

RoboStar Technology

Systematic Software Testing for Robotics

Robert M. Hierons¹ and Raluca Lefticaru²

University of Sheffield, University of Bradford, UK

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Thanks: *Ana Cavalcanti, James Baxter, Manuel Núñez, Mercedes Merayo*



Overview

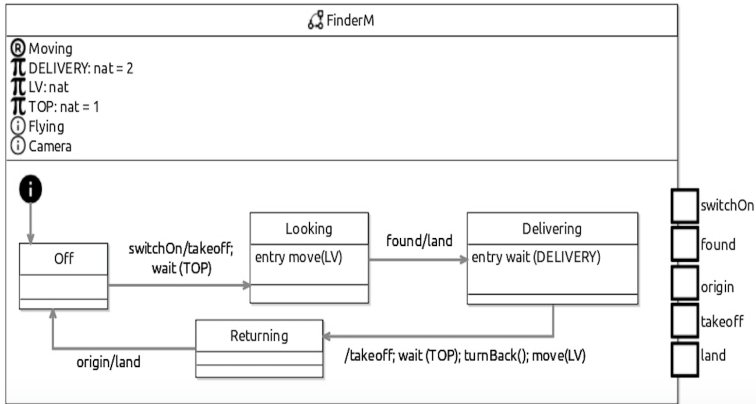
- ▶ Motivation
- ▶ The Approach
- ▶ Mutation with Wodel
- ▶ Counterexample generation
- ▶ Test Generation

Motivation

Testing

- ▶ Aim: generating tests cases from RoboChart models
- ▶ Why test?
 - ▶ Reality gap
 - ▶ Validates the behaviour of the model
 - ▶ Explore cases developer may not have considered
- ▶ Mutation testing — finds problems arising from variations
- ▶ RoboChart testing can be extended to RoboSim testing

Example RoboChart Model



Motivation

Formal Semantics

- ▶ Models: state-based, **cyclic** nature, **discrete time**
- ▶ Semantics: provided by mapping models to a discrete variant of timed CSP – **tock CSP**
 - ▶ **CSP** models have states
 - ▶ there are transitions between states
 - ▶ transitions have labels (inputs, outputs, tock - progression of time)
- ▶ Aim: automate testing on the basis of this formal semantics.

Motivation

Implementation relations

- ▶ Standard minimal test hypothesis: the system under test (SUT) behaves like an unknown model that can be described using the same formalism.
- ▶ Define *correctness* of a system under test (SUT) via *implementation relations* between models.
 - ▶ Timed trace inclusion
 - ▶ Timed refusal trace inclusion
- ▶ This enables us to have automated testing that is **sound**.

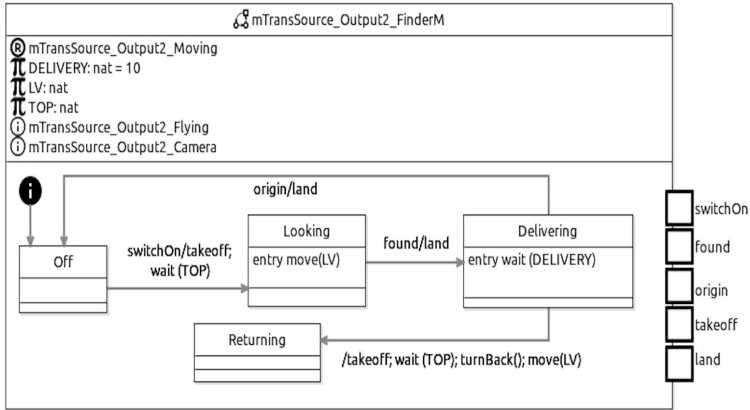
Overview of Approach

Mutation Testing

- ▶ Use a mutation testing approach (fault seeding).
- ▶ Overall structure:
 - ▶ Seed faults into the specification.
 - ▶ Each seeded fault defines a **mutant**.
 - ▶ Given a mutant M' of specification M , find a test case that detects (**kills**) M' .
- ▶ We run the resultant test cases on the system under test

Overview of Approach

A mutant of the RoboChart Model

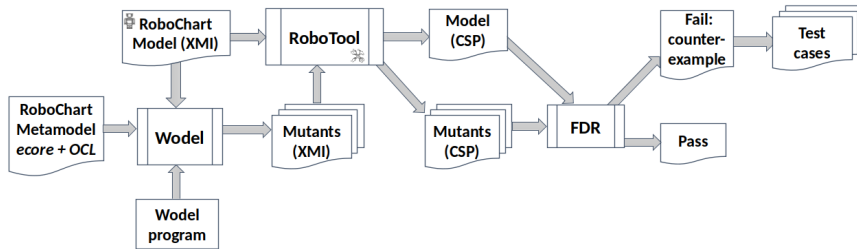


Overview of Approach

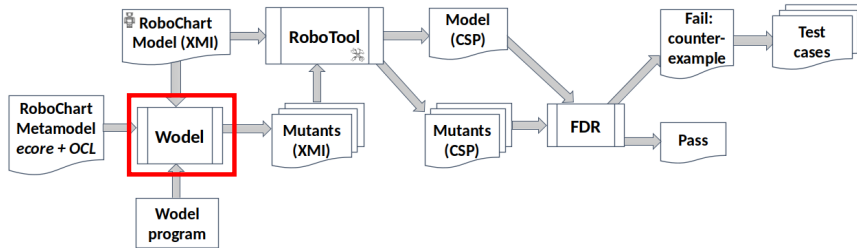
Mutation Testing

- ▶ Our mutants are **first order mutants**: generated by making one change
- ▶ If the SUT passes tests that kill the mutants then the SUT cannot be one of these mutants
- ▶ We mutate the **model**, not the CSP generated from the model
- ▶ Should more appropriately capture likely faults

Overview of Approach

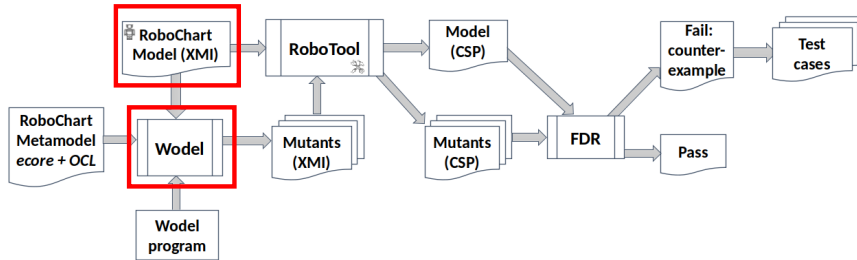


Overview of Approach



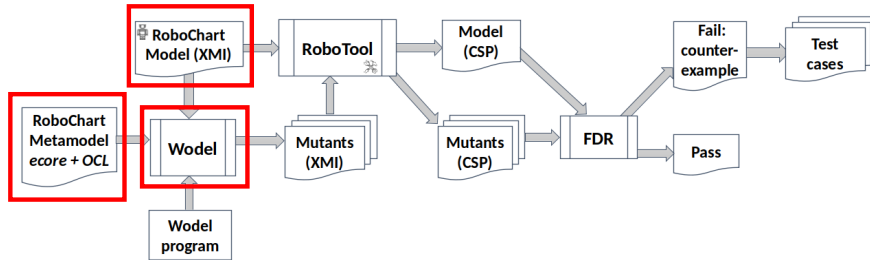
¹⁰<https://www.cs.york.ac.uk/robostar/notations-tools/>

Overview of Approach



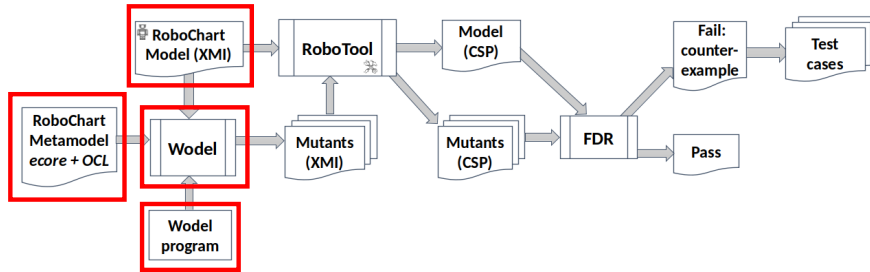
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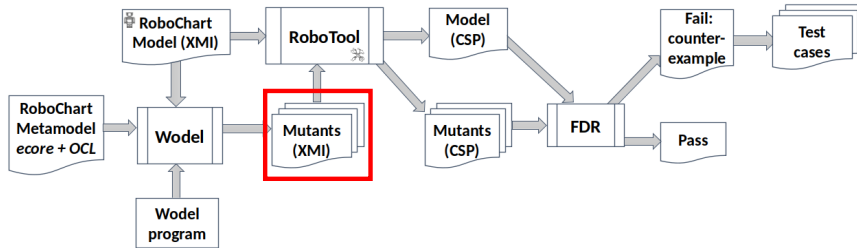
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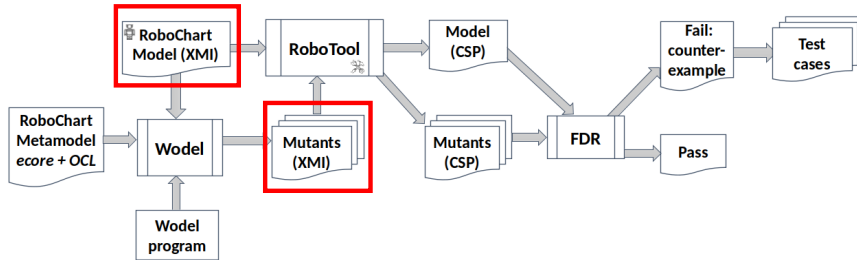
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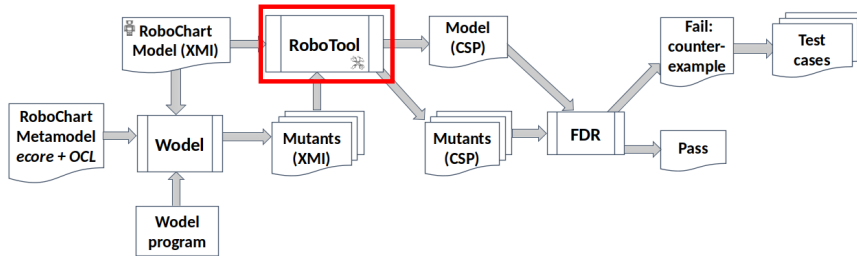
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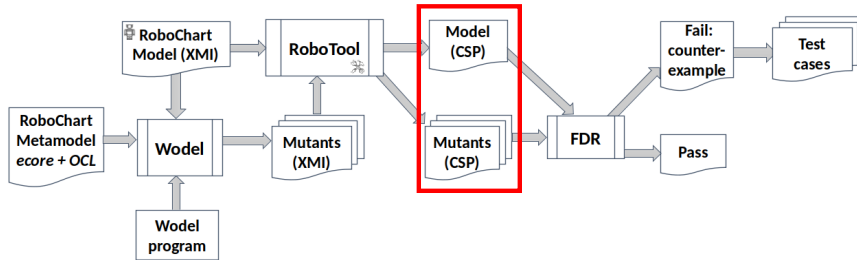
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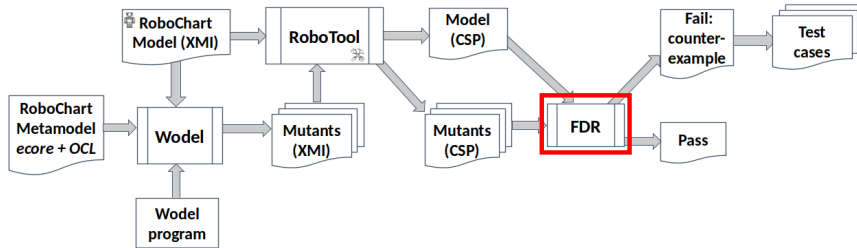
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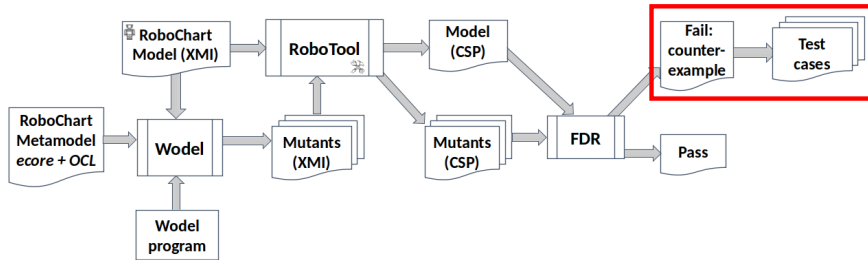
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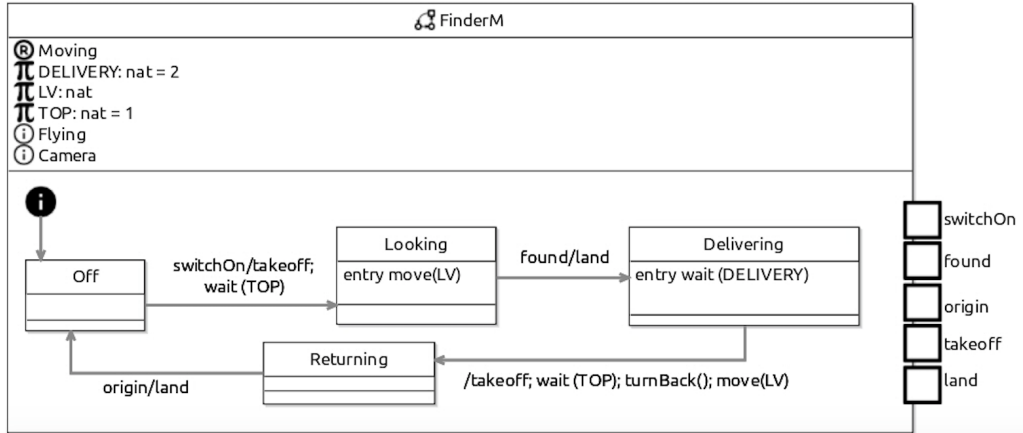
¹⁰<https://www.cs.york.ac.uk/robostar/notations-tools/>

Wodel

- ▶ Wodel¹² is a tool for generating mutants from provided models using a set of mutation operators.
- ▶ Wodel is provided as an Eclipse plugin that interacts with the Eclipse Modelling Framework (EMF).
- ▶ Models are instances of a metamodel provided to Wodel.
- ▶ The mutation operators are described by Wodel's DSL.

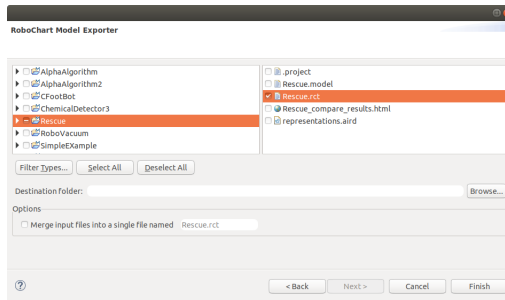
¹²<http://gomezabajo.github.io/Wodel/>

Example RoboChart Model



RoboChart XMI Models

- ▶ Wodel acts on models in XMI format
- ▶ We thus export RoboChart models from RoboTool to XMI
- ▶ Handle multi-file models by merging into one file



Mutation Operators

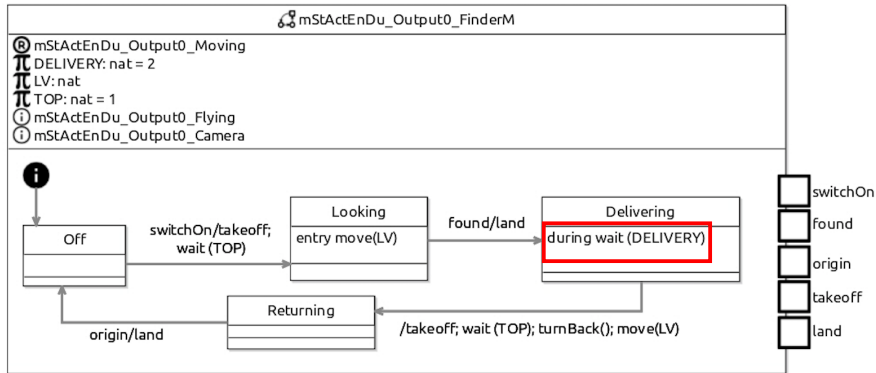
- ▶ Used to create the mutants.
- ▶ Currently, they:
 - ▶ Modify transitions between states; or
 - ▶ Delete states
- ▶ Wodel applies the mutation operators at random according to their specification.

Mutation Operators – Examples

```
mStActEnDu {  
  retype one EntryAction as DuringAction  
  // modifies a state by changing an entry action into a during action  
}  
  
mTransSource {  
  tr = select one Transition where {^source  $\diamond$  one Initial}  
  modify target ^source from tr to other State  
  // changes the start state of a transition, except the one from the initial junction  
}
```

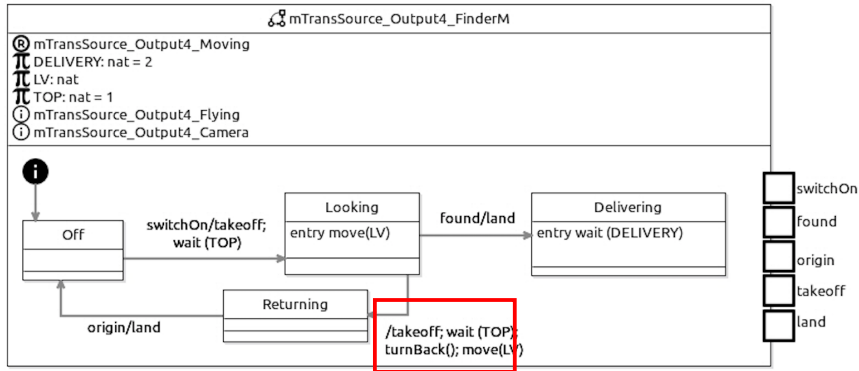
Mutant Example – *mStActEnDu* operator

Delivering state has its *entry* action changed into a *during* action



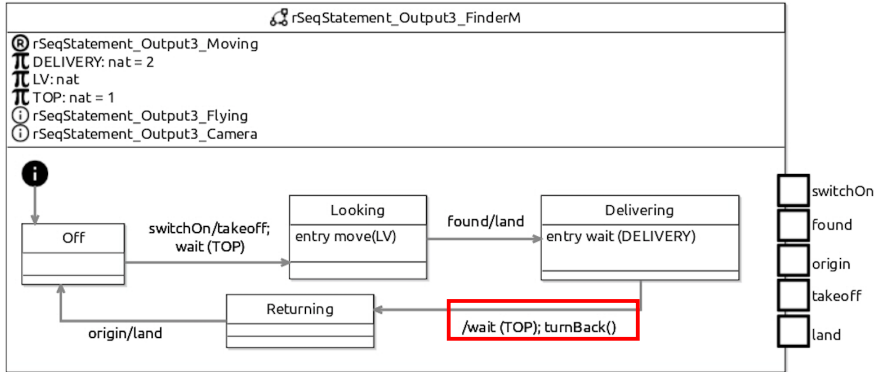
Mutant Example – *mTransSource* operator

The transition source is modified from *Delivering* to *Looking* state



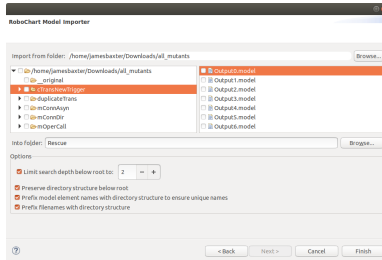
Mutant Example – *rSeqStatement* operator

Two actions are removed from the sequence in the transition from the *Delivering* state



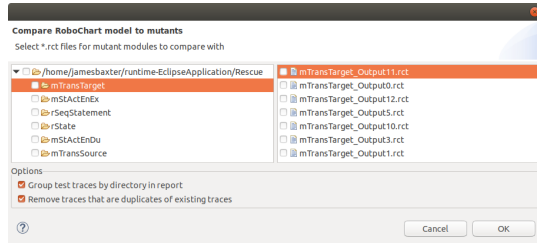
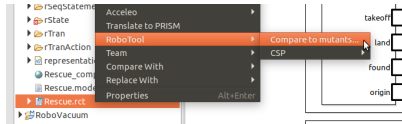
Generating CSP for Mutants

- ▶ Wodel outputs mutants in XML format.
- ▶ They are imported into RoboTool.
- ▶ RoboTool generates CSP for imported mutants.



Comparing Mutants with FDR

- ▶ Check if mutants are correct implementations of original model
- ▶ Obtain counterexample traces from those that don't
- ▶ Eclipse plugin to handle mutant comparison



Counterexample Traces

Rescue_switchOn.in → Rescue_takeoff.out → tock → moveCall → moveRet
→ Rescue_found.in → Rescue_land.out → Rescue_origin.in

Rescue_switchOn.in → Rescue_takeoff.out → tock → tock

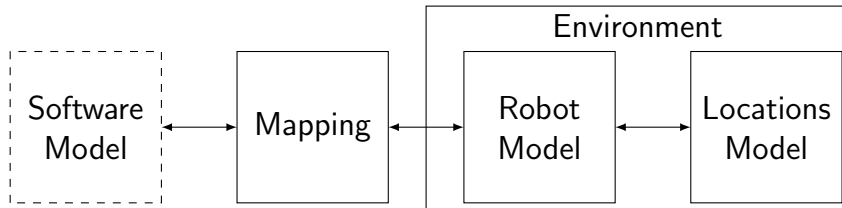
Rescue_switchOn.in → Rescue_takeoff.out → tock → moveCall → moveRet
→ Rescue_found.in → Rescue_land.out → moveCall

Rescue_switchOn.in → Rescue_takeoff.out → tock → moveCall → moveRet
→ Rescue_found.in → Rescue_land.out → Rescue_takeoff.out

Rescue_switchOn.in → Rescue_takeoff.out → tock → moveCall → moveRet
→ Rescue_origin.in

Considerations about the Environment

- ▶ Some generated traces are infeasible — they don't represent cases that could occur.
- ▶ e.g. finding the target immediately after starting movement
- ▶ Such traces aren't useful, since they don't relate to the robot's environment.
- ▶ To eliminate these traces, we need to model the environment.



Test Generation

- ▶ From each counterexample trace, we generate a test T .
- ▶ T performs events of the system-under-test, SUT , and reports verdict using events *pass*, *fail* and *inc* (inconclusive).
- ▶ The test corresponding to a trace a_1, \dots, a_n is:

$$T \hat{=} inc \rightarrow a_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow inc \rightarrow a_{n-1} \rightarrow pass \rightarrow a_n \rightarrow fail \rightarrow Stop$$

- ▶ Test execution is represented by a parallel composition:

$$(SUT \parallel [\alpha SUT] T) \setminus \alpha SUT$$

- ▶ The last event observed determines the result of the test.

Future Work

- ▶ So far we have just considered traces - we can also test for refusals at the end of a trace (or within a trace).
- ▶ Our tests are sequences - we could combine these to form trees
- ▶ Probabilities and continuous variables

Conclusion

- ▶ Generate tests from RoboChart by mutation using Wodel
- ▶ Comparison of mutants and original using FDR
- ▶ Counterexample traces generate sound tests
- ▶ Future work to allow testing for refusals