



Testing Challenges

for Cyber Physical Systems

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ESI







Jan Tretmans

- Formal Methods
 - Maeslant Kering Rotterdam
- Software Testing



TORXAKIS

- Model-Based Testing MBT
 - ioco-theory for MBT
 with labelled transition systems
 - MBT tool TorXakis



TNO – ESI : Applied Research at a Glance



Synopsis

- Foundation ESI started in 2002
- ESI acquired by TNO per January 2013
- ~60 staff members, many with extensive industrial experience
- **7** Part-time Professors
- □ Working at industry locations

Focus

Managing complexity of high-tech systems

through

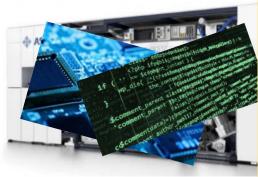
- system architecting,
- system reasoning and
- model-driven engineering

delivering

 methodologies validated in cutting-edge industrial practice



Cyber-Physical Systems



Semiconductor manufacturing equipmen



Traffic management



Combat management systems

Software is brain of system

- software controls, connects, monitors almost any aspect of ES system behaviour
- majority of innovation is in software

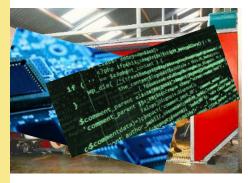
Software determines quality and reliability of Cyber-Physical System

• often > 50 % of system defects are software bugs





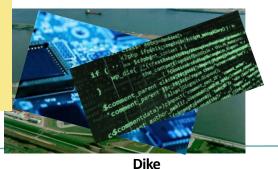
Automotive



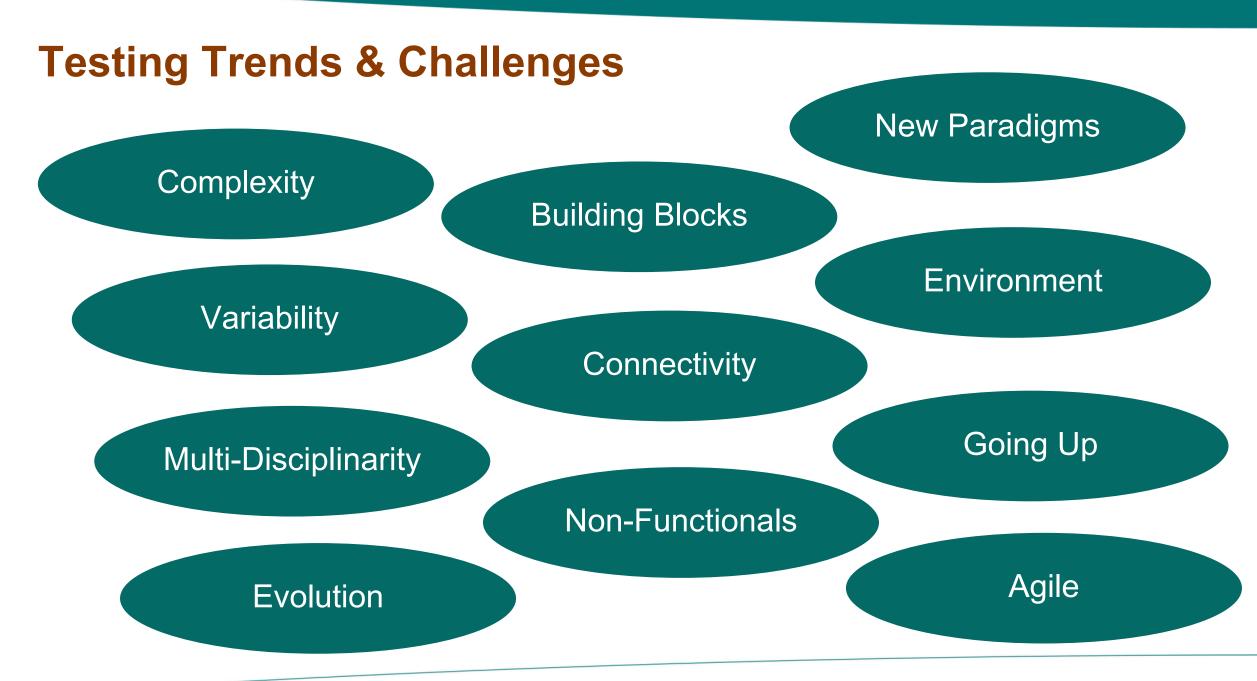
Agricultural robots

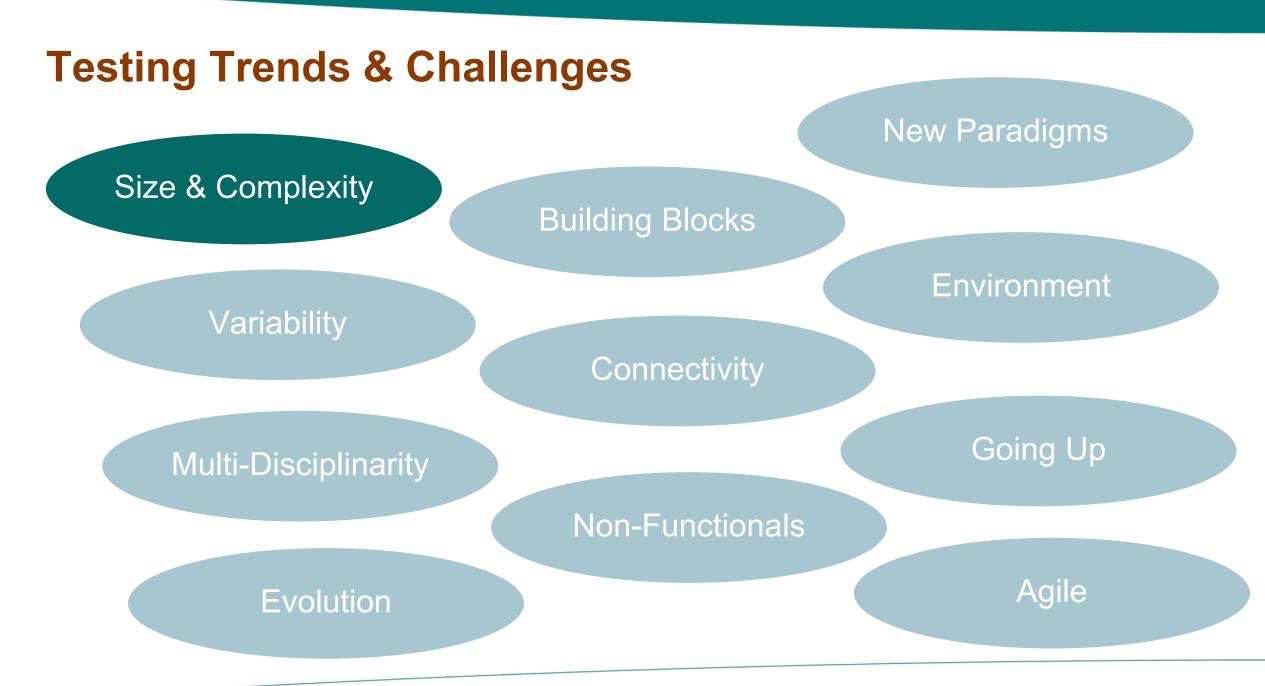


Robotized warehousing



Testing Challenges for Cyber-Physical Systems





Size & Complexity

Completely testing '+' for 32-bit Int

•
$$2^{32} * 2^{32} = 10^{19}$$
 test cases

• 1 nsec / test = 585 years of testing

80

9

Car

- 100,000,000 LoC
- 40,000 parts
- 4,000 manufactured components

Machine with 300 parameters

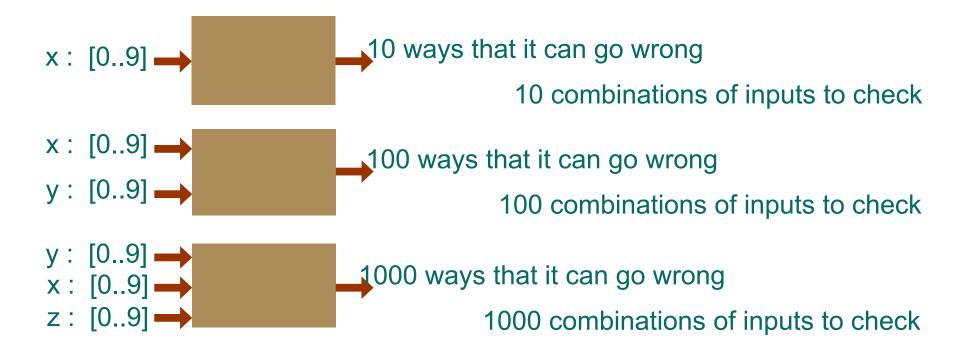
• $2^{300} = 10^{90}$ different configurations

• #atoms on earth = 10^{50} , #atoms in known universe = 10

Size & Complexity

Testing effort grows exponentially with system size

Testing cannot keep pace with development



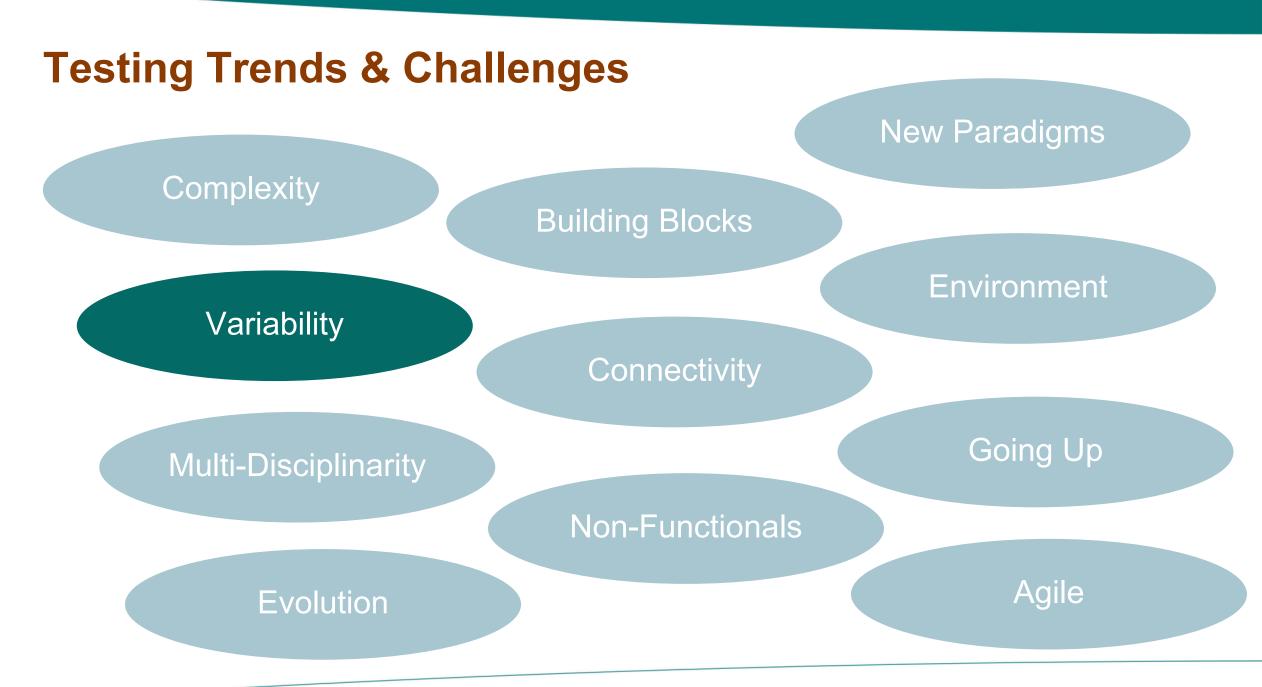
Size & Complexity

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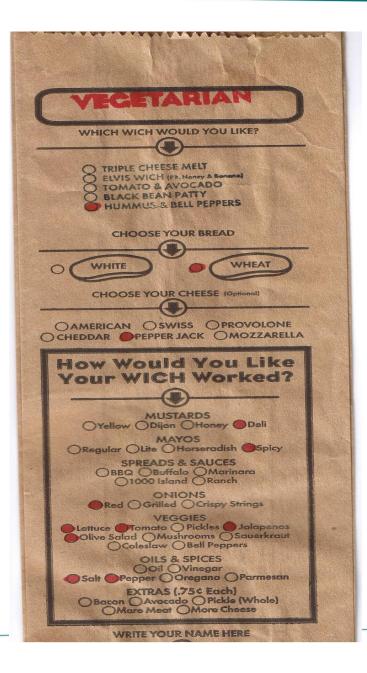
 \rightarrow combinatorial explosion of required testing effort

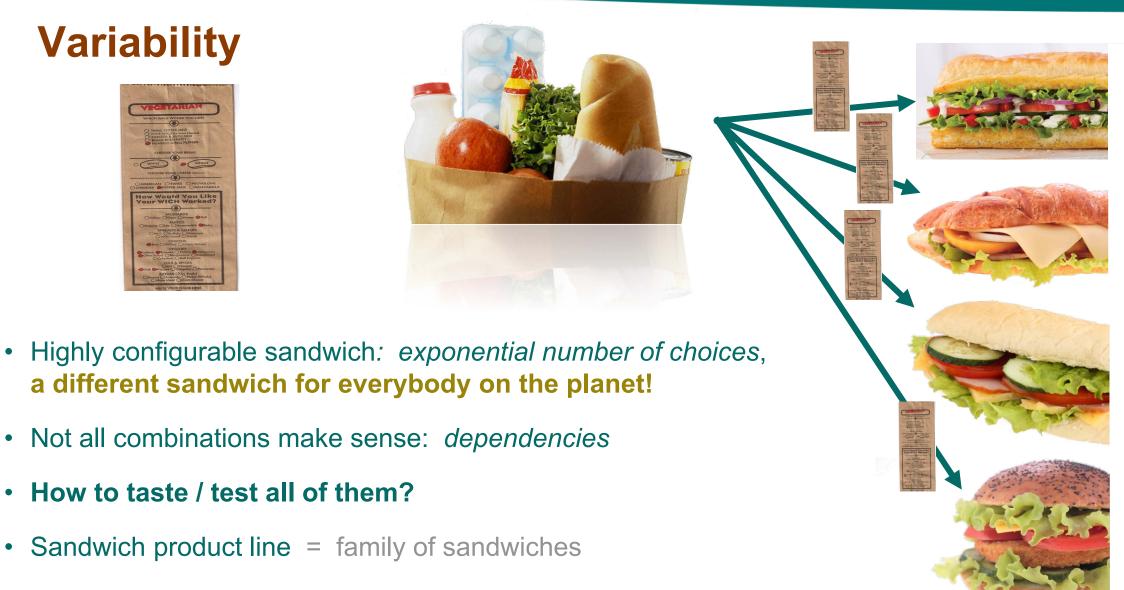


Variability & Product Lines

or: How to Select your Sandwich





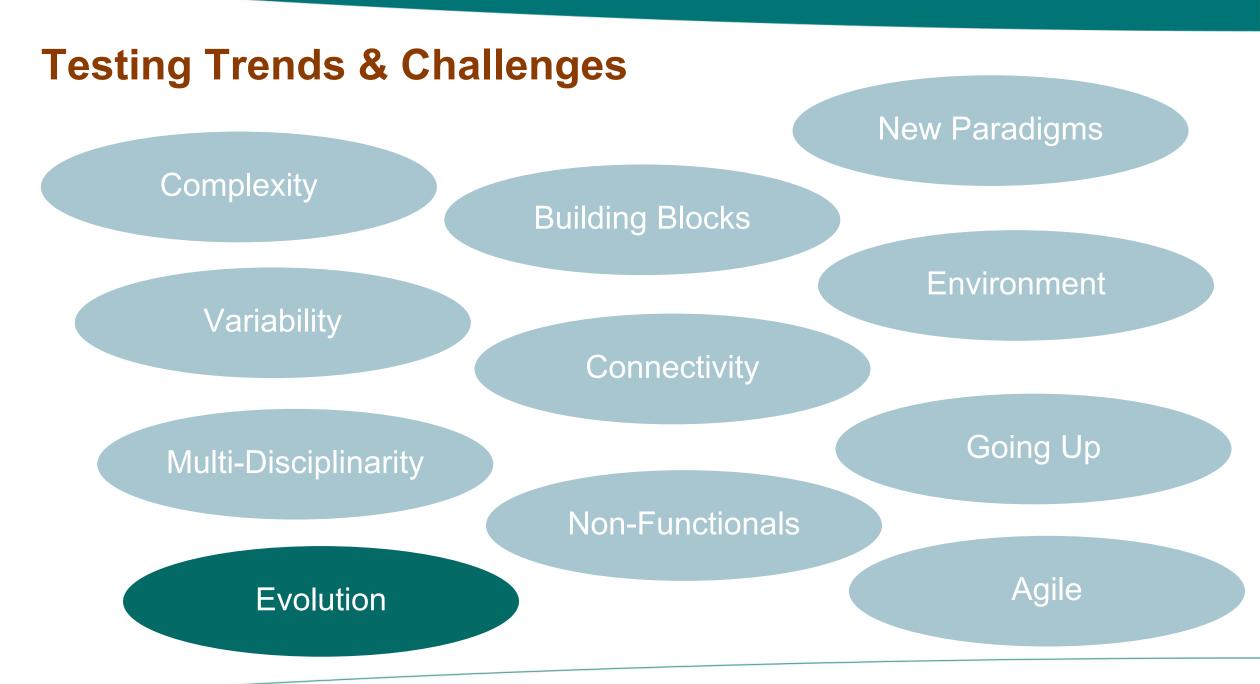


• Also for high-tech systems Linux, cars, ...

Variability Engineering



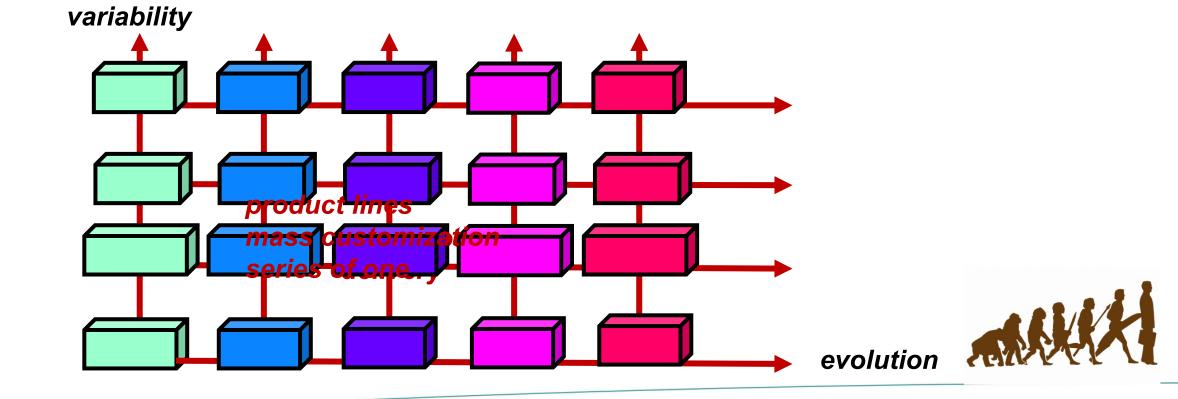
- Customization & reuse by developing families of 'similar' products
 - \rightarrow identify variation points
 - \rightarrow instantiate to different configurations = products
- *Aim*: instantiate as late as possible, to perform design, analysis, ..., on the product family and not on each individual product
- But: testing is always on an individual product
 → how to select configurations for testing ?



Evolution : Change over Time

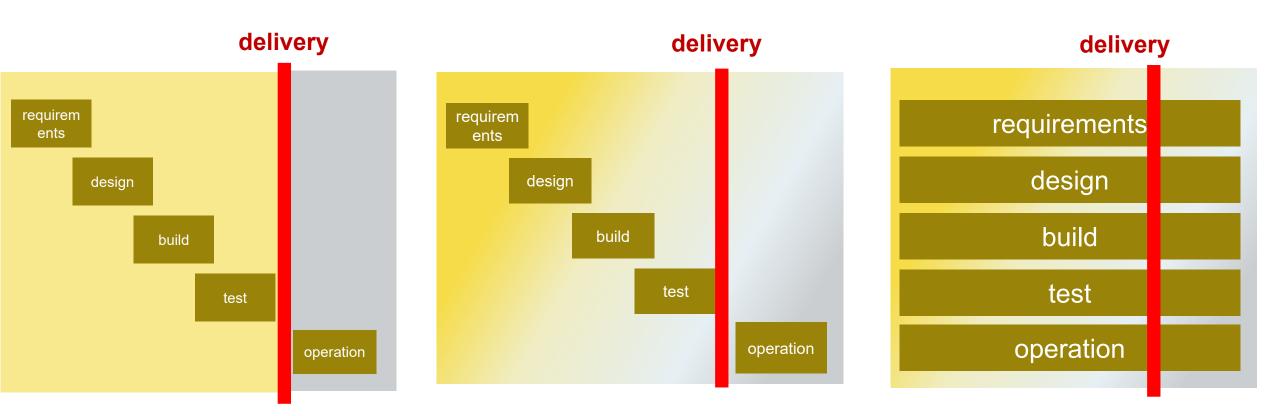
- system never comes alone: *variability*
- systems continuously change: evolution

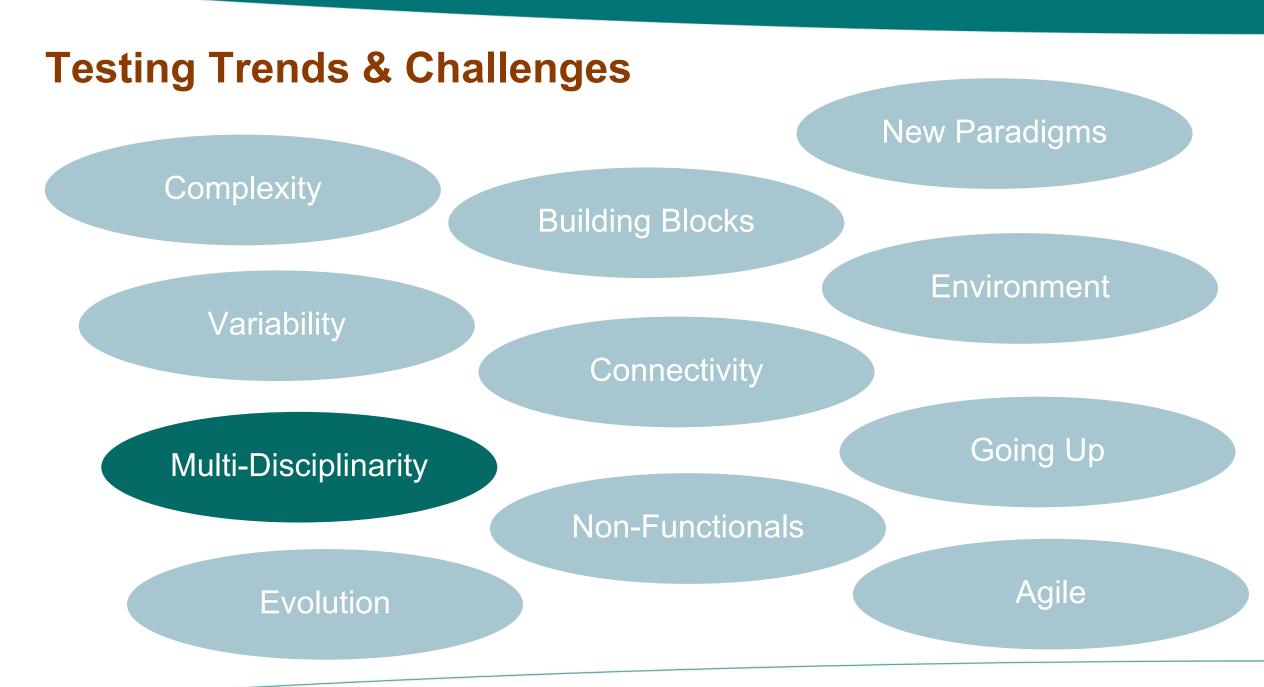
yet another source of **Test Explosion**



Evolution, Change : Fading Boundaries







Cyber-Physical Systems



Semiconductor manufacturing equipment



Traffic management



Combat management systems



Medical systems



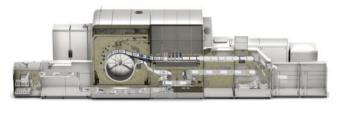
Food processing



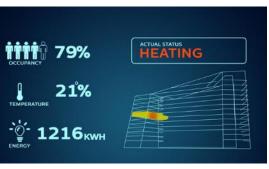
Agricultural robots



microscopes



Industrial printers



Building control







Robotized warehousing



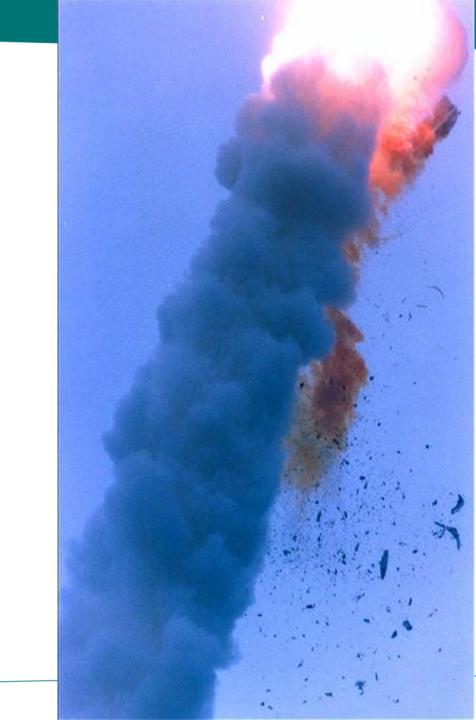
Software is Different

Software is different from hardware :

- non-continuous
- any bug is a design error
- adopting redundancy is useless
- no wear and tear
- no MTBF
- what is software reliability?



time



Multi-disciplinarity

- Cyber-Physical Systems
- Combination of physics/mechanics/electronics ... with computer/software
- Requires various expertises
- Testing such combinations requires

stubs, simulations, virtualization, digital twin

Multi-disciplinarity

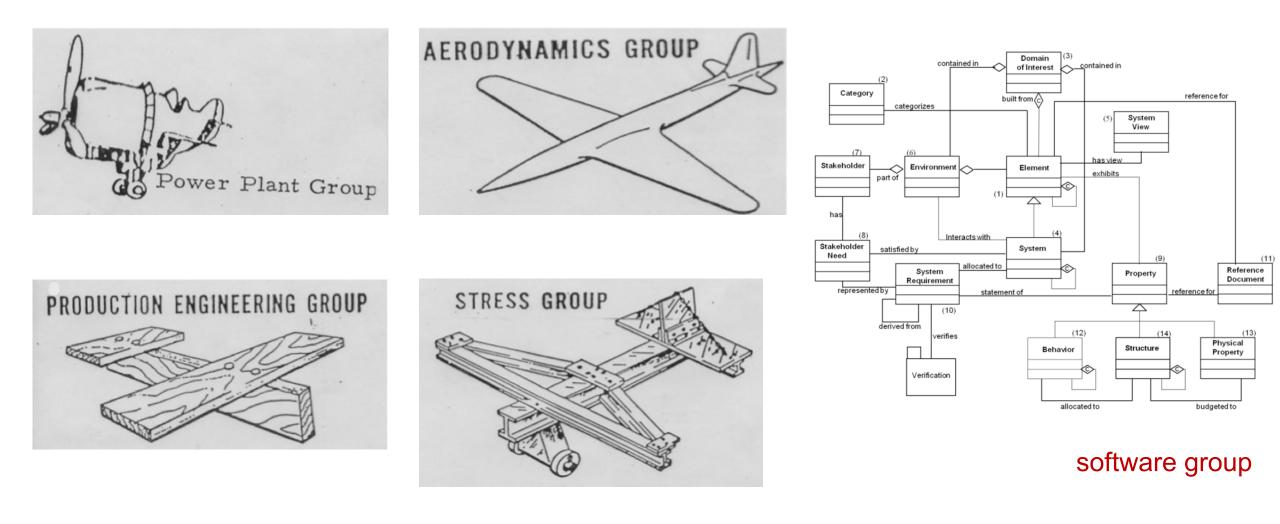
- Virtualization
 - models to simulate/emulate physical and environment in t
 - intelligent stub, in-the-loop testing
 - because real system is: expensive, infeasible, dangerous, too slow, too fast, cannot produce error scenarios, …

Modeling

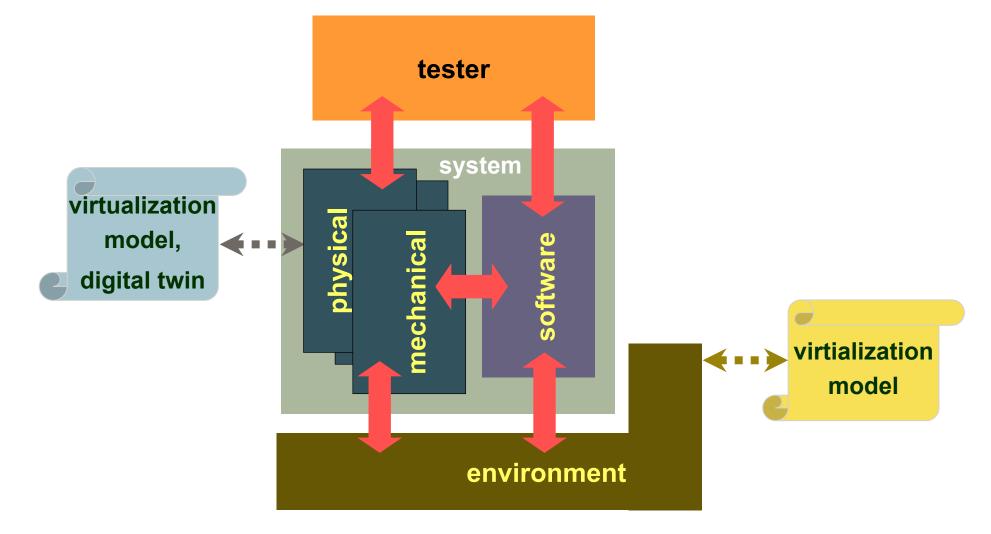
- system \leftrightarrow physical part \leftrightarrow software \leftrightarrow environment
- models for virtualization $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ models for testing

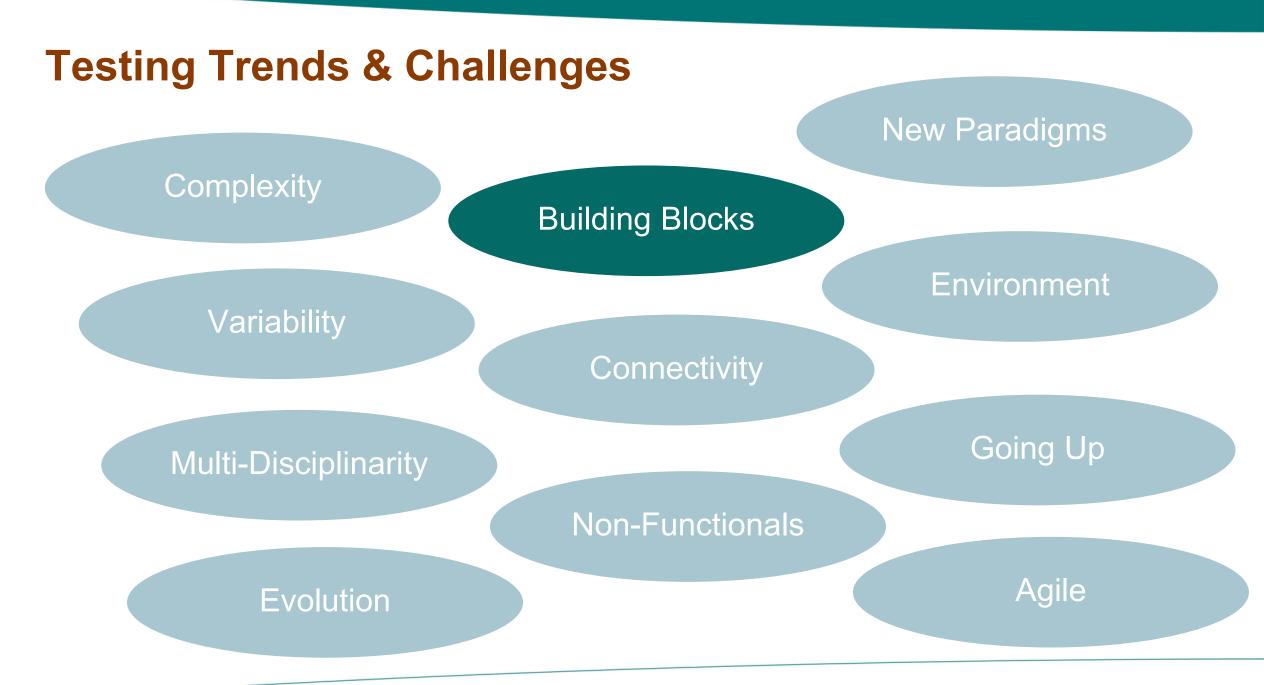


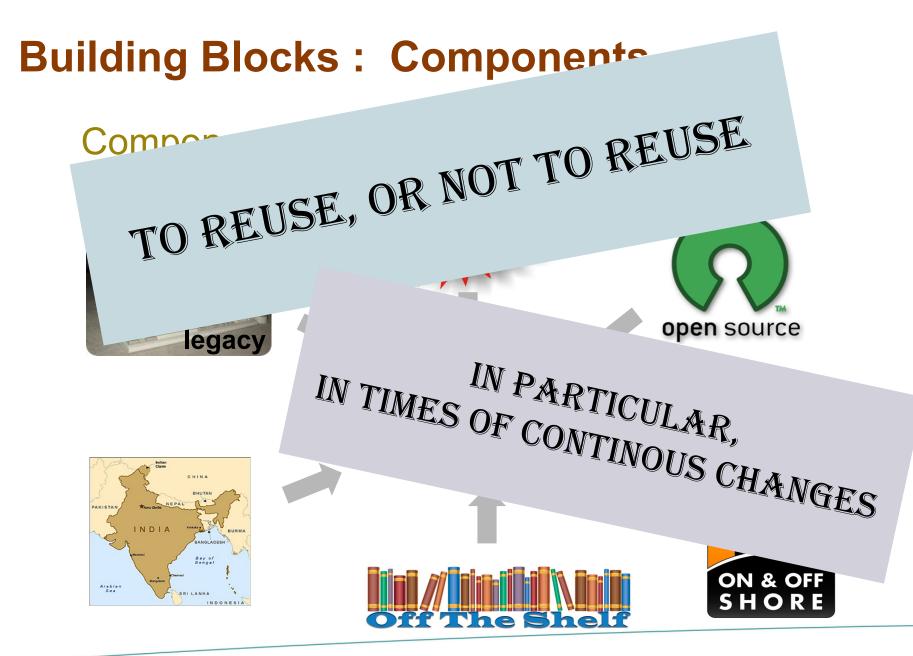
Multi-disciplinarity : Different Views on Systems



Models for Multi-disciplinary Testing







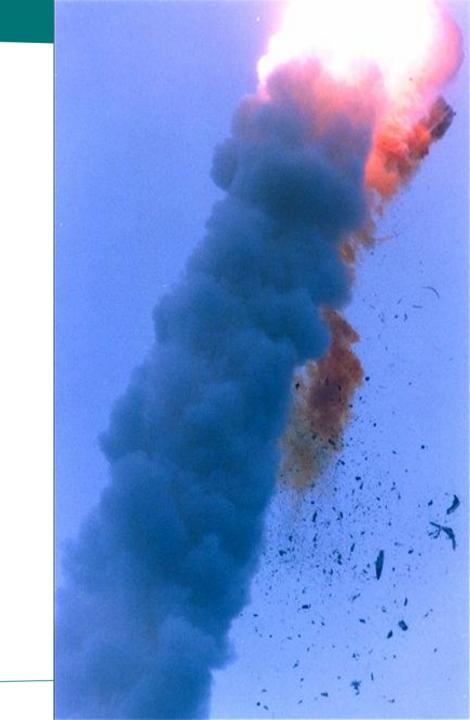
• reuse

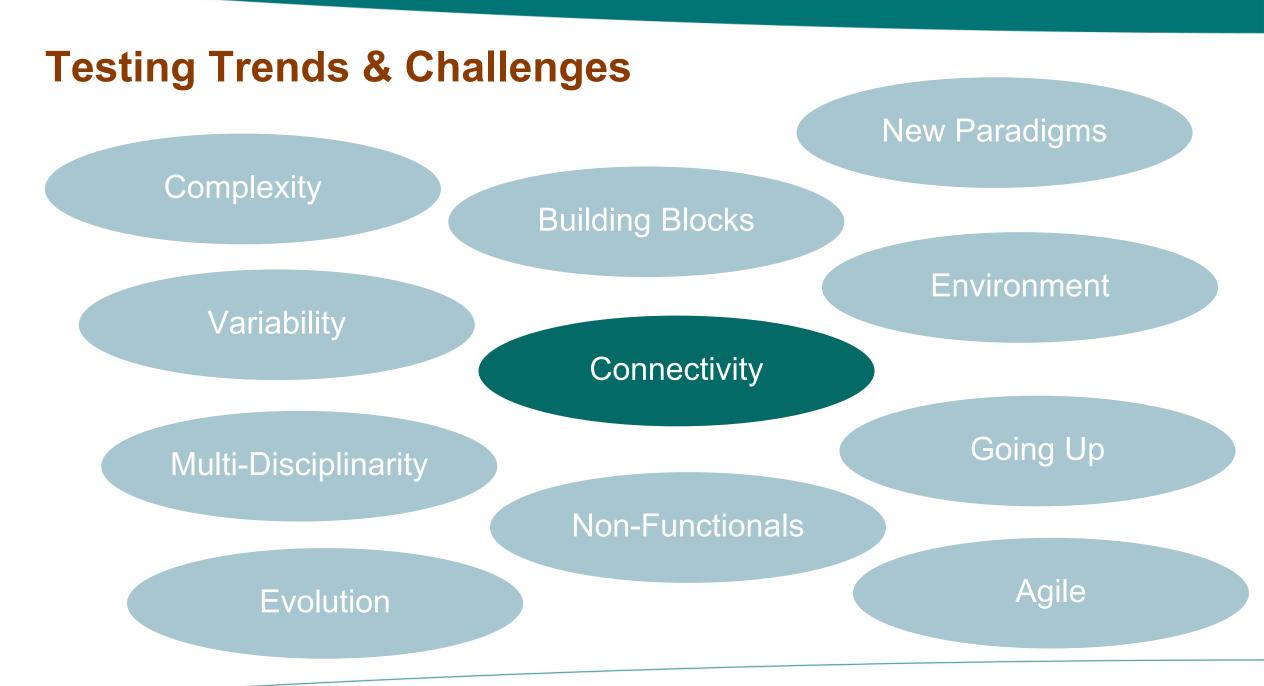
- platform
- integration challenges
- dependencies
- when to test
- where to diagnose, repair

Components and Failures

Ariane V rocket

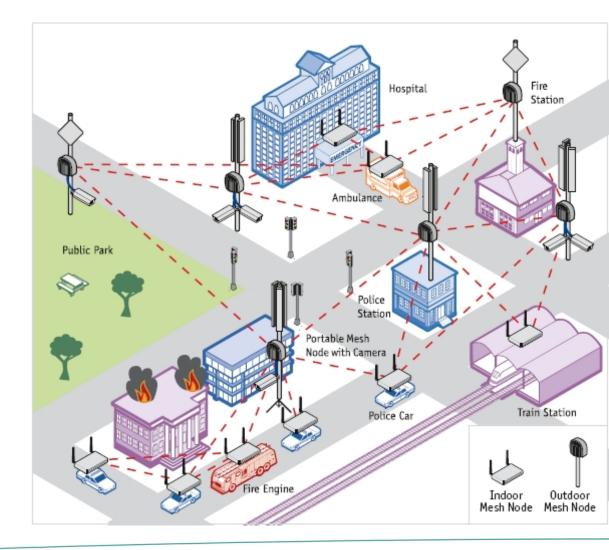
- Design defects in control software
- Design
 - Exception handler assumed hardware errors only
 - Reuse of Ariane IV component in Ariane V without proper system testing
- Error
 - Software exception
- Failure
 - Mis-interpretation of diagnostic information





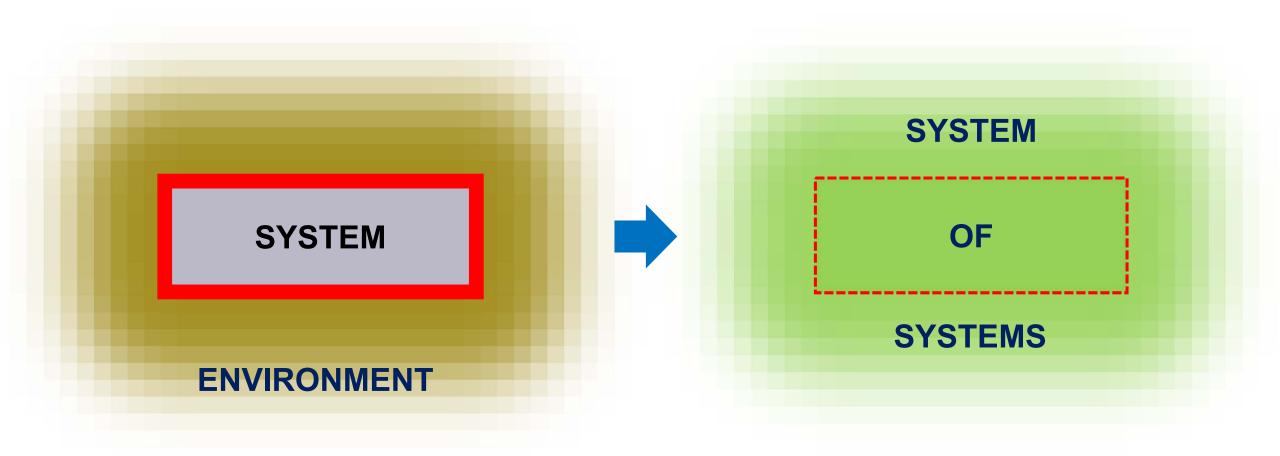
Connectivity

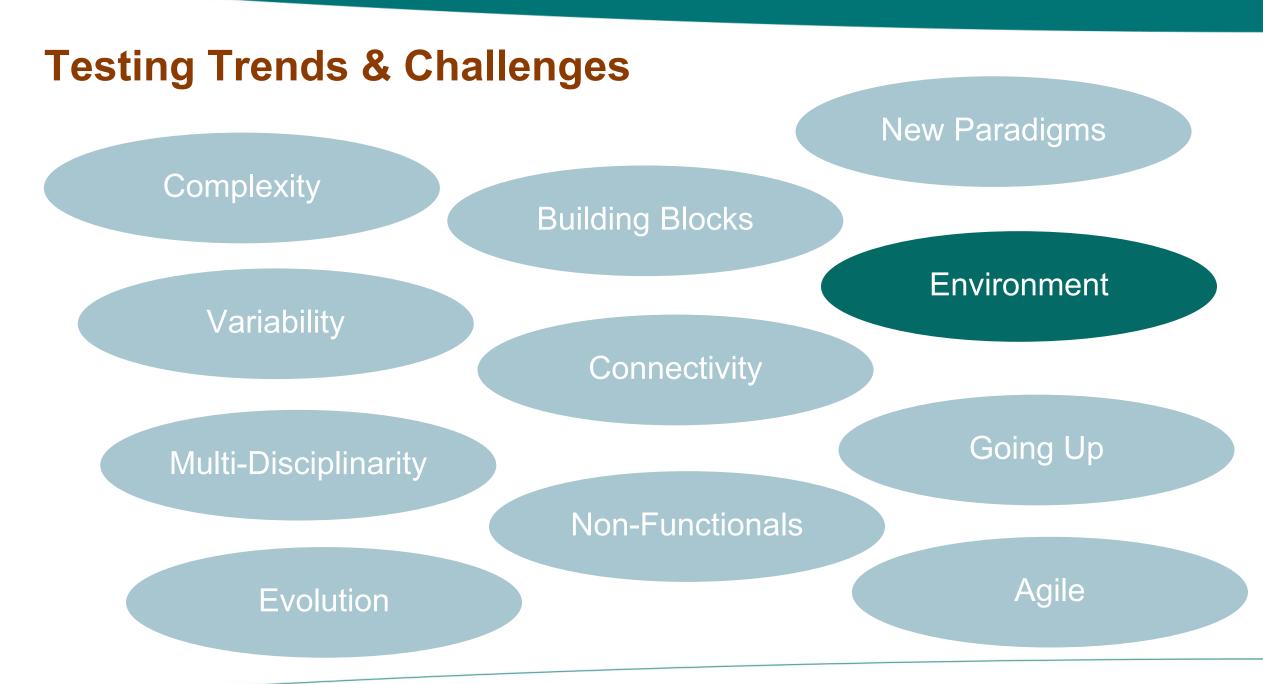
- Blurring boundaries of systems
 - \rightarrow everything connected
- Systems-Of-Systems
 - Dynamically connected systems
 - Not under own control
- Software is glue
 - with internal and external world
- Testing:
 - what is SUT ?
- Virtualization
 - which systems are available for testing ?
 - which systems must be virtualized?
- Dynamics
 - run-time testing and integration

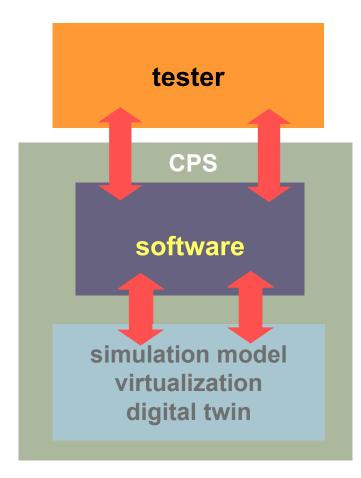


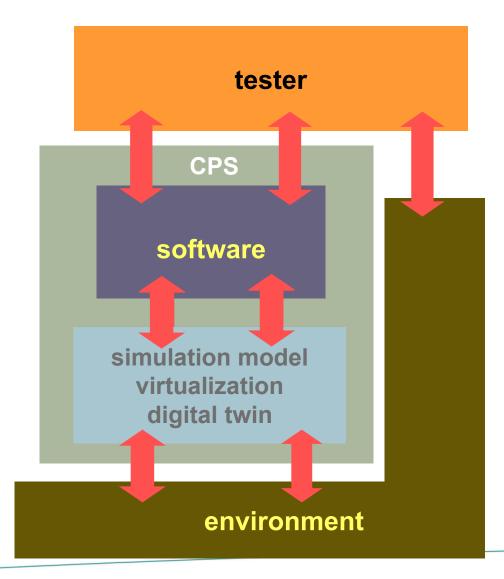


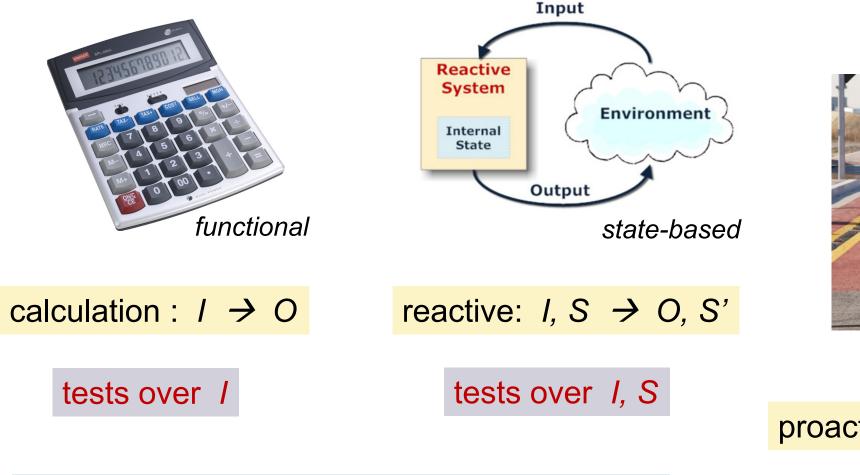
Fading Boundaries











autonomous

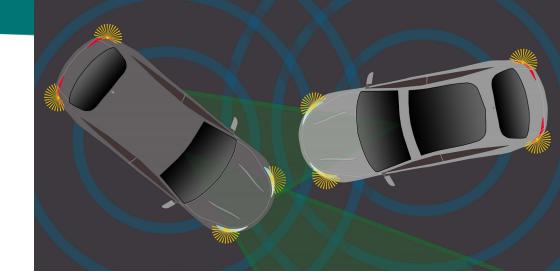


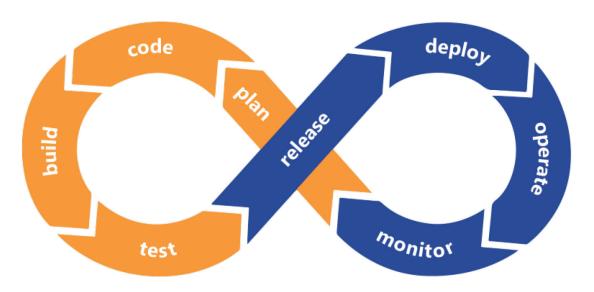
for *safety*, *trustworthiness*, *dependability*, the **environment** must be taken into account

proactive : I, S, $E \rightarrow O$, S', E'

tests over I, S, E

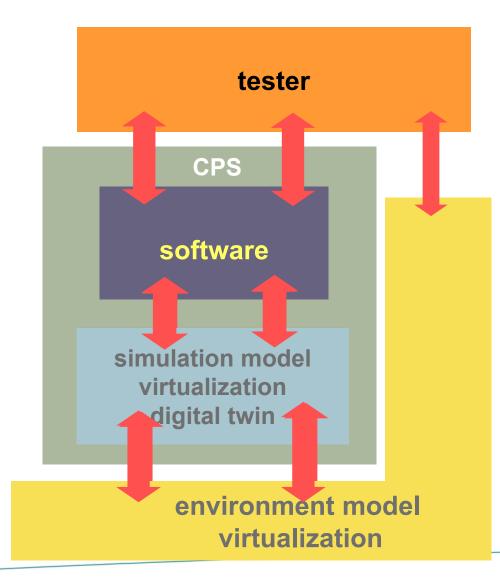
- Autonomous
 - \rightarrow take part in environment
- Safety of autonomous cars
 - \rightarrow test in all possible environments
- Environment
 - \rightarrow not, or limited, under (test) control
- Environment
 - \rightarrow can change
 - \rightarrow new testing ?

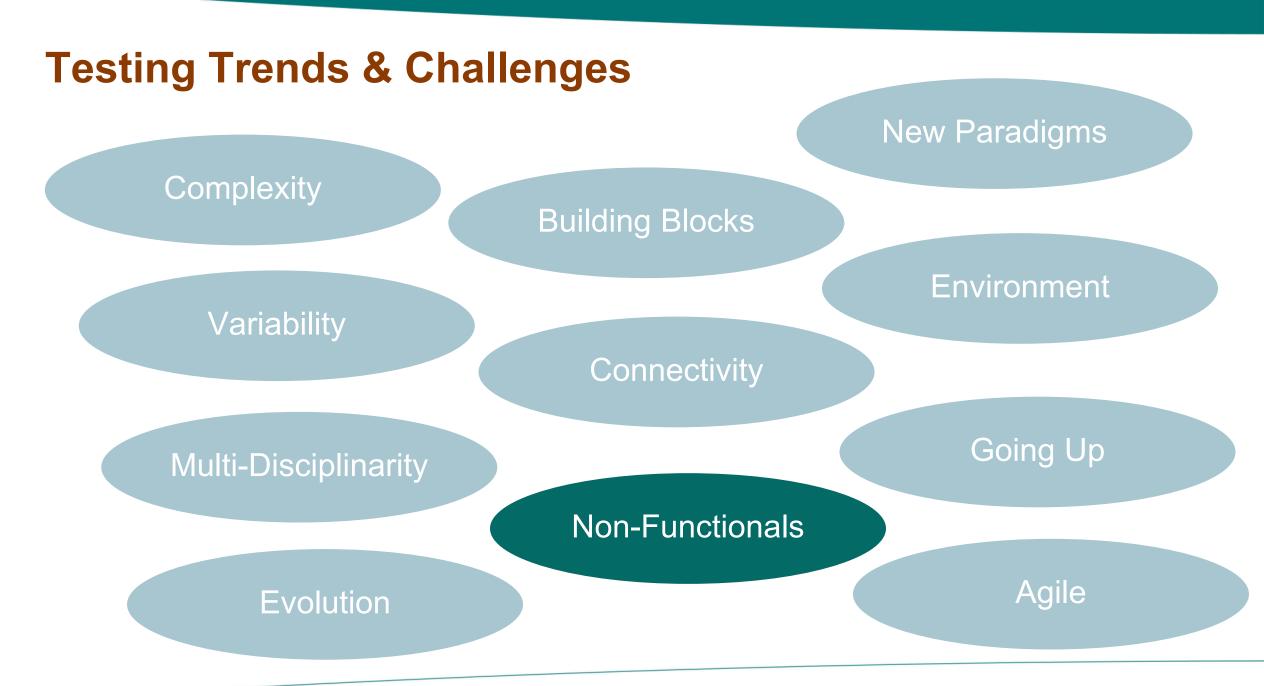


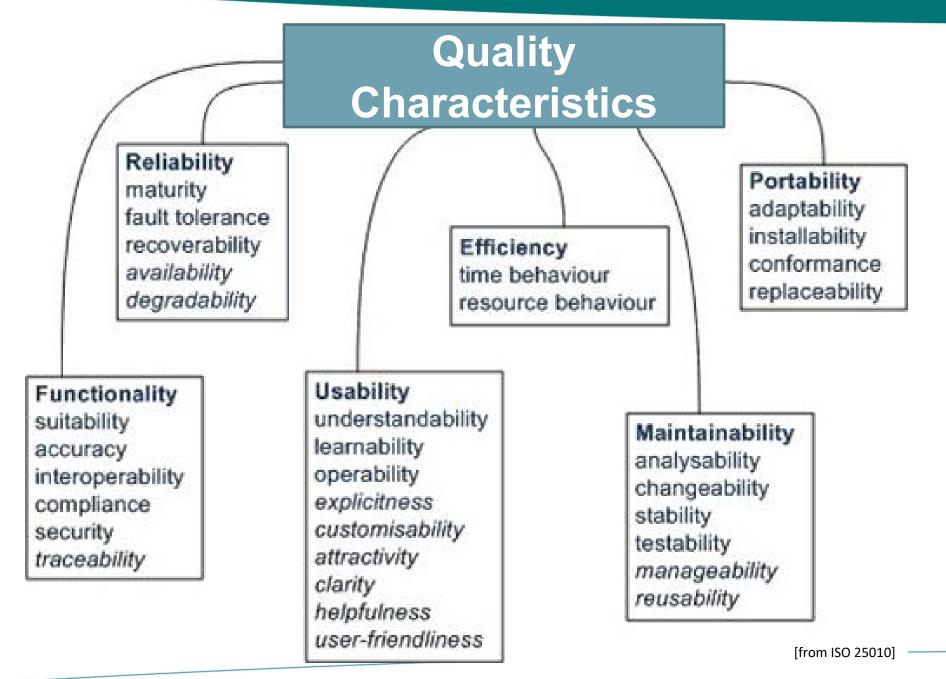


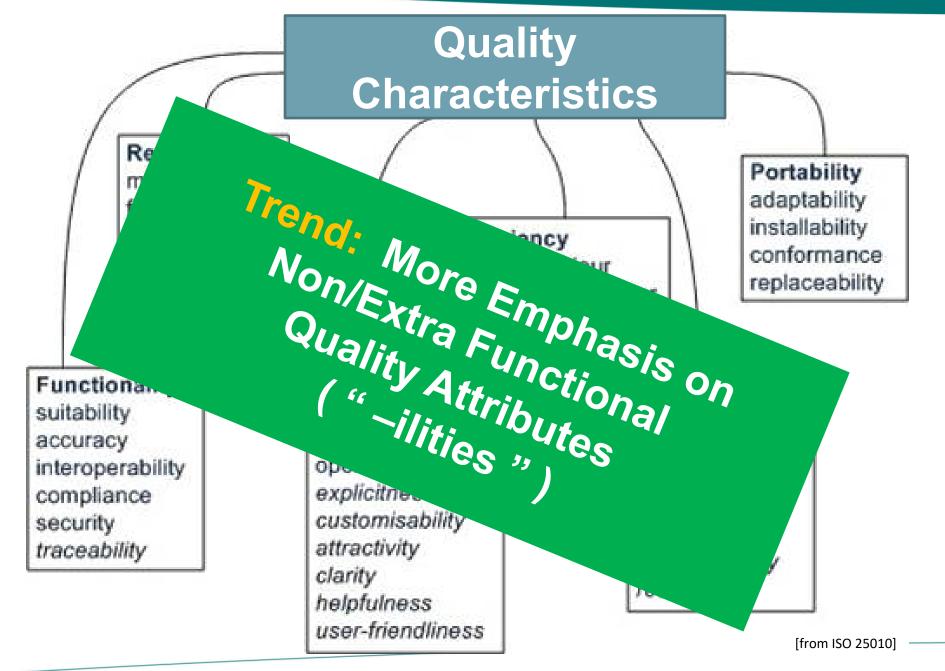
Testing everything before release is an illusion \rightarrow continue quality control after release

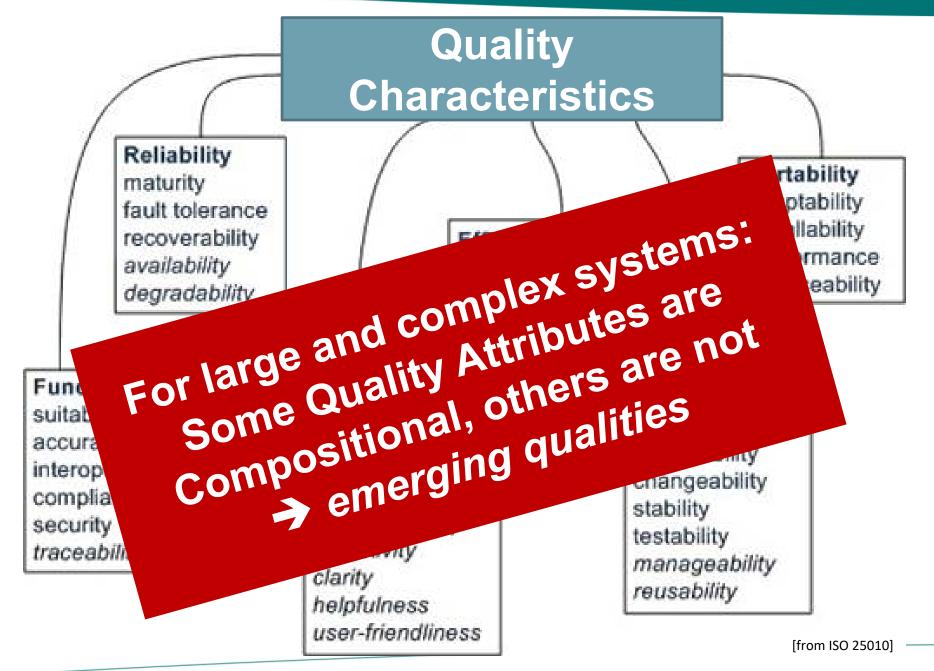
Environment

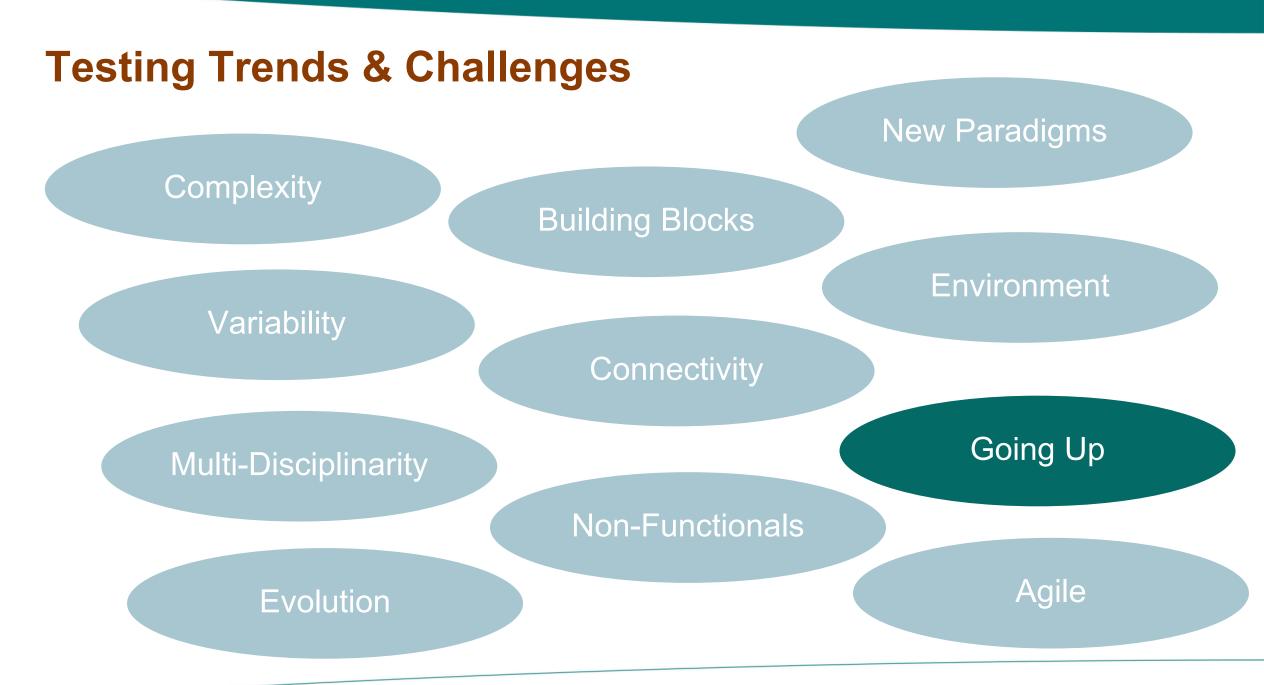






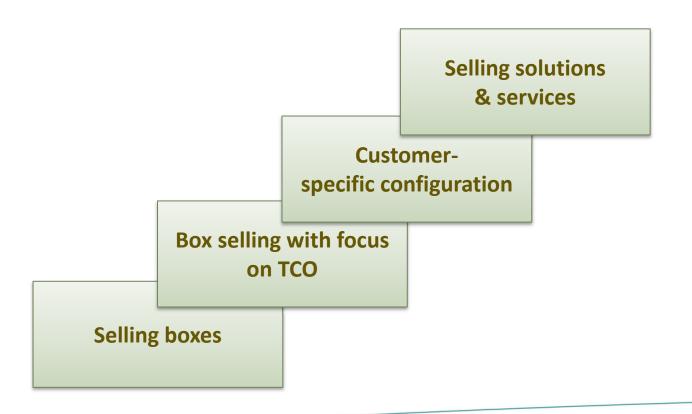






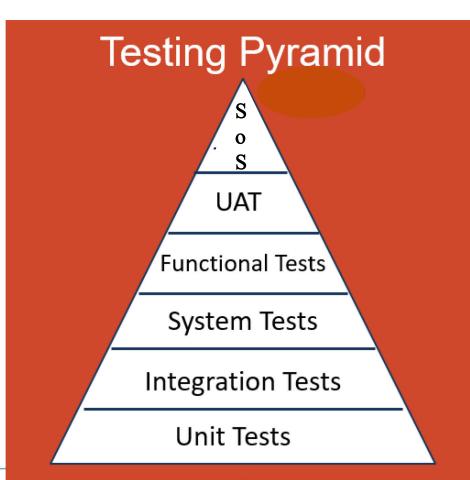
Going Up

- In the Value Chain
 - new business models
 - testing quality-of-service



• In the Test Pyramid

- everybody does unit tests
- bugs are on the higher levels



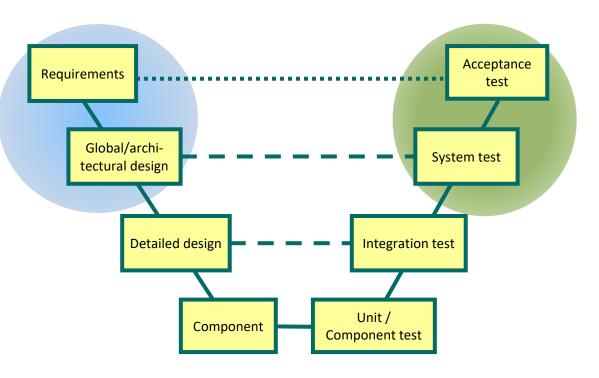
Going Up

• In Coding

- from software to meta-software: build tools, build scripts, configuration setting, ...
- 1. <project xmlns="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0" xmlns:xsi="htt
- 2. xsi:schemaLocation="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0 http://ma
- 3. <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>
- 4.
- 5. <groupId>com.mycompany.app</groupId>
- 6. <artifactId>my-app</artifactId>
- 7. <version>1.0-SNAPSHOT</version>
- 8.
- 9. <properties>
- 10. <maven.compiler.source>1.7</maven.compiler.source>
- 11. <maven.compiler.target>1.7</maven.compiler.target>
- 12. </properties>
- 13.
- 14. <dependencies>
- 15. <dependency>
- 16. <groupId>junit</groupId>
- 17. <artifactId>junit</artifactId>
- 18. <version>4.12</version>
- 19. <scope>test</scope>
- 20. </dependency>
- 21. </dependencies>

In the V-Model

- requirements, design, system test
- detailed design, coding, unit tests outsourced

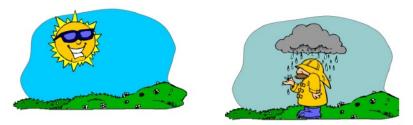


Going Up Consequence : Uncertainty & Non-Determinism

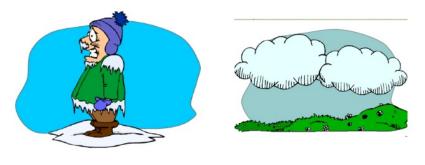
- Sometimes you don't know
 - testing a search engine, weather forecast, ...
 - systems-of-systems, big data, ...
- Sometimes you don't want to know
 - no details
 - abstraction
 - particular view

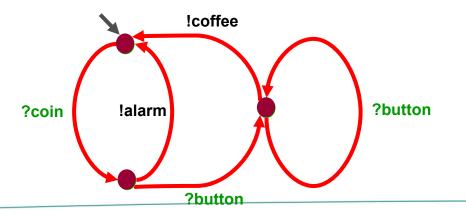
Uncertainty of test outcomes & oracles

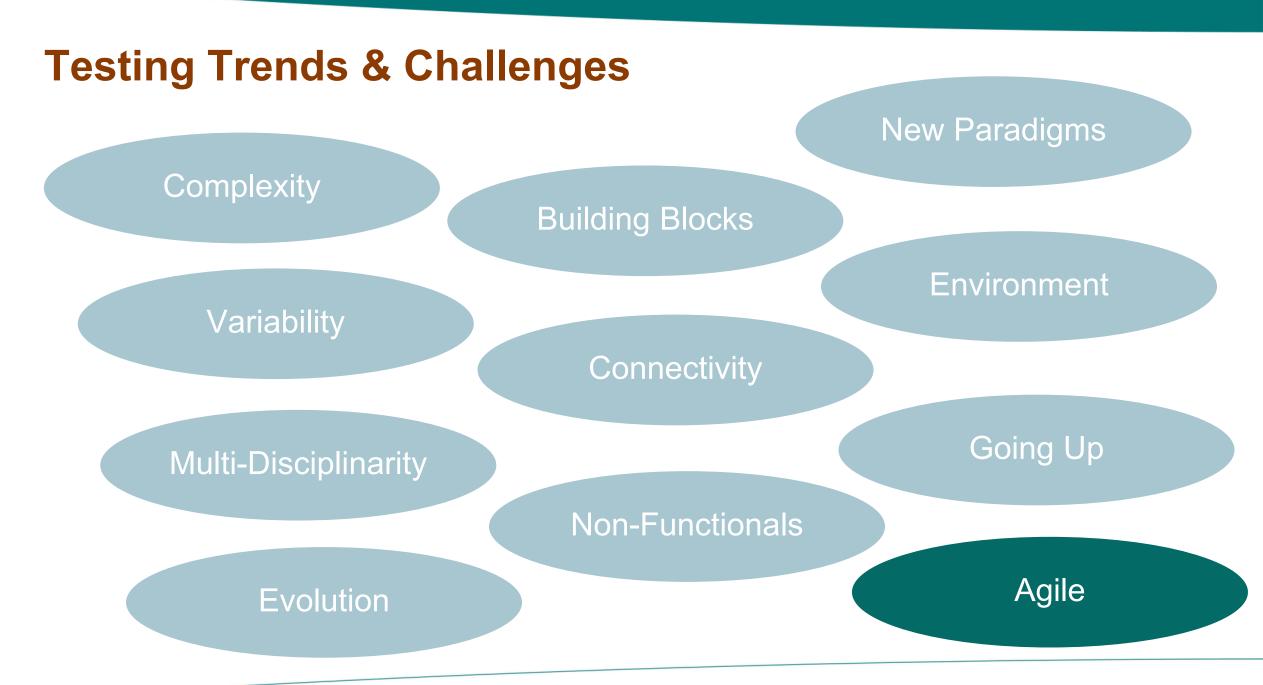
- non-determinism
- probabilities



What is the weather like ?







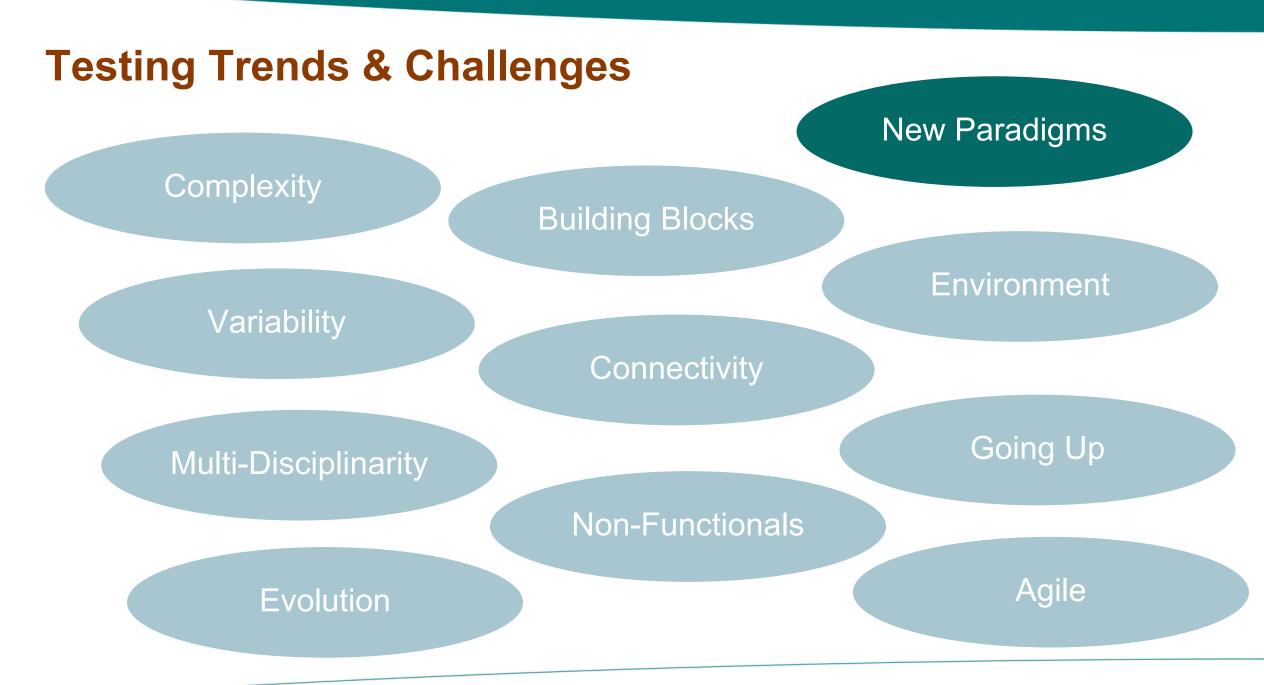
Agile ?



Agile

- Agile \rightarrow test automation
 - test execution automation
 - test fast and often
- \rightarrow Large repositories of scripted tests
 - the night is too short
 - traceability to requirements ?
 - maintainability ?
 - pesticide paradox : how to increase variation in tests ?

Agile - fallacy of complete specification: We finally have the guts to admit that we don't know precisely what the system should do when we start coding.



New Paradigms and Technologies

- AI, Machine Learning
- Self-adaptive systems
- Quantum Computing
- Cloud

.

• Ethics, sustainability, ...





