ETSI ES 203 119-8 V1.2.1 (2023-10)

Methods for Testing and Specification (MTS);

The Test Description Language (TDL);

Part 8: Textual Syntax

**ETSI Standard**

Reference

RES/MTS-TDL1

Keywords

language, MBT, methodology, testing, TSS&TP, TTCN-3, UML

***ETSI***

650 Route des Lucioles

F-06921 Sophia Antipolis Cedex - FRANCE

Tel.: +33 4 92 94 42 00 Fax: +33 4 93 65 47 16

Siret N° 348 623 562 00017 - APE 7112B

Association à but non lucratif enregistrée à la

Sous-Préfecture de Grasse (06) N° w061004871

***Important notice***

The present document can be downloaded from:
<https://www.etsi.org/standards-search>

The present document may be made available in electronic versions and/or in print. The content of any electronic and/or print versions of the present document shall not be modified without the prior written authorization of ETSI. In case of any existing or perceived difference in contents between such versions and/or in print, the prevailing version of an ETSI deliverable is the one made publicly available in PDF format at [www.etsi.org/deliver](http://www.etsi.org/deliver).

Users of the present document should be aware that the document may be subject to revision or change of status. Information on the current status of this and other ETSI documents is available at <https://portal.etsi.org/TB/ETSIDeliverableStatus.aspx>

If you find errors in the present document, please send your comment to one of the following services:
<https://portal.etsi.org/People/CommiteeSupportStaff.aspx>

If you find a security vulnerability in the present document, please report it through our

Coordinated Vulnerability Disclosure Program:

<https://www.etsi.org/standards/coordinated-vulnerability-disclosure>

***Notice of disclaimer & limitation of liability***

The information provided in the present deliverable is directed solely to professionals who have the appropriate degree of experience to understand and interpret its content in accordance with generally accepted engineering or

other professional standard and applicable regulations.

No recommendation as to products and services or vendors is made or should be implied.

No representation or warranty is made that this deliverable is technically accurate or sufficient or conforms to any law and/or governmental rule and/or regulation and further, no representation or warranty is made of merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose or against infringement of intellectual property rights.

In no event shall ETSI be held liable for loss of profits or any other incidental or consequential damages.

Any software contained in this deliverable is provided "AS IS" with no warranties, express or implied, including but not limited to, the warranties of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose and non-infringement of intellectual property rights and ETSI shall not be held liable in any event for any damages whatsoever (including, without limitation, damages for loss of profits, business interruption, loss of information, or any other pecuniary loss) arising out of or related to the use of or inability to use the software.

***Copyright Notification***

No part may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm except as authorized by written permission of ETSI.
The content of the PDF version shall not be modified without the written authorization of ETSI.
The copyright and the foregoing restriction extend to reproduction in all media.

© ETSI 2023.

All rights reserved.

Contents

Intellectual Property Rights 6

Foreword 6

Modal verbs terminology 6

1 Scope 7

2 References 7

2.1 Normative references 7

2.2 Informative references 7

3 Definition of terms, symbols and abbreviations 8

3.1 Terms 8

3.2 Symbols 8

3.3 Abbreviations 8

4 Basic principles 9

4.1 Introduction 9

4.2 Document Structure 9

4.3 Grammar Language 9

4.3.1 Overview 9

4.3.2 Operators 10

4.3.3 Terminal rules and keywords 10

4.3.4 Production rules 10

4.4 Conformance 11

5 General rules 11

5.1 Identities and references 11

5.2 Models and importing 11

5.3 Linking 12

5.4 Alternative syntaxes 12

5.5 Terminals 12

5.6 File format 14

6 Production Rules 14

6.1 Foundation 14

6.1.1 Element 14

6.1.2 NamedElement 15

6.1.3 ElementImport 15

6.1.4 Package 15

6.1.5 PackageableElement 16

6.1.6 Comment 16

6.1.7 Annotation 17

6.1.8 AnnotationType 17

6.1.9 TestObjective 18

6.1.10 Extension 18

6.1.11 ConstraintType 18

6.1.12 Constraint 19

6.2 Data 19

6.2.1 DataResourceMapping 19

6.2.2 DataElementMapping 19

6.2.3 ParameterMapping 20

6.2.4 DataType 20

6.2.5 SimpleDataType 20

6.2.6 SimpleDataInstance 21

6.2.7 StructuredDataType 21

6.2.8 Member 22

6.2.9 StructuredDataInstance 22

6.2.10 MemberAssignment 22

6.2.11 CollectionDataType 23

6.2.12 CollectionDataInstance 23

6.2.13 ProcedureSignature 23

6.2.14 ProcedureParameter 24

6.2.15 ParameterKind 24

6.2.16 Parameter 24

6.2.17 FormalParameter 25

6.2.18 Variable 25

6.2.19 Action 25

6.2.20 Function 26

6.2.21 UnassignedMemberTreatment 26

6.2.22 PredefinedFunction 26

6.2.23 EnumDataType 27

6.2.24 DataUse 27

6.2.25 ParameterBinding 28

6.2.26 MemberReference 28

6.2.27 StaticDataUse 28

6.2.28 DataInstanceUse 29

6.2.29 SpecialValueUse 30

6.2.30 AnyValue 30

6.2.31 AnyValueOrOmit 30

6.2.32 OmitValue 30

6.2.33 LiteralValueUse 31

6.2.34 DynamicDataUse 31

6.2.35 FunctionCall 32

6.2.36 FormalParameterUse 32

6.2.37 VariableUse 32

6.2.38 PredefinedFunctionCall 33

6.2.39 DataElementUse 33

6.3 Time 34

6.3.1 Time 34

6.3.2 TimeLabel 34

6.3.3 TimeLabelUse 35

6.3.4 TimeLabelUseKind 35

6.3.5 TimeConstraint 35

6.3.6 Timer 35

6.3.7 TimeOperation 36

6.3.8 Wait 36

6.3.9 Quiescence 36

6.3.10 TimerOperation 37

6.3.11 TimerStart 37

6.3.12 TimerStop 37

6.3.13 TimeOut 38

6.4 Test Configuration 38

6.4.1 GateType 38

6.4.2 GateTypeKind 38

6.4.3 GateInstance 39

6.4.4 ComponentType 39

6.4.5 ComponentInstance 39

6.4.6 ComponentInstanceRole 40

6.4.7 GateReference 40

6.4.8 Connection 40

6.4.9 TestConfiguration 41

6.5 Test Behaviour 41

6.5.1 TestDescription 41

6.5.2 BehaviourDescription 42

6.5.3 Behaviour 42

6.5.4 Block 43

6.5.5 LocalExpression 43

6.5.6 CombinedBehaviour 43

6.5.7 SingleCombinedBehaviour 44

6.5.8 CompoundBehaviour 44

6.5.9 BoundedLoopBehaviour 44

6.5.10 UnboundedLoopBehaviour 45

6.5.11 OptionalBehaviour 45

6.5.12 MultipleCombinedBehaviour 46

6.5.13 ConditionalBehaviour 46

6.5.14 AlternativeBehaviour 46

6.5.15 ParallelBehaviour 47

6.5.16 ExceptionalBehaviour 48

6.5.17 DefaultBehaviour 48

6.5.18 InterruptBehaviour 48

6.5.19 PeriodicBehaviour 49

6.5.20 AtomicBehaviour 49

6.5.21 Break 50

6.5.22 Stop 50

6.5.23 VerdictAssignment 51

6.5.24 Assertion 51

6.5.25 Interaction 51

6.5.26 Message 52

6.5.27 Target 52

6.5.28 ValueAssignment 53

6.5.29 ProcedureCall 53

6.5.30 TestDescriptionReference 54

6.5.31 ComponentInstanceBinding 54

6.5.32 ActionBehaviour 55

6.5.33 ActionReference 55

6.5.34 InlineAction 55

6.5.35 Assignment 56

Annex A (informative): Technical Representation of the Complete Textual Syntax 57

Annex B (informative): Examples 58

B.0 Overview 58

B.1 Illustration of Data Use 58

B.2 Interface Testing 60

B.3 Interoperability Testing 63

History 66

# Intellectual Property Rights

Essential patents

IPRs essential or potentially essential to normative deliverables may have been declared to ETSI. The declarations pertaining to these essential IPRs, if any, are publicly available for **ETSI members and non-members**, and can be found in ETSI SR 000 314: *"Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs); Essential, or potentially Essential, IPRs notified to ETSI in respect of ETSI standards"*, which is available from the ETSI Secretariat. Latest updates are available on the ETSI Web server (<https://ipr.etsi.org/>).

Pursuant to the ETSI Directives including the ETSI IPR Policy, no investigation regarding the essentiality of IPRs, including IPR searches, has been carried out by ETSI. No guarantee can be given as to the existence of other IPRs not referenced in ETSI SR 000 314 (or the updates on the ETSI Web server) which are, or may be, or may become, essential to the present document.

Trademarks

The present document may include trademarks and/or tradenames which are asserted and/or registered by their owners. ETSI claims no ownership of these except for any which are indicated as being the property of ETSI, and conveys no right to use or reproduce any trademark and/or tradename. Mention of those trademarks in the present document does not constitute an endorsement by ETSI of products, services or organizations associated with those trademarks.

**DECT™**, **PLUGTESTS™**, **UMTS™** and the ETSI logo are trademarks of ETSI registered for the benefit of its Members. **3GPP™**and **LTE™** are trademarks of ETSI registered for the benefit of its Members and of the 3GPP Organizational Partners. **oneM2M™** logo is a trademark of ETSI registered for the benefit of its Members and of the oneM2M Partners. **GSM**® and the GSM logo are trademarks registered and owned by the GSM Association.

# Foreword

This ETSI Standard (ES) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Methods for Testing and Specification (MTS).

The present document is part 8 of a multi-part deliverable. Full details of the entire series can be found in part 1 [1].

# Modal verbs terminology

In the present document "**shall**", "**shall not**", "**should**", "**should not**", "**may**", "**need not**", "**will**", "**will not**", "**can**" and "**cannot**" are to be interpreted as described in clause 3.2 of the [ETSI Drafting Rules](https://portal.etsi.org/Services/editHelp%21/Howtostart/ETSIDraftingRules.aspx) (Verbal forms for the expression of provisions).

"**must**" and "**must not**" are **NOT** allowed in ETSI deliverables except when used in direct citation.

# 1 Scope

The present document specifies the concrete textual syntax of the Test Description Language (TDL). The intended use of the present document is to serve as the basis for the development of textual TDL tools and TDL specifications. The meta-model of TDL and the meanings of the meta-classes are described in ETSI ES 203 119-1 [1].

NOTE: OMG®, UML® and OCL™ are the trademarks of Object Management Group (OMG). Xtext™ is trademark of the Eclipse® Foundation. This information is given for the convenience of users of the present document and does not constitute an endorsement by ETSI of the products named.

# 2 References

## 2.1 Normative references

References are either specific (identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number) or non‑specific. For specific references, only the cited version applies. For non-specific references, the latest version of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

Referenced documents which are not found to be publicly available in the expected location might be found at <https://docbox.etsi.org/Reference/>.

NOTE: While any hyperlinks included in this clause were valid at the time of publication, ETSI cannot guarantee their long term validity.

The following referenced documents are necessary for the application of the present document.

[1] [ETSI ES 203 119-1](https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_es/203100_203199/20311901/): "Methods for Testing and Specification (MTS); The Test Description Language (TDL); Part 1: Abstract Syntax and Associated Semantics".

## 2.2 Informative references

References are either specific (identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number) or non‑specific. For specific references, only the cited version applies. For non-specific references, the latest version of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE: While any hyperlinks included in this clause were valid at the time of publication, ETSI cannot guarantee their long term validity.

The following referenced documents are not necessary for the application of the present document but they assist the user with regard to a particular subject area.

[i.1] [Eclipse® Foundation: Xtext - The Grammar Language Website](https://eclipse.dev/Xtext/documentation/301_grammarlanguage.html).

[i.2] ETSI TS 136 523-1 (V10.2.0): "LTE; Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA) and Evolved Packet Core (EPC); User Equipment (UE) conformance specification; Part 1: Protocol conformance specification (3GPP TS 36.523-1 version 10.2.0 Release 10)".

[i.3] ETSI TS 186 011-2: "Core Network and Interoperability Testing (INT); IMS NNI Interoperability Test Specifications (3GPP Release 10); Part 2: Test descriptions for IMS NNI Interoperability".

[i.4] ETSI: [TDL Open Source Project](https://tdl.etsi.org/index.php/open-source).

[i.5] ETSI ES 203 119-4: "Methods for Testing and Specification (MTS); The Test Description Language (TDL); Part 4: Structured Test Objective Specification (Extension)".

[i.6] ETSI ES 203 119-7: "Methods for Testing and Specification (MTS); The Test Description Language (TDL); Part 7: Extended Test Configurations".

[i.7] ETSI TS 129 165: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+) (GSM); Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); LTE; 5G; Inter-IMS Network to Network Interface (NNI) (3GPP TS 29.165)".

[i.8] ETSI TS 124 229: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+) (GSM); Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); LTE; 5G; IP multimedia call control protocol based on Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) and Session Description Protocol (SDP); Stage 3 (3GPP TS 24.229)".

[i.9] ETSI TS 136 213: "LTE; Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Physical layer procedures (3GPP TS 36.213)".

[i.10] ETSI TS 136 508: "LTE; Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA) and Evolved Packet Core (EPC); Common test environments for User Equipment (UE) conformance testing (3GPP TS 36.508)".

# 3 Definition of terms, symbols and abbreviations

## 3.1 Terms

For the purposes of the present document, the terms given in ETSI ES 203 119-1 [1] and the following apply:

**derivation:** construction of an abstract syntactical structure, such as a model instance conforming to a meta-model, from a textual representation by applying the structural rules of a grammar, and potential mappings to the underlying meta-model

**(formal) grammar:** set of structural rules that define how to form valid strings from a language's alphabet that obey the syntax of the language

**non-terminal symbol:** placeholder for (groups of) other symbols that describe elements in a specified language

**(production) rule:** definition of a structured rule for the derivation of a non-terminal symbol based on other non‑terminal symbols and terminal symbols

**terminal symbol:** symbols that appear explicitly in a specified language, such as a keyword, an identifier or other tokens

## 3.2 Symbols

Void.

## 3.3 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the following abbreviations apply:

EBNF Extended Backus-Naur Form

IMS IP Multimedia Subsystem

OCL Object Constraint Language™

OMG Object Management Group®

SUT System Under Test

TDL Test Description Language

TTCN-3 Testing and Test Control Notation version 3

UML Unified Modelling Language®

URI Uniform Record Identifier

# 4 Basic principles

## 4.1 Introduction

The meta-model of the Test Description Language (TDL) is specified in ETSI ES 203 119-1 [1]. The presentation format of the meta-model can be different according to the needs of the users or the requirements of the domain, where the TDL is applied. These presentation formats can either be text-oriented or graphic-oriented and may cover all the functionalities of the TDL meta-model or just a part of it, which is relevant to satisfy the needs of a specific application domain.

The present document specifies a concrete textual syntax that provides a textual representation for the commonly used functionality of the TDL meta-model. In the current version of the present document, certain parts, such as 'Comment's and 'Annotation's in 'DataUse' elements, are syntactically excluded. Syntactic specifications for these may be added in future versions of the present document as needed.

The present document specifies the TDL textual file format, where the textual representations of the instances of the TDL meta‑classes may be placed. A textual representation may contain keywords, delimiters, and textual labels within a defined structure. The rules, how these structures shall be interpreted, are described by means of Extended Backus-Naur Form (EBNF)-like expressions. In particular, in addition to the syntactical structure, the EBNF-like expressions also indicate how the textual labels and structures are mapped to the TDL meta-model.

## 4.2 Document Structure

The present document specifies the concrete textual syntax of the Test Description Language (TDL).

Clause 5 specifies general rules for the specification and use of the TDL textual file format.

Clause 6 specifies the concrete production rules defined for the TDL meta-classes (the meta-model of TDL and the meanings of the meta-classes are described in ETSI ES 203 119-1 [1]):

* Foundation (clause 6.1)
* Data (clause 6.2)
* Time (clause 6.3)
* Test Configuration (clause 6.4)
* Test Behaviour (clause 6.5)

At the end of the present document several examples illustrating the features of the TDL Textual Syntax can be found.

## 4.3 Grammar Language

### 4.3.1 Overview

The rules that define the textual syntax of the TDL are described in present document using the grammar language of the Xtext framework. In addition to defining the lexical structure of the TDL syntax the grammar language also provides means for mapping those textual constructs to the TDL meta-model. Additional rules such as identity resolution and linking are described where applicable to provide complete mapping of textual TDL to the TDL model.

The grammar of textual TDL is composed of a number of grammar rules organized in a tree. The grammar structure follows the logical structure of the TDL meta-model and the root of the grammar is the 'Package' production rule. Production rules are used to construct model objects and assign values to the properties of those objects. Production rules consist of keywords (character literals) and calls to production rules, data type rules and terminal rules (which correspond to tokens of text).

The following clauses describe the syntax of the grammar language. See Xtext documentation for further details [i.1].

### 4.3.2 Operators

Various operators are used in grammar rule definitions to specify the order and cardinality of keywords and rule calls. Terminal rule specific operators are used to express various textual constructs. Production rule specific operators are used to define assignments and cross-references.

Following operators are used in all rule definitions:

* '?' indicates that preceding construct shall occur 0 or 1 time;
* '\*' indicates that preceding construct shall occur 0 or more times;
* '+' indicates that preceding construct shall occur 1 or more times;
* '|' is used between alternative constructs; and
* '(' and ')' are used to group constructs defined in between.

Following operators are used in terminal rule definitions:

* '!' is used to negate a construct;
* '->' is used to indicate that everything is ignored until the following construct is detected;
* '..' is used between characters to define a range; and
* '.' denotes any character.

Following operators are used in production rule definitions:

* '=' is used to define a simple assignment of a right hand construct to a property on the left;
* '+=' is used for assigning (adding to) multi-valued property;
* '?=' is used for assigning the value 'true' to a Boolean property on the condition that the right hand side construct is present; and
* '[', '|' and ']' are used to define a cross-reference.

Various special symbols are included in the grammar definitions of production rules that are included solely as implementation detail (to help the generation of a parser for textual TDL) and do not alter the definition of the syntax. Such symbols include '->' and '=>'.

### 4.3.3 Terminal rules and keywords

Lexical tokens in the TDL grammar are either keywords of character sequences that are matched and consumed by terminal rules during parsing. In the grammar definition, keywords are placed between apostrophes (').

Terminal rule declarations start with the keyword 'terminal' followed by the rule name (in upper-case letters by convention). The rule name is followed by 'returns' keyword and the reference to a data type that is used for creating a value using the consumed token.

The definition of the rule starts with a colon (':') and ends with a semi-colon (';'). Terminal rule definitions consist of terminal rule calls (indicated by rule name), characters and operators.

EXAMPLE: Terminal INT returns EInt: ('0'..'9')+;

Some terminal rules (such as comments and whitespace) are defined as hidden in TDL grammar and corresponding text shall be allowed anywhere in textual TDL (outside of tokens).

### 4.3.4 Production rules

Production rules are used to create model objects or data values. The rules that return a data type instead of a meta-class are known as data type rules.

Production rule declarations start with the rule name followed by 'returns' keyword and the reference to the meta-class that defines the object that is produced by the rule. The definition of the rule starts with a colon (':') and ends with a semi-colon (';'). Production rule definitions consist of rule calls, keywords and operators.

EXAMPLE 1: Comment returns tdl::Comment:

 'Note:' body=EString

;

An assignment is defined as a property name followed by an assignment operator (see clause 4.3.2) followed by a rule call (name of production or data type rule) or a cross-reference. A cross-reference is defined as a meta-class reference followed by '|' and a terminal rule call that defines the format for the identifier. The cross-reference definition is placed between square brackets ('[' and ']').

EXAMPLE 2: Annotation returns tdl::Annotation:

 '@' key=[tdl::AnnotationType|Identifier]

 (':' value=EString)?

;

Production rule calls may also be used without assignment. In that case the model object that is returned from the calling rule is the one that is created in the called rule.

Production rules may be created as fragments by prefixing the declaration with the 'fragment' keyword. In that case the rule does not produce an object by itself but rather assigns to properties of the object that is created in the calling rule. Fragment rules are always unassigned.

## 4.4 Conformance

For an implementation claiming to conform to this version of the TDL Concrete Textual Syntax, all features specified in the present document and in ETSI ES 203 119-1 [1] shall be implemented consistently with the requirements given in the present document and ETSI ES 203 119-1 [1].

# 5 General rules

## 5.1 Identities and references

In TDL models, references between objects are based on unique identifiers that are generated by the modelling framework and stored in model files. Such identifiers are generally hidden from the user. In textual TDL, all attributes shall be part of the text document and the use of such identifiers is not feasible.

In textual TDL, objects are identified by 'name' or 'qualifiedName' property. The allowed values for the 'name' property are restricted by the terminal rule 'ID' (see clause 5.5). The exception to this rule is made for objects that are predefined in TDL and are mapped to special symbols in textual TDL (such as AnyValue).

If the 'name' property shall have a value that is equal to a keyword in textual TDL then that value shall be prefixed with '^' in the text.

## 5.2 Models and importing

TDL objects stored in a single file are collectively referred to as model. Both the TDL model and textual TDL allow single 'Package' object as the root of the model. Thus, logically the root package of a TDL file is a TDL model.

Naming of textual TDL files and the location of those files is out of the scope of the present document. Implementations of the textual TDL shall provide means to make TDL models available for importing.

Imported 'Package's shall be referred to by the value of the 'qualifiedName' property.

## 5.3 Linking

Linking refers to the phase in the compilation process of textual TDL where name-based cross-references are resolved to actual objects that they represent. By default, linking utilizes object identities as described in clause 5.1.

In some cases where explicit cross-references are not required by the grammar rules, the linking may apply context specific logic to assign references to object properties. Such cases are described in the relevant clauses.

## 5.4 Alternative syntaxes

Although the keywords are specified with certain case (lower-case or title-case) in the present document, the case itself is not prescribed. Therefore, an implementation can be case-insensitive as well. It is recommended that users apply a consistent case nonetheless.

The delimiters for 'Block's and other constructs are specified in an abstract manner with the 'BEGIN' and 'END' terminal symbols. While the default assumption is that these terminal symbols are mapped to left and right braces ('{' and '}'), referred to as 'brace-based' syntax, an alternative implementation using white space indentation is also possible, where synthetic delimiters for the beginning and end of indented parts shall be used instead, referred to as 'indentation-based' syntax. Besides the replacement of the 'BEGIN' and 'END' symbols, no other differences shall be present between implementations of the 'brace-based' and 'indentation-based' syntax. Left and right braces ('{' and '}') shall be used in certain contexts even within the 'indentation-based' syntax, e.g. for 'TimeConstraint's and data-related 'Constraint's.

The examples in the present document conform to the default assumption. Additional examples illustrating the indentation‑based syntax are included in Annex B.

## 5.5 Terminals

The base terminal symbol definitions include the following:

**terminal** ID: '^'?('a'..'z'|'A'..'Z'|'\_') ('a'..'z'|'A'..'Z'|'\_'|'0'..'9')\*;

**terminal** INT **returns** *EInt*: ('0'..'9')+;

**terminal** STRING:

 '"' ( '\\' . /\* 'b'|'t'|'n'|'f'|'r'|'u'|'"'|"'"|'\\' \*/ | !('\\'|'"') )\* '"' |

 "'" ( '\\' . /\* 'b'|'t'|'n'|'f'|'r'|'u'|'"'|"'"|'\\' \*/ | !('\\'|"'") )\* "'"

 ;

**terminal** ML\_COMMENT : '/\*' -> '\*/';

**terminal** SL\_COMMENT : '//' !('\n'|'\r')\* ('\r'? '\n')?;

**terminal** WS : (' '|'\t'|'\r'|'\n')+;

**terminal** ANY\_OTHER: .;

**terminal** TRUE : 'true';

**terminal** FALSE : 'false';

**terminal** BEGIN: '{';

**terminal** END: '}';

The 'WS', 'ML\_COMMENT', and 'SL\_COMMENT' tokens shall be hidden.

For the indentation-based syntax variant, the 'BEGIN' and 'END' terminal symbols are redefined to the following (with 'synthetic:BEGIN' and 'synthetic:END' representing an increase and a decrease in the indentation, respectively):

@Override

**terminal** BEGIN: 'synthetic:BEGIN'; // increase indentation

@Override

**terminal** END: 'synthetic:END'; // decrease indentation

In addition to the terminal symbols, data type parser rules for context-sensitive 'pseudo-terminals' include the following:

EString:

 STRING

;

Identifier:

 ID

;

GRIdentifier:

 ID ('::' ID)?

;

QIdentifier:

 ID ('.' ID)\*

;

NIdentifier:

 ('-'? INT ('.' INT)?)

;

LBrace:

 BEGIN

;

RBrace:

 END

;

LParen:

 '('

;

RParen:

 ')'

;

BIGINTEGER **returns** *ecore::EBigInteger*:

 INT

;

BOOLEAN **returns** *EBoolean*:

 TRUE | FALSE

;

The 'LBrace' and 'RBrace' rules differentiate the use of left '{' and right '}' braces in certain contexts (e.g. 'Constraint's and 'TimeConstraint's) from their use as delimiters in the brace-based variant of the syntax. For the indentation-based variant of the syntax, these rules shall be overridden as follows:

//Retain Braces even in indentation-based

@Override

LBrace:

 '{'

;

@Override

RBrace:

 '}'

;

//for both indented and un-indented blocks within parentheses

@Override

LParen:

 '(' BEGIN?

;

@Override

RParen:

 END? ')'

;

The redefinition of the 'LParen' and 'RParen' with optional 'BEGIN' and 'END' tokens enables the use of indentation in blocks within parentheses in the indentation-based variant as all indentation is semantically relevant. In case indentation needs to be optionally allowed in other cases, a similar pattern can be applied for further tailoring of the indentation‑based syntax variant.

## 5.6 File format

No assumptions are made about the file format at present. For practical purposes, certain conventions regarding the naming of files using the indentation-based and brace-based variants of the syntax are recommended, e.g. using different file endings or "extensions".

# 6 Production Rules

## 6.1 Foundation

### 6.1.1 Element

Concrete Textual Notation

**fragment** AnnotationFragment **returns** *tdl::Element*:

 (annotation+=Annotation)\*

**fragment** AnnotationCommentFragment **returns** *tdl::Element*:

 (comment+=Comment)\*

 (annotation+=Annotation)\*

;

**fragment** NameFragment **returns** *tdl::Element*:

 'Name:' name=Identifier

;

**fragment** WithCommentFragment **returns** *tdl::Element*:

 'with'

 BEGIN

 (comment+=Comment)+

 END

;

**fragment** WithNameFragment **returns** *tdl::Element*:

 'with'

 BEGIN

 NameFragment

 END

;

Comments

This is an abstract metaclass, therefore no textual representation is defined for the element. The concrete textual notation represents reusable fragments that can be embedded in the concrete textual notation of metaclasses inheriting from this metaclass.

The different fragments are used in different contexts.

Examples

 **Note:** "Example test objective"

 @Example

 **with** {

 **Note:** "Comment on nested package"

 }

 **with** {

 **Name:** anOptionalNameForElementWithoutMandatoryName

 }

### 6.1.2 NamedElement

Concrete Textual Notation

Void.

Comments

This is an abstract metaclass, therefore no textual representation is defined for the element.

Examples

Void.

### 6.1.3 ElementImport

Concrete Textual Notation

ElementImport **returns** *tdl::ElementImport*:

 AnnotationCommentFragment

 'Import'

 ('all' |

 (importedElement+=[*tdl::PackageableElement*|Identifier]

 ( ',' importedElement+=[*tdl::PackageableElement*|Identifier])\*

 )

 )

 'from' importedPackage=[*tdl::Package*|QIdentifier]

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 **Import** **all** **from** NestedPackage

 **Import** NestedAnnotation **from** NestedPackage

### 6.1.4 Package

Concrete Textual Notation

Package **returns** *tdl::Package*:

 AnnotationCommentFragment

 'Package' name=Identifier

 (BEGIN

 (^import+=ElementImport)\*

 (packagedElement+=PackageableElement)\*

 (nestedPackage+=Package)\*

 END)?

;

Comments

'Annotation's applied to the 'Package' shall be defined within the 'Package' or imported in the 'Package' from other 'Package's even as the applicable 'Annotation's appear on the "outside" of the 'Package'.

Examples

@NestedAnnotation

**Package** Foundation {

 **Note:** "Example imports from nested (or other) package"

 **Import** **all** **from** NestedPackage

 **Import** NestedAnnotation **from** NestedPackage

 **Note:** "Annotate examples"

 **Annotation** Example

 **Note:** "Annotate standardized constructs"

 **Annotation** Standard

 **Package** NestedPackage {

 **Annotation** NestedAnnotation

 }

 **with** {

 **Note:** "Comment on nested package"

 }

} **with** {

 **Note:** "Comment on foundation"

}

### 6.1.5 PackageableElement

Concrete Textual Notation

PackageableElement **returns** *tdl::PackageableElement*:

 (AnnotationType | TestObjective

 | ConstraintType

 | DataResourceMapping | DataElementMapping

 | SimpleDataType | SimpleDataInstance

 | StructuredDataType | StructuredDataInstance

 | CollectionDataType | CollectionDataInstance

 | ProcedureSignature

 | Action | Function

 | PredefinedFunction

 | EnumDataType

 | Time

 | ComponentType | GateType

 | TestConfiguration

 | TestDescription

 )

;

Comments

This is an abstract metaclass, the textual representation depends on the concrete types indicated as alternative derivations.

Examples

Void.

### 6.1.6 Comment

Concrete Textual Notation

Comment **returns** *tdl::Comment*:

 'Note' (name=NIdentifier)?

 ':' body=EString

;

Comments

In different contexts, depending on the fragments being used, a 'Comment' may be defined before the 'Element' or within a 'with' block.

'Comment's are syntactically excluded from certain constructs, e.g. 'DataUse'.

Examples

 **Note:** "Example test objective"

 **Objective** TO\_Foundation

### 6.1.7 Annotation

Concrete Textual Notation

Annotation **returns** *tdl::Annotation*:

 '@' key=[*tdl::AnnotationType*|Identifier]

 (':' value=EString)?

;

Comments

'Annotation's are syntactically excluded from certain constructs, e.g. 'DataUse'.

Examples

 @Example

 **Objective** TO\_Foundation

### 6.1.8 AnnotationType

Concrete Textual Notation

AnnotationType **returns** *tdl::AnnotationType*:

 AnnotationCommentFragment

 'Annotation' name=Identifier

 ('extends' extension=Extension)?

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 **Note:** "Annotate examples"

 **Annotation** Example

 **Note:** "Annotate standardized constructs"

 **Annotation** Standard

### 6.1.9 TestObjective

Concrete Textual Notation

TestObjective **returns** *tdl::TestObjective*:

 AnnotationCommentFragment

 'Objective' name=Identifier

 (BEGIN

 ('Description:' description=EString)?

 ('References:' objectiveURI+=EString (',' objectiveURI+=EString)\*)?

 END)?

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 **Objective** TO\_Foundation {

 **Description:** "Illustrate the definition of a test objectives"

 **References:** "This package.",

 "A base document",

 "Another source"

 }

### 6.1.10 Extension

Concrete Textual Notation

Extension **returns** *tdl::Extension*:

 extending=[*tdl::PackageableElement*|Identifier]

;

Comments

'Annotation's and 'Comment's are syntactically excluded.

Examples

 **Structure** Post (

 String title,

 String date

 )

 **Structure** TaggedPost **extends** Post (

 Tags tags

 )

### 6.1.11 ConstraintType

Concrete Textual Notation

ConstraintType **returns** *tdl::ConstraintType*:

 AnnotationCommentFragment

 'Constraint' name=Identifier

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 @Example

 **Constraint** HexString

 @Example

 **Constraint** DateString

 @Standard

 **Constraint** Length

### 6.1.12 Constraint

Concrete Textual Notation

Constraint **returns** *tdl::Constraint*:

 type=[*tdl::ConstraintType*|Identifier]

 (':' quantifier+=DataUse (',' quantifier+=DataUse)\* )?

;

Comments

'Annotation's and 'Comment's are syntactically excluded.

Examples

 **Collection** Posts {Length: 10} **of** Post

## 6.2 Data

### 6.2.1 DataResourceMapping

Concrete Textual Notation

DataResourceMapping **returns** *tdl::DataResourceMapping*:

 AnnotationCommentFragment

 'Use' resourceURI=EString

 'as' name=Identifier

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 **Note:** "Use external resource for the mapping"

 **Use** "API.yaml" **as** API

### 6.2.2 DataElementMapping

Concrete Textual Notation

DataElementMapping **returns** *tdl::DataElementMapping*:

 AnnotationCommentFragment

 'Map' mappableDataElement=[*tdl::* |Identifier]

 ('to' elementURI=EString)?

 'in' dataResourceMapping=[*tdl::DataResourceMapping*|Identifier]

 'as' name=Identifier

 (BEGIN

 parameterMapping+=ParameterMapping (',' parameterMapping+=ParameterMapping)\*

 END)?

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 **Note:** "Map data elements to concrete data in external resource"

 **Map** Post **to** "api/post" **in** API **as** PostMapping {

 title -> "post::title",

 date -> "post::date"

 }

### 6.2.3 ParameterMapping

Concrete Textual Notation

ParameterMapping **returns** *tdl::ParameterMapping*:

 AnnotationCommentFragment

 parameter=[*tdl::Parameter*|Identifier]

 '->' parameterURI=EString

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 title -> "post::title"

 date -> "post::date"

### 6.2.4 DataType

Concrete Textual Notation

**fragment** ConstraintFragment **returns** *tdl::DataType*:

 (LBrace constraint+=Constraint RBrace)\*

;

Comments

This is an abstract metaclass, therefore no textual representation is defined for the element. The concrete textual notation represents reusable fragments that can be embedded in the concrete textual notation of metaclasses inheriting from this metaclass.

Examples

Void.

### 6.2.5 SimpleDataType

Concrete Textual Notation

SimpleDataType **returns** *tdl::SimpleDataType*:

 AnnotationCommentFragment

 'Type' name=Identifier

 ConstraintFragment

 ('extends' extension=Extension)?

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 @Standard

 **Type** String

 @Standard

 **Type** Integer

 @Standard

 **Type** Verdict

### 6.2.6 SimpleDataInstance

Concrete Textual Notation

SimpleDataInstance **returns** *tdl::SimpleDataInstance*:

 AnnotationCommentFragment

 dataType=[*tdl::DataType*|Identifier]

 name=Identifier

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 @Standard

 Verdict fail

 String authToken

 Integer sessionId

### 6.2.7 StructuredDataType

Concrete Textual Notation

StructuredDataType **returns** *tdl::StructuredDataType*:

 AnnotationCommentFragment

 'Structure' name=Identifier

 ConstraintFragment

 ('extends' extension+=Extension (',' extension+=Extension)\*)?

 LParen (member+=Member (',' member+=Member)\*)? RParen

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 **Structure** Post (

 String title,

 String date

 )

### 6.2.8 Member

Concrete Textual Notation

Member **returns** *tdl::Member*:

 AnnotationCommentFragment

 (isOptional?='optional')?

 dataType=[*tdl::DataType*|Identifier]

 name=Identifier

 (LBrace constraint+=Constraint RBrace)\*

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 String title

 **Note:** "Constraint for members"

 String date {DateString}

 **Note:** "Optional members"

 **optional** Tags tags

### 6.2.9 StructuredDataInstance

Concrete Textual Notation

StructuredDataInstance **returns** *tdl::StructuredDataInstance*:

 AnnotationCommentFragment

 dataType=[*tdl::DataType*|Identifier]

 name=Identifier

 ('<' unassignedMember=UnassignedMemberTreatment '>')?

 LParen (memberAssignment+=MemberAssignment (',' memberAssignment+=MemberAssignment)\*)? RParen

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 Post firstReport <?> (

 title = "first report",

 date = "today"

 )

### 6.2.10 MemberAssignment

Concrete Textual Notation

MemberAssignment **returns** *tdl::MemberAssignment*:

 AnnotationCommentFragment

 member=[*tdl::Member*|Identifier]

 '=' memberSpec=DataUse

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 title = "first report"

 date = firstReport.date

 tags = ?

### 6.2.11 CollectionDataType

Concrete Textual Notation

CollectionDataType **returns** *tdl::CollectionDataType*:

 AnnotationCommentFragment

 'Collection' name=Identifier

 ConstraintFragment

 'of' itemType=[*tdl::DataType*|Identifier]

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 **Collection** Posts **of** Post

 **Collection** Tags **of** Tag

### 6.2.12 CollectionDataInstance

Concrete Textual Notation

CollectionDataInstance **returns** *tdl::CollectionDataInstance*:

 AnnotationCommentFragment

 dataType=[*tdl::DataType*|Identifier]

 name=Identifier

 (unassignedMember=UnassignedMemberTreatment)?

 '[' item+=DataUse (',' item+=DataUse)\* ']'

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 Tags usefulReportsFilter [useful, report]

 Posts allPosts [

 **new** Post(title="first post", date="yesterday"),

 **new** Post(title="second post", date="today"),

 firstReport,

 secondReport

 ]

### 6.2.13 ProcedureSignature

Concrete Textual Notation

ProcedureSignature **returns** *tdl::ProcedureSignature*:

 AnnotationCommentFragment

 'Signature' name=Identifier

 LParen parameter+=ProcedureParameter ( ',' parameter+=ProcedureParameter)\* RParen

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 **Signature** publish (**in** Post post, **out** Integer postId)

### 6.2.14 ProcedureParameter

Concrete Textual Notation

ProcedureParameter **returns** *tdl::ProcedureParameter*:

 AnnotationFragment

 kind=ParameterKind

 dataType=[*tdl::DataType*|Identifier]

 name=Identifier

 WithCommentFragment?

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 **in** Post post

 **out** Integer postId

### 6.2.15 ParameterKind

Concrete Textual Notation

**enum** ParameterKind **returns** *tdl::ParameterKind*:

 In = 'in' | Out = 'out' | Exception = 'exception'
;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

Void.

### 6.2.16 Parameter

Concrete Textual Notation

Void.

Comments

This is an abstract metaclass, therefore no textual representation is defined for the element.

Examples

Void.

### 6.2.17 FormalParameter

Concrete Textual Notation

FormalParameter **returns** *tdl::FormalParameter*:

 AnnotationFragment

 dataType=[*tdl::DataType*|Identifier]

 name=Identifier

 WithCommentFragment?

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 @Encrypted

 Post post

 @Unique

 Integer postId

### 6.2.18 Variable

Concrete Textual Notation

Variable **returns** *tdl::Variable*:

 AnnotationCommentFragment

 'variable' dataType=[*tdl::DataType*|Identifier]

 name=Identifier

 WithCommentFragment?

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 **variable** Binary authToken

### 6.2.19 Action

Concrete Textual Notation

Action **returns** *tdl::Action*:

 AnnotationCommentFragment

 'Action' name=Identifier

 (LParen formalParameter+=FormalParameter ( ',' formalParameter+=FormalParameter)\* RParen)?

 (':' body=EString)?

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 **Action** reset

 **Action** clean: "Cleaning procedure: Wash hands, wear mask and gloves, open windows."

 **Action** reload(Posts posts): "Reloading procedure: Clear all posts, reset, reload posts."

### 6.2.20 Function

Concrete Textual Notation

Function **returns** *tdl::Function*:

 AnnotationCommentFragment

 'Function' name=Identifier

 (LParen formalParameter+=FormalParameter ( ',' formalParameter+=FormalParameter)\* RParen)?

 'returns' returnType=[*tdl::DataType*|Identifier]

 (':' body=EString)?

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 **Function** categorizeReport(Post post, Tags tags) **returns** Post: "Categorize with text mining"

### 6.2.21 UnassignedMemberTreatment

Concrete Textual Notation

**enum** UnassignedMemberTreatment **returns** *tdl::UnassignedMemberTreatment*:

 AnyValue = '?' | AnyValueOrOmit = '\*'
;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 Post firstReport <?> (

 title = "first report",

 date = "today"

 )

### 6.2.22 PredefinedFunction

Concrete Textual Notation

PredefinedFunction **returns** *tdl::PredefinedFunction*:

 AnnotationCommentFragment

 'Predefined'

 (name=PredefinedIdentifierBinary

 | name=PredefinedIdentifierNot

 | name=PredefinedIdentifierSize

 )

 ('returns' returnType=[*tdl::DataType*|Identifier])?

;

PredefinedIdentifierBinary **returns** *ecore::EString*:

 '+' | '-' | '\*' | '/' | 'mod'

 | '>' | '<' | '>=' | '<='

 | '==' | '!=' | 'and' | 'or' | 'xor'

;

PredefinedIdentifierNot **returns** *ecore::EString*:

 'not'

;

PredefinedIdentifierSize **returns** *ecore::EString*:

 'size'

;

Comments

The 'PredefinedFunction's shall be provided as a standard library.

Examples

 **Predefined** ==

 **Predefined** !=

 **Predefined** +

### 6.2.23 EnumDataType

Concrete Textual Notation

EnumDataType **returns** *tdl::EnumDataType*:

 AnnotationCommentFragment

 'Enumerated' name=Identifier

 BEGIN

 value+=SimpleDataInstance (',' value+=SimpleDataInstance)\*

 END

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 **Enumerated** Tag {

 Tag useful,

 Tag interesting,

 Tag report

 }

### 6.2.24 DataUse

Concrete Textual Notation

DataUse **returns** *tdl::DataUse*:

 DataElementUse

 | StaticDataUse

 | DynamicDataUse

 | CastDataUse

;

**fragment** ReductionFragment **returns** *tdl::DataUse*:

 (->reduction+=CollectionReference)?

 ('.' reduction+=MemberReference)\*

;

**fragment** ParameterBindingFragment **returns** *tdl::DataUse*:

 LParen (argument+=ParameterBinding ( ',' argument+=ParameterBinding)\*)? RParen

;

Comments

This is an abstract metaclass, the textual representation depends on the concrete types indicated as alternative derivations. The reusable fragments can be embedded in the concrete textual notation of metaclasses inheriting from this metaclass.

'Annotation's and 'Comment's, as well as the 'name' property, are syntactically excluded from all concrete types.

Examples

Void.

### 6.2.25 ParameterBinding

Concrete Textual Notation

ParameterBinding **returns** *tdl::ParameterBinding*:

 parameter=[*tdl::Parameter*|Identifier]

 ParameterReductionFragment

 '=' dataUse=DataUse

;

**fragment** ParameterReductionFragment **returns** *tdl::ParameterBinding*:

 (->reduction+=CollectionReference)?

 ('.' reduction+=MemberReference)\*

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

client::http **sends** memberPost (

 headers = commonHeaders [

 JSONheader (

 contentType = (

 encoding = UTF8

 )

 )

 ]

 )

**to** server::http

client::http **sends** memberPost (

 headers[0].contentType.encoding = UTF8

 )

**to** server::http

### 6.2.26 MemberReference

Concrete Textual Notation

MemberReference **returns** *tdl::MemberReference*:

 member=[*tdl::Member*|Identifier]

 (->'[' collectionIndex=DataUse ']')?

;

CollectionReference **returns** *tdl::MemberReference*:

 '[' collectionIndex=DataUse ']'

;

Comments

The 'CollectionReference' derivation is applicable in case only a collection reference is needed, for example, immediately after a 'DataUse' with a type resolving to a 'CollectionDataType'.

Examples

 Post memberPost (

 title = randomPosts[1].title

 )

### 6.2.27 StaticDataUse

Concrete Textual Notation

StaticDataUse **returns** *tdl::StaticDataUse*:

 DataInstanceUse

 | SpecialValueUse

 | LiteralValueUse

;

Comments

This is an abstract metaclass, the textual representation depends on the concrete types indicated as alternative derivations.

Examples

Void.

### 6.2.28 DataInstanceUse

Concrete Textual Notation

DataInstanceUse **returns** *tdl::DataInstanceUse*:

 (

 'instance' dataInstance=[*tdl::DataInstance*|Identifier]

 UnassignedFragment?

 ParameterBindingFragment?

 ReductionFragment

 )

 |

 (

 'an' 'instance' 'of' dataType=[*tdl::StructuredDataType*|Identifier]

 UnassignedFragment?

 (ParameterBindingFragment | CollectionItemFragmentDataInstanceUse)

 )

 |

 (

 'an' 'instance'

 UnassignedFragment?

 (ParameterBindingFragment | CollectionItemFragmentDataInstanceUse)

 )

;

**fragment** UnassignedFragment **returns** *tdl::DataInstanceUse*:

 '<' unassignedMember=UnassignedMemberTreatment '>'

;

**fragment** CollectionItemFragmentDataInstanceUse **returns** *tdl::DataInstanceUse*:

 '[' (item+=DataUse (',' item+=DataUse)\*)? ']'

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 **Test** illustrateDataInstanceUse(Post parameterPost) **uses** base {

 //anonymous instance

 client::http **sends** **an** **instance** **of** Post(title = "anonymous post") **to** server::http

 //defined instance

 client::http **sends** **instance** examplePost(title = "overridden title") **to** server::http

 //defined parameter

 client::http **sends** **parameter** parameterPost(title = "overridden title") **to** server::http

 //value returned from function

 client::http **sends** **instance** **returned** **from** fetchPost(id = 1) **to** server::http

 //anonymous collection including all of the above and truly anonymous instances

 client::http **sends** **new** Posts[

 **an** **instance** **of** Post(title = "anonymous post"),

 **instance** examplePost(title = "overridden title"),

 **parameter** parameterPost(title = "overridden title"),

 **instance** **returned** **from** fetchPost(id = 1),

 **an** **instance** (title = "truly anonymous without type specification!")

 ] **to** server::http

 }

### 6.2.29 SpecialValueUse

Concrete Textual Notation

SpecialValueUse **returns** *tdl::SpecialValueUse*:

 OmitValue | AnyValue | AnyValueOrOmit

;

Comments

This is an abstract metaclass, the textual representation depends on the concrete types indicated as alternative derivations.

Examples

Void.

### 6.2.30 AnyValue

Concrete Textual Notation

AnyValue **returns** *tdl::AnyValue*:

 name='?'

 (LBrace dataType=[*tdl::DataType*|Identifier] RBrace)?

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

Void.

### 6.2.31 AnyValueOrOmit

Concrete Textual Notation

AnyValueOrOmit **returns** *tdl::AnyValueOrOmit*:

 name='\*'

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

Void.

### 6.2.32 OmitValue

Concrete Textual Notation

OmitValue **returns** *tdl::OmitValue*:

 name='omit'

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

Void.

### 6.2.33 LiteralValueUse

Concrete Textual Notation

LiteralValueUse **returns** *tdl::LiteralValueUse*:

 (value=STRING | intValue=BIGINTEGER | boolValue=BOOLEAN)

 (

 LBrace dataType=[*tdl::DataType*|Identifier] RBrace

 (ParameterBindingFragment | ReductionFragment)

 )?

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 client::authToken = "101010"

 client::authToken = 1234

 client::loggedIn = true

 client::failAfter = 5 {sec}

 client::decodedPostWithOverriddenTitle = "E242A4D4'H" {Post}(title = "new title")

 client::decodedTitle = "E242A4D4'H" {Post}.title

 client::decodedPost = "[E242A4D4'H,F2A2A2D3'H]" {Posts}[1]

### 6.2.34 DynamicDataUse

Concrete Textual Notation

DynamicDataUse **returns** *tdl::DynamicDataUse*:

 FunctionCall

 | FormalParameterUse

 | VariableUse

 | PredefinedFunctionCall

 | TimeLabelUse

;

Comments

This is an abstract metaclass, the textual representation depends on the concrete types indicated as alternative derivations.

Examples

Void.

### 6.2.35 FunctionCall

Concrete Textual Notation

FunctionCall **returns** *tdl::FunctionCall*:

 'instance' 'returned' 'from' function=[*tdl::Function*|Identifier]

 ParameterBindingFragment

 ReductionFragment

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 client::authToken = **instance** **returned** **from** generateToken(seed = 12)

### 6.2.36 FormalParameterUse

Concrete Textual Notation

FormalParameterUse **returns** *tdl::FormalParameterUse*:

 'parameter' parameter=[*tdl::FormalParameter*|Identifier]

 (ParameterBindingFragment | ReductionFragment)

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 client::encodedToken = retrieveToken(parameter tokenId)

### 6.2.37 VariableUse

Concrete Textual Notation

VariableUse **returns** *tdl::VariableUse*:

 componentInstance=[*tdl::ComponentInstance*|Identifier]

 '::' variable=[*tdl::Variable*|Identifier]

 (ParameterBindingFragment | ReductionFragment)

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 client::authToken = "101010"

 client::encodedToken = encodeToken(client::authToken)

### 6.2.38 PredefinedFunctionCall

Concrete Textual Notation

PredefinedFunctionCall **returns** *tdl::PredefinedFunctionCall*:

 PredefinedFunctionCallSize

 | PredefinedFunctionCallNot

 | PredefinedFunctionCallBinary

;

PredefinedFunctionCallSize **returns** *tdl::PredefinedFunctionCall*:

 function=[*tdl::PredefinedFunction*|PredefinedIdentifierSize]

 LParen actualParameters+=DataUse RParen

;

PredefinedFunctionCallNot **returns** *tdl::PredefinedFunctionCall*:

 function=[*tdl::PredefinedFunction*|PredefinedIdentifierNot]

 LParen actualParameters+=DataUse RParen

;

PredefinedFunctionCallBinary **returns** *tdl::PredefinedFunctionCall*:

 LParen

 actualParameters+=DataUse

 function=[*tdl::PredefinedFunction*|PredefinedIdentifierBinary]

 actualParameters+=DataUse

 RParen

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 **assert** (**size**(allPosts)==4)

 **assert** **not**(client::authenticated)

### 6.2.39 DataElementUse

Concrete Textual Notation

DataElementUse **returns** *tdl::DataElementUse*:

 (

 dataElement=[*tdl::NamedElement*|Identifier]

 UnassignedFragmentNamedElement?

 ParameterBindingFragment?

 ReductionFragment

 ) | (

 ('new' dataElement=[*tdl::DataType*|Identifier])?

 UnassignedFragmentNamedElement?

 (ParameterBindingFragment | CollectionItemFragment)

 )

;

**fragment** UnassignedFragmentNamedElement **returns** *tdl::DataElementUse*:

 '<' unassignedMember=UnassignedMemberTreatment '>'

;

**fragment** CollectionItemFragment **returns** *tdl::DataElementUse*:

 '[' (item+=DataUse (',' item+=DataUse)\*)? ']'

;

Comments

If no 'dataElement' is specified, or if the specified 'dataElement' is a 'DataType', 'ParameterBinding's or 'Collection' items shall be specified. Otherwise, 'ParameterBinding's and/or 'MemberReference's may be specified.

Examples

 **Test** illustrateDataElementUse(Post parameterPost) **uses** base {

 //anonymous instance

 client::http **sends** **new** Post(title = "anonymous post") **to** server::http

 //defined instance

 client::http **sends** examplePost(title = "overridden title") **to** server::http

 //defined parameter

 client::http **sends** parameterPost(title = "overridden title") **to** server::http

 //value returned from function

 client::http **sends** fetchPost(id = 1) **to** server::http

 //anonymous collection including all of the above and truly anonymous instances

 client::http **sends** **new** Posts[

 **new** Post(title = "anonymous post"),

 examplePost(title = "overridden title"),

 parameterPost(title = "overridden title"),

 fetchPost(id = 1),

 (title = "truly anonymous without type specification!")

 ] **to** server::http

 }

### 6.2.40 CastDataUse

Concrete Textual Notation

CastDataUse **returns** *tdl::CastDataUse*:

 LParen

 dataUse=DataUse
 'as'

 dataType=[*tdl::DataType*|Identifier]

 RParen

 ReductionFragment
;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

Void.

## 6.3 Time

### 6.3.1 Time

Concrete Textual Notation

Time **returns** *tdl::Time*:

 AnnotationCommentFragment

 'Time' name=Identifier

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 **Time** seconds

 **Time** milliseconds

### 6.3.2 TimeLabel

Concrete Textual Notation

TimeLabel **returns** *tdl::TimeLabel*:

 name=Identifier '=' 'now'

;

Comments

'Annotation's and 'Comment's are syntactically excluded.

Examples

 publicationTime**=now**

### 6.3.3 TimeLabelUse

Concrete Textual Notation

TimeLabelUse **returns** *tdl::TimeLabelUse*:

 '@' timeLabel=[*tdl::TimeLabel*|Identifier]

 ('.' kind=TimeLabelUseKind)?

;

Comments

Assignment of the 'reduction' and 'argument' properties is syntactically excluded.

Examples

 **@**publicationTime

 **@**publicationTime.**last**

### 6.3.4 TimeLabelUseKind

Concrete Textual Notation

**enum** TimeLabelUseKind **returns** *tdl::TimeLabelUseKind*:

 Last = 'last' | Previous = 'previous' | First = 'first'

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

Void.

### 6.3.5 TimeConstraint

Concrete Textual Notation

TimeConstraint **returns** *tdl::TimeConstraint*:

 timeConstraintExpression=DataUse

;

Comments

'Annotation's and 'Comment's are syntactically excluded.

Examples

Void.

### 6.3.6 Timer

Concrete Textual Notation

Timer **returns** *tdl::Timer*:

 AnnotationCommentFragment

 'timer' name=Identifier

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 **timer** global

### 6.3.7 TimeOperation

Concrete Textual Notation

TimeOperation **returns** *tdl::TimeOperation*:

 Wait | Quiescence

;

Comments

This is an abstract metaclass, the textual representation depends on the concrete types indicated as alternative derivations.

Examples

Void.

### 6.3.8 Wait

Concrete Textual Notation

Wait **returns** *tdl::Wait*:

 AtomicPrefixFragment

 'wait' 'for' period=DataUse

 ( 'on' componentInstance=[*tdl::ComponentInstance*|Identifier])

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 **wait** **for** 10

 **wait** **for** 10 **on** client

### 6.3.9 Quiescence

Concrete Textual Notation

Quiescence **returns** *tdl::Quiescence*:

 AtomicPrefixFragment

 'quiet' 'for' period=DataUse

 ( 'on' (

 componentInstance=[*tdl::ComponentInstance*|Identifier]

 | ('gate' gateReference=[*tdl::GateReference*|GRIdentifier])

 )

 )?

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 **quiet** **for** 5

 **quiet** **for** 5 **on** server

 **quiet** **for** 5 **on gate** server::http

### 6.3.10 TimerOperation

Concrete Textual Notation

TimerOperation **returns** *tdl::TimerOperation*:

 TimerStart | TimerStop | TimeOut

;

Comments

This is an abstract metaclass, the textual representation depends on the concrete types indicated as alternative derivations.

Examples

Void.

### 6.3.11 TimerStart

Concrete Textual Notation

TimerStart **returns** *tdl::TimerStart*:

 AtomicPrefixFragment

 'start' componentInstance=[*tdl::ComponentInstance*|Identifier]

 '::' timer=[*tdl::Timer*|Identifier]

 'for' period=DataUse

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 **start** client::global **for** 10

### 6.3.12 TimerStop

Concrete Textual Notation

TimerStop **returns** *tdl::TimerStop*:

 AtomicPrefixFragment

 'stop' componentInstance=[*tdl::ComponentInstance*|Identifier]

 '::' timer=[*tdl::Timer*|Identifier]

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 **stop** client::global

### 6.3.13 TimeOut

Concrete Textual Notation

TimeOut **returns** *tdl::TimeOut*:

 AtomicPrefixFragment

 'timeout' 'on' componentInstance=[*tdl::ComponentInstance*|Identifier]

 '::' timer=[*tdl::Timer*|Identifier]

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 **timeout** **on** client::global

## 6.4 Test Configuration

### 6.4.1 GateType

Concrete Textual Notation

GateType **returns** *tdl::GateType*:

 AnnotationCommentFragment

 kind=GateTypeKind

 'Gate' name=Identifier

 ('extends' extension=Extension)?

 'accepts' dataType+=[*tdl::DataType*|Identifier] ( ',' dataType+=[*tdl::DataType*|Identifier])\*

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 **Message** **Gate** HTTP **accepts** Post, Posts

 **Message** **Gate** HTTPS **extends** HTTP **accepts** Binary

 **Procedure** **Gate** RPC **accepts** publish

### 6.4.2 GateTypeKind

Concrete Textual Notation

**enum** GateTypeKind **returns** *tdl::GateTypeKind*:

 Message = 'Message' | Procedure = 'Procedure'
;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

Void.

### 6.4.3 GateInstance

Concrete Textual Notation

GateInstance **returns** *tdl::GateInstance*:

 AnnotationCommentFragment

 'gate' type=[*tdl::GateType*|Identifier]

 name=Identifier

 WithCommentFragment?

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 **gate** HTTP http

 **gate** RPC rpc

### 6.4.4 ComponentType

Concrete Textual Notation

ComponentType **returns** *tdl::ComponentType*:

 AnnotationCommentFragment

 'Component' name=Identifier

 ('extends' extension=Extension)?

 BEGIN

 (timer+=Timer | variable+=Variable | gateInstance+=GateInstance)\*

 END

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 **Component** Node {

 **timer** global

 **variable** Binary authToken

 **variable** Integer lastPostId

 **gate** HTTP http

 **gate** RPC rpc

 }

 **Component** SecureNode **extends** Node {

 **gate** HTTPS https

 }

### 6.4.5 ComponentInstance

Concrete Textual Notation

ComponentInstance **returns** *tdl::ComponentInstance*:

 AnnotationCommentFragment

 type=[*tdl::ComponentType*|Identifier]

 name=Identifier

 'as' role=ComponentInstanceRole

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 Node server **as** **SUT**

 Node client **as** **Tester**

### 6.4.6 ComponentInstanceRole

Concrete Textual Notation

**enum** ComponentInstanceRole **returns** *tdl::ComponentInstanceRole*:

 SUT = 'SUT' | Tester = 'Tester'

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

Void.

### 6.4.7 GateReference

Concrete Textual Notation

GateReference **returns** *tdl::GateReference*:

 (name=GRIdentifier '=')?

 component=[*tdl::ComponentInstance*|Identifier]

 '::'

 gate=[*tdl::GateInstance*|Identifier]

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

Void.

### 6.4.8 Connection

Concrete Textual Notation

Connection **returns** *tdl::Connection*:

 AnnotationCommentFragment

 'connect' endPoint+=GateReference

 'to' endPoint+=GateReference

 WithNameFragment?

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 **connect** client::http **to** server::http

 **connect** cRPC=client::rpc **to** sRPC=server::rpc

### 6.4.9 TestConfiguration

Concrete Textual Notation

TestConfiguration **returns** *tdl::TestConfiguration*:

 AnnotationCommentFragment

 'Configuration' name=Identifier

 BEGIN

 componentInstance+=ComponentInstance (',' componentInstance+=ComponentInstance)\*

 (',' connection+=Connection)\*

 END

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 **Configuration** base {

 Node server **as** **SUT**,

 Node client **as** **Tester**,

 **connect** client::http **to** server::http,

 **connect** cRPC=client::rpc **to** sRPC=server::rpc

 }

## 6.5 Test Behaviour

### 6.5.1 TestDescription

Concrete Textual Notation

TestDescription **returns** *tdl::TestDescription*:

 TDPrefixFragment

 ('Test' 'Description' | isLocallyOrdered?='Test')

 name=Identifier

 (LParen formalParameter+=FormalParameter ( ',' formalParameter+=FormalParameter)\* RParen )?

 'uses' testConfiguration=[*tdl::TestConfiguration*|Identifier]

 (behaviourDescription=BehaviourDescription)?

;

**fragment** TDPrefixFragment **returns** *tdl::TestDescription*:

 TDObjectiveFragment?

 AnnotationCommentFragment

;

**fragment** TDObjectiveFragment **returns** *tdl::TestDescription*:

 'Objective:' testObjective+=[*tdl::TestObjective*|Identifier]

 ( ',' testObjective+=[*tdl::TestObjective*|Identifier])\*

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 @Example

 **Test Description** publishNewRreport(Post cleanPost, Binary authRequest) **uses** base

 @Example

 **Test** publishNewRreport(Post cleanPost, Binary authRequest) **uses** base

 **Objective:** CheckAuthToken

 **Test Description** publishNewRreport(Post cleanPost, Binary authRequest)

 **uses** base {

 **perform** **action** : "Call administrator" **on** client

 }

### 6.5.2 BehaviourDescription

Concrete Textual Notation

BehaviourDescription **returns** *tdl::BehaviourDescription*:

 behaviour=Behaviour

;

Comments

'Annotation's and 'Comment's, as well as the 'name' property, are syntactically excluded from 'BehaviourDescription'.

Examples

Void.

### 6.5.3 Behaviour

Concrete Textual Notation

Behaviour **returns** *tdl::Behaviour*:

 CombinedBehaviour | AtomicBehaviour

;

**fragment** WithBehaviourFragment **returns** *tdl::Behaviour*:

 'with'

 BEGIN

 NameFragment?

 ObjectiveFragment?

 (comment+=Comment)\*

 END

;

**fragment** ObjectiveFragment **returns** *tdl::Behaviour*:

 'Objective:' testObjective+=[*tdl::TestObjective*|Identifier]
 ( ',' testObjective+=[*tdl::TestObjective*|Identifier])\*

;

Comments

The reusable fragments can be embedded in the concrete textual notation of metaclasses inheriting from this metaclass.

Examples

Void.

### 6.5.4 Block

Concrete Textual Notation

Block **returns** *tdl::Block*:

 ('[' guard+=LocalExpression ( ',' guard+=LocalExpression)\* ']' )?

 BEGIN

 behaviour+=Behaviour+

 END

;

Comments

'Annotation's and 'Comment's, as well as the 'name' property, are syntactically excluded from 'Block's. 'Annotation's and 'Comment's can be assigned to the containing 'CombinedBehaviour's.

Examples

Void.

### 6.5.5 LocalExpression

Concrete Textual Notation

LocalExpression **returns** *tdl::LocalExpression*:

 expression=DataUse

 ('on' componentInstance=[*tdl::ComponentInstance*|Identifier])?

;

LocalLoopExpression **returns** *tdl::LocalExpression*:

 expression=DataUse 'times'

 ('on' componentInstance=[*tdl::ComponentInstance*|Identifier])?

;

Comments

The 'LocalLoopExpression' derivation is only used within 'BoundedLoopBehaviour's. 'Annotation's and 'Comment's, as well as the 'name' property, are syntactically excluded from 'LocalExpression's.

Examples

Void.

### 6.5.6 CombinedBehaviour

Concrete Textual Notation

CombinedBehaviour **returns** *tdl::CombinedBehaviour*:

 (SingleCombinedBehaviour | MultipleCombinedBehaviour)

 =>WithCombinedFragment?

;

**fragment** WithCombinedFragment **returns** *tdl::CombinedBehaviour*:

 'with'

 BEGIN

 NameFragment?

 ObjectiveFragment?

 (comment+=Comment)\*

 (periodic+=PeriodicBehaviour)\*

 (exceptional+=ExceptionalBehaviour)\*

 END

;

Comments

This is an abstract metaclass, the textual representation depends on the concrete types indicated as alternative derivations. The 'WithCombinedFragment' is always assigned to the innermost 'CombinedBehaviour'.

Examples

Void.

### 6.5.7 SingleCombinedBehaviour

Concrete Textual Notation

SingleCombinedBehaviour **returns** *tdl::SingleCombinedBehaviour*:

 CompoundBehaviour

 | BoundedLoopBehaviour

 | UnboundedLoopBehaviour

 | OptionalBehaviour

;

Comments

This is an abstract metaclass, the textual representation depends on the concrete types indicated as alternative derivations.

Examples

Void.

### 6.5.8 CompoundBehaviour

Concrete Textual Notation

CompoundBehaviour **returns** *tdl::CompoundBehaviour*:

 AnnotationFragment

 block=Block

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 @Example

 [ "some expression"] {

 **perform** **action**: "reload"

 }

 @Example

 {

 **perform** **action**: "reload"

 }

### 6.5.9 BoundedLoopBehaviour

Concrete Textual Notation

BoundedLoopBehaviour **returns** *tdl::BoundedLoopBehaviour*:

 AnnotationFragment

 'repeat' numIteration+=LocalLoopExpression (',' numIteration+=LocalLoopExpression)\*

 block=Block

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 **repeat** 5 **times** {

 **perform** **action**: "reload"

 }

 **repeat** 5 **times** **on** client, 3 **times** **on** server {

 **perform** **action**: "reload"

 }

### 6.5.10 UnboundedLoopBehaviour

Concrete Textual Notation

UnboundedLoopBehaviour **returns** *tdl::UnboundedLoopBehaviour*:

 AnnotationFragment

 'while' block=Block

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 **while** [ "some expression"] {

 **perform** **action**: "reload"

 }

 **while** [ "some expression" **on** client, "other expression" **on** server] {

 **perform** **action**: "reload"

 }

### 6.5.11 OptionalBehaviour

Concrete Textual Notation

OptionalBehaviour **returns** *tdl::OptionalBehaviour*:

 AnnotationFragment

 'optionally' block=Block

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 **optionally** {

 **perform** **action**: "reload"

 }

### 6.5.12 MultipleCombinedBehaviour

Concrete Textual Notation

MultipleCombinedBehaviour **returns** *tdl::MultipleCombinedBehaviour*:

 ConditionalBehaviour

 | AlternativeBehaviour

 | ParallelBehaviour

;

Comments

This is an abstract metaclass, the textual representation depends on the concrete types indicated as alternative derivations.

Examples

Void.

### 6.5.13 ConditionalBehaviour

Concrete Textual Notation

ConditionalBehaviour **returns** *tdl::ConditionalBehaviour*:

 AnnotationFragment

 'if' block+=Block

 (=>('else' block+=Block)

 | (('else' 'if' block+=Block)\*

 ('else' block+=Block)))?

;

Comments

The 'Block's are identifed to by the preceding keywords, where the first 'Block' is referred to as an 'if' 'Block' and the following 'Block's are referred to as 'else' or 'else if' 'Blocks', respectively. An 'else' 'Block' shall always be attached to the innermost 'if' 'Block'.

Examples

 **if** [ "some expression"] {

 **perform** **action**: "reload"

 }

 **if** [ "some expression" **on** client, "other expression" **on** server] {

 **perform** **action**: "reload"

 } **else** **if** [ "some expression" **on** client, "other expression" **on** server] {

 **perform** **action**: "backup"

 } **else** {

 **perform** **action**: "query"

 }

### 6.5.14 AlternativeBehaviour

Concrete Textual Notation

AlternativeBehaviour **returns** *tdl::AlternativeBehaviour*:

 AnnotationFragment

 'alternatively' block+=Block

 ('or' block+=Block)+

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 **alternatively** {

 server::http **sends** "error" **to** client::http

 **perform** **action**: "reload"

 } **or** {

 **timeout** **on** client::global

 **perform** **action**: "reload conditionally"

 }

 **alternatively** [ "some expression"] {

 server::http **sends** "error" **to** client::http

 **perform** **action**: "reload"

 } **or** [ "some other expression"] {

 **timeout** **on** client::global

 **perform** **action**: "reload conditionally"

 }

 **alternatively** [ "some expression" **on** client, "other expression" **on** server] {

 server::http **sends** "error" **to** client::http

 **perform** **action**: "reload"

 } **or** {

 **timeout** **on** client::global

 **perform** **action**: "reload conditionally"

 }

### 6.5.15 ParallelBehaviour

Concrete Textual Notation

ParallelBehaviour **returns** *tdl::ParallelBehaviour*:

 AnnotationFragment

 'run' block+=Block

 ('in' 'parallel' 'to' block+=Block)

 ('and' block+=Block)\*

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 **run** {

 **perform** **action**: "reload"

 } **in** **parallel** **to** {

 **perform** **action**: "backup"

 } **and** {

 **perform** **action**: "query"

 }

 **run** [ "some expression" **on** client, "other expression" **on** server] {

 **perform** **action**: "reload"

 } **in** **parallel** **to** {

 **perform** **action**: "backup"

 } **and** [ "some expression" **on** client, "other expression" **on** server] {

 **perform** **action**: "query"

 }

### 6.5.16 ExceptionalBehaviour

Concrete Textual Notation

ExceptionalBehaviour **returns** *tdl::ExceptionalBehaviour*:

 DefaultBehaviour | InterruptBehaviour

;

Comments

This is an abstract metaclass, the textual representation depends on the concrete types indicated as alternative derivations.

Examples

Void.

### 6.5.17 DefaultBehaviour

Concrete Textual Notation

DefaultBehaviour **returns** *tdl::DefaultBehaviour*:

 AnnotationFragment

 'default'

 ('on' guardedComponent=[*tdl::ComponentInstance*|Identifier])?

 block=Block

 WithBehaviourFragment?

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 **while** [ "some expression" **on** client, "other expression" **on** server] {

 **perform** **action**: "query"

 } **with** {

 **Note:** "Applies to combined behaviour"

 **default** {

 server::http **sends** "error" **to** client::http

 **perform** **action**: "reload"

 } **with** {

 **Note:** "Applies to default"

 }

 **default** **on** client {

 **timeout** **on** client::global

 **perform** **action**: "reload"

 }

 }

### 6.5.18 InterruptBehaviour

Concrete Textual Notation

InterruptBehaviour **returns** *tdl::InterruptBehaviour*:

 AnnotationFragment

 'interrupt'

 ('on' guardedComponent=[*tdl::ComponentInstance*|Identifier])?

 block=Block

 WithBehaviourFragment?

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 **while** [ "some expression" **on** client, "other expression" **on** server] {

 **perform** **action**: "query"

 } **with** {

 **interrupt** **on** client [ "some condition" ] {

 **timeout** **on** client::global

 **perform** **action**: "reload conditionally"

 }

 }

### 6.5.19 PeriodicBehaviour

Concrete Textual Notation

PeriodicBehaviour **returns** *tdl::PeriodicBehaviour*:

 AnnotationFragment

 'every'

 (period+=LocalExpression (',' period+=LocalExpression)\*)

 block=Block

 WithBehaviourFragment?

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 **while** [ "some expression" **on** client, "other expression" **on** server] {

 **perform** **action**: "query"

 } **with** {

 **every** 5 {sec} [ "some expression" **on** client, "other expression" **on** server] {

 **perform** **action**: "reload"

 }

 }

### 6.5.20 AtomicBehaviour

Concrete Textual Notation

AtomicBehaviour **returns** *tdl::AtomicBehaviour*:

 (TimerOperation

 | TimeOperation

 | Break | Stop

 | VerdictAssignment | Assertion

 | Interaction

 | TestDescriptionReference

 | ActionBehaviour

 | Assignment)

 WithAtomicFragment?

;

**fragment** AtomicPrefixFragment **returns** *tdl::AtomicBehaviour*:

 ObjectiveFragment?

 AnnotationCommentFragment

;

**fragment** WithAtomicFragment **returns** *tdl::AtomicBehaviour*:

 'with'

 BEGIN

 TimeLabelFragment?

 TimeConstraintFragment?

 END

;

**fragment** TimeLabelFragment **returns** *tdl::AtomicBehaviour*:

 timeLabel=TimeLabel

;

**fragment** TimeConstraintFragment **returns** *tdl::AtomicBehaviour*:

 LBrace timeConstraint+=TimeConstraint ( ',' timeConstraint+=TimeConstraint)\* RBrace

;

Comments

The reusable fragments can be embedded in the concrete textual notation of metaclasses inheriting from this metaclass.

Examples

 **Objective:** CheckAuthToken

 client::http **sends** **new** Post() **to** server::http

 **with** {

 publicationTime**=now**

 }

 **Objective:** CheckAuthToken

 server::http **sends** authToken **to** client::http

 client::http **sends** **parameter** cleanPost **to** server::http

 server::http **sends** "OK" **to** client::http

 **with** {

 cleanTime**=now**

 {((**@**cleanTime-**@**publicationTime) <= 2 {sec})}

 }

### 6.5.21 Break

Concrete Textual Notation

Break **returns** *tdl::Break*:

 {*tdl::Break*}

 AtomicPrefixFragment

 'break'

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 **break**

### 6.5.22 Stop

Concrete Textual Notation

Stop **returns** *tdl::Stop*:

 {*tdl::Stop*}

 AtomicPrefixFragment

 'terminate'

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 **terminate**

### 6.5.23 VerdictAssignment

Concrete Textual Notation

VerdictAssignment **returns** *tdl::VerdictAssignment*:

 AtomicPrefixFragment

 'set' 'verdict' 'to' verdict=DataUse

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 **set** **verdict** **to** fail

### 6.5.24 Assertion

Concrete Textual Notation

Assertion **returns** *tdl::Assertion*:

 {*tdl::Assertion*}

 AtomicPrefixFragment

 'assert' condition=DataUse

 ('on' componentInstance=[*tdl::ComponentInstance*|Identifier])?

 ('otherwise' otherwise=DataUse)?

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 **assert** (client::authToken==referenceToken)

 **assert** (client::authToken==referenceToken) **on** client

 **assert** (client::authToken=="101010") **otherwise** fail

### 6.5.25 Interaction

Concrete Textual Notation

Interaction **returns** *tdl::Interaction*:

 Message | ReceiveMessage | ProcedureCall | ProcedureCallResponse

;

Comments

This is an abstract metaclass, the textual representation depends on the concrete types indicated as alternative derivations.

Examples

Void.

### 6.5.26 Message

Concrete Textual Notation

Message **returns** *tdl::Message*:

 AtomicPrefixFragment

 sourceGate=[*tdl::GateReference*|GRIdentifier]

 ('sends' | (isTrigger?='triggers'))

 argument=DataUse

 'to' target+=TargetMessage ( ',' target+=TargetMessage)\*

;

ReceiveMessage **returns** *tdl::Message*:

 AtomicPrefixFragment

 target+=ReceiveTargetMessage

 'receives' (isTrigger?='trigger')?

 argument=DataUse

 'from' sourceGate=[*tdl::GateReference*|GRIdentifier]

;

Comments

A 'ReceiveMessage' can be used as an alternative way to specify a 'Message' by switching the source and target gates. Only a single 'Target' can be specified when within a 'ReceiveMessage'. If multiple 'Target's need to be specified, the 'Message' derivation shall be used instead.

Examples

 **Note:** "Single target"

 server::http **sends** **new** Binary **to** client::http

 **Note:** "Multiple targets"

 server::http **sends** **new** Binary **to** client::http, bridge::http

 **Note:** "Single target assignment"

 server::http **sends** **new** Binary **to**

 client::http **where it is assigned** **to** authToken

 **Note:** "Multiple targets with assignment"

 server::http **sends** **new** Binary **to**

 client::http **where it is assigned** **to** authToken,

 bridge::http **where it is assigned** **to** authToken

 **Note:** "Alternative notation without assignment"

 client::http **receives** **new** Binary **from** server::http

 **Note:** "Alternative notation with assignment"

 authToken = client::http **receives** **new** Binary **from** server::http

### 6.5.27 Target

Concrete Textual Notation

TargetMessage **returns** *tdl::Target*:

 targetGate=[*tdl::GateReference*|GRIdentifier]

 (valueAssignment+=ValueAssignmentMessage)?

;

ReceiveTargetMessage **returns** *tdl::Target*:

 (valueAssignment+=ReceiveValueAssignmentMessage)?

 targetGate=[*tdl::GateReference*|GRIdentifier]

;

TargetProcedure **returns** *tdl::Target*:

 targetGate=[*tdl::GateReference*|GRIdentifier]

 (valueAssignment+=ValueAssignmentProcedure (',' valueAssignment+=ValueAssignmentProcedure)\*)?

;

Comments

The alternative derivations are used in the respective contexts.

'Annotation's and 'Comment's, as well as the 'name' property, are syntactically excluded from all concrete types.

Examples

Void.

### 6.5.28 ValueAssignment

Concrete Textual Notation

ValueAssignmentMessage **returns** *tdl::ValueAssignment*:

 'where' 'it' 'is'

 'assigned' 'to' variable=[*tdl::Variable*|Identifier]

;

ReceiveValueAssignmentMessage **returns** *tdl::ValueAssignment*:

 variable=[*tdl::Variable*|Identifier] '='

;

ValueAssignmentProcedure **returns** *tdl::ValueAssignment*:

 'where' parameter=[*tdl::Parameter*|Identifier] 'is'

 'assigned' 'to' variable=[*tdl::Variable*|Identifier]

;

Comments

The alternative derivations are used in the respective contexts.

'Annotation's and 'Comment's, as well as the 'name' property, are syntactically excluded from all concrete types.

Examples

 **where it is assigned** **to** authToken

 **where** postId **is** **assigned** **to** lastPostId

### 6.5.29 ProcedureCall

Concrete Textual Notation

ProcedureCall **returns** *tdl::ProcedureCall*:

 AtomicPrefixFragment

 (name=Identifier ':')?

 sourceGate=[*tdl::GateReference*|GRIdentifier]

 'calls' signature=[*tdl::ProcedureSignature*|Identifier]

 LParen argument+=ParameterBinding (',' argument+=ParameterBinding)\* RParen

 'on' target+=TargetProcedure

;

ProcedureCallResponse **returns** *tdl::ProcedureCall*:

 AtomicPrefixFragment

 (replyTo=[*tdl::ProcedureCall*|Identifier] ':')?

 sourceGate=[*tdl::GateReference*|GRIdentifier]

 'responds' 'with' signature=[*tdl::ProcedureSignature*|Identifier]

 LParen argument+=ParameterBinding (',' argument+=ParameterBinding)\* RParen

 'to' target+=TargetProcedure

;

Comments

A 'ProcedureCallResponse' shall be used to specify a response after a 'ProcedureCall'. The 'ProcedureCall' shall be specified with an assigned 'name'-property within the 'WithCombinedFragment'.

Examples

 publishCall: client::rpc **calls** publish(post=firstReport) **on** server::rpc

 publishCall: server::rpc **responds** **with** publish(postId=1) **to** client::rpc

 publishCall: server::rpc **responds** **with** publish(postId=1) **to** client::rpc

 **where** postId **is** **assigned** **to** lastPostId

### 6.5.30 TestDescriptionReference

Concrete Textual Notation

TestDescriptionReference **returns** *tdl::TestDescriptionReference*:

 AtomicPrefixFragment

 'execute' testDescription=[*tdl::TestDescription*|Identifier]

 (LParen argument+=ParameterBinding ( ',' argument+=ParameterBinding)\* RParen )?

 (BEGIN

 componentInstanceBinding+=ComponentInstanceBinding
 (',' componentInstanceBinding+=ComponentInstanceBinding)\*

 END)?

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 **execute** publishAll

 **execute** publishClean(

 cleanPost = **new** Post<?>(title = "Cleaner post"),

 authRequest = "00111001"

 )

 **execute** publishClean(

 cleanPost = **new** Post<?>(title = "Cleanest post"),

 authRequest = **parameter** authRequest

 ) {

 client -> client,

 server -> server

 }

### 6.5.31 ComponentInstanceBinding

Concrete Textual Notation

ComponentInstanceBinding **returns** *tdl::ComponentInstanceBinding*:

 AnnotationCommentFragment

 formalComponent=[*tdl::ComponentInstance*|Identifier]

 '->' actualComponent=[*tdl::ComponentInstance*|Identifier]

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 client -> webClient

 server -> webServer

### 6.5.32 ActionBehaviour

Concrete Textual Notation

ActionBehaviour **returns** *tdl::ActionBehaviour*:

 ActionReference | InlineAction

;

Comments

This is an abstract metaclass, the textual representation depends on the concrete types indicated as alternative derivations.

Examples

Void.

### 6.5.33 ActionReference

Concrete Textual Notation

ActionReference **returns** *tdl::ActionReference*:

 AtomicPrefixFragment

 'perform' action=[*tdl::Action*|Identifier]

 (LParen argument+=ParameterBinding ( ',' argument+=ParameterBinding)\* RParen )?

 ('on' componentInstance=[*tdl::ComponentInstance*|Identifier])?

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 **perform** reset

 **perform** reset **on** server

 **perform** reload(posts = allPosts) **on** server

### 6.5.34 InlineAction

Concrete Textual Notation

InlineAction **returns** *tdl::InlineAction*:

 AtomicPrefixFragment

 'perform' 'action' ':' body=EString

 ('on' componentInstance=[*tdl::ComponentInstance*|Identifier])?

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 **perform** **action** : "Call administrator"

 **perform** **action** : "Call administrator" **on** client

### 6.5.35 Assignment

Concrete Textual Notation

Assignment **returns** *tdl::Assignment*:

 AtomicPrefixFragment

 variable=VariableUse

 '=' expression=DataUse

;

Comments

No comments.

Examples

 client::authToken = "101010"

 client::authToken = **instance** **returned** **from** generateToken(seed = 12)

 client::authToken = generateToken(seed = 12)

Annex A (informative):
Technical Representation of the Complete Textual Syntax

The technical representation of the complete specification of the textual syntax is available in the TDL Open Source Project (TOP) [i.4]. The technical representation also includes the specification of the textual syntax for the Structured Test Objective [i.5] and Extended Test Configurations [i.6] TDL extensions.

Annex B (informative):
Examples

# B.0 Overview

This annex provides several examples to illustrate how the different elements of the TDL Textual Syntax can be used and demonstrates the applicability of TDL in several different areas.

The first example in clause B.1 demonstrates the usage of data-related concepts. It showcases the indentation-based syntax variant.

The second example in clause B.2 shows a scenario when a 'Tester' performs a test scenario on one interface of the 'SUT'. The example is taken from ETSI TS 136 523-1 [i.2]. It showcases the brace-based syntax variant.

The third example in clause B.3 provides an example for interoperability testing in IMS. The example is taken from ETSI TS 186 011-2 [i.3]. It is illustrated by means of the indentation-based syntax.

The examples are also available online as part of the TDL Open-Source Project (TOP) [i.4], both using the brace-based and indentation-based variants of the syntax.

# B.1 Illustration of Data Use

This example describes some of the concepts related to data and data mapping in TDL by means of the TDL Textual Syntax. It illustrates how data instances can be parameterized, mapped to concrete data entities specified in an external resource, e.g. a TTCN-3 file, or to a runtime URI where dynamic concrete data values might be stored by the execution environment during runtime in order to facilitate some basic data flow of dynamic values between different interactions. The example considers a scenario where the SUT is required to generate and maintain a session ID between subsequent interactions using an example test configuration, and an alternative realization where data flow is expressed with variables.

/\*

Copyright (c) ETSI 2022.

This software is subject to copyrights owned by ETSI. Non-exclusive permission

is hereby granted, free of charge, to copy, reproduce and amend this file

under the following conditions: It is provided "as is", without warranty of any

kind, expressed or implied.

ETSI shall never be liable for any claim, damages, or other liability arising

from its use or inability of use.This permission does not apply to any documentation

associated with this file for which ETSI keeps all rights reserved. The present

copyright notice shall be included in all copies of whole or part of this

file and shall not imply any sub-license right.

\*/

//A manually constructed example illustrating the data mapping concepts

**Package** DataExample

 //User-defined verdicts

 //Alternatively the predefined verdicts may be used as well

 **Type** Verdict

 Verdict PASS

 Verdict FAIL

 //Test objectives

 **Objective** CHECK\_SESSION\_ID\_IS\_MAINTAINED

 **Description:** "Check whether the session id is maintained after the first response."

 //Data definitions

 **Type** SESSION\_ID

 SESSION\_ID SESSION\_ID\_1

 SESSION\_ID SESSION\_ID\_2

 **Structure** MSG (

 **optional** SESSION\_ID session

 )

 MSG REQUEST\_SESSION\_ID (

 session = **omit**

 )

 MSG RESPONSE (

 session = ?

 )

 MSG MESSAGE (

 session = ?

 )

 //Data mappings

 //Load resource.ttcn3

 **Use** "resource.ttcn3" **as** TTCN\_MAPPING

 **Map** MSG **to** "record\_message" **in** TTCN\_MAPPING **as** MSG\_mapping

 session -> "session\_id"

 **Map** REQUEST\_SESSION\_ID **to** "template\_message\_request" **in** TTCN\_MAPPING **as** REQUEST\_mapping

 **Map** RESPONSE **to** "template\_response" **in** TTCN\_MAPPING **as** RESPONSE\_mapping

 **Map** MESSAGE **to** "template\_message" **in** TTCN\_MAPPING **as** MESSAGE\_mapping

 //Map types and instances to TTCN-3 records and templates, respectively

 //(located in the used TTCN-3 file)

 **Use** "runtime://sessions/" **as** RUNTIME\_MAPPING

 //Map session ID data instances to locations within the runtime URI

 **Map** SESSION\_ID\_1 **to** "id\_1" **in** RUNTIME\_MAPPING **as** SESSION\_ID\_1\_mapping

 **Map** SESSION\_ID\_2 **to** "id\_2" **in** RUNTIME\_MAPPING **as** SESSION\_ID\_2\_mapping

 //Gate type definitions

 **Message** **Gate** defaultGT **accepts** MSG

 //Component type definitions

 **Component** defaultCT

 **gate** defaultGT g

 //Test configuration definition

 **Configuration** defaultTC

 defaultCT UE **as** **SUT**,

 defaultCT SS **as** **Tester**,

 **connect** SS::g **to** UE::g

 //Test description definition

 **Test Description** exampleTD **uses** defaultTC

 **Note** : "Tester requests a session id"

 SS::g **sends** REQUEST\_SESSION\_ID **to** UE::g

 **Note** : "SUT responds with a session id that is assigned to the URI
 provided by the execution environment"

 UE::g **sends** RESPONSE ( session = SESSION\_ID\_1 ) **to** SS::g

 **Note** : "Tester sends a message with the session id from the runtime URI"

 SS::g **sends** MESSAGE ( session = SESSION\_ID\_1 ) **to** UE::g

 **alternatively**

 **Note** : "SUT responds with the same session id"

 UE::g **sends** RESPONSE ( session = SESSION\_ID\_1 ) **to** SS::g

 **set** **verdict** **to** PASS

 **or**

 **Note** : "SUT responds with a new session id"

 UE::g **sends** RESPONSE ( session = SESSION\_ID\_2 ) **to** SS::g

 **set** **verdict** **to** FAIL

 **with**

 **Objective:** CHECK\_SESSION\_ID\_IS\_MAINTAINED

 //Alternative approach with variables

 //Component type definitions

 **Component** defaultCTwithVariable

 **variable** MSG v

 **gate** defaultGT g

 //Test configuration definition

 **Configuration** defaultTCwithVariables

 defaultCT UE **as** **SUT**,

 defaultCTwithVariable SS **as** **Tester**,

 **connect** SS::g **to** UE::g

 **Test Description** exampleTD **uses** defaultTCwithVariables

 **Note** : "Tester requests a session id"

 SS::g **sends** REQUEST\_SESSION\_ID **to** UE::g

 **Note** : "SUT responds with a session id that is assigned to the URI
 provided by the execution environment"

 UE::g **sends** RESPONSE **to** SS::g **where** **it** **is** **assigned** **to** v

 **Note** : "Tester sends a message with the session id from the runtime URI"

 SS::g **sends** MESSAGE ( session = SS::v.session ) **to** UE::g

 **alternatively**

 **Note** : "SUT responds with the same session id"

 UE::g **sends** RESPONSE ( session = SS::v.session ) **to** SS::g

 **set** **verdict** **to** PASS

 **or**

 **Note** : "SUT responds with a new session id"

 UE::g **sends** RESPONSE **to** SS::g

 **set** **verdict** **to** FAIL

 **with**

 **Objective:** CHECK\_SESSION\_ID\_IS\_MAINTAINED

# B.2 Interface Testing

This example describes one possible way to translate clause 7.1.3.1 from ETSI TS 136 523-1 [i.2] into the brace-based variant of the TDL Textual Syntax, by mapping the concepts from the representation in the source document to the corresponding concepts in the TDL meta-model. The example has been enriched with additional information, such as explicit data definitions and test configuration details for completeness where applicable.

/\*

Copyright (c) ETSI 2022.

This software is subject to copyrights owned by ETSI. Non-exclusive permission

is hereby granted, free of charge, to copy, reproduce and amend this file

under the following conditions: It is provided "as is", without warranty of any

kind, expressed or implied.

ETSI shall never be liable for any claim, damages, or other liability arising

from its use or inability of use.This permission does not apply to any documentation

associated with this file for which ETSI keeps all rights reserved. The present

copyright notice shall be included in all copies of whole or part of this

file and shall not imply any sub-license right.

\*/

//Translated from ETSI TS 136 523-1 [i.2], clause 7.1.3.

**Note** : "Taken from ETSI TS 136 523-1 [i.2] V10.2.0 (2012-09) "

@TITLE : "Correct handling of DL assignment / Dynamic case"

**Package** Layer\_2\_DL\_SCH\_Data\_Transfer {

 //Procedures carried out by a component of a test configuration

 //or an actor during test execution

 **Action** preCondition : "Pre-test Conditions:

 RRC Connection Reconfiguration"

 **Action** preamble : "Preamble:

 The generic procedure to get UE in test state Loopback

 Activated (State 4) according to ETSI TS 136 508 [i.10] clause 4.5

 is executed, with all the parameters as specified in the

 procedure except that the RLC SDU size is set to return no

 data in uplink.

 (reference corresponding behavior once implemented)"

 //User-defined verdicts

 //Alternatively the predefined verdicts may be used as well

 **Type** Verdict

 Verdict PASS

 Verdict FAIL

 //User-defined annotation types

 **Annotation** TITLE //Test description title

 **Annotation** STEP //Step identifiers in source documents

 **Annotation** PROCEDURE //Informal textual description of a test step

 **Annotation** PRECONDITION //Identify pre-condition behaviour

 **Annotation** PREAMBLE //Identify preamble behaviour.

 //Test objectives (copied verbatim from source document)

 **Objective** TP1 {

 **Description:** "

 with {

 UE in E-UTRA RRC\_CONNECTED state

 }

 ensure that {

 when {

 UE receives downlink assignment on the PDCCH

 for the UE's C-RNTI and receives data in the

 associated subframe and UE performs HARQ

 operation

 }

 then {

 UE sends a HARQ feedback on the HARQ process

 }

 }"

 **References:** "36523-1-a20\_s07\_01.doc::7.1.3.1.1 (1)"

 }

 **Objective** TP2 {

 **Description:** "

 with {

 UE in E-UTRA RRC\_CONNECTED state

 }

 ensure that {

 when {

 UE receives downlink assignment on the PDCCH

 with a C-RNTI unknown by the UE and data is

 available in the associated subframe

 }

 then {

 UE does not send any HARQ feedback on the

 HARQ process

 }

 }"

 **References:** "36523-1-a20\_s07\_01.doc::7.1.3.1.1 (2)"

 }

 //Relevant data definitions

 **Type** PDU

 PDU mac\_pdu

 **Type** ACK

 ACK harq\_ack

 **Type** C\_RNTI

 C\_RNTI ue

 C\_RNTI unknown

 **Structure** PDCCH (

 **optional** C\_RNTI c\_rnti

 )

 PDCCH pdcch ( )

 //User-defined time units

 **Time** sec

 //Gate type definitions

 **Message** **Gate** defaultGT **accepts** ACK,PDU,PDCCH,C\_RNTI

 //Component type definitions

 **Component** defaultCT {

 **gate** defaultGT g

 }

 //Test configuration definition

 **Configuration** defaultTC {

 defaultCT SystemSimulator **as** **Tester**,

 defaultCT UserEquipment **as** **SUT**,

 **connect** UE=UserEquipment::g **to** SS=SystemSimulator::g

 }

 //Test description definition

 **Test Description** TD\_7\_1\_3\_1 **uses** defaultTC {

 //Pre-conditions and preamble from the source document

 @PRECONDITION

 **perform** preCondition

 @PREAMBLE

 **perform** preamble

 //Test sequence

 @STEP : "1"

 @PROCEDURE : "SS transmits a downlink assignment

 including the C-RNTI assigned to

 the UE"

 SS **sends** pdcch ( c\_rnti = ue ) **to** UE

 @STEP : "2"

 @PROCEDURE : "SS transmits in the indicated

 downlink assignment a RLC PDU in

 a MAC PDU"

 SS **sends** mac\_pdu **to** UE

 **Objective:** TP1

 @STEP : "3"

 @PROCEDURE : "Check: Does the UE transmit an

 HARQ ACK on PUCCH?"

 UE **sends** harq\_ack **to** SS

 **set** **verdict** **to** PASS

 @STEP : "4"

 @PROCEDURE : "SS transmits a downlink assignment

 to including a C-RNTI different from

 the assigned to the UE"

 SS **sends** pdcch ( c\_rnti = unknown ) **to** UE

 @STEP : "5"

 @PROCEDURE : "SS transmits in the indicated

 downlink assignment a RLC PDU in

 a MAC PDU"

 SS **sends** mac\_pdu **to** UE

 //Interpolated original step 6 into an alternative behaviour,

 //covering both the incorrect and the correct behaviours of the UE

 @STEP : "6"

 @PROCEDURE : "Check: Does the UE send any HARQ ACK

 on PUCCH?"

 **alternatively** {

 UE **sends** harq\_ack **to** SS

 **set** **verdict** **to** FAIL

 } **or** {

 **quiet** **for** 5 {sec} **on** **gate** SS

 **set** **verdict** **to** PASS

 } **with** {

 **Objective:** TP2

 }

 } **with** {

 **Note** : "Note 1: For TDD, the timing of ACK/NACK is not

 constant as FDD, see Table 10.1-1 of ETSI TS 136 213 [i.9]."

 }

}

# B.3 Interoperability Testing

This example describes one possible way to translate clause 4.5.1 from ETSI TS 186 011-2 [i.3] into the TDL Textual Syntax, by mapping the concepts from the representation in the source document to the corresponding concepts in the TDL meta-model. The example has been enriched with additional information, such as explicit data definitions and test configuration details for completeness where applicable.

/\*

Copyright (c) ETSI 2022.

This software is subject to copyrights owned by ETSI. Non-exclusive permission

is hereby granted, free of charge, to copy, reproduce and amend this file

under the following conditions: It is provided "as is", without warranty of any

kind, expressed or implied.

ETSI shall never be liable for any claim, damages, or other liability arising

from its use or inability of use.This permission does not apply to any documentation

associated with this file for which ETSI keeps all rights reserved. The present

copyright notice shall be included in all copies of whole or part of this

file and shall not imply any sub-license right.

\*/

//Translated from ETSI TS 186 011-2 [i.3], clause 4.5.1.

**Note** : "Taken from ETSI TS 186 011-2 [i.3] V3.1.1 (2011-06)"

@TITLE : "SIP messages longer than 1 500 bytes"

**Package** IMS\_NNI\_General\_Capabilities

 //Procedures carried out by a component of a test configuration

 //or an actor during test execution

 **Action** preConditions : "Pre-test conditions:

 - HSS of IMS\_A and of IMS B is configured according to table 1

 - UE\_A and UE\_B have IP bearers established to their respective

 IMS networks as per clause 4.2.1

 - UE\_A and IMS\_A configured to use TCP for transport

 - UE\_A is registered in IMS\_A using any user identity

 - UE\_B is registered user of IMS\_B using any user identity

 - MESSAGE request and response has to be supported at II-NNI

 (ETSI TS 129 165 [i.7]

 see tables 6.1 and 6.3)"

 //User-defined verdicts

 //Alternatively the predefined verdicts may be used as well

 **Type** Verdict

 Verdict PASS

 Verdict FAIL

 //User-defined annotation types

 **Annotation** TITLE //Test description title

 **Annotation** STEP //Step identifiers in source documents

 **Annotation** PROCEDURE //Informal textual description of a test step

 **Annotation** PRECONDITION //Identify pre-condition behaviour

 **Annotation** PREAMBLE //Identify preamble behaviour.

 **Annotation** SUMMARY //Informal textual description of test sequence

 //Test objectives (copied verbatim from source document)

 **Objective** TP\_IMS\_4002\_1

 **Description:** "ensure that {

 when { UE\_A sends a MESSAGE to UE\_B

 containing a Message\_Body greater than 1 300

 bytes }

 then { IMS\_B receives the MESSAGE containing the

 Message\_Body greater than 1 300 bytes }

 }"

 **References:** "ts\_18601102v030101p.pdf::4.5.1.1 (CC 1)"

 ,"ETSI TS 124 229 [i.8], clause 4.2A, paragraph 1"

 **Objective** UC\_05\_I

 **References:** "ts\_18601102v030101p.pdf::4.4.4.2"

 //Relevant data definitions

 **Structure** MSG (

 **optional** CONTENT TCP

 )

 MSG MESSAGE ( )

 MSG DING ( )

 MSG DELIVERY\_REPORT ( )

 MSG M\_200\_OK ( )

 **Type** CONTENT

 CONTENT tcp

 **Time** SECONDS

 SECONDS default\_timeout

 //Gate type definitions.

 **Message** **Gate** defaultGT **accepts** MSG,CONTENT

 //Component type definitions

 //In this case they may also be reduced to a single component type

 **Component** USER

 **gate** defaultGT g

 **Component** UE

 **gate** defaultGT g

 **Component** IMS

 **gate** defaultGT g

 **Component** IBCF

 **gate** defaultGT g

 //Test configuration definition

 **Configuration** CF\_INT\_CALL

 USER USER\_A **as** **Tester**,

 UE UE\_A **as** **Tester**,

 IMS IMS\_A **as** **Tester**,

 IBCF IBCF\_A **as** **Tester**,

 IBCF IBCF\_B **as** **Tester**,

 IMS IMS\_B **as** **SUT**,

 UE UE\_B **as** **Tester**,

 USER USER\_B **as** **Tester**,

 **connect** USER\_A::g **to** UE\_A::g,

 **connect** UE\_A::g **to** IMS\_A::g,

 **connect** IMS\_A::g **to** IBCF\_A::g,

 **connect** IBCF\_A::g **to** IBCF\_B::g,

 **connect** IBCF\_B::g **to** IMS\_B::g,

 **connect** IMS\_B::g **to** UE\_B::g,

 **connect** UE\_B::g **to** USER\_B::g

 //Test description definition

 **Test Description** TD\_IMS\_MESS\_0001 **uses** CF\_INT\_CALL

 @SUMMARY : "IMS network shall support SIP messages greater than

 1 500 bytes"

 //Pre-conditions from the source document

 @PRECONDITION

 **perform** preConditions

 //Test sequence

 @STEP : "1"

 USER\_A::g **sends** MESSAGE **to** UE\_A::g

 @STEP : "2"

 UE\_A::g **sends** MESSAGE **to** IMS\_A::g

 @STEP : "3"

 IMS\_A::g **sends** MESSAGE **to** IBCF\_A::g

 @STEP : "4"

 IBCF\_A::g **sends** MESSAGE **to** IBCF\_B::g

 @STEP : "5"

 IBCF\_B::g **sends** MESSAGE ( TCP = tcp ) **to** IMS\_B::g

 @STEP : "6"

 IMS\_B::g **sends** MESSAGE **to** UE\_B::g

 @STEP : "7"

 UE\_B::g **sends** DING **to** USER\_B::g

 @STEP : "8"

 UE\_B::g **sends** M\_200\_OK **to** IMS\_B::g

 @STEP : "9"

 IMS\_B::g **sends** M\_200\_OK **to** IBCF\_B::g

 @STEP : "10"

 IBCF\_B::g **sends** M\_200\_OK **to** IBCF\_A::g

 @STEP : "11"

 IBCF\_A::g **sends** M\_200\_OK **to** IMS\_A::g

 @STEP : "12"

 IMS\_A::g **sends** M\_200\_OK **to** UE\_A::g

 **alternatively**

 @STEP : "13"

 UE\_A::g **sends** DELIVERY\_REPORT **to** USER\_A::g

 **or**

 **quiet** **for** default\_timeout **on** **gate** USER\_A::g

# History

|  |
| --- |
| **Document history** |
| V1.1.1 | May 2022 | Publication |
| V1.2.1 | August 2023 | Membership Approval Procedure MV 20231023: 2023-08-24 to 2023-10-23 |
| V1.2.1 | October 2023 | Publication |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |