## AUTOMATIC MODEL-BASED TEST CASE GENERATION FOR UML DIAGRAMS USING TREE TRAVERSAL ALGORITHM

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## AUTOMATIC MODEL-BASED TEST CASE GENERATION FOR UML DIAGRAMS USING TREE TRAVERSAL ALGORITHM

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A thesis submitted in fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Computer Science)

> Faculty of Computing Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

> > APRIL 2016

Specially dedicated to *God Almighty* The supplier of strength and grace. *I love you Lord!!!* 

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, I thank God Almighty for giving me the required grace and strength to carry out this research work; without Him, it would have been impossible to achieve this task.

Secondly, I thank my supervisor; Dr Hishammuddin Asmuni whose constant guidance and suggestions have led to the completion of this thesis. Your suggestions were valuable and your guidance inestimable. I wish you long life and good health as you strive to be an expert of high reckoning in this field of computing.

I am highly indebted to my lovely husband who baptized me into academics and provided the necessary support and congenial atmosphere to achieve my academic dreams. Furthermore, I thank my dear daughters Success and Peace Achimugu who lost a lot of maternal cares during the time of undertaking this research. Your patience immensely contributed to the timely completion of this thesis and my love for you is immeasurable.

I must appreciate the kindness of Lead City University Ibadan, Nigeria where I work for releasing me to proceed on study leave with pay. I specifically, thank the Chairman, Governing Council, Vice Chancellor and Registrar for their support throughout the study years.

I am indeed grateful to my parents through whose biological union brought me to this world. They had suffered over the years to ensure that my future was never thwarted. My siblings are worthy of my thanks for the love and concern we all share with each other. I am also grateful to my parent and siblings in-law for their love, support and prayers.

#### ABSTRACT

The foundation of any model-based testing (MBT) with Unified Modelling Language (UML) diagrams is test case generation (TCG) which predicts the expected functionalities of a system under test (SUT). However, problems associated with existing test case generation methods are lack of integration with various UML diagrams and tools, inability to cover all the model elements of UML diagrams, failure to generate comprehensive test cases based on adequate coverage criteria and lack of support tools for automatic generation of test cases. To address these challenges, efficient mapping strategies for model elements that engenders effective artefacts extraction and test case generation processes were proposed. The methodology employed in this research comprised constructing relevant models and algorithms as well as implementing with the use of Java programming language. Specifically, an enhanced elements mapper, artefacts extractor (parser) and test case generator were developed and integrated to produce the support tool. The elements mapper yielded an accuracy result of 99.31%. The artefacts extractor recorded 99.64% accuracy while the test case generator recorded 100% accuracy. The improved methods proved to be more robust and efficiently generated quality test cases with eliminated redundancies based on all the descriptive attributes of UML diagrams. Limitations of existing the methods were addressed in the proposed method which is able to integrate more diagrams to generate quality test cases.

#### ABSTRAK

Teras ujian berasaskan model (MBT) dengan gambar rajah Bahasa Pemodelan Bersatu (UML) merupakan penjanaan kes ujian (TCG) yang meramalkan fungsi jangkaan sistem di bawah ujian (SUT). Walau bagaimanapun, masalah yang berkaitan dengan kaedah penjanaan kes ujian yang sedia ada adalah kurangnya integrasi dengan pelbagai gambar rajah UML dan perkakasan, ketidakupayaan meliputi kesemua unsur model gambar rajah UML, kegagalan untuk menjana kes ujian yang komprehensif berdasarkan kriteria liputan yang memadai dan kekurangan perkakasan sokongan bagi penjanaan kes ujian automatik. Bagi menangani cabaran tersebut, strategi pemetaan yang cekap bagi unsur model yang diwujudkan oleh pengekstrakan artifak berkesan dan proses penjanaan kes ujian telah dicadangkan. Kaedah yang digunakan dalam kajian ini terdiri daripada pembinaan model yang sesuai dan algoritma serta melaksanakannya dengan menggunakan bahasa pengaturcaraan Java secara khusus, pemeta elemen yang dipertingkatkan, pengekstrak artifak (penghurai) dan penjana kes ujian telah dibangunkan serta bersepadu untuk menghasilkan perkakasan sokongan. Pemeta elemen menunjukkan ketepatan hasil kajian sebanyak 99.31%. Pengekstrak artifak mencatatkan ketepatan 99.64%, manakala penjana kes ujian mencatatkan ketepatan 100%. Kaedah yang dipertingkatkan ini terbukti lebih mantap dan secara cekap menjana kes ujian yang berkualiti dengan menghapuskan pertindihan berdasarkan semua sifat deskriptif gambar rajah UML. Had kaedah sedia ada dapat ditangani melalui kaedah yang dicadangkan yang mampu untuk menyepadukan lebih banyak gambar rajah untuk menjana kes ujian yang berkualiti.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AC	-	Activity Converter
ASSIST	-	Automatic State tranSItion teSTer
ATCGSGA	-	Activity Test Case Generation with Simple Genetic Algorithm
ATCUM	-	Automatic Test Case UML Model
AT	-	Artefacts Transformer
ATM	-	Automated Teller machine
BFS	-	Breadth-First-Search
CASE	-	Computer Aided Software Engineering
COM	-	Component Object Model
CORBA	-	Common Object Request Broker Architecture
DCOM	-	Distributed Component Object Model
DFT	-	Dependency Flow Tree
DFS	-	Depth-First-Search
EFSMs	-	Extended Finite State M
EVAG	-	Extended Variable Assignment Graph
FSM	-	Finite State Machine
GA	-	Genetic Algorithm
IBM	-	International Business Machines
IST	-	Invocation Sequence Tree
ITM	-	Intermediate Testable Model
IBT	-	Implementation-based Testing
IMR	-	Internal Model Representation
LHS	-	Left Hand Side
MBT	-	Model-Based Testing
MDA	-	Model Driven Architecture
MDD	-	Model Driven Design
MDE	-	Model Driven Environment

MOF	-	Meta Object Facility
M2T	-	Model-to-Text Transformation
MFG	-	Model Flow Graph
OMG	-	Object Management Group
OCL	-	Object Constraints Language
OOD	-	Object Oriented Design
PIM	-	Platform Independent Model
QoS	-	Quality of Service
QML	-	Qtronic Modeling Language
RHS	-	Right Hand Side
RUCM	-	Restricted Use Case Modeling
SBT	-	Specification-based Testing
SAD	-	State-Activity Diagram
SCOTEM	-	State Collaboration Test Model
SDLC	-	System Development Life Cycle
SeDiTeC	-	Testing Based on Sequence Diagram
SUT	-	System under Test
SVM	-	Support Vector Machine
TCG	-	Test Case Generation
TESTOR	-	Test Sequence Generator
TFG	-	Testing flow graph
TSGen	-	Test Scenario Generator
TDE	-	Transparent Data Encryption
TnT	-	Touch and Test
TECS	-	Test Environment for Complex Systems
UML	-	Unified Modeling Language
UBT	-	UML-Based Testing
UBTCG	-	UML Based Test Case Generator
UTG	-	UML Behavioral Test case Generator
UMLTGF	-	UML Test Generation Function
URI	-	Universal Resource Indicator
VAG	-	Variable Assignment Graph
XMI	-	XML Metadata Interchange
XML	-	Xtensible Mark-up Language

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#### **CHAPTER 1**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

#### 1.1 Introduction

The fundamental activity of any black box testing is test case generation (Ingle and Mahamune 2015). This type of testing is designed based on the requirements specified and modelled for the software under test (SUT). Testing based on design models have the advantage that, test cases remain valid even when codes slightly changes (Kyaw and Min 2015). Design models are used as a basis for test case generation (Shanthi and Mohan Kumar 2012) and the technical name for this testing technique is known as Model Based Testing (MBT). However, the focus of this research is UML-based testing which is a sub set of MBT. It utilizes only UML diagrams for test case generation (Machado & Sampaio 2010).

UML based testing (UBT) consist of 3 flows of procedural events which include: (i) the UML diagram used in modelling user's requirements (ii) the parser required in extracting artefacts from model files of UML diagrams and (iii) a test case generation algorithm. The essence of creating models in UBT is to aid precise and comprehensive description of user's requirements (Sawant and Shah 2011; Wehrmeister and Berkenbrock 2013). Parser aids the extraction of artefacts from the model files of UML diagrams which could be in XMI or .MDL format and stored in a tree or graph (Sawant and Shah 2012, Li et al. 2013) while test case generation process consist of algorithms that traverses the storage mediums to generate test cases (Priya and Sheba 2013). The rest of the chapter is organized as follows: Section 1.2 discusses the motivation for undertaking this research work. Section 1.3 articulates the research problem statements while Section 1.4 deals with the research objectives. The scope of the study is presented in Section 1.5 while Section 1.6 provides the thesis structure.

#### 1.2 Motivation

The complexities associated with testing have led to the need for automatic generation of test cases. This is because, user's requirements are becoming larger and organizations are demanding for robust systems that can serve the needs of their customers irrespective of their geographical locations. Therefore, testing a fully implemented system with large requirements manually, can prove to be a difficult task (Jena et al. 2014). With the constant increase in system sizes, the concept of automatic generation of test cases is attracting serious research attention (Ingle and Mahamune, 2015). Correctly generated test cases may not only detect errors in a software system, but also minimizes the high cost and time associated with software testing process (Kyaw and Min 2015). Furthermore, conducting testing from UML diagrams have a major advantage; that is, testing can be initiated as soon as the requirements/design documents becomes available; thus, saving time, cost, and detecting errors early during the development span (Kyaw and Min 2015; Schweighofer and Heričko 2014; Kulkarni and Joglekar 2014).

With these motivations, improved methods for test case generation based on UML diagrams, considering adequate coverage criteria is proposed. Therefore, each output of a coding exercise can be compared to the generated test cases in order to determine whether the system under development is behaving as expected or not.

#### **1.3** Statements of the Problem

The study was conducted in the area of test case generation with particular emphasis on UML diagrams driven by the problems arising from existing methods such as lack of integration with various UML diagrams and tools, inability to cover all model elements of UML diagrams, failure to generate comprehensive test cases based on adequate coverage criteria and lack of support tools for automatic generation of test cases. In this study, the problems of existing test case generation methods were addressed to ultimately provide mechanism of mapping generated test cases to the modelled requirements so as to verify the correctness of the SUT. Subsequently, the main research question of the study is:

#### How can test cases be systematically generated from UML diagrams?

Figure 1.1 shows the four basic problems that was addressed by this research. The first problem has to do with lack of support for integrated generation of test cases from various UML diagrams. This is very crucial because, requirements could be modelled in structural or behavioural diagrams or both. Therefore, there is need to develop a method that can support diagrams in both categories to execute testing at various levels. The second problem has to do with the fact that UML diagrams could be complex in nature, hence the need to develop robust parsers capable of executing complete extraction of artefacts from the model files of UML diagrams. Also lack of adequate coverage criteria has led to the generation of incomplete test cases. In the proposed method, an improved algorithm was developed to enhance faster and reliable generation of quality test cases, devoid of erroneous elements. Proposing efficient support tool for automatic generation of test cases has to do with accurate implementations of mapping and extraction rules; hence this research.

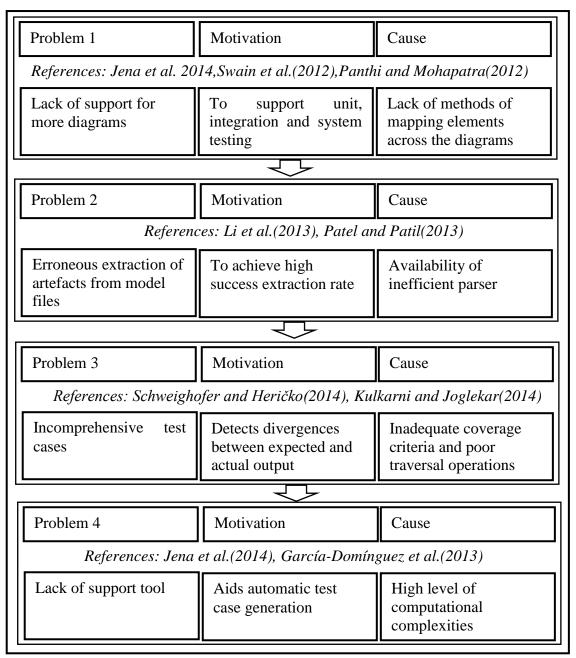


Figure 1.1 Diagrammatic illustration of research problems

Based on the main research question, the following sub research questions (RQs) were formulated to aid the development of improved solutions to the problems identified.

#### **RQ1** How can the coverage for more UML diagrams be achieved?

With UML, developers design systems with varieties of diagrams (both structural and behavioural) to present different views of the system model. Therefore, UML diagrams can individually or collectively be used to model requirements and test cases must be generated from them. For example, statechart diagrams could be used for unit testing while activity and sequence diagrams could be used for integration or system testing. However, existing methods are not integrated with the various modeling diagrams; therefore, generated test cases do not tally with the artefacts from the software development document. Lack of such methods makes practical adoption of testing tools difficult and manual integration between tools results in high costs.

#### **RQ2** How can complete extraction of artefacts be achieved?

Artefacts from descriptive links of objects, states, activities, use cases and classes are expected to be visited once in an adequate extraction process. This ensures that all the artefacts associated with any two objects or entities are extracted. Thus, for each artefact; it is necessary to account for the corresponding test case. But existing methods are deficient in ensuring complete extraction of artefacts from the model files of UML diagrams. Therefore, rules that guides the identification and extraction of appropriate artefacts led to the specification of this research question.

**RQ3** How can erroneous or redundant generation of test cases be avoided?

Existing methods generate test cases with many erroneous elements which can lead to generation of misleading test cases. This causes vagueness and complicate decision making processes. Therefore, methods capable of correctly traversing contents of the dependency flow tree (DFT) that stores the extracted artefacts during test case generations are required in order to efficiently produce valid test cases. **RQ4** How can coverage criteria be combined to cover all model elements?

Typically, the complexity of UML diagrams lies in the nature of their objects, messages, states, activities, classes and interactions or transitions. As a result, complex behaviours are observed when related objects passes messages with each other within a scenario. Therefore, the essence of this research question is to determine how to incorporate well-known coverage criteria into the proposed test case generation method.

#### **RQ5** How can the quality of test cases be improved?

One of the major problems associated with existing methods is their inability to generate test cases with criteria that ensures test adequacy. A good test case should have the quality to cover more features of test objective. In other words, effectiveness of testing process relies on the quality of test cases not in the quantity of test cases. It is therefore important to generate an appropriate amount (or optimal) number of test cases to ensure quality. The aim of this research question is to propose a test case reduction method which is capable of computing or generating a small representative set of test cases that covers all testing properties of the SUT.

#### **1.4** Research objectives

The aim of this research is to develop a systematic test case generation method with reliable mapper and extractor in order to stimulate generation of optimal test cases. To achieve this aim, the following research objectives were specifically defined:

- To propose an improved method that aids generation of test cases from more UML diagrams;
- (ii) To propose an improved method that supports accurate extraction of artefacts from model files of UML diagrams;
- (iii) To propose an improved method that enhances generation of quality test cases;
- (iv) To implement the improved methods and evaluate them based on accuracy and redundancy.

#### **1.5** Scope of the study

The scope of this research is within the confines of the following:

- The solution proposed is limited to UML diagrams. UML-based testing (UBT) is a subset of model-based testing (MBT) where test cases are derived from the diagrams used to model user's requirements.
- The diagrams utilized include activity, class, sequence, statechart, and use cases because, they can adequately represent functional requirements. These diagrams contain artefacts drawn from the user's requirements expressed in any of the modelling tools like ArgoUML, Rational Rose or Magic Draw but the proposed method is limited to functional requirements only.
- For this research, ArgoUML was used which supports UML 1.3, 1.4/XMI 1.0, 1.1 and 1.2. The rationale for adopting this tool for usage is because it is open source. Depending on the version, ArgoUML has the capacity of importing XMIs from another tool which makes it really convenient.

#### **1.6** Thesis structure

The rest of this thesis consist of 6 chapters which are structured as follows:

Chapter 2 discusses review of related literature and puts the work conducted in this thesis into context. It identifies existing testing paradigms which considers the utilization of specifications or user's requirements expressed through UML diagrams to conduct testing. It analyzed the testing concepts, processes and features that are quite different from traditional testing techniques. This led to the identification of research gaps or limitations of existing methods which served as the basis for developing an improved one.

Chapter 3 mainly described the methods employed to achieve the thesis objectives. It consisted of well-crafted research framework integrated into an explicit research process with a number of knitted phases. The chapter also described the detailed design of the conducted researches which has led to the development of improved methods. In addition, it enumerated the processes involved in testing the performance of the proposed method which were used to verify the accomplishment of the research objectives.

Chapter 4 presented the design strategies for the mapper, extractor and generator. These consist of the components that constitute the design strategies with the accompanied algorithms for both structural and behavioural UML diagrams. The proposed method is customized and aimed at enhancing more diagram and test coverages during test case generation.

Chapter 5 presented the implementation strategies for the designed mapper, extractor and generator. It mainly focused on the integration of the designed methods into tool with reference to the methodological component of mapped elements, extracted artefacts and generated test cases. It also described the methodological foundation and technical aspects of the tool which included test model construction, conversion into XMI formats, mapping of XMI elements, extraction of artefacts from the XMI file, intermediate representation of the extracted artefacts and test case generation.

Chapter 6 presented the results of the proposed methods with reference to the integrated tool. The results of the proposed tool were discussed, evaluated and benchmarked with existing ones. The chapter was initiated by presenting the proposed methods based on three main issues: mapped elements, extracted artefacts and generated test cases.

Chapter 7 summarises and concludes the thesis. This chapter concludes this thesis by revisiting the original research contributions with further discussions and explored important open issues concerning areas for methodology improvement and research directions for future work.

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