



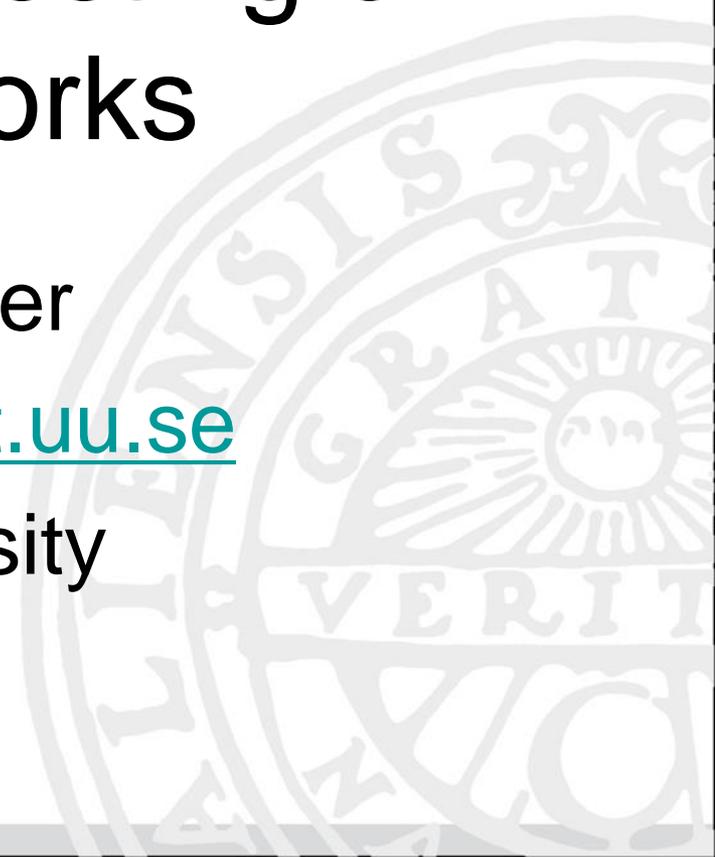
UPPSALA
UNIVERSITET

Property-Based Testing of Sensor Networks

Andreas Löscher

andreas.loscher@it.uu.se

Uppsala University

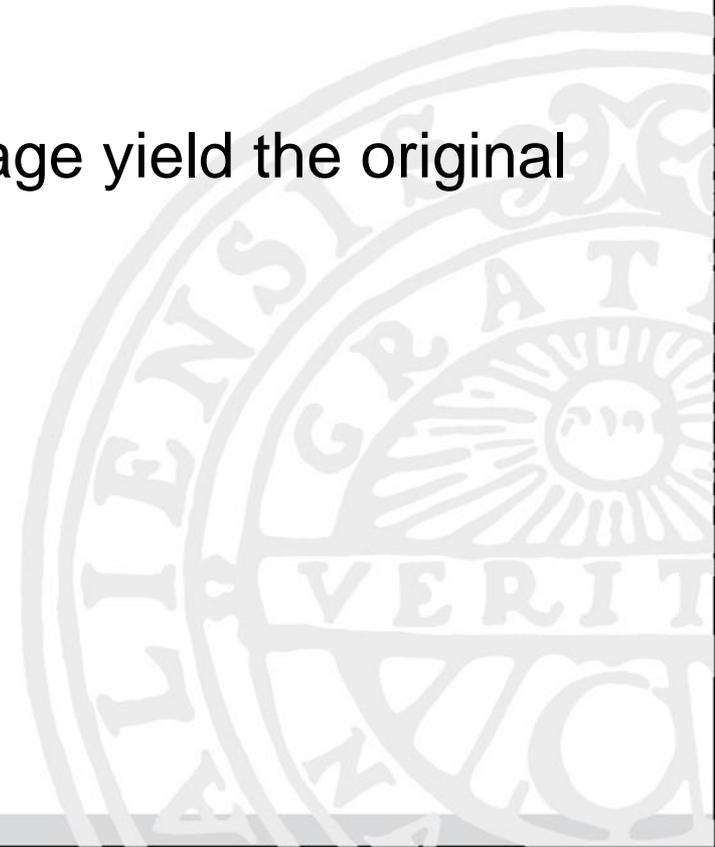


Sensor Network Testing is Important

- Integral to Software Development
- Sensor networks are pushing into the commercial domain
- Failure can affect the whole network
- Used in critical domains:
 - Health Care
 - Process Control

Testing the Encoder and Decoder of a Protocol

- Functions: *encode()* and *decode()*
- Does decoding an encoded message yield the original message?
- Test it!



Property-Based Testing

- We specify:
 - Generic Structure of the Input
 - General properties for valid system behaviour
- A PBT tool automatically tests these properties
 - Generate wide range of input
 - Run the system under test with the generated input
 - Check the system against properties

Example

```
prop_encode_decode() ->  
  ?FORALL(I, input(),  
    I == protocol:decode(protocol:encode(I))).  
  
input() ->  
  list(range(32, 127)).
```

- The input I is randomly **generated**
- The test code is run for each input
- The property is checked for each test instance



UPPSALA
UNIVERSITET

Demo



Testing Sensor Networks

- Implemented in C
 - Hardware dependent
- Distributed Systems
 - Network Topologies
 - Heterogeneous Hardware
- Functional and Non-Functional Properties
 - Energy Consumption
 - Timing



Testing the Encoder and Decoder of a Protocol implemented in C

- Functions:

```
extern int encode (char*, char**);
```

```
extern int decode (char*, char**);
```

- Does decoding an encoded message yield the original message?
- Test it!



Nifty

- NIF Interface Generator
- <http://parapluu.github.io/nifty/>





UPPSALA
UNIVERSITET

Demo



```
prop_c_impl() ->
  ?FORALL(I, input(),
    begin
      %% Erlang List -> C string
      Message = nifty:list_to_cstr(I),
```

```
extern int encode(char*, char**);
extern int decode(char*, char**);
```

```
prop_c_impl() ->
  ?FORALL(I, input(),
    begin
      %% Erlang List -> C string
      Message = nifty:list_to_cstr(I),
```

```
      %% pointers for the encoded and decoded message
      Encoded = nifty:as_type(nifty:pointer(), "c_protocol.char **"),
      Decoded = nifty:as_type(nifty:pointer(), "c_protocol.char **"),
```

```
extern int encode(char*, char**);
extern int decode(char*, char**);
```

```
prop_c_impl() ->
  ?FORALL(I, input(),
    begin
      %% Erlang List -> C string
      Message = nifty:list_to_cstr(I),

      %% pointers for the encoded and decoded message
      Encoded = nifty:as_type(nifty:pointer(), "c_protocol.char **"),
      Decoded = nifty:as_type(nifty:pointer(), "c_protocol.char **"),

      %% encode
      0 = c_protocol:encode(Message, Encoded),

      %% decode
      0 = c_protocol:decode(nifty:dereference(Encoded), Decoded),
```

```
extern int encode(char*, char**);
extern int decode(char*, char**);
```

```
prop_c_impl() ->
  ?FORALL(I, input(),
    begin
      %% Erlang List -> C string
      Message = nifty:list_to_cstr(I),

      %% pointers for the encoded and decoded message
      Encoded = nifty:as_type(nifty:pointer(), "c_protocol.char **"),
      Decoded = nifty:as_type(nifty:pointer(), "c_protocol.char **"),

      %% encode
      0 = c_protocol:encode(Message, Encoded),

      %% decode
      0 = c_protocol:decode(nifty:dereference(Encoded), Decoded),

      %% C string -> Erlang List
      ProcessedMessage = nifty:cstr_to_list(nifty:dereference(Decoded)),
```

```
extern int encode(char*, char**);
extern int decode(char*, char**);
```

```
prop_c_impl() ->
  ?FORALL(I, input(),
    begin
      %% Erlang List -> C string
      Message = nifty:list_to_cstr(I),

      %% pointers for the encoded and decoded message
      Encoded = nifty:as_type(nifty:pointer(), "c_protocol.char **"),
      Decoded = nifty:as_type(nifty:pointer(), "c_protocol.char **"),

      %% encode
      0 = c_protocol:encode(Message, Encoded),

      %% decode
      0 = c_protocol:decode(nifty:dereference(Encoded), Decoded),

      %% C string -> Erlang List
      ProcessedMessage = nifty:cstr_to_list(nifty:dereference(Decoded)),

      %% cleanup
      nifty:free([Encoded, Decoded, Message, ...]),
```

```
extern int encode(char*, char**);
extern int decode(char*, char**);
```

```
prop_c_impl() ->
  ?FORALL(I, input(),
    begin
      %% Erlang List -> C string
      Message = nifty:list_to_cstr(I),

      %% pointers for the encoded and decoded message
      Encoded = nifty:as_type(nifty:pointer(), "c_protocol.char **"),
      Decoded = nifty:as_type(nifty:pointer(), "c_protocol.char **"),

      %% encode
      0 = c_protocol:encode(Message, Encoded),

      %% decode
      0 = c_protocol:decode(nifty:dereference(Encoded), Decoded),

      %% C string -> Erlang List
      ProcessedMessage = nifty:cstr_to_list(nifty:dereference(Decoded)),

      %% cleanup
      nifty:free([Encoded, Decoded, Message, ...]),

      %% result
      I :=:= ProcessedMessage
    end).
```

```
extern int encode(char*, char**);
extern int decode(char*, char**);
```



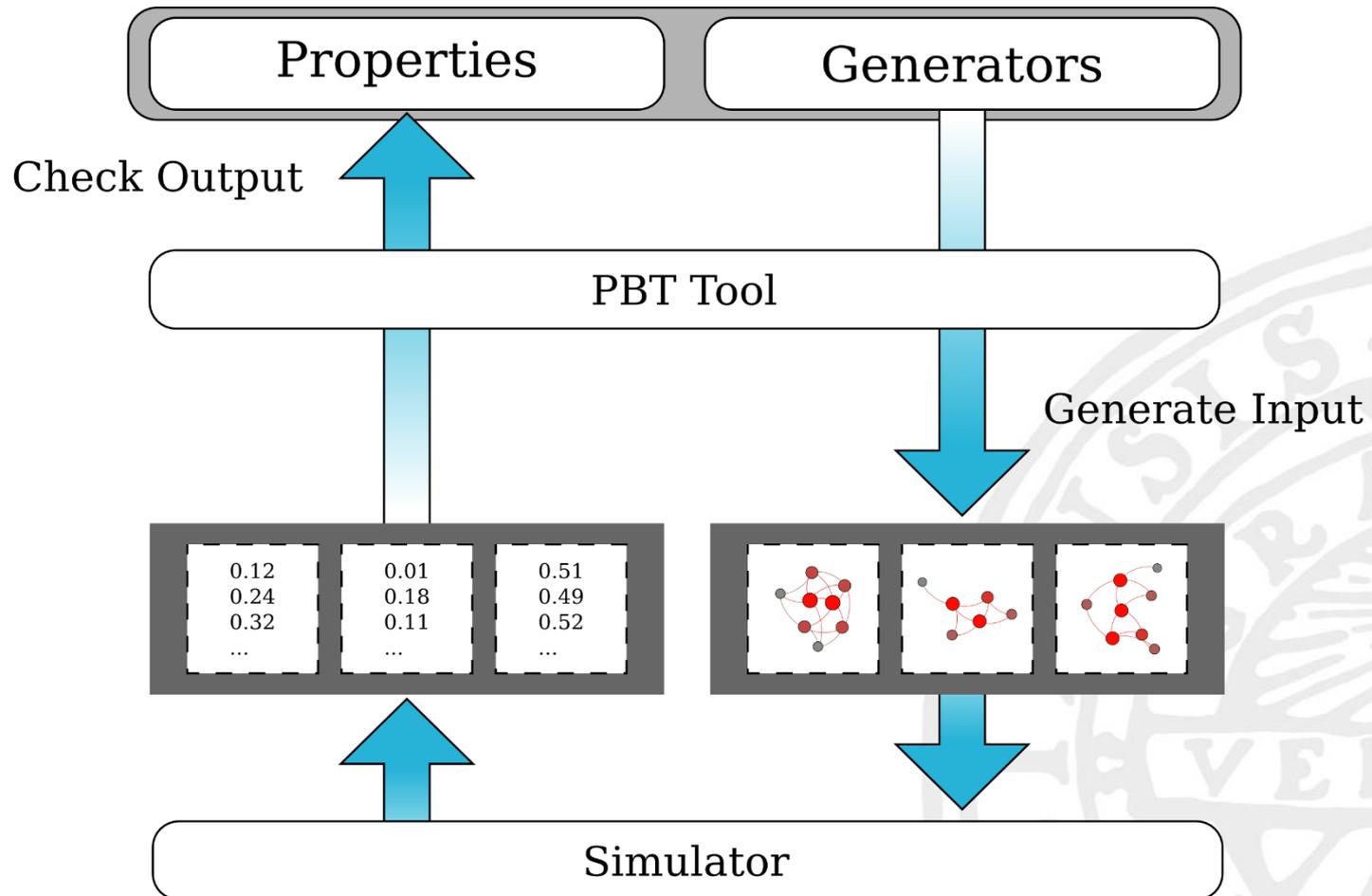
UPPSALA
UNIVERSITET

Demo





Framework



Duty-Cycle of X-MAC

- Setup:
 - Random distribution of UDP server and client nodes
 - Client nodes sends periodically messages to server nodes
 - IPv6 and RPL
- Test:
 - Has X-MAC for any network a duty-cycle $> 10\%$?



Property

```
prop xmac() ->  
  ?FORALL (Motes, motes(),
```

- Generates a random configuration of motes
- Motes:
 - Position (x,y, 0)
 - Mote with ID 2 is server
 - Other motes are clients

```
mote() ->  
  tuple([float(0, 100),  
         float(0, 100),  
         0.0]).
```

```
motes() ->  
  ?SUCHTHAT (Motes, list(mote()),  
            length(Motes) >= 2).
```



Property

```
prop_xmac() ->  
  ?FORALL(Motes, motes(),  
    begin  
      Handler = nifty_cooja:start("../", "...xmac.csc", []),  
      Mote_IDs = add_motes(Handler, Motes),
```

- Start and initialize the simulation

```
add_mote(Handler, {Pos, Type}) ->  
  {ok, ID} = nifty_cooja:mote_add(Handler, Type),  
  ok = nifty_cooja:mote_set_pos(Handler, ID, Pos),  
  ok = nifty_cooja:mote_hw_listen(Handler, ID),  
  ID.
```



Property

```
prop_xmac() ->  
  ?FORALL (Motes, motes(),  
    begin  
      Handler = nifty_cooja:start("../", "../xmac.csc", []),  
      Mote_IDs = add_motes(Handler, Motes),  
      ok = nifty_cooja:simulation step(Handler, 120000),
```

- Run the simulation



Property

```
prop_xmac() ->
  ?FORALL (Motes, motes(),
    begin
      Handler = nifty_cooja:start("...", "...xmac.csc", []),
      Mote_IDs = add_motes(Handler, Motes),
      ok = nifty_cooja:simulation step(Handler, 120000),
      DutyCycle = duty_cycle(Handler, Mote_IDs),
      R = check_duty_cycling(DutyCycle, 0.1),
```

- Retrieve and check the duty cycle



Property

```
prop_xmac() ->
  ?FORALL (Motes, motes(),
    begin
      Handler = nifty_cooja:start("...", "...xmac.csc", []),
      Mote_IDs = add_motes(Handler, Motes),
      ok = nifty_cooja:simulation_step(Handler, 120000),
      DutyCycle = duty_cycle(Handler, Mote_IDs),
      R = check_duty_cycling(DutyCycle, 0.1),
      ok = nifty_cooja:exit(),
      R
    end) .
```

- cleanup



Results

- Counterexample with around 15 motes which can be shrunk down to 6 motes





Results

- Counterexample with 15 motes which was shrunk down to 6 motes



← 3 motes

- 10 – 40 simulations to find counterexample
- around 2000 simulations for shrinking



← 2 motes



Results

- PropEr shrinks based on the used generators
- The Network topology is inferred by the placement
- Shrinking influences the network topology only indirect
- Generators that produce graphs perform much better

Testing the Encoder and Decoder of a Protocol on a Sensor Node

- Functions:

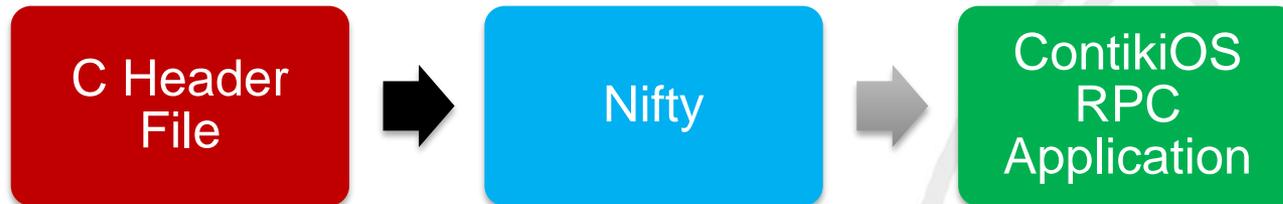
```
extern int encode (char*, char**);
```

```
extern int decode (char*, char**);
```

- Does decoding an encoded message yield the original message?
- Test it!

Nifty for ContikiOS

- Contiki OS (<http://www.contiki-os.org/>) interface generator
- <http://parapluu.github.io/nifty-contiki/>





Nifty for ContikiOS

```
0 = contiki_protocol:encode(Handler, 1, Message, Encoded)
```

Simulation Handler

Mote ID



UPPSALA
UNIVERSITET

Demo





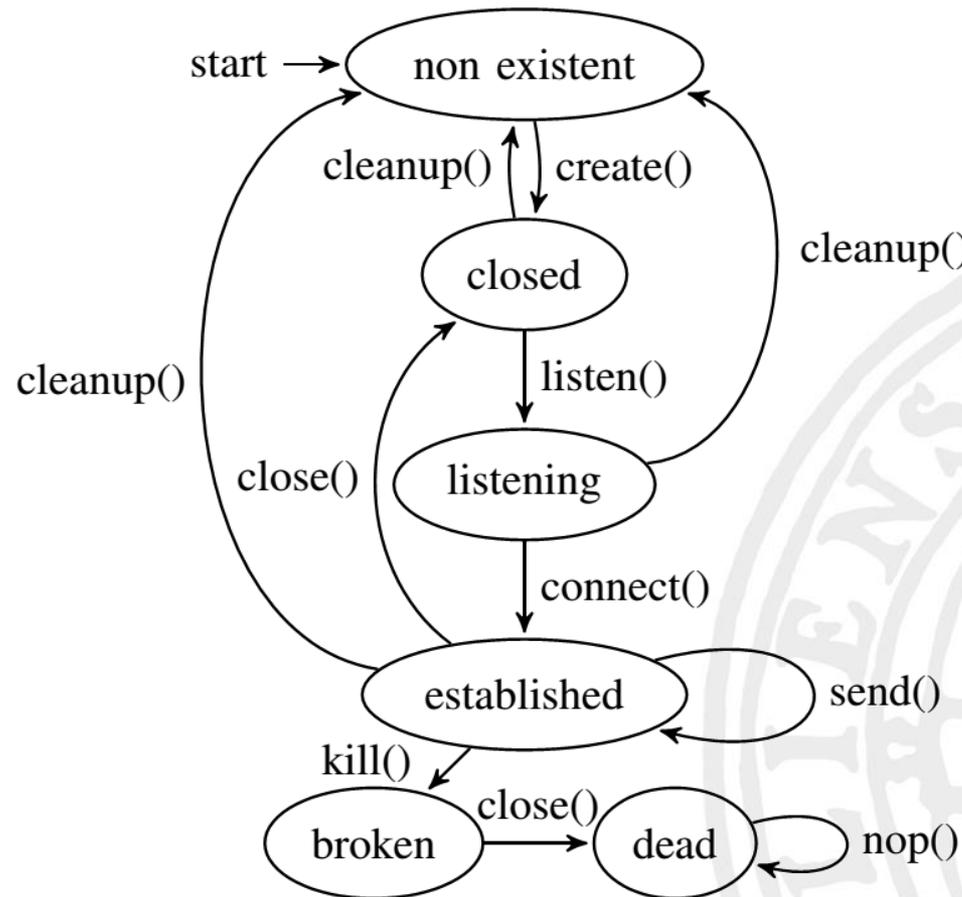
Contiki's Socket API

- C-API for handling TCP sockets in Contiki
- Non-Blocking (return values over an event handler)
- Test:
 - Are the correct events triggered?

- Input:
 - List of function calls to the socket interface
- A complete random order of the function calls makes not much sense.
- We use an Finite State Machine to restrict the possible combinations of calls.



FSM for operations on 2 Sockets





Results

1. Reception of an empty message after connect() that was never sent
2. Double "closed" event on socket that was remotely closed
3. Missing "closed" event after a sequence of 14 commands, which was shrunk to 8 commands



Results

```
create -> listen -> connect ->  
cleanup -> create -> listen ->  
connect -> close (on socket that  
listened)
```

- Any change on the sequence will make the bug not show