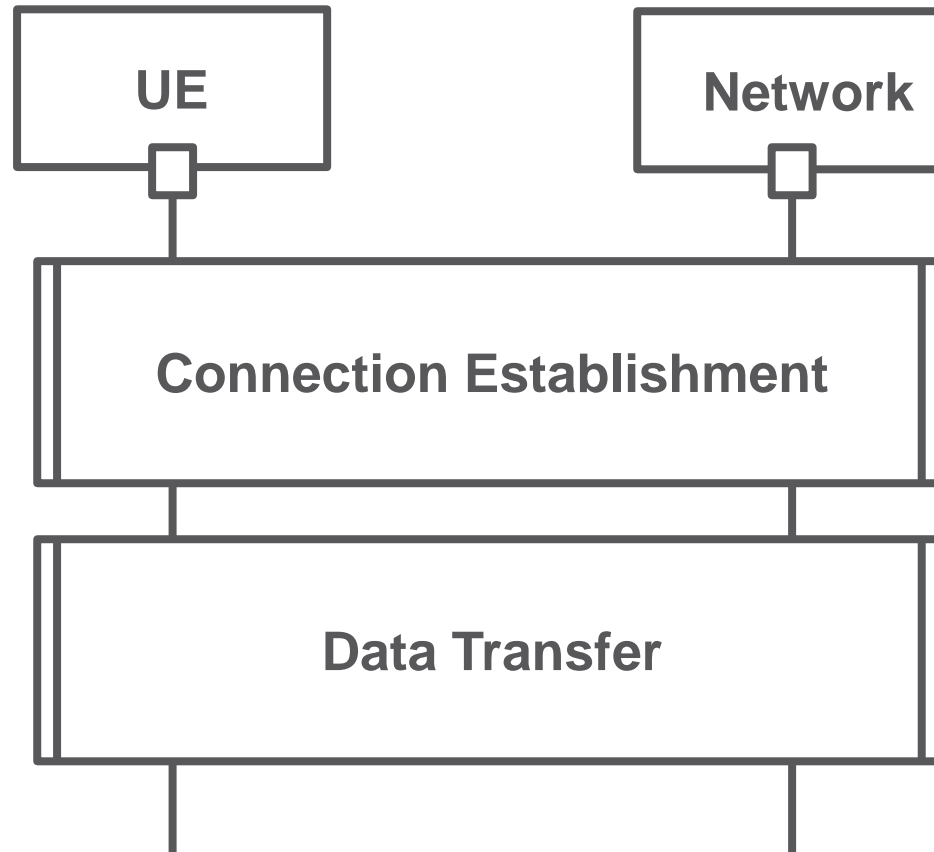
Test documentation

Test representation

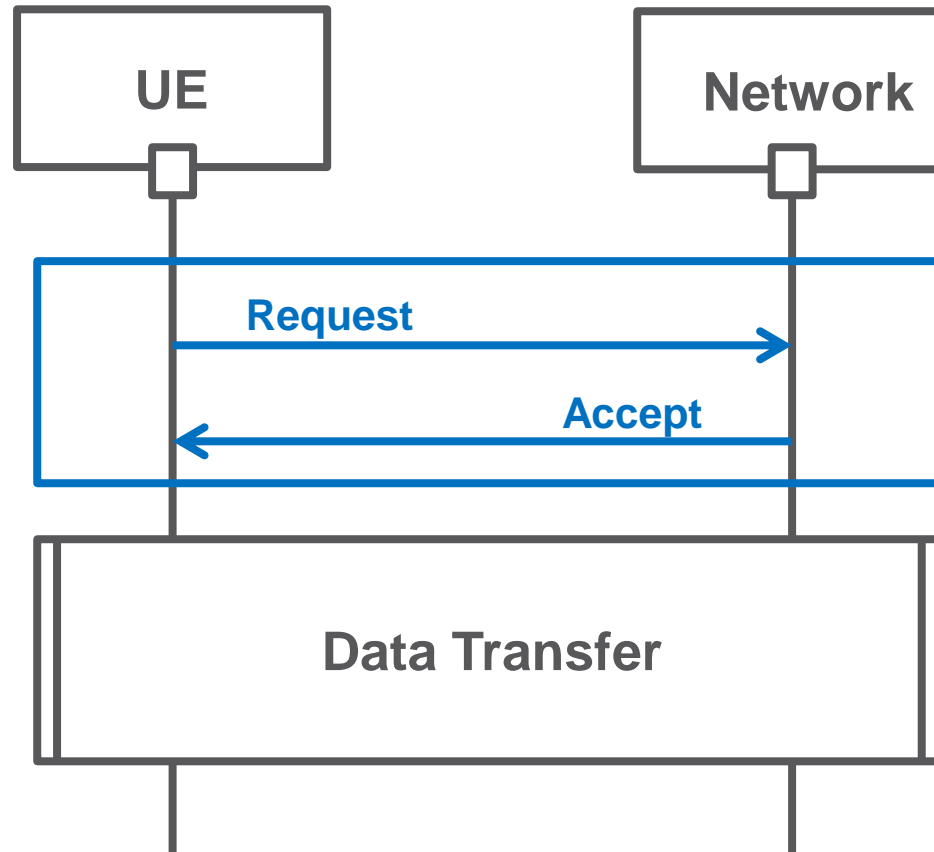
Shall be easy-to-learn, easy-to-use, intuitive

One language throughout the whole development cycle

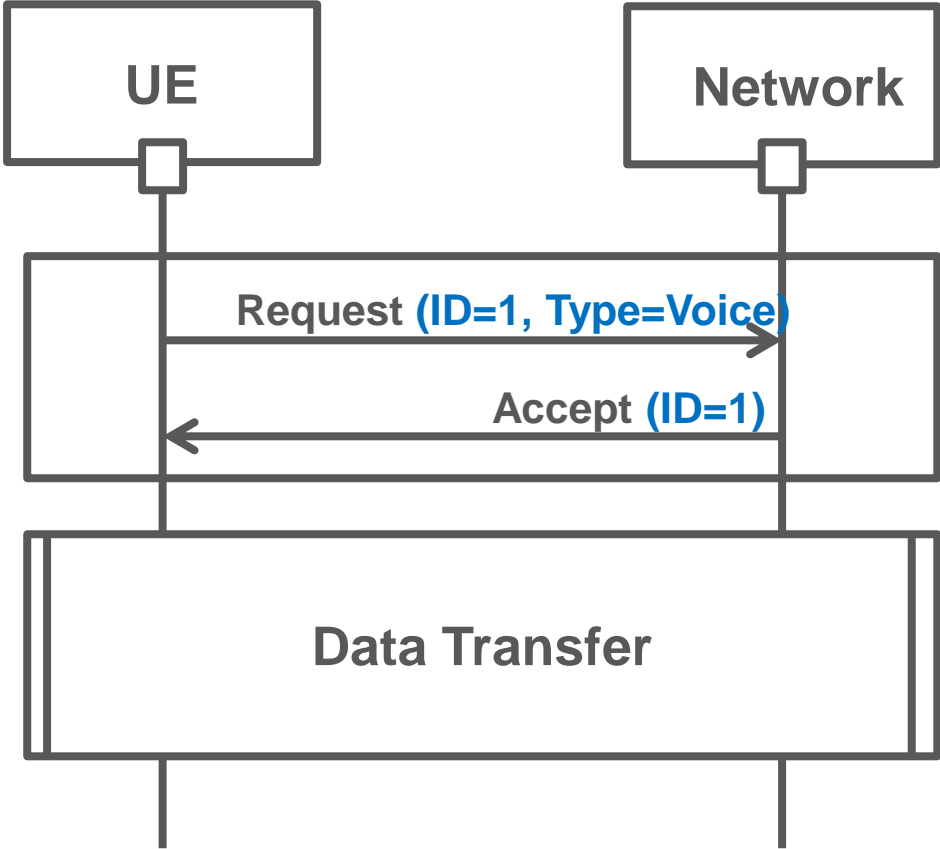
ITERATIVE DESIGN



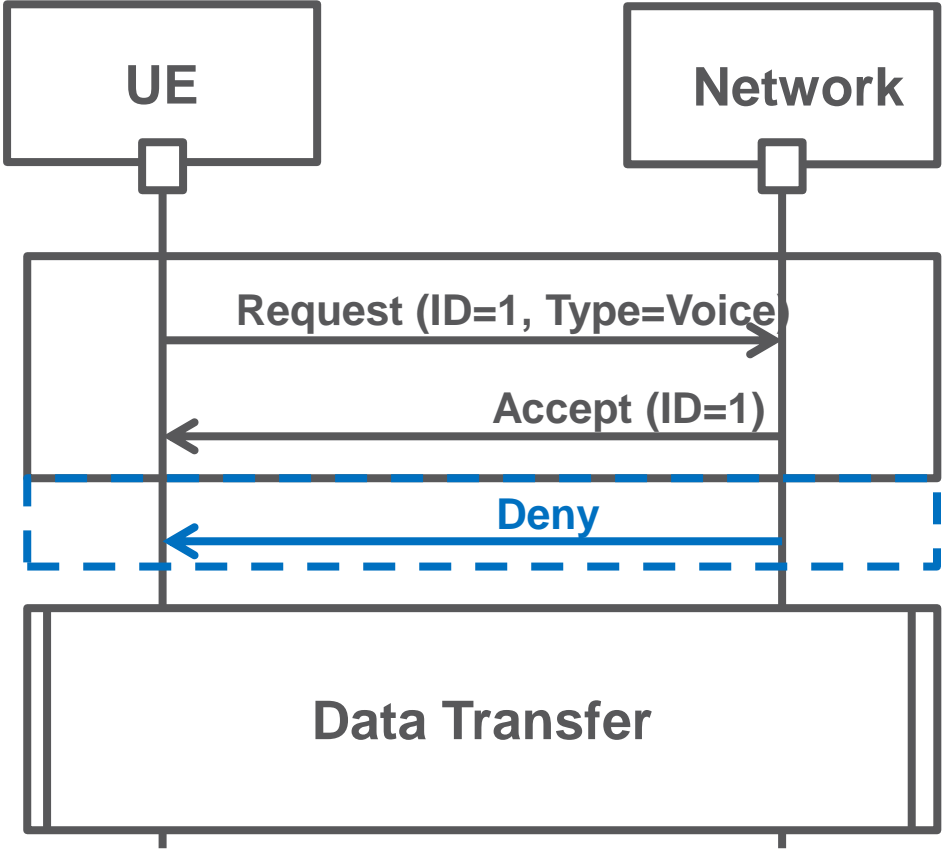
ITERATIVE DESIGN



ITERATIVE DESIGN



ITERATIVE DESIGN

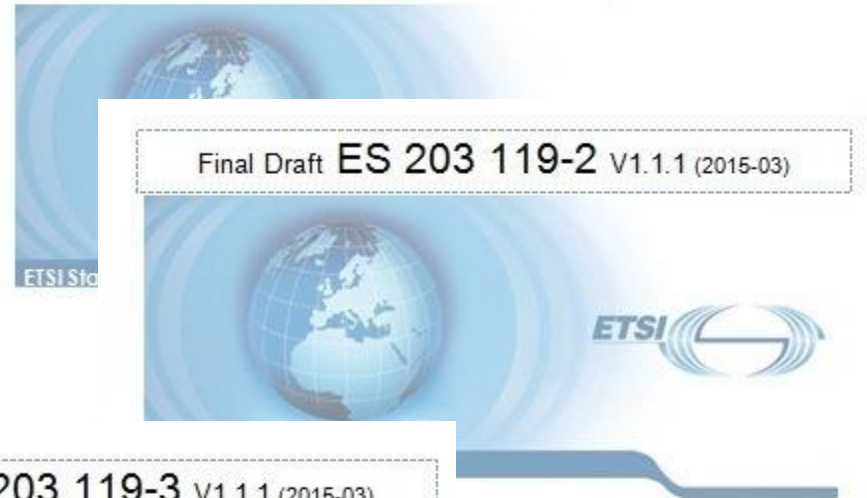


TDL STANDARD



- › Meta-model
- › Graphical Syntax
- › Transfer Syntax
- › Structured Test Objective Specification

FinalDraft ETSI ES 203 119-1 V1.2.1 (2015-03)



Final draft ES 203 119-3 V1.1.1 (2015-03)



Methods for Testing and
The Test Description
Part 3: Exchange

Final draft ES 203 119-4 V1.1.2 (2015-03)



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

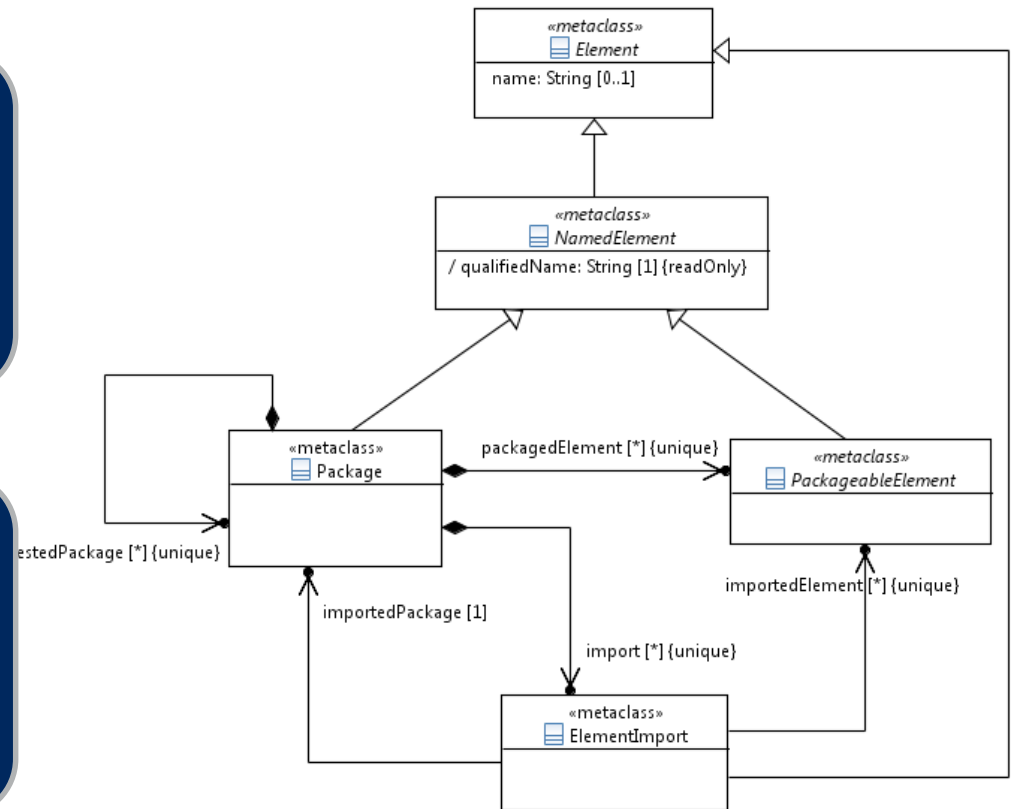
META-MODEL



Well-defined language constructs

- UML MOF-based description

Makes it possible to develop different domain-specific concrete syntaxes



STRUCTURE OF TDL



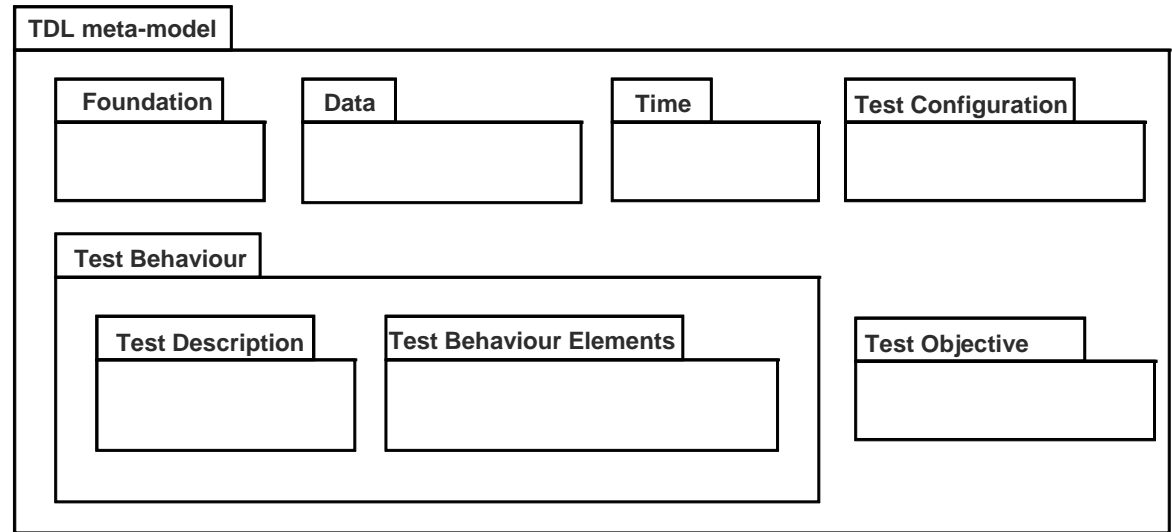
Test Data

Time, Timers

Test Configuration

Test Behaviour

Test Objectives



TEST DATA

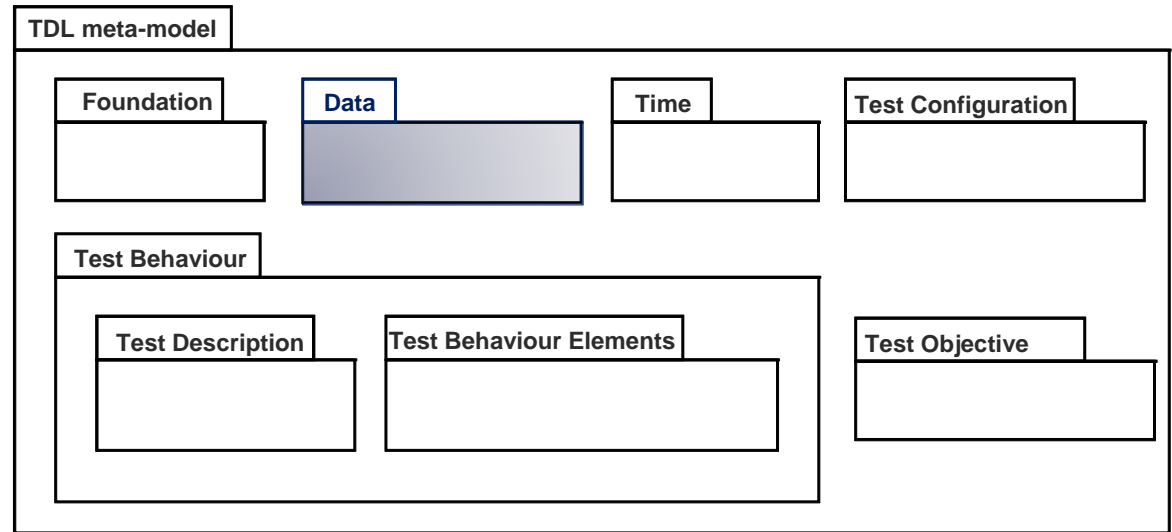


Abstract data

Simple and Structured Data (declarative)

- Mandatory and optional fields

Can be mapped to 'real' data implementation



TIME, TIMERS

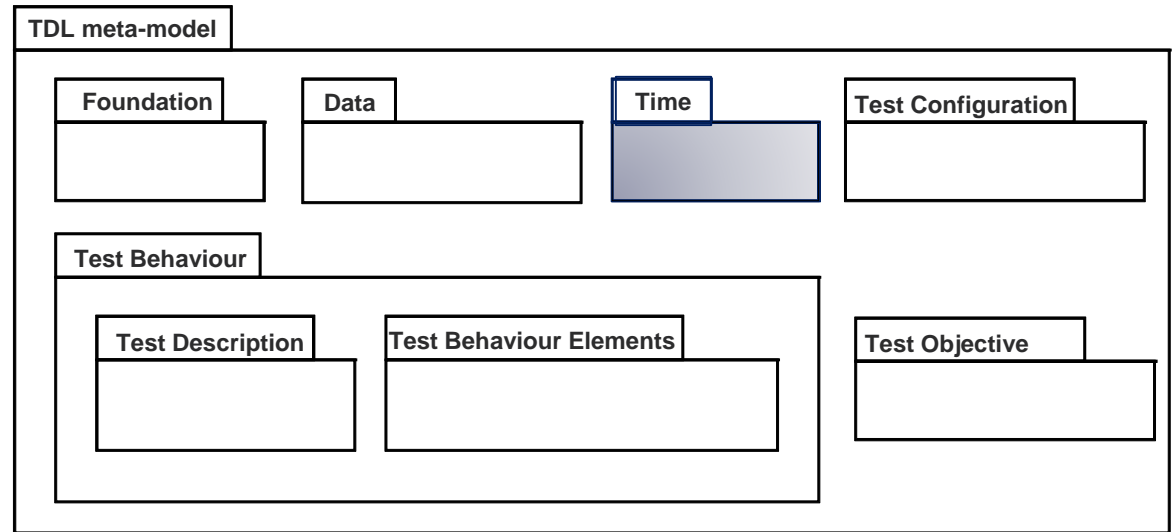


Time

- Time Labels
- Time Constraints
- Wait

Timers

- Definition
- Operations
 - **start, stop, timeout**



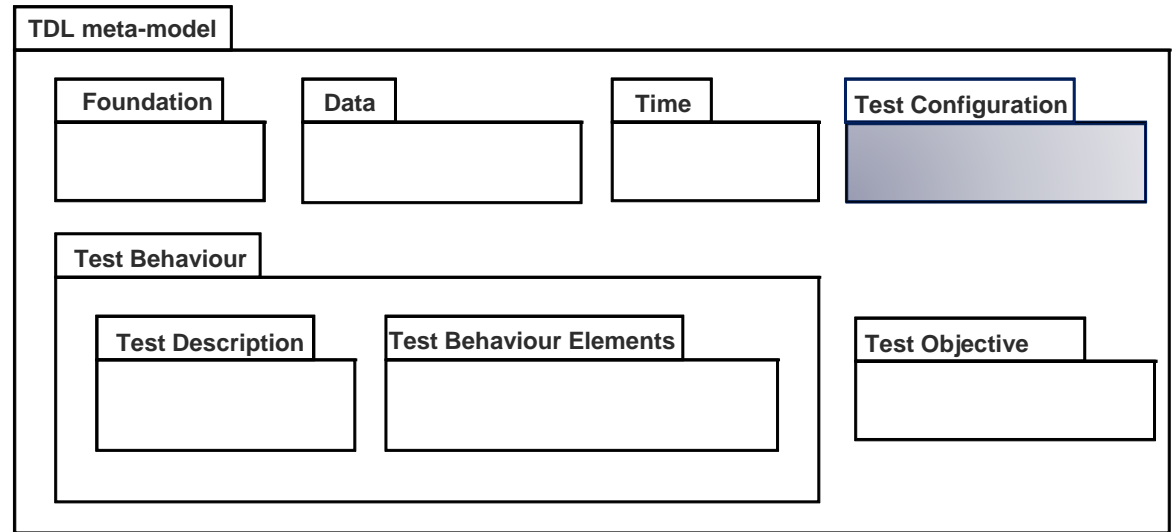
TEST CONFIGURATION



Components and
Gates (Interfaces)

TESTER and SUT
roles

Connections
between Gates



TEST BEHAVIOUR

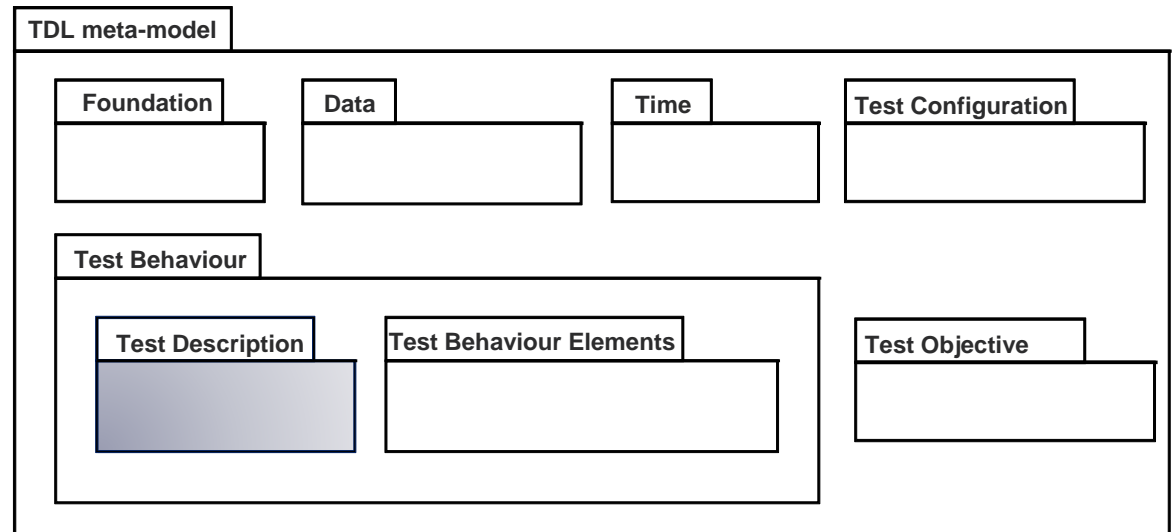


Test Description

- ~ Testcase

Contains:

- Test Objective
- Test Configuration
- Test Behaviour



TDL describes the expected behaviour

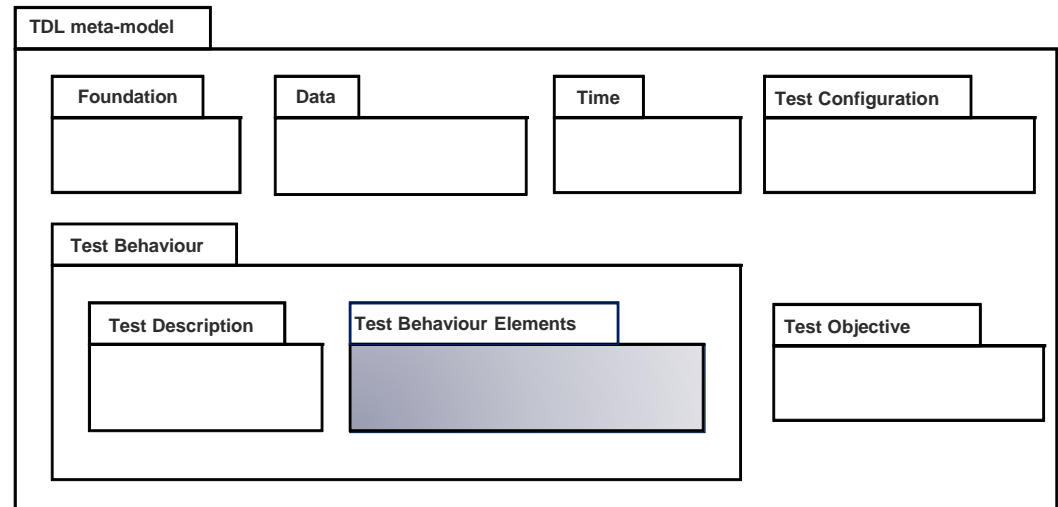
- Any deviation – automatic **fail** verdict
- Can be overwritten by explicit verdict setting
- Pre-defined verdicts: **pass, fail, inconclusive**
 - Extensible

TEST BEHAVIOUR



Atomic Behaviours

- Interaction
 - generalized communication
- Action, Function Call, Assignment
- Call other Test Descriptions
- Explicit verdict setting
- Assertion
- Stop

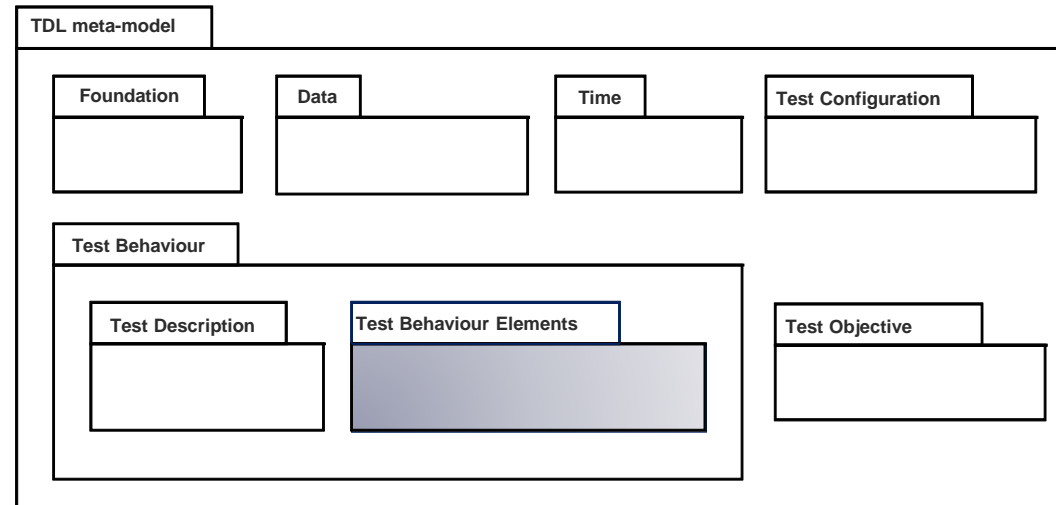


TEST BEHAVIOUR



Combined Behaviours

- Sequential (Compound)
- Parallel
- Alternative
- Conditional (~if..then..else)
- Cycles
 - For
 - While
- Periodical
- Handling of non-expected behaviour
 - Default



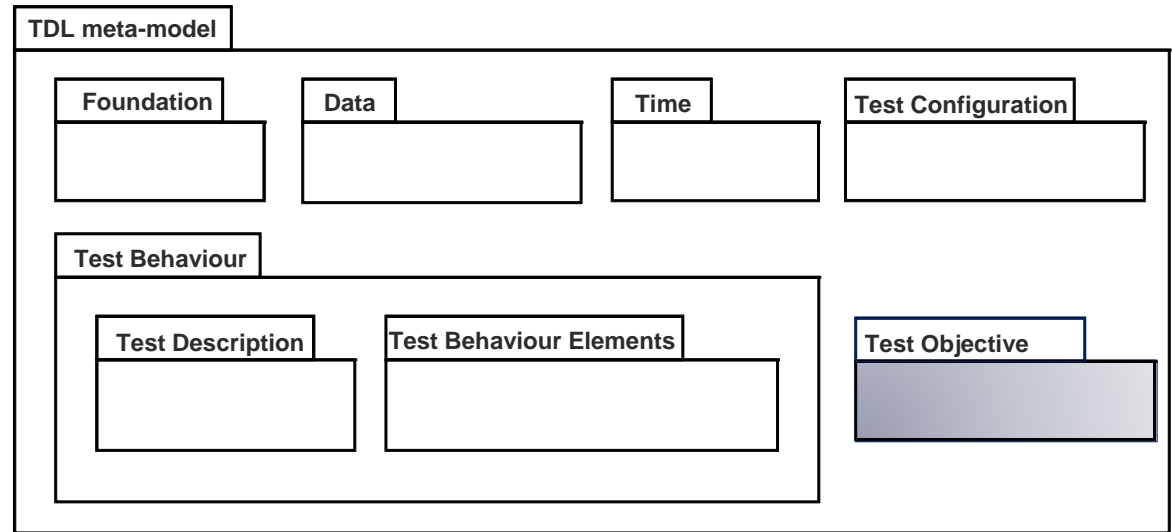
TEST OBJECTIVES



Definition of Test Objectives

- Textual description
- Reference to test documents

At behaviour description the satisfied test objective can be indicated



GRAPHICAL SYNTAX



Similar approach to UML SD

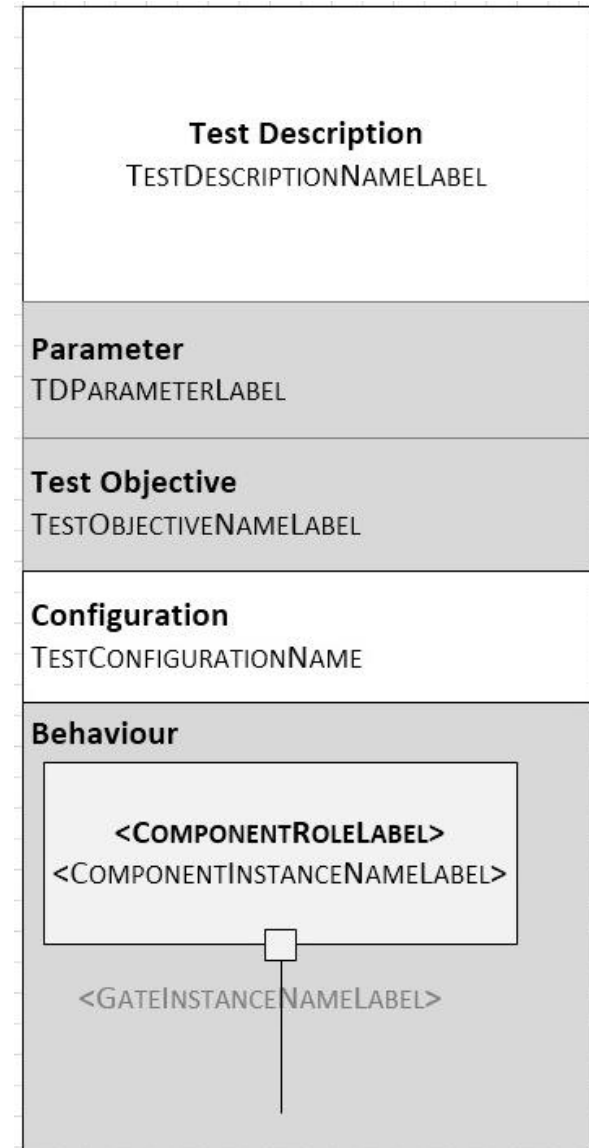
New symbols to new constructs

Graphical symbols

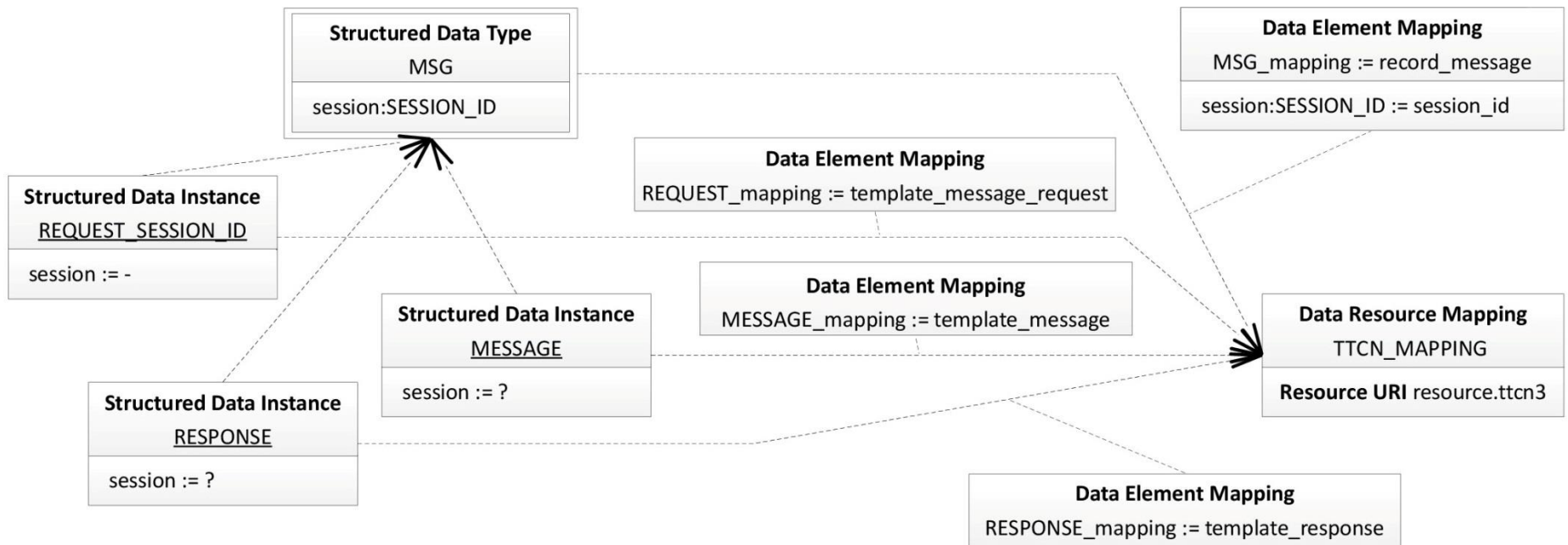
- Formal description of the contained text

```
context TestDescription
TESTDESCRIPTIONNAMELABEL ::= self as context in <NAMEELEMENTLABEL>

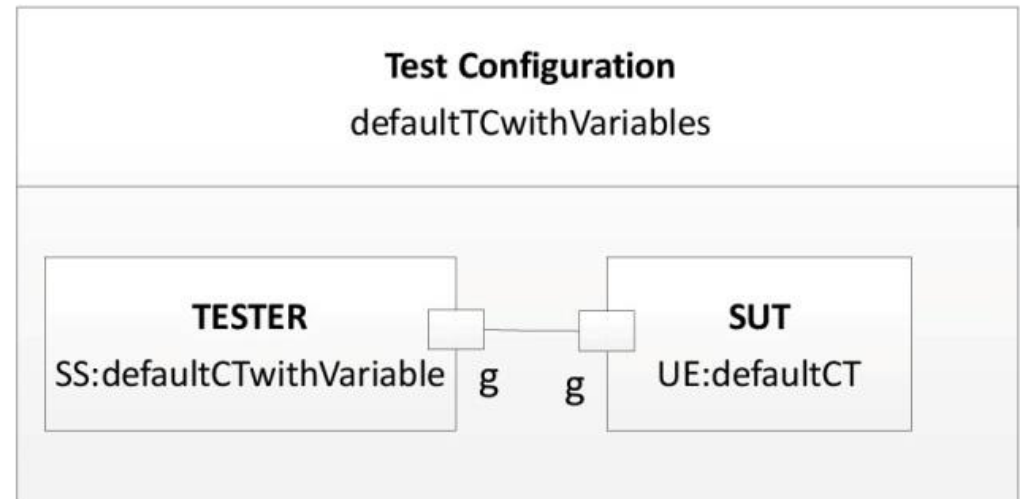
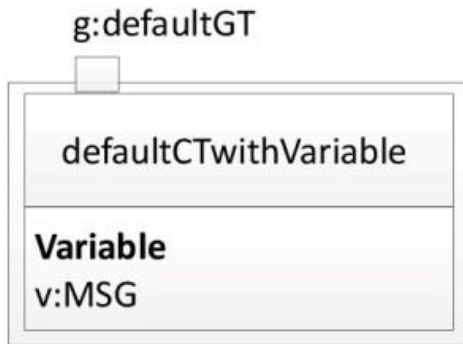
TDPARAMETERLABEL ::= foreach p:Parameter in self.formalParameter separator(',')
                    p as context in <ParameterLabel>
                    end
TESTOBJECTIVENAMELABEL ::= foreach t:TestObjective in self.testObjective newline()
                          t as context in <NAMEELEMENTLABEL>
                          end
TESTCONFIGURATIONNAME ::= self.testConfiguration as context in <NAMEELEMENTLABEL>
```



DATA SPECIFICATION



TEST CONFIGURATION



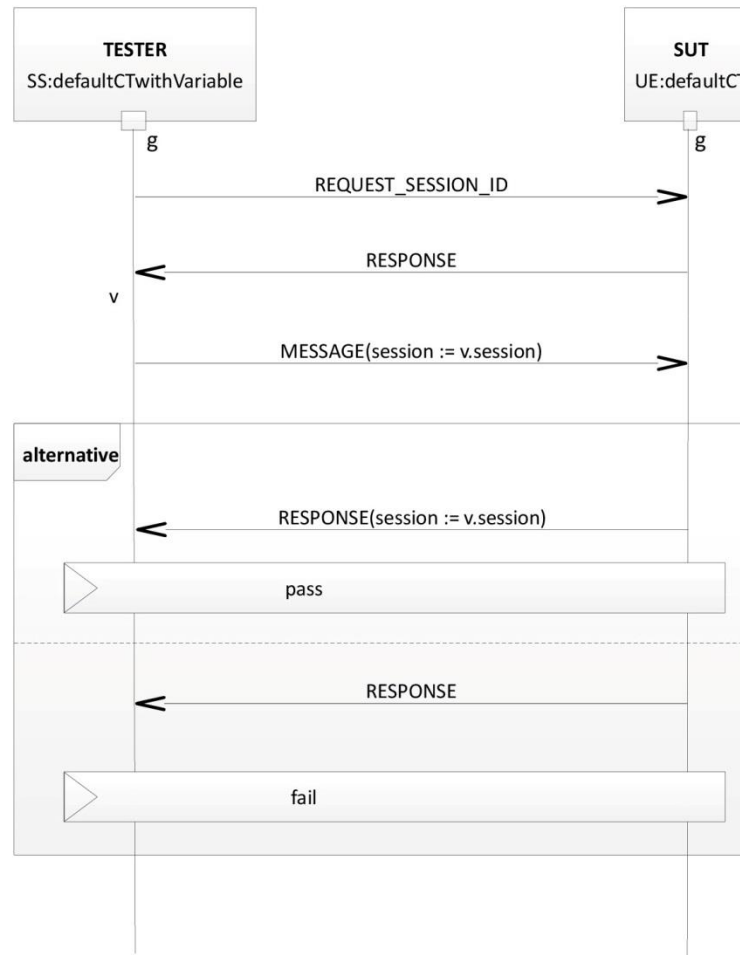
TEST BEHAVIOUR



TestDescription
exampleTD

Configuration defaultTCwithVariables

Test Objective CHECK_SESSION_ID_IS_MAINTAINED



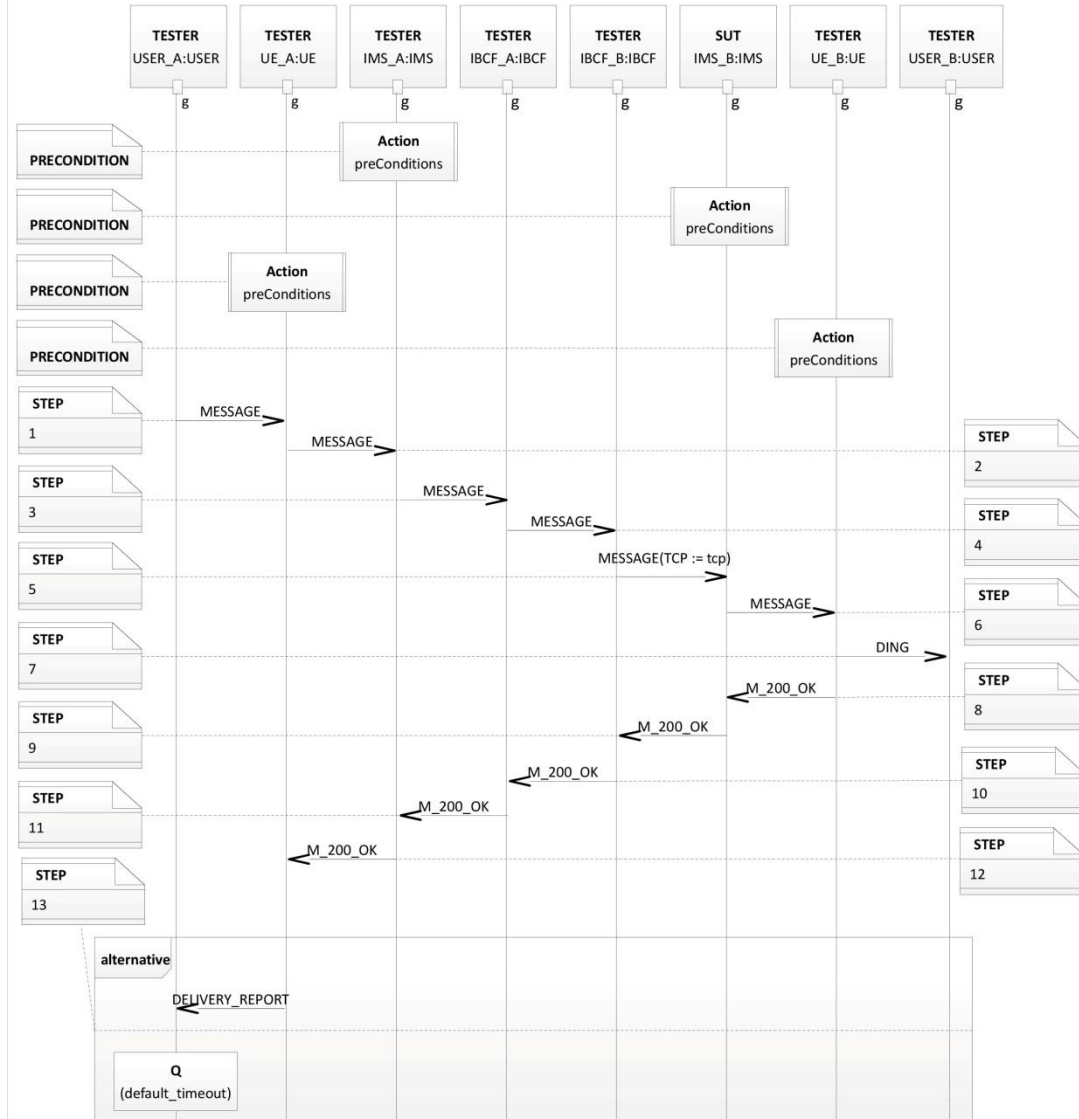
Test Description
TD_IMS_MESS_0001

SUMMARY
IMS network shall support SIP messages greater than 1 500 bytes.

Parameter default_timeout:second

Test Objective Phase 3 must get accepted

Configuration CF_INT_CALL



TRANSFER SYNTAX



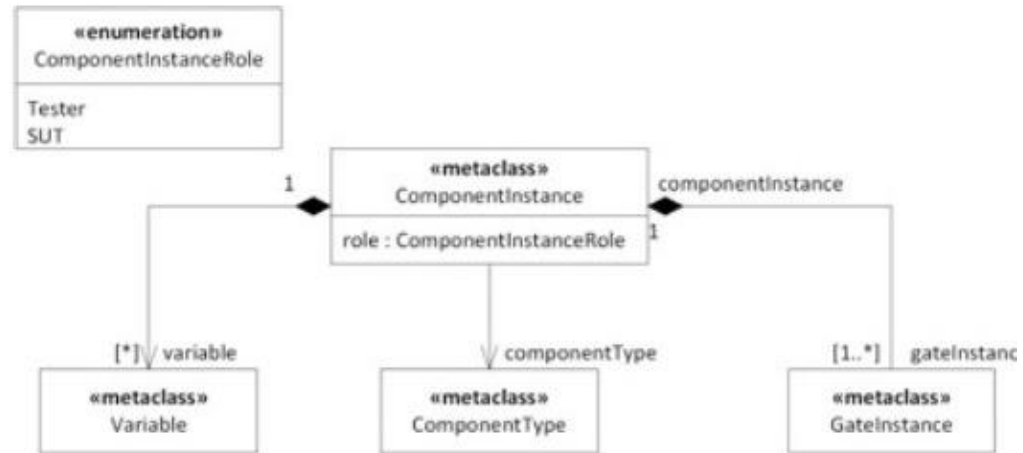
Goals:

- Interoperability between tools
- Interoperability between different concrete syntaxes

XMI (XML Metadata Interchange)

- To serialize the meta-model
- Syntactical check possible
- For semantic check constraints described in meta-model shall also be considered

TRANSFER SYNTAX



```
<xsd:complexType name="ComponentInstance">
  <xsd:complexContent>
    <xsd:extension base="tdl:Element">
      <xsd:choice maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="0">
        <xsd:element name="gateInstance" type="tdl:GateInstance"/>
        <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>
```

STRUCTURED TEST OBJECTIVE SPECIFICATION



Goals:

- Formalize the description of test purposes
- Unify the content
- Possibility of automatic validation
- Preserving the compatibility with TPLan

STRUCTURED TEST OBJECTIVE SPECIFICATION



| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| TP Id | TP/GEONW/FDV/BAH/BV/01 |
| Test Objective | Check defined values of default <u>Gn</u> parameters in the basic header |
| Reference | |
| PICS Selection | PICS_F1 |
| Initial Conditions | |
| <pre>with { the IUT entity being in the initial state }</pre> | |
| Expected Behaviour | |
| <pre>ensure that{ when { the IUT entity is requested to send a "GUC packet" } then { the IUT entity sends a "GUC packet" containing BasicHeader containing "version field" indicating value "itsGnProtocolVersion MIB parameter" , "RHL field" indicating value "itsGnDefaultHopLimit MIB parameter" ; ; } }</pre> | |
| Final Conditions | |

TDL: PRESENT AND FUTURE



ETSI Standard

TDL v1 – 2013

TDL v2 – Multi-part Standard

TDL v3

- Reference editor
- UML profile

TDL v4

- TDL -> TTCN-3 Mapping

SUMMARY



One language throughout the whole development cycle

Easy-to-use, Easy-to-learn

Graphical

Supports different abstraction levels

- From very high level to close to implementation

At different standardisation/industry areas

- Telecommunication, Internet, Vehicle, Medical, etc.
- Simple and structured systems