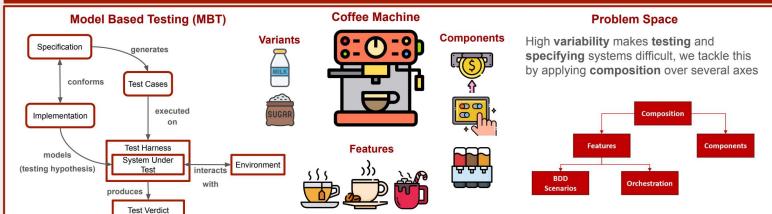
## **TiCToC**: Testing in Times of Continuous Change Lars van Arragon, Gijs van Cuyck, Tannaz Zameni

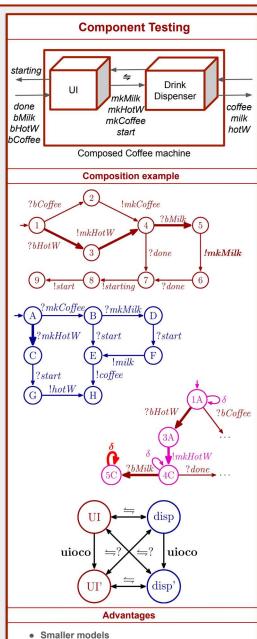
Radboud University, University of Twente

Develop formalisms, methods, and tools to reduce the combinatorial explosion of testing evolving systems with high variability



## MBT + BDD **BDD Scenarios** Given the user is authorized And the user selects sugar Then coffee with sugar is selected for the authorized user Given the authorized user has selected coffee with sugar When the user presses the button to dispense coffee Then the coffee machine dispenses coffee with sugar Given the authorized user has selected coffee with milk When the user presses the button to dispense coffee Then the coffee machine dispenses coffee with milk **Pre-Post condition Composition** [c=C \(\hat{\) is in list(items,S)] nsed (C) A is dispensed (S)] **Exclusive Disjunction Composition** [(is\_authorized (U) ∧ is\_requested(C) ∧ is\_requested(S)) ∨ (is\_authorized (U) ∧ is\_requested(C) ∧ is\_requested(M))] ? b< u> [u=U /\ M /\ ¬S] [ is dispensed (C)

## Feature Orchestration A feature is a slice of user-visible behaviour of a system with respect to a particular quality characteristic isIdle(state) $\bullet$ isIdle(state)?m(coin)credit += 1?m(coin)credit += 1?b(coffee)state := busy?m(coin)credit += 1!d(coffee)[credit > 1]?b(choc)state := dispstate := busycredit = 1exit!d(choc)state := idle $[credit \ge 2]$ state := dispTwo features: dispensing credit = 2coffee and hot chocolate exitIn the basic case, the underlying behavior is executing one of the enabled (denoted by isIdle) features until completion (denoted by exit), and then repeating **Orchestrating a more Complex System** credit > 0 $\P! isDisp(state)$ ?b(abort)When enabled, aborting interrupts dispensing chocolate or coffee !d(credit)credit -= creditisIdle(state)exitgift == truestate := idle?b(coffee)state := busyIf the gift is active, !d(coffee)dispensing free coffee state := dispoverwrites the normal exit dispensing of coffee state := idle**Key Points** Aim & Future Work Define features in compositional small models Enable fine-grained control over specifying the interaction of features and their constraints • Smaller, compositional models Better control over feature interaction







Separating domain and application knowledge





Test earlier

Easier retesting

Easier diagnosis

Replacing components

Easier to make, adapt and maintain