

ETSI Experiences in Testing and Interoperability

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What does Interoperability mean to ETSI?

- ❑ Interoperability is the ultimate aim of ICT standardisation
- ❑ Interoperability is the red thread running through the entire standards development process

- ❑ Interoperability is not an isolated issue
 - it is not something to be somehow ‘fixed at the end’

- ❑ ETSI approach
 - Base standards should be designed for interoperability
 - Profiles to reduce potential non-interoperability
 - Standards Validation
 - walk-throughs, informal IOT, simulation etc.
 - Conformance testing
 - Interoperability testing (formal IOT)

- ❑ Unique resources available to ETSI Technical Bodies
 - TC MTS, Plugtests, PTCC

TC MTS

- ❑ **Methods for Testing and Specification**
 - Horizontal committee (to other ETSI TBs)
- ❑ **Development of Methodology and Techniques**
 - IPv6 Testing Framework
 - IOP Testing Methodology
 - The test language TTCN-3 was developed by TC MTS/PTCC
- ❑ **Guides to ETSI TBs on use of Methodologies and Techniques**
 - Guides on use of languages such as UML, ASN.1, MSC etc.
 - Making Better Standards: <http://portal.etsi.org/mbs>
- ❑ **Development of generic test suites (for adaptation)**
 - Using PTCC services
- ❑ <http://portal.etsi.org/mts>

Some MTS publications

- ❑ **ETR 142**
 - Guidance on the production and completion of System Conformance Statement (SCS) proformas
- ❑ **ETR 153**
 - Guidance on the production and completion of System Conformance Test Report (SCTR) and Protocol Conformance Test Report (PCTR) proformas
- ❑ **ETR 266**
 - Test Purpose Style Guide
- ❑ **ETS 300 406**
 - Protocol and profile conformance testing specifications; Standardization methodology
- ❑ **EG 201 058**
 - Implementation Conformance Statement (ICS) proforma style guide
- ❑ **ES 202 103**
 - Guide to the use of TTCN-2
- ❑ **TS 102 237-1 (EP TIPHON)**
 - Interoperability test methods and approaches; Part 1: Generic approach to interoperability testing
- ❑ **All can be downloaded for free from:**
<http://pda.etsi.org/pda/queryform.asp>
- ❑ **Another useful list of documents:**
<http://portal.etsi.org/ptcc/download.asp>

The ETSI Plugtests Service

- ❑ Provides logistical and organisational support for hosting interoperability events
- ❑ Events can be a combination of conformance testing and interoperability testing
- ❑ For ETSI and non-ETSI technologies
 - Mobile Applications, OSA-Parlay, Triple-Play (over DSL, Powerline..), Human Factors, ITS, SMS/MMS
 - WiMax, UWB, DSL, RFID, NGN, Speech Quality, Powerline, Lawful Interception
 - Grid Computing, IPv6 and Mobile IPv6, MPLS, ebXML, Smart Card, SIGTRAN, SIP
- ❑ >60 events in 5 years, 3000 engineers, 900 Companies
- ❑ Complements the work of the ETSI PTCC
- ❑ <http://www.etsi.org/plugtests/>

The ETSI PTCC

- ❑ Protocol **and** Testing Competence Centre
- ❑ In-house team of experts providing direct support to ETSI Technical Bodies
- ❑ Development of protocols and profiles and the application of modern specification techniques
 - 'Standards Engineering'
- ❑ Validation of standards
- ❑ Development of test specifications
 - Conformance
 - Interoperability
 - NIT (Network Integration Testing)
 - Others (PHY, Performance ...)
- ❑ <http://www.etsi.org/ptcc>

The PTCC Uses STFs to Write Test Specifications



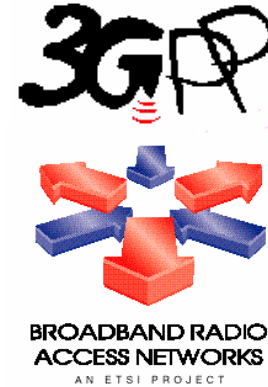
- ❑ Specialist Task Forces (STFs)
 - Led/managed by PTCC
 - Funded by ETSI Members (usually)
- ❑ Experts are seconded from the ETSI membership
 - Work at ETSI
- ❑ Produce test specifications
 - Maintenance, validation of tests etc.
- ❑ Short projects
 - e.g., 2 man-months for maintenance of SIP test suite
- ❑ Long projects
 - e.g., €1m per year over 5 years for UMTS tests
- ❑ 15 – 19 man-years anticipated for 2006 test specification development projects

Typical Outputs

- ❑ **ETSI conformance test specifications comprise**
 - PICS (protocol Implementation Conformance Statement)
 - Test Purposes (TSS&TP)
 - Test Suites written in TTCN
 - See a movement towards TTCN-3 as protocols become more 'IP'-oriented
- ❑ **ETSI Interoperability test specifications comprise**
 - IFS (interoperable Functions statement)
 - Interop version of the PICS
 - Test Purposes (TSS&TP)
 - Test Suites written in tabular format
 - 'Structured' English content)
 - Potential to automate with TTCN-3
- ❑ **New developments**
 - Complement to the PICS - Requirements catalogue
 - MTS putting test specifications on-line
- ❑ **Validation reports (of test suites)**
 - Offsite but in cooperation with the STF (e.g., UMTS)
 - Onsite e.g., IPv6 testbed, SIP testbed

Typical ETSI Conformance Test Specifications

- ❑ Cellular: GSM and 3G (UMTS) terminals
- ❑ WiFi: HiperMAN, HiperACCESS, WiMax
- ❑ VoIP: H.323 (ITU), SIP (IETF), SIGTRAN
- ❑ Service Creation: OSA/Parlay (API, IDL)
- ❑ IPv6: Core, Security, Mobility, v4-v6
- ❑ Cordless phones: DECT
- ❑ Radio communications: TETRA, DMR
- ❑ Access terminals: FSK, SMS
- ❑ Broadband: ISDN, DSL
- ❑ Smartcards: Readers, cards, security modules
- ❑ Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS): DSRC
- ❑ Future: More Security, IMS, more ITS ...



Typical ETSI Interoperability Test Specifications



- ❑ Demand is recent
 - IPv6 Core, *Security, Mobility, v4-v6*
 - H.323 – SIP Interworking
 - More anticipated (NGN/IMS)

- ❑ Written in well-structured prose (tabular format)
 - Based on IOT methodology developed by TC MTS

- ❑ Automation using TTCN-3 possible
 - Depends on industry's willingness to implement test driver interfaces

- ❑ ETSI has IOP Test Development process but there is no standardised process for the actual testing
 - scheduling, gathering results, feedback to standards, assignment of verdicts, resolution testing etc.



Conformance and Interoperability Testing are Complementary



- ❑ **ETSI experience**
 - As you move up a system stack the emphasis should change from conformance to IOT
 - Moving from component testing, to more complex interoperability issues

- ❑ **Lower layer protocols, infrastructure**
 - Emphasis on conformance
- ❑ **Middleware, enablers**
 - Combination of Conformance + IOT
- ❑ **Services, applications, systems**
 - Emphasis on IOT

- ❑ **Conformance testing as a pre-requisite to IOT**
 - Ensure interoperability through standardised interfaces
- ❑ **IOT not a cheap solution**
 - Cost of developing good IOT specification can be significant

Thank you!

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