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Distributed Testing of Concurrent Systems: Vector Clocks to the Rescue ^{*}

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Abstract. The **io**co relation has become a standard in model-based conformance testing. The **co-io**co conformance relation is an extension of this relation to concurrent systems specified with true-concurrency models. This relation assumes a global control and observation of the system under test, which is not usually realistic in the case of physically distributed systems. Such systems can be partially observed at each of their points of control and observation by the sequences of inputs and outputs exchanged with their environment. Unfortunately, in general, global observation cannot be reconstructed from local ones, so global conformance cannot be decided with local tests. We propose to append time stamps to the observable actions of the system under test in order to regain global conformance from local testing.

1 Introduction

The aim of testing is to execute a software system, the *implementation*, on a set of input data selected so as to find discrepancies between actual behavior and intended behavior described by the *specification*. Model-based testing requires a behavioral description of the system under test. One of the most popular formalisms studied in conformance testing is that of *input output labeled transition systems* (IOLTS). In this framework, the correctness (or conformance) relation the system under test (SUT) and its specification must verify is formalized by the **io**co relation [1]. This relation has become a standard, and it is used as a basis in several testing theories for extended state-based models: restrictive transition systems [2, 3], symbolic transition systems [4, 5], timed automata [6, 7], multi-port finite state machines [8].

Model-based testing of concurrent systems has been studied in the past [9–11], but mostly in the context of interleaving, or trace, semantics, which is known to suffer from the state space explosion problem. Concurrent systems are naturally modeled as a *network of finite automata*, a formal class of models that can be captured equivalently by *safe Petri nets*. Partial order semantics of a Petri net is

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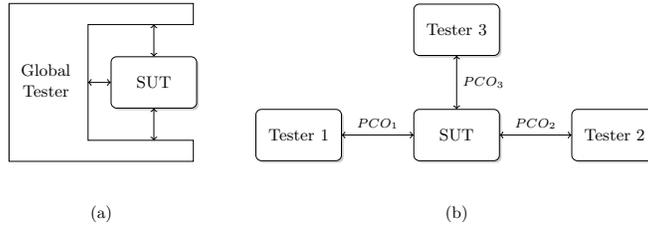


Fig. 1. The global and distributed testing architectures.

given by its *unfolding* [12, 13]. Test case generation for concurrent systems based on unfoldings has been studied in [14, 15]. In the same direction, we proposed an extension of the **io**co conformance relation to concurrent systems, called **co-io**co, using both interleaving and partial order semantics [16]. We developed a full testing framework for **co-io**co [17], but in this work, concurrency is only interpreted as independence between actions: actions specified as independent cannot be implemented by interleavings. We introduced a new semantics for unfoldings [18], allowing some concurrency to be implemented by interleavings, while forcing other concurrency to be preserved. The kind of concurrency we consider in this article arises from the distribution of the system, for this reason we restrict to partial order semantics only.

Our previous work [16–18] assume a global tester which controls and observes the whole system (see Fig. 1.a). If the system is distributed, the tester interacts with every component, but the observation of such interaction is global. When global observation of the system cannot be achieved, the testing activity needs to be distributed. In a distributed testing environment (see Fig. 1.b), the testers stimulate the implementation by sending messages on points of control and observation (PCOs) and partially observe the reactions of the implementation on these same PCOs. It is known that, in general, global traces cannot be reconstructed from local observations (see for example [19]). This reduces the ability to distinguish different systems. There are three mainly investigated solutions to overcome this problem: *(i)* the conformance relation needs to be weakened considering partial observation [8, 20]; *(ii)* testers are allowed to communicate to coordinate the testing activity [21]; *(iii)* stronger assumptions about the implementations are needed. In this paper, we follow the third approach and assume that each component has a local clock.

Related Work. According to these three directions, the following solutions have been proposed for testing global conformance in distributed testing architectures.

(i) Hierons et al. [8] argue that when the SUT is to be used in a context where the separate testers at the PCOs do not directly communicate with one another, the requirements placed on the SUT do not correspond to traditional implementation relations. In fact, testing the SUT using a method based on a standard implementation relation, such as **io**co, may return an incorrect verdict. The authors of [8] consider different scenarios, and a dedicated implementation relation for each of them. In the first scenario, there is a tester at each PCO,

and these testers are pairwise independent. In this scenario, it is sufficient that the local behavior observed by a tester is consistent with some global behavior in the specification: this is captured by the **p-dioco** conformance relation. In the second scenario, a tester may receive information from other testers, and the local behaviors observed at different PCOs could be combined. Consequently, a stronger implementation relation, called **dioco**, is proposed. They show that **ioco** and **dioco** coincide when the system is composed of a single component, but that **dioco** is weaker than **ioco** when there are several components. Similar to this, Longuet [20] studies different ways of globally and locally testing a distributed system specified with Message Sequence Charts, by defining global and local conformance relations. Moreover, conditions under which local testing is equivalent to global testing are established under trace semantics.

(ii) Jard et al. [21] propose a method for constructing, given a global tester, a set of testers (one for each PCO) such that global conformance can be achieved by these testers. However, they assume that testers can communicate with each other in order to coordinate the testing activity. In addition, they consider the interaction between testers and the SUT as asynchronous.

(iii) Bhateja and Mukund [22] propose an approach where they assume each component has a local clock and they append tags to the messages generated by the SUT. These enriched behaviors are then compared against a tagged version of the specification. Hierons et al. [23] make the same assumption about local clocks. If the clocks agree exactly then the sequence of observations can be reconstructed. In practice the local clocks will not agree exactly, but some assumptions regarding how they can differ can be made. They explore several such assumptions and derive corresponding implementation relations. In this article, we also assume local clocks, but we use partial order semantics.

Contribution. The aim of this paper is to propose a formal framework for the distributed testing of concurrent systems from network of automata specifications, without relying on communications between testers. We show that some, but not all, situations leading to non global conformance w.r.t **co-ioco** can be detected by local testers without any further information of the other components; moreover we prove that, when vector clocks [24, 25] are used, the information held by each component suffices to reconstruct the global trace of an execution from the partial observations of it at each PCO, and that global conformance can thus be decided by distributed testers.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 recalls basic notions about network of automata and Petri nets, while Section 3 introduces their partial order semantics. Section 4 introduces the testing hypotheses and our **co-ioco** conformance relation. Finally, in Section 5, we distribute the testing architecture and show how global conformance can be achieved locally using time stamped traces.

2 Model of the System

A sound software engineering rule for building complex systems is to divide the whole system in smaller and simpler components, each solving a specific task.

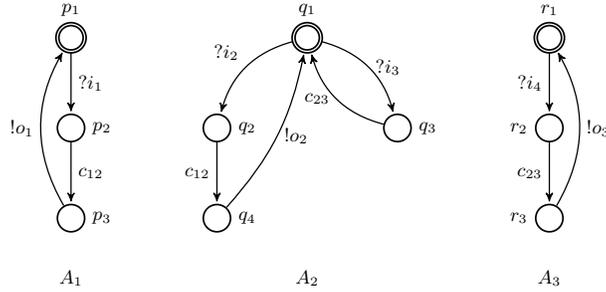


Fig. 2. Network of automata composed of 3 components.

This means that, in general, complex systems are actually collections of simpler components running in parallel. We use automata to model local behaviors, while global behaviors are modeled by networks of automata. We show that networks of automata are captured equivalently by Petri nets where explicit representation of concurrency avoids the state space explosion produced by interleavings.

Network of Automata. We consider a distributed system composed of n components that communicate with each other synchronizing on communication actions. The local model of a component is defined as a deterministic finite automaton (Q, Σ, Δ, q_0) , where Q is a finite set of states, Σ is a finite set of actions, $\Delta : Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow Q$ is the transition function and $q_0 \in Q$ is the initial state. We distinguish between the controllable actions $\Sigma_{\mathcal{I}n}$ (inputs proposed by the environment), the observable ones $\Sigma_{\mathcal{O}ut}$ (outputs produced by the system), and communication actions $\Sigma_{\mathcal{C}}$ (invisible for the environment), i.e. $\Sigma = \Sigma_{\mathcal{I}n} \uplus \Sigma_{\mathcal{O}ut} \uplus \Sigma_{\mathcal{C}}$. Several components can communicate over the same communication action, but we assume that observable actions from different components are disjoint,³ i.e. components only share communication actions.

Example 1. Fig. 2 shows a network of automata with three components A_1 , A_2 and A_3 . Input and output actions are denoted by $?$ and $!$ respectively. Components A_1 and A_2 communicate by synchronizing over c_{12} while A_2 , A_3 do it over c_{23} . Components A_1 and A_3 do not communicate.

I/O Petri Nets. A net is a tuple $N = (P, T, F)$ where (i) $P \neq \emptyset$ is a set of places, (ii) $T \neq \emptyset$ is a set of transitions such that $P \cap T = \emptyset$, (iii) $F \subseteq (P \times T) \cup (T \times P)$ is a set of flow arcs. A marking⁴ is a set M of places which represents the current “state” of the system. Let $\mathcal{I}n$ and $\mathcal{O}ut$ be two disjoint non-empty sets of input and output labels respectively. A labeled Petri net is a tuple $\mathcal{N} = (P, T, F, \lambda, M_0)$, where (i) (P, T, F) is a finite net; (ii) $\lambda : T \rightarrow (\mathcal{I}n \uplus \mathcal{O}ut)$ labels transitions by input/output actions; and (iii) $M_0 \subseteq P$ is an initial marking. Denote by $T^{\mathcal{I}n}$ and $T^{\mathcal{O}ut}$ the input and output transition sets, respectively;

³ Action a from component A_i is labeled by a_i if necessary.

⁴ We restrict to 1-safe nets.

that is, $T^{\mathcal{I}n} \triangleq \lambda^{-1}(\mathcal{I}n)$ and $T^{\mathcal{O}ut} \triangleq \lambda^{-1}(\mathcal{O}ut)$. Elements of $P \cup T$ are called the *nodes* of \mathcal{N} . For a transition $t \in T$, we call $\bullet t = \{p \mid (p, t) \in F\}$ the *preset* of t , and $t\bullet = \{p \mid (t, p) \in F\}$ the *postset* of t . These definitions can be extended to sets of transitions. In figures, we represent as usual places by empty circles, transitions by squares, F by arrows, and the marking of a place p by black tokens in p . A transition t is *enabled* in marking M , written $M \xrightarrow{t}$, if $\forall p \in \bullet t, M(p) = 1$. This enabled transition can *fire*, resulting in a new marking $M' = (M \setminus \bullet t) \cup t\bullet$. This firing relation is denoted by $M \xrightarrow{t} M'$. A marking M is *reachable* from M_0 if there exists a *firing sequence*, i.e. transitions $t_0 \dots t_n$ such that $M_0 \xrightarrow{t_0} M_1 \xrightarrow{t_1} \dots \xrightarrow{t_n} M$. The set of markings reachable from M_0 is denoted $\mathbf{R}(M_0)$.

\mathcal{N} is called *deterministically labeled* iff no two transitions with the same label are simultaneously enabled, i.e. for all $t_1, t_2 \in T$ and $M \in \mathbf{R}(M_0)$ we have $(M \xrightarrow{t_1} \wedge M \xrightarrow{t_2} \wedge \lambda(t_1) = \lambda(t_2)) \Rightarrow t_1 = t_2$. Deterministic labeling ensures that the system behavior is locally discernible through labels, either through distinct inputs or through observation of different outputs.

When testing reactive systems, we need to differentiate situations where the system can still produce some outputs and those where the system cannot evolve without an input from the environment. Such situations are captured by the notion of *quiescence* [26]. A marking is said quiescent if it only enables input transitions, i.e. $M \xrightarrow{t}$ implies $t \in T^{\mathcal{I}n}$.

From Automata to Nets. The translation from an automaton $A = (Q, \Sigma, \Delta, q_0)$ to a labeled Petri net $\mathcal{N}_A = (P, T, F, \lambda, M_0)$ is immediate: (i) places are the states of the automaton, i.e. $P = Q$; (ii) for every transition $(s_i, a, s'_i) \in \Delta$ we add t to T and set $\bullet t = \{s_i\}, t\bullet = \{s'_i\}$ and $\lambda(t) = a$; (iii) the initial state is the only place marked initially, i.e. $M_0 = \{q_0\}$.

The joint behavior of a system composed of automata A_1, \dots, A_n is modeled by $\mathcal{N}_{A_1} \times \dots \times \mathcal{N}_{A_n}$ where \times represents the product of labeled nets [27] and we only synchronize on communication transitions (which are invisible for the environment and thus labeled by τ). As different components are deterministic and they only share communication actions, the net obtained by this product is deterministically labeled. Product of nets prevents the state space explosion problem, as the number of places in the final net is linear w.r.t the number of components while product of automata produces an exponential number of states. Product of nets naturally allows to distinguish its components by means of a distribution [28]. A distribution $D : P \cup T \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\{1, \dots, n\})$ is a function that relates each place/transition with its corresponding automata. In the case of communication actions, the distribution relates the synchronized transition with the automata that communicate over it.

Example 2. Fig. 3 shows the net obtained from the automata in Fig. 2 and its distribution D represented by colors. The transition corresponding to action $?i_1$ corresponds to the first component, i.e. $D(?i_1) = \{1\}$, while communication between A_1 and A_2 is converted into a single transition τ_1 with $D(\tau_1) = \{1, 2\}$.

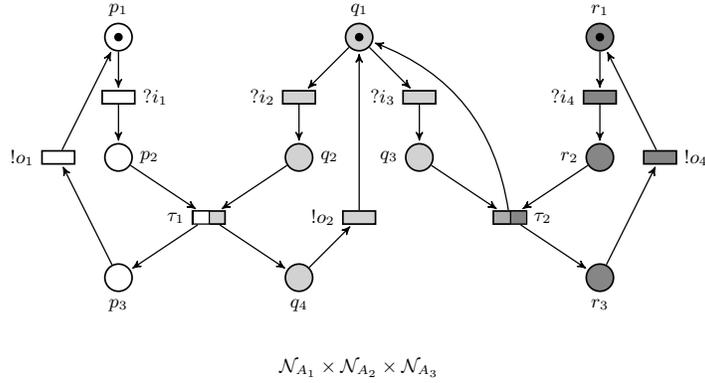


Fig. 3. Distributed Petri net.

Proposition 1. *For every component A and its corresponding net \mathcal{N}_A we have $\forall t \in T : |\bullet t| = 1$. In the net obtained by the product between components, this property is only violated by communication transitions. Therefore, any input or output event is enabled by exactly one place.*

Proof. Immediate from construction. □

3 Partial Order Semantics

The partial order semantics associated to a Petri net is given by its unfolding where execution traces are not sequences but *partial orders*, in which concurrency is represented by absence of precedence. We recall here the basic notions.

3.1 Unfoldings of Petri Nets

The unfolding of a net [13] is an acyclic (and usually infinite) structure that represents the behavior of a system by explicit representation of its branching. Unfolding can be expressed by event structures in the sense of Winskel et al [29]. An *input/output labeled event structure (IOLES)* over an alphabet $L = \mathcal{In} \uplus \mathcal{Out}$ is a 4-tuple $\mathcal{E} = (E, \leq, \#, \lambda)$ where (i) E is a set of events, (ii) $\leq \subseteq E \times E$ is a partial order (called *causality*) satisfying the property of *finite causes*, i.e. $\forall e \in E : |\{e' \in E \mid e' \leq e\}| < \infty$, (iii) $\# \subseteq E \times E$ is an irreflexive symmetric relation (called *conflict*) satisfying the property of *conflict heredity*, i.e. $\forall e, e', e'' \in E : e \# e' \wedge e' \leq e'' \Rightarrow e \# e''$, (iv) $\lambda : E \rightarrow (\mathcal{In} \uplus \mathcal{Out})$ is a labeling mapping. In addition, we assume every IOLES \mathcal{E} has a unique minimal event $\perp_{\mathcal{E}}$.

An event structure together with a distribution form a distributed IOLES. In such structures, we can distinguish events of different components, i.e. $E_d \triangleq \{e \in E \mid d \in D(e)\}$ for $d \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. Such a distinction allows to project the unfolding onto a single component by just considering the events in E_d , and the restrictions of $\leq, \#$ and λ to E_d . The projection of an event structure to

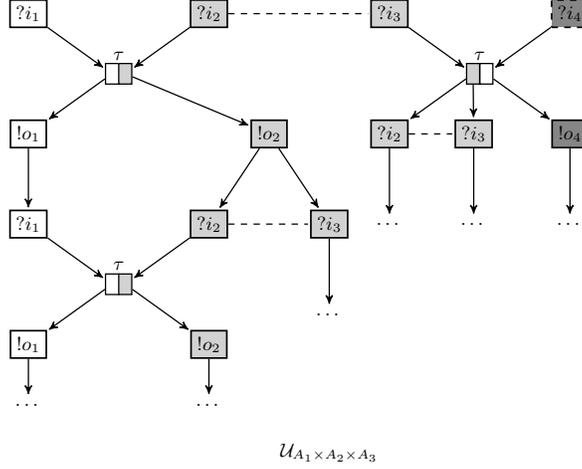


Fig. 4. Unfolding as an event structure.

component $d \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ is denoted by \mathcal{E}_d . We denote the class of all distributed input/output labeled event structures over L by $\mathcal{IOLES}(L)$.

Example 3. Fig. 4 shows the initial part of the unfolding of the net $\mathcal{N}_{A_1} \times \mathcal{N}_{A_2} \times \mathcal{N}_{A_3}$ given as a distributed event structure with its distribution represented by colors. As usual, we represent events by rectangles, causality by arrows and direct conflict with dashed lines. As in the case of the net in Fig. 3, communication events belong to more than one component.

The *local configuration* of an event e in \mathcal{E} is defined as $[e]_{\mathcal{E}} \triangleq \{e' \in E \mid e' \leq e\}$, and its set of *causal predecessors* is $\langle e \rangle_{\mathcal{E}} \triangleq [e] \setminus \{e\}$. Two events $e, e' \in E$ are said to be *concurrent* ($e \text{ co } e'$) iff neither $e \leq e'$ nor $e' \leq e$ nor $e \# e'$ hold; $e, e' \in E$ are in *immediate conflict* ($e_1 \#^{\mu} e_2$) iff $[e_1] \times [e_2] \cap \# = \{(e_1, e_2)\}$. A *configuration* of an IOLES is a non-empty set $C \subseteq E$ that is (i) *causally closed*, i.e. $e \in C$ implies $[e] \subseteq C$, and (ii) *conflict-free*, i.e. $e \in C$ and $e \# e'$ imply $e' \notin C$. Note that we define, for technical convenience, all configurations to be non-empty; the initial configuration of \mathcal{E} , containing only $\perp_{\mathcal{E}}$ and denoted by $\perp_{\mathcal{E}}$, is contained in every configuration of \mathcal{E} . We denote the set of all configurations of \mathcal{E} by $\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{E})$.

Unfoldings are usually represented by a subclass of Petri nets called occurrence nets. Occurrence nets are isomorphic to event structures [29]: one can easily forget about places of the net by adding conflict whenever two transitions compete for a resource, i.e. their presets intersect. Most of the notions presented in this paper are explained in terms of event structures since they facilitate the presentation. However, for some technical notions, we will use the occurrence net representation. For further details about occurrence nets, see [13].

Remark 1. As shown in Proposition 1, input and output transitions are enabled by only one place in the net of a distributed system. The same is true for the occurrence net representing the unfolding of such a net.

Remark 2. The notion of configuration can be defined directly over occurrence nets. Thus, in a distributed system, every configuration C generates a marking of the form $C^\bullet = \{q_1, \dots, q_n\}$ where each place q_d represents the current state of component A_d .

3.2 Executions

We are interested in testing distributed systems where concurrent actions occur in different components of the system. That is, the specifications we consider do not impose any order of execution between concurrent events. Labeled partial orders can then be used to represent executions of such systems.

Labeled Partial Orders. A *labeled partial order* (lpo) is a tuple $lpo = (E, \leq, \lambda)$ where E is a set of events, \leq is a reflexive, antisymmetric, and transitive relation, and $\lambda : E \rightarrow L$ is a labeling mapping to a fix alphabet L . We denote the class of all labeled partial orders over L by $\mathcal{LPO}(L)$. Consider $lpo_1 = (E_1, \leq_1, \lambda_1)$ and $lpo_2 = (E_2, \leq_2, \lambda_2) \in \mathcal{LPO}(L)$. A bijective function $f : E_1 \rightarrow E_2$ is an isomorphism between lpo_1 and lpo_2 iff (i) $\forall e, e' \in E_1 : e \leq_1 e' \Leftrightarrow f(e) \leq_2 f(e')$ and (ii) $\forall e \in E_1 : \lambda_1(e) = \lambda_2(f(e))$. Two labeled partial orders lpo_1 and lpo_2 are isomorphic if there exists an isomorphism between them. A *partially ordered multiset* (pomset) is an isomorphism class of lpos. We will represent such a class by one of its objects. Denote the class of all non empty pomsets over L by $\mathcal{POMSET}(L)$.

The observable behavior of a system can be captured by abstracting the internal actions from the executions of the system. A pomset ω is the τ -abstraction of another pomset μ , denoted by $abs(\mu) = \omega$, iff there exist $lpo_\mu = (E_\mu, \leq_\mu, \lambda_\mu) \in \mu$ and $lpo_\omega = (E_\omega, \leq_\omega, \lambda_\omega) \in \omega$ such that $E_\omega = \{e \in E_\mu \mid \lambda_\mu(e) \neq \tau\}$ and \leq_ω and λ_ω are the restrictions of \leq_μ and λ_μ to this set. Pomsets are observations; the observable evolution of the system is captured by the following definition:

Definition 1. For $\mathcal{E} = (E, \leq, \#, \lambda) \in \mathcal{IOLES}(L)$, $\omega \in \mathcal{POMSET}(L)$ and $C, C' \in \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{E})$, define⁵

$$\begin{aligned} C \xrightarrow{\omega} C' &\triangleq \exists lpo = (E_\mu, \leq_\mu, \lambda_\mu) \in \mu : E_\mu \subseteq E \setminus C, C' = C \cup E_\mu, \\ &\quad \leq \cap (E_\mu \times E_\mu) = \leq_\mu \text{ and } \lambda|_{E_\mu} = \lambda_\mu \text{ and } abs(\mu) = \omega \\ C \xrightarrow{\omega} &\triangleq \exists C' : C \xrightarrow{\omega} C' \end{aligned}$$

We can now define the notions of traces and of configurations reachable from a given configuration by an observation. Our notion of traces is similar to that of Ulrich and König [15].

Definition 2. For $\mathcal{E} \in \mathcal{IOLES}(L)$, $\omega \in \mathcal{POMSET}(L)$, $C, C' \in \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{E})$, define

$$\begin{aligned} traces(\mathcal{E}) &\triangleq \{\omega \in \mathcal{POMSET}(L) \mid \perp_{\mathcal{E}} \xrightarrow{\omega}\} \\ C \text{ after } \omega &\triangleq \{C' \mid C \xrightarrow{\omega} C'\} \end{aligned}$$

⁵ The notation $\lambda|_E$ denotes the restriction of λ to the set E .

Note that for deterministically labeled I/O Petri nets, the corresponding IOLES is deterministic and the set of reachable configurations is a singleton.

In a distributed system, global observation of the whole system is not available in general, i.e. the system is partially observed. This partial observation is captured by the projection of a global execution onto one of its component. As in the case of event structures, the projection of an execution only considers events belonging to a single component and restricts \leq and λ to it. The projection of an execution ω onto component A_d is denoted by ω_d .

4 Testing Framework for I/O Petri Nets

4.1 Testing Hypotheses

We assume that the specification of the system under test is given as a network of deterministic automata A_1, \dots, A_n over alphabet $L = In \uplus Out$, whose global behavior is given by the distributed I/O Petri net $\mathcal{N} = \mathcal{N}_{A_1} \times \dots \times \mathcal{N}_{A_n}$. To be able to test an implementation against such a specification, we make a set of testing assumptions, the first one being usual in testing. See [17, 18] for more details on these assumptions.

Assumption 1 *The behavior of the SUT can be modeled by a distributed I/O Petri net over alphabet L .*

In order to detect outputs depending on extra inputs, we also assume that the specification does not contain cycles of outputs actions, so that the number of expected outputs after a given trace is finite.

Assumption 2 *The net \mathcal{N} has no cycle containing only output transitions.*

Third, in order to allow the observation of both the outputs produced by the system and the inputs it can accept, markings where conflicting inputs and outputs are enabled should not be reachable.⁶ Such markings prevent from observing the inputs enabled in a given configuration, which we will see is one of the key points of our conformance relation.

Assumption 3 *The unfolding of the net \mathcal{N} has no immediate conflict between input and output events, i.e. $\forall e_1 \in E^{In}, e_2 \in E^{Out} : \neg(e_1 \#^\mu e_2)$.*

4.2 Conformance Relation

A formal testing framework relies on the definition of a conformance relation to be satisfied by the SUT and its specification. Our conformance relation is defined in terms of the inputs refused and the outputs produced by the system.

⁶ Gaudel et al [3] assume a similar property called *IO-exclusiveness*.

In partial order semantics, we need any set of outputs to be entirely produced by the SUT before we send a new input; this is necessary to detect outputs depending on extra inputs. For this reason we define the expected outputs from a configuration C as the pomset of outputs leading to a quiescent configuration. Such a configuration always exists, and must be finite by Assumption 2.

The notion of quiescence is inherited from nets, i.e. a configuration C is quiescent iff $C \xrightarrow{\omega} \text{implies } \omega \in \mathcal{POMSET}(\mathcal{In})$. By abuse of notation we denote by δ the pomset reduced to only one event labeled by δ , and assume as usual that quiescence is observable by this pomset, i.e. C is quiescent iff $C \xrightarrow{\delta}$.

Definition 3. For $\mathcal{E} \in \mathcal{IOLES}(L)$, $C \in \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{E})$, the outputs produced by C are

$$\text{out}_{\mathcal{E}}(C) \triangleq \{!\omega \in \mathcal{POMSET}(\mathcal{Out}) \mid C \xrightarrow{!\omega} C' \wedge C' \xrightarrow{\delta} \} \cup \{\delta \mid C \xrightarrow{\delta} \}.$$

The **io** theory assumes input enabledness of the implementation [1], i.e. in any state of the implementation, every input action is enabled. By contrast, we do not make this assumption, which is not always realistic [2, 3], and extend our conformance relation to consider refusals of inputs. For further discussion about the consequences of dropping the input-enabledness assumption, see [18].

Definition 4. For $\mathcal{E} \in \mathcal{IOLES}(L)$ and $C \in \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{E})$, the possible inputs in C are

$$\begin{aligned} \text{poss}_{\mathcal{E}}(\emptyset) &\triangleq \mathcal{POMSET}(\mathcal{In}) \\ \text{poss}_{\mathcal{E}}(C) &\triangleq \{?\omega \in \mathcal{POMSET}(\mathcal{In}) \mid C \xrightarrow{?\omega} \} \end{aligned}$$

Remark 3. We intend our conformance relation to be conservative w.r.t **io** for systems with just one component. In order to compare the possible inputs of the specification with those of the SUT after a trace that cannot be executed in the SUT, we define $\text{poss}_{\mathcal{E}}(\emptyset)$ as the set of all possible inputs. To overcome the same problem, Gaudel et al [3] consider only traces of the specification that can also be executed in the implementation.

Consider a given marking $C^{\bullet} = \{q_1, \dots, q_n\}$ and a configuration C_d of a component A_d with $d \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ such that $C_d^{\bullet} = \{q_d\}$. An event which is not enabled in C_d cannot be enabled in C . The following result is central and will help proving that global conformance can be achieved by local testers.

Proposition 2. Let C (C_d) be a configuration of a distributed system (of the system component A_d) with the corresponding cut $C^{\bullet} = \{q_1, \dots, q_n\}$ ($C_d^{\bullet} = \{q_d\}$). Then:

1. if $?i \notin \text{poss}_{\mathcal{E}_d}(C_d)$, then $?i \notin \text{poss}_{\mathcal{E}}(C)$,
2. if $!o \notin \text{out}_{\mathcal{E}_d}(C_d)$, then for all $!\omega \in \text{out}_{\mathcal{E}}(C)$ we have $!\omega_d \neq !o$.

Proof. If an input or output event is not enabled in configuration C_d , then by Remark 1, there is no token in condition q_d . This absence prohibits such an event to be part of an execution of any larger configuration (w.r.t set inclusion). \square

Notice the distinction between possible inputs and produced outputs. Whenever the system reaches a configuration C that enables input actions in every component, i.e. $?i_d \in \text{poss}_{\mathcal{E}_d}(C_d)$ for all $d \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, from the global point of view, not only $?i_1 \mathbf{co} \dots \mathbf{co} ?i_n$ is possible for the system, but also every single input, i.e. $?i_d \in \text{poss}_{\mathcal{E}}(C)$. The same is not true for produced outputs. Consider a system that enables output $!o_d$ in component A_d , leading to a quiescent configuration in A_d , i.e. $!o_d \in \text{out}_{\mathcal{E}_d}(C_d)$. If other components also enable outputs actions, $!o_d \notin \text{out}_{\mathcal{E}}(C)$ as the global configuration after $!o_d$ is not quiescent.

Our **co-ioco** conformance relation for labeled event structures can be informally described as follows. The behavior of a correct **co-ioco** implementation after some observations (obtained from the specification) should respect the following restrictions: (1) the outputs produced by the implementation should be specified; (2) if a quiescent configuration is reached, this should also be the case in the specification; (3) any time an input is possible in the specification, this should also be the case in the implementation. These restrictions are formalized by the following conformance relation.

Definition 5 ([17]). *Let \mathcal{S} and \mathcal{I} be respectively the specification and implementation of a distributed system; then*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{I} \text{ co-ioco } \mathcal{S} &\Leftrightarrow \forall \omega \in \text{traces}(\mathcal{S}) : \\ &\quad \text{poss}_{\mathcal{S}}(\perp \text{ after } \omega) \subseteq \text{poss}_{\mathcal{I}}(\perp \text{ after } \omega) \\ &\quad \text{out}_{\mathcal{I}}(\perp \text{ after } \omega) \subseteq \text{out}_{\mathcal{S}}(\perp \text{ after } \omega) \end{aligned}$$

Non conformance of the implementation is given by the absence of a given input or an unspecified output or quiescence in a configuration of the implementation. In a distributed system, a configuration defines the local state of each components as shown in Remark 2. Thus, non conformance of a distributed system is due to one of the following reasons:

- (NC1) An input which is possible in a state of a component in the specification is not possible in its corresponding state in the implementation,
- (NC2) A state of a component in the implementation produces an output or is quiescent while the corresponding state of the specification does not,
- (NC3) The input (resp. output) actions that the configuration is ready to accept (resp. produce) are the same in both implementation and specification, but they do not form the same partial order, i.e. concurrency is added or removed.

The next section shows how we can detect these situations in a distributed testing environment.

5 Global Conformance by Distributed Testers

The **co-ioco** framework assumes a global view of the distributed system. In practice this assumption may not be satisfied and we can only observe the system partially, i.e. only the behavior of a local component in its PCO is observed. In a

distributed testing environment, we place a local tester at each PCO. In a pure distributed testing setting, these testers cannot communicate with each other during testing, and there is no global clock. We propose here a method allowing to decide global conformance by the conformance of every single component.

5.1 Local Testing

The last section described the three possible reasons for which a system may not conform to its specification. Non-conformance resulting from (NC1) and (NC2) can be locally tested under **co-ioco** by transforming each component into a net.

Theorem 1. *If \mathcal{S} and \mathcal{I} are, respectively, the specification and implementation of a distributed system, then \mathcal{I} **co-ioco** \mathcal{S} implies that for every $d \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, \mathcal{I}_d **co-ioco** \mathcal{S}_d .*

Proof. Assume there exists $d \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ for which $\neg(\mathcal{I}_d \text{ co-ioco } \mathcal{S}_d)$, then there exists $\sigma \in \text{traces}(\mathcal{S}_d)$ such that one of the following holds:

- There exists $?i \in \text{poss}_{\mathcal{S}_d}(\perp \text{ after } \sigma)$, but $?i \notin \text{poss}_{\mathcal{I}_d}(\perp \text{ after } \sigma)$. Consider the global trace $\omega = \langle ?i \rangle_{\mathcal{S}}$ which enables $?i$ in \mathcal{S} , i.e. $?i \in \text{poss}_{\mathcal{S}}(\perp \text{ after } \omega)$. As $?i$ is not possible in \mathcal{I}_d , by Proposition 2 we have $?i \notin \text{poss}_{\mathcal{I}}(\perp \text{ after } \omega)$, and therefore $\neg(\mathcal{I} \text{ co-ioco } \mathcal{S})$.
- There exists $!o \in \text{out}_{\mathcal{I}_d}(\perp \text{ after } \sigma)$ such that $!o \notin \text{out}_{\mathcal{S}_d}(\perp \text{ after } \sigma)$. Consider the global trace $\omega = \langle !o \rangle_{\mathcal{I}}$ which enables $!o$ in \mathcal{I} , i.e. there exists $!o \in \text{out}_{\mathcal{I}}(\perp \text{ after } \omega)$ such that $!o_d = !o$. As $!o$ is not enabled in \mathcal{S}_d , by Proposition 2 we know that $!o$ cannot be enabled after ω in \mathcal{S} . Therefore, $!o \notin \text{out}_{\mathcal{S}}(\perp \text{ after } \omega)$ and $\neg(\mathcal{I} \text{ co-ioco } \mathcal{S})$.
- $\delta \in \text{out}_{\mathcal{I}_d}(\perp \text{ after } \sigma)$, while $\delta \notin \text{out}_{\mathcal{S}_d}(\perp \text{ after } \sigma)$. Let C_d be the configuration reached by component A_d of the implementation after σ and denote $C_d^\bullet = \{q_d\}$. Consider ω such that it leads the implementation to a quiescent configuration C with $q_d \in C^\bullet$ (such configuration always exists by Assumption 2); we have $\delta \in \text{out}_{\mathcal{I}}(\perp \text{ after } \omega)$. As the reached configuration in \mathcal{S}_d is not quiescent, it enables some output and $\delta \notin \text{out}_{\mathcal{S}}(\perp \text{ after } \omega)$, therefore $\neg(\mathcal{I} \text{ co-ioco } \mathcal{S})$. \square

The simplest kind of conformance relations that we can obtain in a distributed architecture are those that only consider the observation of the system executions at each PCO without any further information. Such kind of relations include **p-dioco** [8], where the local behavior need to be consistent only with *some* global behavior. Stronger relations can be obtained if consistency between local observations is considered, as in the case of **dioco** [8] where local behaviors must be projections of the *same* global behavior. However, even this kind of relations do not test the dependencies between actions occurring on different components. Relations that assume global observation are usually stronger, as it is shown by the implication **ioco** \Rightarrow **p-dioco** or by the theorem above.

Example 4. Consider a component A'_2 where inputs $?i_2$ and $?i_3$ are not possible before this component synchronizes with A_1 and therefore they cannot occur

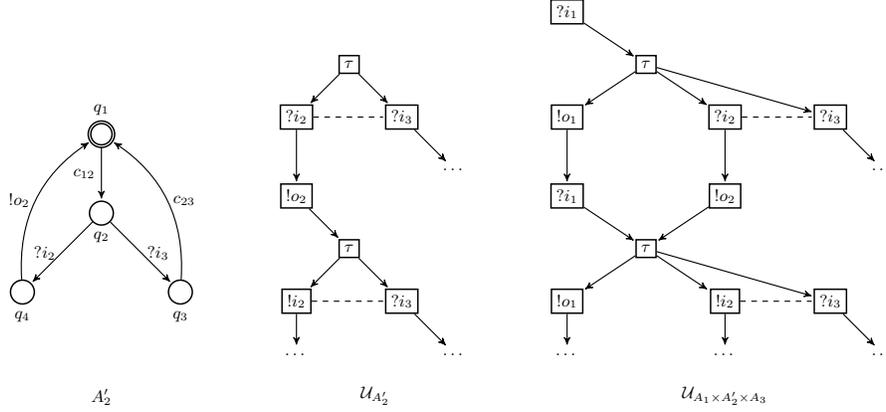


Fig. 5. Non conformant implementation.

before $?i_1$ occurs in A_1 . Let $\mathcal{I} = A_1 \times A'_2 \times A_3$ and $\mathcal{S} = A_1 \times A_2 \times A_3$. Component A'_2 , its unfolding and the unfolding of \mathcal{I} are shown in Fig. 5. Component A'_2 conforms to A_2 as every possible input and produced outputs are implemented (only the order of synchronization events change, but those are not observable). Therefore, \mathcal{I}_2 **co-ioco** \mathcal{S}_2 and clearly, as **co-ioco** is reflexive, \mathcal{I}_1 **co-ioco** \mathcal{S}_1 and \mathcal{I}_3 **co-ioco** \mathcal{S}_3 . In addition, the local behaviors $?i_1!o_1?i_1!o_1$ and $?i_2!o_2?i_2$ from components A_1 and A'_2 , respectively, are projections of the same global behavior in \mathcal{S} , even if the causalities between components are not preserved. The **co-ioco** relation preserves causalities between actions in different components: the possible input of the specification $?i_1 \mathbf{co} ?i_2 \in \text{poss}_{\mathcal{S}}(\perp)$ is not possible in the implementation, the actions are the same, but there is extra causality between them, i.e. $?i_1?i_2 \in \text{poss}_{\mathcal{I}}(\perp)$. We can conclude that $\neg(\mathcal{I} \mathbf{co-ioco} \mathcal{S})$ even if every component of the implementation conforms to the specification w.r.t **co-ioco** and local behaviors are projections of the same global behavior.

5.2 Adding Time Stamps

The example above shows that global conformance cannot always be achieved by local testers that do not communicate between themselves. This is exactly what happens in situation (NC3). However, as components of the implementation need to synchronize, we propose to use such synchronization to interchange some information that allows the testers to recompute the partial order between actions in different components using *vector clocks* [24, 25].

We assume each component A_d has a local clock that counts the number of interactions between itself and the environment, together with a local table of the form $[t_1^d, \dots, t_n^d]$ with information about the clocks of every component (information about other components may not be updated). Each time two components communicate via synchronization, their local tables are updated.

We add the information about the tables to the model, i.e. events of the unfolding are tuples representing both the actions and the current values of the

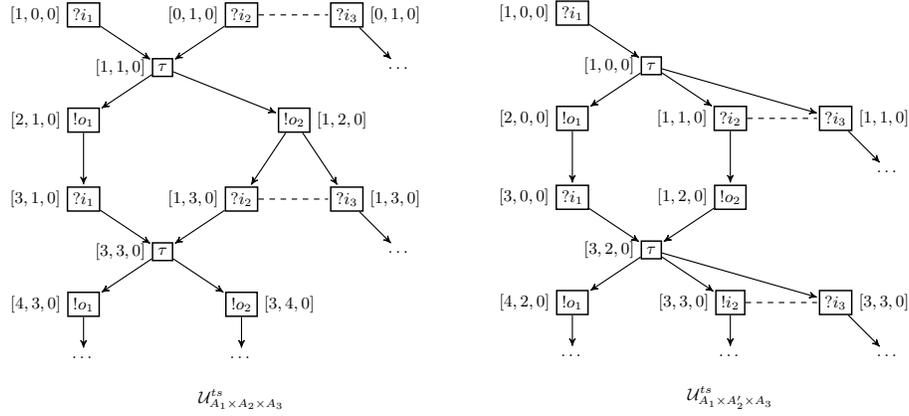


Fig. 6. Part of the time stamped unfolding \mathcal{S} and \mathcal{T}' .

table. The unfolding structure allows to compute such tables very efficiently: when event e occurs in A_d , the value of the clock j in the table of A_d is equal to the number of input and outputs events from component j in the past of e , i.e. $t_j^d = | [e] \cap (E_j^{\mathcal{I}n} \uplus E_j^{\mathcal{O}ut}) |$. The unfolding algorithm [13] can be modified to consider time stamps as it is shown in Algorithm 1.⁷ The behavior of system \mathcal{E} where time stamps are considered is denoted by \mathcal{E}^{ts} .

Example 5. Consider the time stamped unfolding $U_{A_1 \times A_2 \times A_3}^{ts}$ on Fig. 6. The first occurrence of action $!o_1$ is stamped by $[2, 1, 0]$, meaning that it is the second interaction with the environment in component A_1 , and at least there was one interaction between the environment and component A_2 before the occurrence of $!o_1$. The information of component A_2 is propagated to the table of component A_1 after their synchronize over the first occurrence of τ .

The global trace of an execution of the system can be reconstructed from the local traces of this execution observed in PCOs using the information provided by time stamps.

Example 6. Consider Fig. 7 and the time stamped local traces σ_1 and σ_2 of the first and second components. From event $(!o_2, 1, 2, 0)$, we know that at least one event from the first component precedes $!o_2$, and as $?i_1$ is the first action in this component, we can add the causality $(?i_1, 1, 0, 0) \leq (!o_1, 1, 2, 0)$ as shown in the partial order ω .

Given two time stamped LPOs $\omega_i = (E_i, \leq_i, \lambda_1)$ and $\omega_j = (E_j, \leq_j, \lambda_2)$, their joint causality is given by the LPO $\omega_i + \omega_j = (E_i \uplus E_j, \leq_{ij}, \lambda_1 \uplus \lambda_2)$ where for each pair of events $e_1 = (a, t_1^i, \dots, t_n^i) \in E_i$ and $e_2 \in E_i \uplus E_j$, we have

$$e_2 \leq_{ij} e_1 \Leftrightarrow e_2 \leq_i e_1 \vee |[e_2]_j| \leq t_j^i$$

⁷ $PE(B)$ are the events that can be added to the unfolding based on the current prefix, see [13] for more details.

Algorithm 1 Time stamped unfolding algorithm

Require: A I/O Petri net $\mathcal{N} = (T, P, F, M_0, \lambda)$ where $M_0 = \{s_1, \dots, s_n\}$ and a distribution $D : T \cup P \rightarrow \{1, \dots, n\}$.

Ensure: The time stamped unfolding of \mathcal{N}

- 1: $B := (s_0, \emptyset), \dots, (s_k, \emptyset)$
 - 2: $E = \emptyset$
 - 3: $pe := PE(B)$
 - 4: **while** $pe \neq \emptyset$ **do**
 - 5: choose an event $e = (t, \bullet t)$ in pe
 - 6: **for** $d \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ **do**
 - 7: $t_d(e) := |\{(t', \bullet t') \in E \mid D(t') = d \wedge \lambda(t') \neq \tau\}| + 1$
 - 8: **end for**
 - 9: append to E the event $e \times t_1(e) \times \dots \times t_n(e)$
 - 10: for every place s in t^\bullet add to B a condition (s, e)
 - 11: $pe := PE(B)$;
 - 12: **end while**
 - 13: **return** (B, E)
-

In other words, e_2 globally precedes e_1 either if they belong to the same component and e_2 locally precedes e_1 or if e_2 is the k^{th} event in component j and e_1 is preceded by at least k events in component j according to time stamps.

When communication between components is asynchronous, a configuration C is called *consistent* if for every sending message in C , its corresponding receive message is also in C . Mattern [24] shows that consistent configurations have unambiguous time stamps; hence global causality can be reconstructed from local observations in a unique way. Under synchronous communication, the send and receive actions are represented by the same event, and therefore every configuration is consistent.

Proposition 3. *When the communication between components is synchronous, the partial order obtained by $+$ is unique.*

Proof. Since every configuration is consistent, the result is immediate [24]. \square

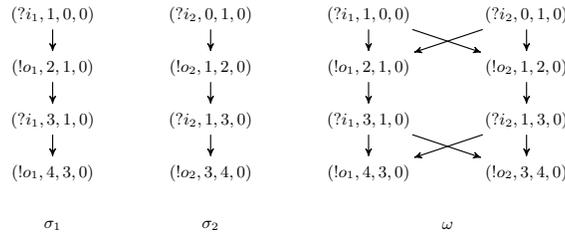


Fig. 7. From local traces to partial orders using time stamps.

Non conformance coming from (NC3) can be detected by testing the time stamped system in a distributed way.

Theorem 2. *If \mathcal{S} and \mathcal{I} are, respectively, the specification and implementation of a distributed system, then $\forall d \in \{1, \dots, n\} : \mathcal{I}_d^{ts} \text{ co-ioco } \mathcal{S}_d^{ts}$ implies $\mathcal{I} \text{ co-ioco } \mathcal{S}$.*

Proof. Assume $\mathcal{I}_d^{ts} \text{ co-ioco } \mathcal{S}_d^{ts}$ for every $d \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. Let $\omega \in \text{traces}(\mathcal{S})$ and consider the following situations:

- If $?\omega \in \text{poss}_{\mathcal{S}}(\perp \text{ after } \omega)$, then for every d there exists a time stamped input $(?i_d, t_1^d, \dots, t_n^d) \in \text{poss}_{\mathcal{S}_d^{ts}}(\perp \text{ after } \omega_d)$ such that $?\omega_d = ?i_d$ and $?\omega = ?i_1 + \dots + ?i_n$. As for all d , we have $\mathcal{I}_d^{ts} \text{ co-ioco } \mathcal{S}_d^{ts}$, then $(?i_d, t_1^d, \dots, t_n^d) \in \text{poss}_{\mathcal{I}_d^{ts}}(\perp \text{ after } \omega_d)$. By Proposition 3, $?\omega \in \text{poss}_{\mathcal{I}}(\perp \text{ after } \omega)$.
- If $!\omega \in \text{out}_{\mathcal{I}}(\perp \text{ after } \omega)$, then for every d there exists a time stamped output $(!o_d, t_1^d, \dots, t_n^d) \in \text{out}_{\mathcal{I}_d^{ts}}(\perp \text{ after } \omega_d)$ such that $!\omega_d = !o_d$ and $!\omega = !o_1 + \dots + !o_n$. As every component of the implementation conforms to its specification, we have $(!o_d, t_1^d, \dots, t_n^d) \in \text{out}_{\mathcal{S}_d^{ts}}(\perp \text{ after } \omega_d)$. By Proposition 3, we have $!\omega \in \text{out}_{\mathcal{S}}(\perp \text{ after } \omega)$.
- If $\delta \in \text{out}_{\mathcal{I}}(\perp \text{ after } \omega)$, let C be the configuration reached by the implementation after ω and denote $C^\bullet = \{q_1, \dots, q_n\}$. Configuration C is quiescent, so is each configuration C_d such that $C_d^\bullet = \{q_d\}$ and $\delta \in \text{out}_{\mathcal{I}_d^{ts}}(\perp \text{ after } \omega_d)$. Since $\mathcal{I}_d^{ts} \text{ co-ioco } \mathcal{S}_d^{ts}$ for each d , we have $\delta \in \text{out}_{\mathcal{S}_d^{ts}}(\perp \text{ after } \omega_d)$. This implies that the local configurations of the specification do not enable any output; by Remark 1, there is no output enabled in the global configuration and $\delta \in \text{out}_{\mathcal{S}}(\perp \text{ after } \omega)$.

These three cases allow us to conclude that $\mathcal{I} \text{ co-ioco } \mathcal{S}$. □

From a global test case to local test cases. We have shown that global conformance can be achieved by distributed testers. However testers need to consider time stamp information which cannot be computed locally. The test case generation algorithm that we proposed for concurrent systems [17] can easily be adapted to consider the time stamped unfolding presented in this article. The global test case obtained is a distributed IOLES and can therefore be projected to each component to obtain a distributed test case, i.e. a set of local test cases.

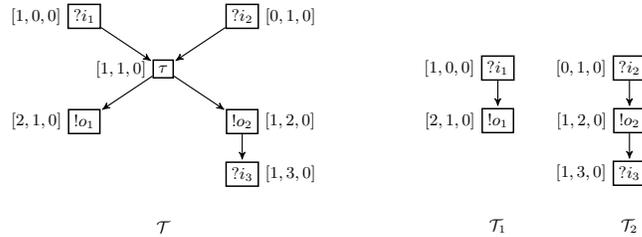


Fig. 8. Initial part of a global test case and its projections.

Example 7. Fig. 8 shows the initial part of global time stamped test case (restricted to components A_1 and A_2) and its projections $\mathcal{T}_1, \mathcal{T}_2$ over those components. These local test cases are supposed to be executed in parallel.

Consider the incorrect implementation $\mathcal{U}_{A_1 \times A_2 \times A_3}^{ts}$. If $?i_2$ is sent to A_2 before $?i_1$ in A_1 , the implementation refuses the input and we detect the non conformance. However, as there is no interaction between \mathcal{T}_1 and \mathcal{T}_2 , it can be the case that $?i_2$ is always sent after $?i_1$ and this refusal is never detected. If this is the case, after sending $?i_1$, the implementation produces $!o_1$ with time stamp $[2, 0, 0]$ which is not the time stamp expected by \mathcal{T}_1 . Thus, non conformance is also detected.

We gave a sound and exhaustive test set for **co-ioco** [17]. The set of distributed test cases obtained by projecting global test cases of this complete test set naturally is also complete for **co-ioco** by Theorem 2. Therefore, it allows to decide global conformance w.r.t. **co-ioco** by distributed testing, with independent local testers.

6 Conclusion

We presented a distributed testing framework for concurrent systems specified as networks of automata or, equivalently, as 1-safe Petri nets. The **co-ioco** conformance relation introduced in our previous work is put into a distributed testing architecture, where nets are distributed, observation of the system is partial, and global configurations are represented by the collection of local states of components. When the implementation is equipped with local clocks, a global test case can be constructed adapting the test generation algorithm for **co-ioco** for handling time stamps. Global test cases can be projected into local test cases, which allow to achieve global conformance via conformance of local components.

This approach considers synchronous communication. Future work includes the extension to asynchronous communication not only between components, but also between the testers and the SUT.

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