Methods for Testing and Specification (MTS);
The Test Description Language (TDL);
Part 2: Graphical Syntax
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Foreword

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

The present document is part 2 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 (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 graphical syntax of the Test Description Language (TDL). The intended use of the present document is to serve as the basis for the development of graphical 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].

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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.


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] ETSI TS 136 523-1 (V10.2.0) (10-2012): "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.2] ETSI TS 186 011-2 (V3.1.1) (06-2011): "IMS Network Testing (INT); IMS NNI Interoperability Test Specifications; Part 2: Test Description for IMS NNI Interoperability".

3 Definition of terms, symbols and abbreviations

3.1 Terms

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

**diagram**: placeholder of TDL shapes
**lifeline:** vertical line originates from a gate instance or a component instance, to which behavioural elements may be attached

*NOTE:* A lifeline from top to down represents how time passes.

**shape:** layout of the graphical representation of a TDL meta-class

### 3.2 Symbols

Void.

### 3.3 Abbreviations

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EBNF</td>
<td>Extended Backus-Naur Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMS</td>
<td>IP Multimedia Subsystem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCL</td>
<td>Object Constraint Language™</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDL</td>
<td>Test Description Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URI</td>
<td>Unified Resource Identifier</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4 Basic principles

#### 4.1 Introduction

The meta-model of the Test Description Language 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 requests 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 graphical syntax that provides a graphical representation for the whole functionality of the TDL meta-model.

The document specifies the TDL diagram, where the graphical representations of the instances of the TDL meta-classes may be placed. A graphical representation may contain a shape with textual labels placed into it. The rules, how these labels shall be interpreted are described in OCL-like expressions.

#### 4.2 Document Structure

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

Clause 5 specifies the TDL Diagram.

Clause 6 specifies the concrete shapes 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 Graphical Syntax can be found.
4.3 Notational Conventions

4.3.0 General

Elements from the TDL meta-model [1] are typed in italic, e.g. *StructuredDataType*.

The definition of the TDL concrete graphical syntax consists of both shapes and textual labels placed into these shapes. Textual labels are differentiated into non-terminal textual labels and terminal textual labels. The production rule of a non-terminal textual label is specified by a combination of EBNF symbols and OCL-like expressions to navigate over the abstract syntax meta-model of TDL.

4.3.1 Symbols and meanings for shapes

Shapes consist of outermost borders, compartments, and textual labels (i.e. non-terminal textual labels and terminal-textual labels). The following conventions apply:

- Non-terminal textual labels are typed in small capitals (e.g. **PRODUCTIONRULELABEL**). The name of the label refers to a production rule with the same name that specifies how the result of the production rule is determined.
- If a non-terminal symbol name is typed in special, e.g. UNDERLINED or **BOLD** small capitals, underlined or bold font shall be used in the shape for the result of the production rule of that non-terminal symbol, e.g. **SIMPLEDATATYPES** (non-terminal) and **MyValue:MyType** (a result of the production rule of that non-terminal) or **COMPONENTROLELABEL** (non-terminal) and **TESTER** (a result of the production rule of that non-terminal), etc.
- Terminal textual labels are typed in non-small-capital characters. They shall be typeset in the same font, as they appear on the figure, e.g. if a terminal textual label is typed in **bold**, bold font shall be used in the shape for that terminal textual symbol, e.g. **timer** etc.
- The outermost border of a shape shall not be hidden, unless it is stated explicitly.
- Compartments and non-terminal textual labels may be hidden to simplify the internal structure of the shape.
- In the figures, optional compartments are shaded in a light grey colour, while optional non-terminal textual labels are typed in grey colour. However, the colour and the shading indicate only the optionality of a compartment or a non-terminal label. That is, if they are actually present in a test description, they shall not be shaded and shall be typed in black.
- If a non-terminal textual label is defined to be optional, that non-terminal textual label shall only be shown if the surrounding compartment is shown and the corresponding non-terminal textual production rule results in a non-empty string or a non-empty collection of strings.
- If an optional compartment contains a mandatory terminal or non-terminal textual label, the text shall only be shown if the surrounding compartment is shown.
- References to non-terminal textual production rules external to the given shape are represented by the name of the referenced production rule enclosed in angle brackets (e.g. `<REFERENCEDPRODUCTIONRULE>`).
- A non-terminal textual label in between hashmarks (e.g. `#ELEMENT#`) denotes a placeholder for a shape identified by that non-terminal textual label.

4.3.2 Symbols for non-terminal textual labels

Non-terminal textual labels are specified by production rules (so called non-terminal textual label production rule). The formal specification of a non-terminal textual label production rule is expressed by OCL. The context meta-model element for the OCL expression is specified prior to the non-terminal textual label specification. In some cases, the definition of OCL expression would be too complex for understanding. In that case, pseudo-code like helper notations are used.
The OCL expressions are combined with a variant of the Backus-Naur Form (Extended Backus-Naur Form - EBNF). The conventions within the present document for the production rules are:

- OCL keywords and helper functions are typed in **bold**.
- The keyword **context** followed by the name of TDL metaclass determines the context element for the following production rule (e.g. **context** Package).
- Non-terminal textual labels production rule identifiers are always represented in small capitals (e.g. **LABELPRODUCTIONRULE**).
- Non-terminal textual label production rule definitions are signified with the ' ::=' operator.
- OCL expressions are written in lower case characters (e.g. `self.name`).
- Non-terminal textual labels may contain terminal symbols. A terminal symbol is enclosed in single quotes (e.g. 'keyword' or '[').
- Alternative choices between symbols in a production rule are separated by the '|' symbol (e.g. `symbol1 | symbol2`).
- Symbols that are optional are enclosed in square brackets ' [ ] ' (e.g. `[symbol]`).
- In case the context of an OCL expression needs to be changed for non-terminal textual label production rule, the predefined function `variable as context in <LABELPRODUCTIONRULE>` shall be used to invoke a production rule of a different metaclass, where `variable` refers to an instance of a metaclass that complies with the context of the invoked `<LabelProductionRule>`. If the OCL expression of a production rule results in a collection of strings, a collection helper function `separator(String)` is used to specify the delimiter between any two strings in the collection, e.g. `self.collectionProperty->separator(',')`. The collection helper function `newline( )` inserts a line break between any two strings in the collection.
- Iterations over collections of attributes of a metaclass use a verbatim (non-OCL) helper function `foreach` with the following syntax: `foreach VariableName ':': VariableType [separator(String)|newline( )] in OCLexpression end`. `VariableName` is an alphanumeric word signifying the variable used for subsequent statement. `VariableType` is a string that shall be the same as a TDL metaclass name. `OCLexpression` is an OCL statement that resolves in a collection of metaclass elements compliant to the metaclass given in `VariableType`. For example, the statement `LABEL ::= self.description` iterates of the elements in the collection `self.attribute` and stores resulting element of each iteration in variable `e`. The variable `e` can be used in the body of the loop for further calculations. In every iteration, the non-terminal textual production rule `LABEL` is invoked, and the respective instance of metaclass `Element` that is stored in `e` will be used in the invoked production rule. The collection helper functions `separator(String)` and `newline( )` may also be applied directly to the `foreach` construct.
- For the `PredefinedFunction` instances whose name starts and ends by a character '_' (actually they are infix operators) the (non-OCL) helper function `getOperatorSymbol()` is used to retrieve the operator symbol from the name. `getOperatorSymbol()` returns by the name of the `PredefinedFunction` instance without the character '_' at the beginning and at the end.

### 4.3.3 Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Objective</th>
<th>TESTOBJECTIVENAMELABEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>DESCRIPTIONLABEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objective URI</td>
<td>URIOBJECTIVENAMELABEL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**context** TestObjective

`TESTOBJECTIVENAMELABEL := self.name`

`DESCRIPTIONLABEL := self.description`

`URIOBJECTIVENAMELABEL := self.objectiveURI->newline()`

**Figure 4.1: Notational convention example 1**
In figure 4.1, the following notational concepts of the TDL Concrete Graphical Syntax are shown:

- The uppermost compartment contains a terminal textual label (a keyword) 'Test Objective' typed in bold.
- The context meta-model element of this shape is TestObjective.
- The non-terminal textual label production rule TESTOBJECTIVENAMELABEL results in the name of the context element (i.e. self.name).
- There are two optional compartments (i.e. shaded grey) shown ordered from top to down.
- Both compartments contain a mandatory terminal textual label (i.e. the label shall be shown if the surrounding compartment is shown). The terminal textual labels shall be typed in bold (Description and Objective URI, respectively).
- Both compartments contain an optional non-terminal textual label (i.e. the label shall be shown if the surrounding compartment is shown and the production rules results in a non-empty string or a non-empty collection of strings).
- The separator between the elements of the self.objectiveURI in production rule URIOFOBJECTIVELABEL is a new line.

In figure 4.2, the use of a non-OCL foreach helper function is illustrated. The context element when entering the foreach loop is TestDescriptionReference. The first foreach loop assigns iteratively each element in the collection self.actualParameter to the variable d of type DataUse. The variable d then used as it is described in the referenced production rule DATAUSELABEL. The separator between the results of the iterations is ',' (a comma character). The second foreach loop assigns iteratively each element in the collection self.componentInstanceBinding to the variable c of type ComponentInstanceBinding. The variable c is then used in a subsequent non-terminal textual label production rule to build the label for the production rule. The separator between the results of the iterations is ',' (a comma character).

4.4 Conformance

For an implementation claiming to conform to this version of the TDL Concrete Graphical 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 Diagram

There are two kinds of diagrams provided by the TDL Graphical Syntax. The first is a generic TDL diagram in which all diagram elements can be represented. The second is an optional TDL behaviour diagram where the behaviour of a single test description can be represented. There may be multiple instances of both kinds of TDL diagrams at the same time.

The shapes that may be placed onto a generic TDL diagram are specified in clause 6. A subset of the shapes related to the behaviour of a single test description may also be placed onto a TDL behaviour diagram.

6 Shapes

6.1 Foundation

6.1.1 Element

Concrete Graphical Notation

This is an abstract metaclass, therefore no graphical representation is defined.

Formal Description

context Element
ElementNameLabel := self.name

Comments

To a shape of any subclass of Element, the name of that Element may be attached by a thin dashed line unless it is stated otherwise in the shape definition of a given subclass of Element.

6.1.2 NamedElement

Concrete Graphical Notation

This is an abstract metaclass, therefore no graphical representation is defined.

Formal Description

context NamedElement
QualifiedNameLabel := self.qualifiedName

Comments

To a shape of any subclass of NamedElement, the qualified name of that NamedElement may be attached by a thin dashed line, except for those subclasses where it is specified otherwise.
6.1.3 ElementImport

Concrete Graphical Notation

This metaclass has no dedicated shape, it is used solely in the shapes of other metaclasses.

Formal Description

class ElementImport

IMPORTLABEL ::= 'from' self.importedPackage.qualifiedName
    if self.importedElement.isEmpty() then
        'all'
    else
        self.importedElement.name->separator('"
    end

Comments

No comments.

6.1.4 Package

Concrete Graphical Notation

Formal Description

class Package

PNLABEL := self.name
IMPORTEDELEMENTSLABEL :=
    foreach i:ElementImport in self.import
    i as context in <IMPORTLABEL> separator('"
end
Comments

The figures above indicate the two possible representations of the *Package* shape: the PNLABEL may be written either in the top, small compartment or in the middle one.

The elements the package contains (packagedElements) may be shown within the large rectangle in the middle. In this case the PNLABEL shall be in the upper small compartment.

The lower *import* compartment is optional, it shall only be represented if the package imports other package(s) or elements from other package(s). If this compartment is present, its content shall also be present.

### 6.1.5 Comment

**Concrete Graphical Notation**

```plaintext
#ELEMENT# —

COMMENTLABEL
```

**Formal Description**

```plaintext
context Comment

COMMENTLABEL ::= self.body
```

**Comments**

A *Comment* shape shall be attached to the commented element by a thin dashed line.

### 6.1.6 AnnotationType

**Concrete Graphical Notation**

```plaintext

Annotation Type

ANNOTATIONTYPELABEL
```

**Formal Description**

```plaintext
context AnnotationType

ANNOTATIONTYPELABEL ::= self.name
```

**Comments**

No comments.
6.1.7 Annotation

Concrete Graphical Notation

```
#ELEMENT# --> KeyLabel
         /           
    ValueLabel
```

Formal Description

```
context Annotation

KeyLabel ::= self.key.name

ValueLabel ::= self.value
```

Comments

The lower compartment is optional, it shall be shown if the value of the Annotation is given.

An Annotation shape shall be attached to the annotated element by a thin dashed line.

6.1.8 TestObjective

Concrete Graphical Notation

```

```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Objective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TestObjectiveNameLabel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DescriptionLabel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective URI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>URIOfObjectiveLabel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Formal Description

```
context TestObjective

TestObjectiveNameLabel ::= self.name

DescriptionLabel ::= self.description

URIOfObjectiveLabel ::= self.objectiveURI->newline()
```

Comments

The compartments containing Description and ObjectiveURI are optional (that is any of them or both may be omitted). If an optional compartment is present, the contained terminal symbol (Description or ObjectiveURI, respectively) is mandatory, but the result of the production rule of the non-terminals (DescriptionLabel or URIOfObjectiveLabel, respectively) is optional.
6.1.9 Extension

Concrete Graphical Notation

```
#ELEMENT#       #PACKAGEABLEELEMENT#
```

Formal Description

This metaclass has only graphical representation.

Comments

No comments.

6.1.10 ConstraintType

Concrete Graphical Notation

```
{ Constraint Type }
CONSTRAINTTYPENAMELABEL
```

Formal Description

```
context ConstraintType
CONSTRAINTTYPENAMELABEL ::= self.name
```

Comments

No comments.

6.1.11 Constraint

Concrete Graphical Notation

This metaclass has no dedicated shape, it is used solely in the shapes of other metaclasses.

Formal Description

```
context Constraint
SINGLECONSTRAINTLABEL ::= '{' self.type.name self as context in <CONSTRAINTQUALIFIERLABEL> '}'
CONSTRAINTQUALIFIERLABEL ::= if not self.qualifier->isEmpty() then
                         '{' foreach q: DataUse in self.qualifier separator(',')
                           q as context in <DATALABEL>
                         end
                         else
                         ..
```
Comments
No comments.

6.2 Data

6.2.1 SimpleDataType

Concrete Graphical Notation

Simple Data Type
SIMPLEDATATYPENAMELABEL
CONSTRANTR LABEL

Formal Description
context SimpleDataType
SIMPLEDATATYPENAMELABEL ::= self.name

Comments
The CONSTRAINTLABEL is optional.

6.2.2 StructuredDataType

Concrete Graphical Notation

Structured Data Type
STRUCTUREDDATATYPENAMELABEL
CONSTRANTR LABEL
MEMBERLABEL

Formal Description
context StructuredDataType
STRUCTUREDDATATYPENAMELABEL ::= self.name
MEMBERLABEL ::= foreach m: Member in self.member newline()
    if m.isOptional then ['m as context in <PARAMETR LABEL>']
    else
        m as context in <PARAMETR LABEL>
    endif
    if not m.constraint->isEmpty() then
        newline()
        m as context in <CONSTRAINTLABEL>
    else
        endif

endif
Comments

The compartment containing MEMBERLABEL is optional, it shall be shown if the StructuredDataType has at least one member. If a Member has at least one Constraint, the SINGLE CONSTRAINTLABEL for each individual Constraint shall be shown on a new line, under the Member.

The CONSTRAINTLABEL for the StructuredDataType is optional.

6.2.3 CollectionDataType

Concrete Graphical Notation

![Collection Data Type Diagram]

Formal Description

context CollectionDataType
COLLECTIONDATATYPENAMELABEL ::= self.name
ITEMTYPELABEL ::= 'of' self.itemType.name

Comments

The CONSTRAINTLABEL is optional.

6.2.4 ProcedureSignature

Concrete Graphical Notation

![Procedure Signature Diagram]
Formal Description

context ProcedureSignature

ProcedureSignatureNAME ::= self.name

ProcedurePARAMETERLABEL ::= 
    foreach p: ProcedureParameter in self.parameter newline()
    if self.kind = ParameterKind::In then 'IN'
    else if self.kind = ParameterKind::Out then 'OUT'
    else if self.kind = ParameterKind::Exception then 'EXCEPTION'
    endif
    self as context in <PARAMETERLABEL>
end

Comments

The CONSTRAINTLABEL is optional.

6.2.5 Time

Concrete Graphical Notation

Formal Description

context Time

TIMELABEL ::= self.name

Comments

No comments.

6.2.6 DataInstance

Concrete Graphical Notation

This is an abstract metaclass, therefore no graphical representation is defined.

Formal Description

context DataInstance

DATAINSTANCETEMLABEL ::= self.name ':' self.dataType.name

Comments

No comments.
6.2.7 SimpleDataInstance

Concrete Graphical Notation

---

Simple Data Instance

---

Formal Description

context SimpleDataInstance

\[\text{SIMPLEDATAINSTANCENAMELABEL} ::= \text{self as context in \langle DATAINSTANCELABEL\rangle}\]

Comments

The result of the production rule of \text{SIMPLEDATAINSTANCENAMELABEL} shall be typed by underline font.

A SimpleDataInstance shape may optionally be connected to a SimpleDataType shape by a dashed arrow. If this connection is present, then the ':' and the self.dataType.name may be omitted in the \text{SIMPLEDATAINSTANCENAMELABEL}.

6.2.8 StructuredDataInstance

Concrete Graphical Notation

---

Structured Data Instance

---

Formal Description

context StructuredDataInstance

\[\text{STRUCTUREDDATAINSTANCENAMELABEL} ::= \text{self as context in \langle DATAINSTANCELABEL\rangle}\]

UNASSIGNEDMEMBERLABEL ::= if self.unassignedMember = UnassignedMemberTreatment::AnyValue then

'UnassignedMembers as ?'

else if self.unassignedMember = UnassignedMemberTreatment::AnyValueOrOmit then

'UnassignedMembers as *'

endif
MEMBERASSIGNMENTLABEL ::= \texttt{foreach m : MemberAssignment in self.memberAssignment newline()}
  if not self.member.name.oclIsUndefined() then
    [self.member.name := ]
  else
    ,
  endif
  self.memberSpec as context in <DATAUSELABEL>
end

Comments

The result of the production rule of \texttt{STRUCTUREDDATAINSTANCEDIMENSIONLABEL} shall be typed by underline font.

The \texttt{UNASSIGNEDMEMBERLABEL} is optional.

The lower compartment containing \texttt{MEMBERASSIGNMENTLABEL} is optional.

The \texttt{StructuredDataInstance} shape may optionally be connected to a \texttt{StructuredType} shape by a dashed arrow. If this connection is present, then the ‘:’ and the self.dataType.name may be omitted in the \texttt{STRUCTUREDDATAINSTANCEDIMENSIONLABEL}.

\section{6.2.9 CollectionDataInstance}

Concrete Graphical Notation

\begin{center}
\begin{tikzpicture}
  \node (collection) at (0,0) {\texttt{Collection Data Instance}};
  \node (collection_label) at (0,-1) {\texttt{STRUCTUREDDATAINSTANCEDIMENSIONLABEL}};
  \node (unassigned_label) at (0,-2) {\texttt{UNASSIGNEDMEMBERLABEL}};
  \node (item_label) at (0,-3) {\texttt{ITEMLABEL}};
  \draw[->, dashed] (collection) -- (collection_label);
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{center}

Formal Description

context CollectionDataInstance
\texttt{COLLECTIONDATAINSTANCEDIMENSIONLABEL} ::= self as context in <DATAINSTANCELABEL>
\texttt{ITEMLABEL} ::= \texttt{foreach i : StaticDataUse in self.item newline()}
i as context in <DATAUSELABEL>

Comments

The result of the production rule of \texttt{COLLECTIONDATAINSTANCEDIMENSIONLABEL} shall be typed by underline font.

The lower compartment containing \texttt{ITEMLABEL} is optional.

The \texttt{CollectionDataInstance} shape may optionally be connected to a \texttt{CollectionDataType} shape by a dashed arrow. If this connection is present, then the ‘:’ and the self.dataType.name may be omitted in the \texttt{COLLECTIONDATAINSTANCEDIMENSIONLABEL}.

\section{6.2.10 Parameter}

Concrete Graphical Notation

This metaclass has no dedicated shape, it is used solely in the shapes of other metaclasses.
6.2.11 Action

Concrete Graphical Notation

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>ACTIONNAMELABEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>ACTIONPARAMETERLABEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body</td>
<td>ACTIONBODYLABEL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Formal Description

c\textit{context} Action

\textit{ACTIONNAMELABEL} ::= \textit{self.name}

\textit{ACTIONPARAMETERLABEL} ::= \textit{foreach p:Parameter in self.formalParameter separator(",\) p as context in \langle\textit{PARAMETERLABEL}\rangle end}

\textit{ACTIONBODYLABEL} ::= \textit{self.body}

Comments

The compartments containing Parameter and Body are optional (that is any of them or both may be omitted). If an optional compartment is present, its content shall also be present.

6.2.12 Function

Concrete Graphical Notation

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>FUNCTIONNAMELABEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Returns</td>
<td>DATATYPELABEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>FUNCTIONPARAMETERLABEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body</td>
<td>FUNCTIONBODYLABEL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
Formal Description

context Function

FUNCTIONNAMELABEL ::= self.name

DATATYPELABEL ::= self.returnType.name

FUNCTIONPARAMETERLABEL ::= foreach p:Parameter in self.formalParameter separator(‚,‚) p as context in <PARAMETERLABEL>

end

FUNCTIONBODYPARTLABEL ::= self.body

Comments

The compartments containing Parameter and Body are optional (that is any of them or both may be omitted). If an optional compartment is present, its content shall also be present.

6.2.13 DataResourceMapping

Concrete Graphical Notation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Resource Mapping</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DataResourceMapping</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource URI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RESOURCEURI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Formal Description

context DataResourceMapping

DATARESOURCEMAPPINGLABEL ::= self.name

RESOURCEURILABEL ::= self.resourceURI

Comments

The DATARESOURCEMAPPINGLABEL is optional.

The compartment containing the Resource URI is optional. When the optional RESOURCEURILABEL is present, this compartment shall be shown.

6.2.14 ParameterMapping

Concrete Graphical Notation

This metaclass has no dedicated shape, it is used solely in the DataElementMapping shape.

Formal Description

context ParameterMapping

PARAMETERURILABEL ::= self.parameter.name [::="self.memberURI"]

Comments

No comments.
6.2.15 DataElementMapping

Concrete Graphical Notation

\[
\text{DataElementMapping} \quad \text{DATAELEMENTMAPPINGLABEL} \quad \text{Parameter Mapping} \quad \text{PARAMETERMAPPINGLABEL} \\
\]

#MAPPABLEDATAELEMENT# — — — | — | — — — -> #DATARESOURCEMAPPING#

Formal Description

\[\text{context DataElementMapping} \]
\[\text{DATAELEMENTMAPPINGLABEL} := \text{self.name} [':=' \text{self.elementURI}] \]
\[\text{PARAMETERMAPPINGLABEL} := \text{foreach } p: \text{ParameterMapping} \text{ in self.parameterMapping newline()} \]
\[\text{p as context in}<\text{PARAMETERURILABEL}> \]
\[\text{end} \]

Comments

In the DATAELEMENTMAPPINGLABEL the elementURI is optional.
The lower compartment containing Parameter Mapping is optional.

6.2.16 DataUse

Concrete Graphical Notation

This is an abstract metaclass, therefore no graphical representation is defined.

Formal Description

\[\text{context DataUse} \]
\[\text{DATAUSELABEL} := \text{if selfoclIsKindOf(StaticDataUse) then} \]
\[\text{self as context in}<\text{STATICDATASEALABEL}> \]
\[\text{else if selfoclIsKindOf(DynamicDataUse) then} \]
\[\text{self as context in}<\text{DYNAMICDATASEALABEL}> \]
\[\text{endif} \]
\[\text{DATAUSEARGUMENTLABEL} := \text{if not self.argument->isEmpty()} then} \]
\[\text{self as context in}<\text{ARGUMENTLABEL}> \]
\[\text{else} \]
\[\text{'} ' \]
\[\text{endif} \]
\[\text{ARGUMENTLABEL} := ' \text{foreach } p: \text{ParameterBinding} \text{ in self.argument separator(',')} \]
\[\text{p.parameter.name'} := ' \text{p.dataUse as context in}<\text{DATAUSELABEL}> \]
\[\text{end'} " \]
REDUCTIONLABEL ::= foreach mRef : MemberReference in self.reduction
    if not mRef.member.oclIsUndefined() then
        '.' mRef.member.name
    else
        '
    endif
    if not mRef.collectionIndex.oclIsUndefined() then
        '[' mRef.collectionIndex as context in <DATAUSELABEL> ']'
    else
        '
    endif

Comments
In ARGUMENTLABEL p.parameter.name' := ' is optional.

6.2.17 StaticDataUse

Concrete Graphical Notation
This is an abstract metaclass, therefore no graphical representation is defined.

Formal Description
context StaticDataUse
STATICDATASELLABEL ::= if self.oclIsKindOf(DataInstanceUse) then
    self as context in <DATAINSTANCEDATASELLABEL>
else if self.oclIsKindOf(AnyValue) then
    self as context in <ANYVALUESELLABEL>
else if self.oclIsKindOf(AnyValueOrOmit) then
    self as context in <ANYVALUEOREMITLABEL>
else if self.oclIsKindOf(OmitValue) then
    self as context in <OMITVALUESELLABEL>
else if self.oclIsKindOf(LiteralValueUse) then
    self as context in <LITERALVALUEUSELABEL>
endif

Comments
No comments.

6.2.18 DataInstanceUse

Concrete Graphical Notation
This metaclass has no dedicated shape, it is used solely in the shapes of other metaclasses.

Formal Description
context DataInstanceUse
DATAINSTANCEUSELABEL ::= if not self.dataInstance ->isEmpty() then
    self.dataInstance.name
else
  \
endif
if not self.dataType->isEmpty() then
  'new ' self.dataType.name ':'
else
  \
endif
if not self.unassignedMember->isEmpty() then
  '(' self as context in <UNASSIGNEDMEMBERLABEL> ')
else
  \
endif
self as context in <ARGUMENTLABEL>
if not self.item->isEmpty() then
  foreach i : DataUse in self.item separator(';')
    i as context in <DATASEPARATOR>
else
  \
endif
if not self.reduction->isEmpty() then
  self as context in <REDUCTIONLABEL>
else
  \
endif

Comments
No comments.

6.2.19  AnyValue

Concrete Graphical Notation
This metaclass has no dedicated shape, it is used solely in the shapes of other metaclasses.

Formal Description
context AnyValue
ANYVALUELABEL ::= '?'

Comments
No comments.

6.2.20  AnyValueOrOmit

Concrete Graphical Notation
This metaclass has no dedicated shape, it is used solely in the shapes of other metaclasses.
Formal Description

class AnyValueOrOmit

ANYVALUEOROMITLABEL ::= '*'

Comments
No comments.

6.2.21 OmitValue

Concrete Graphical Notation
This metaclass has no dedicated shape, it is used solely in the shapes of other metaclasses.

Formal Description

class OmitValue

OMITVALUELABEL ::= 'omit'

Comments
No comments.

6.2.22 DynamicDataUse

Concrete Graphical Notation
This is an abstract metaclass, therefore no graphical representation is defined.

Formal Description

class DynamicDataUse

DYNAMICDATAUSELABEL ::= if selfoclIsTypeOf(VariableUse) then
  self as context in <VARIABLEUSELABEL>
else if selfoclIsTypeOf(FormalParameterUse) then
  self as context in <FORMALPARAMETERUSELABEL>
else if selfoclIsTypeOf(FunctionCall) then
  self as context in <FUNCTIONCALLLABEL>
else if selfoclIsTypeOf(TimeLabelUse) then
  self as context in <TIMELABELUSE>
else if selfoclIsTypeOf(PredefinedFunctionCall) then
  self as context in <PREDEFINEDFUNCTIONCALLLABEL>
endif

Comments
No comments.

6.2.23 FunctionCall

Concrete Graphical Notation
This metaclass has no dedicated shape, it is used solely in the shapes of other metaclasses.
Formal Description

```context FunctionCall
FUNCTIONCALLLABEL ::= self.function.name self as context in <DATAUSEARGUMENTLABEL>
    if not self.reduction->isEmpty() then
        self as context in <REDUCTIONLABEL>
    else
        ''
    endif
```

Comments
No comments.

### 6.2.24 FormalParameterUse

Concrete Graphical Notation
This metaclass has no dedicated shape, it is used solely in the shapes of other metaclasses.

Formal Description

```context FormalParameterUse
FORMALPARAMETERUSELABEL ::= self.name self as context in <DATAUSEARGUMENTLABEL> self as context in <REDUCTIONLABEL>
```

Comments
No comments.

### 6.2.25 VariableUse

Concrete Graphical Notation
This metaclass has no dedicated shape, it is used solely in the shapes of other metaclasses.

Formal Description

```context VariableUse
VARIABLEUSELABEL ::= self.componentInstance.name.'variable.name' self as context in <DATAUSEARGUMENTLABEL> self as context in <REDUCTIONLABEL>
    if not self.reduction->isEmpty() then
        self as context in <REDUCTIONLABEL>
    else
        ''
    endif
```

Comments
No comments.

### 6.2.26 PredefinedFunctionCall

Concrete Graphical Notation
This metaclass has no dedicated shape, it is used solely in the shapes of other metaclasses.
Formal Description

**context** PredefinedFunctionCall

```
PREDEFINED_FUNCTION_CALL_LABEL ::= if (self.name.startsWith('_') and self.name.endsWith('_')) then
    self.argument -> at(0).dataUse as context in <DATA_USE_LABEL> self.name ->
    getOperatorSymbol() self.argument -> at(1).dataUse as context in <DATA_USE_LABEL>
else if (self.name = 'not') then 'not' self.argument.dataUse as context in
    <DATA_USE_LABEL>
else if (self.name = 'size') then 'size(' self.argument.dataUse as context in
    <DATA_USE_LABEL> ')
endif
```

Comments

The description above shall be applied for the predefined instances of the `PredefinedFunction` element. For the user-defined `PredefinedFunction` instances other, user-defined syntax can be used.

### 6.2.27 LiteralValueUse

Concrete Graphical Notation

This metaclass has no dedicated shape, it is used solely in the shapes of other metaclasses.

Formal Description

```
context LiteralValueUse

LITERAL_VALUE_USE_LABEL ::= if not self.value.oclIsUndefined() then
    self.value
else not self.intValue.oclIsUndefined() then
    self.intValue
else not self.boolValue.oclIsUndefined() then
    self.boolValue
endif
```

Comments

No comments.

### 6.2.28 DataType

Concrete Graphical Notation

This is an abstract metaclass, therefore no graphical representation is defined.

Formal Description

```
context DataType

CONSTRAINT_LABEL ::= foreach c: Constraint in self.constraint newline()
    c as context in <SINGLE_CONSTRAINT_LABEL>
end
```

Comments

No comments.
6.2.29 EnumDataType

Concrete Graphical Notation

Formal Description

context EnumDataType

\text{ENUMERATIONDATATYPE\_NAME\_LABEL} ::= \text{self.name}

\text{ENUMERATIONVALUE\_LABEL} ::= \text{foreach v: SimpleDataInstance in self.value newline()}
\text{v.name end}

Comments

The \text{CONSTRAINT\_LABEL} is optional.

6.2.30 DataElementUse

Concrete Graphical Notation

This is an abstract metaclass, therefore no graphical representation is defined.

Formal Description

context DataElementUse

\text{DATAELEMENT\_LABEL} ::= if self.dataElement->\text{isEmpty()} then
\text{\'new \' self.resolveDataType().name :\'
\else if self.dataElement.oclIsKindOf(DataType) then
\text{\'new \' self.dataElement.name :\'
\else if self.dataElement.oclIsKindOf(DataInstance) then
\text{self.dataElement.name}
\else if self.dataElement.oclIsKindOf(Function) then
\text{self.dataElement.name}
\else if self.dataElement.oclIsKindOf(FormalParameter) then
\text{self.dataElement.name}
\endif
if not self.unassignedMember->\text{isEmpty()} then
\text{\'(" self as context in <U\_NASSIGNED\_MEMBER\_LABEL> ")\'
\else
\text{..}
\endif
self as context in <DATAUSE\_ARGUMENT\_LABEL>
if not self.item->isEmpty() then
    foreach i : DataUse in self.item separator(',')
        i as context in <DATAUSELABEL>
    else
        '
    endif
if not self.reduction->isEmpty() then
    self as context in <REDUCTIONLABEL>
else
    '
endif

Comments
No comments.

6.3 Time

6.3.1 TimeLabel

Concrete Graphical Notation

#ATOMICBEHAVIOUR#  ---  @TIMELABELLABEL

Formal Description
c

context TimeLabel

TIMELABELLABEL := self.name

Comments

A TimeLabel shape shall be attached to the labelled AtomicBehaviour by a thin dashed line.

6.3.2 TimeLabelUse

Concrete Graphical Notation

This metaclass has no dedicated shape, it is used solely in the shapes of other metaclasses.

Formal Description
c

context TimeLabelUse

TIMELABELUSELABEL := self.timeLabel.name self as context in <KINDLABEL>

KINDLABEL := ['if self.kind = TimeLabelUseKind::first then 'first'
    else if self.kind = TimeLabelUseKind::previous then 'previous'
    else if self.kind = TimeLabelUseKind::last then 'last'
    endif ']

Comments

If self.kind = TimeLabelUseKind::last <KINDLABEL> is optional.
6.3.3 Wait

Concrete Graphical Notation

![Wait Diagram]

Formal Description

context Wait

DURATIONLABEL ::= self.period as context in <DATAUSELABEL>

Comments

The Wait shape shall cover all the lifelines of that component instance, which is referred to by self.componentInstance.

6.3.4 Quiescence

Concrete Graphical Notation

![Quiescence Diagram]

Formal Description

context Quiescence

DURATIONLABEL ::= self.period as context in <DATAUSELABEL>

GATELABEL ::= self.gateReference.gate as context in <GATEINSTANCENAMELABEL>

Comments

GATELABEL is optional.

If the Quiescence refers to a component instance (property self.componentInstance is set), then the Quiescence shape:

• shall cover all the lifelines of that component instance; and
• GATELABEL shall not be present,

otherwise the Quiescence shape shall:

• either cover only the lifeline of that gate, which is referred to by self.gateReference if notation (a) defined in clause 6.5.1 is used; or
• the GATELABEL shall be present if notation (b) defined in clause 6.5.1 is used.
6.3.5 TimeConstraint

Concrete Graphical Notation

```
#ATOMICBEHAVIOUR# — — { TIMECONSTRAINTLABEL }
```

Formal Description

```
context TimeConstraint
TIMECONSTRAINTLABEL ::= self.timeConstraintExpression as context in <DATASELABLE>
```

Comments

A TimeConstraint shape shall be attached to an AtomicBehaviour shape by a thin dashed line.

6.3.6 TimerStart

Concrete Graphical Notation

```
\[\text{TIMERSTARTLABEL (DURATIONLABEL)}\]
```

Formal Description

```
context TimerStart
TIMERSTARTLABEL ::= self.timer.name
DURATIONLABEL ::= self.period as context in <DATASELABLE>
```

Comments

The TimerStart shape shall cover all the lifelines of that component instance, which is referred to by self.componentInstance.

6.3.7 TimeOut

Concrete Graphical Notation

```
\[\text{TIMEOUTLABEL}\]
```

Formal Description

```
context TimeOut
TIMEOUTLABEL ::= self.timer.name
```

Comments

The TimeOut shape shall cover all the lifelines of that component instance, which is referred to by self.componentInstance.
6.3.8 TimerStop

Concrete Graphical Notation

Formal Description

\[ \text{context TimerStop} \]

\[ \text{TIMERSTOPLABEL} \;::= \;\text{self.timer.name} \]

Comments

The TimerStop shape shall cover all the lifelines of that component instance, which is referred to by \text{self.componentInstance}.

6.4 Test Configuration

6.4.1 TestConfiguration

Concrete Graphical Notation

Formal Description

\[ \text{context TestConfiguration} \]

\[ \text{TESTCONFIGURATIONNAMELABEL} \;::= \;\text{self.name} \]

Comments

Into the lower empty compartment the elements of the TestConfiguration shall be placed.

6.4.2 GateType

Concrete Graphical Notation

If \text{self.kind} = \text{GateTypeKind::Message}, then
If self.kind = GateTypeKind::Procedure, then

**Gateway Name Label**

**Signature:** Data Type List Label

Formal Description

**context** GateType

Gateway Name Label ::=

Data Type List Label ::= self.dataType.name->separators(',')

Comments

No comments.

6.4.3 GateInstance

Concrete Graphical Notation

**Gateway Instance Name Label**

Formal Description

**context** GateInstance

Gateway Instance Name Label ::= self.name [': self.type.name]

Comments

In Gateway Instance Name Label the ':' self.type.name is optional.

6.4.4 ComponentType

Concrete Graphical Notation

**Component Type Label**

Timer

Timer List Label

Variable

Variable List Label

Formal Description

**context** ComponentType

Component Type Label ::= self.name

Timer List Label ::= self.timer.name->separators(,'

Variable List Label ::= foreach v:Variable in self.variable separator(,'

    self.variable.name ::' self.variable.dataType.name

end
Comments

A ComponentType shape shall contain all GateInstance shapes defined for the corresponding ComponentType, at any side or corner.

The compartments containing Timer and Variable are optional (that is any of them or both may be omitted). If an optional compartment is present, its content shall also be present.

6.4.5 ComponentInstance

Concrete Graphical Notation

![Diagram of ComponentInstance]

Formal Description

context ComponentInstance

COMPONENTROLELABEL ::= if self.role = ComponentInstanceRole::SUT then 'SUT' else 'TESTER' endif

COMPONENTINSTANCENAMELABEL ::= self.name:'self.type.name

Comments

A ComponentInstance shape shall contain all GateInstance shapes defined for the corresponding ComponentType, at any side or corner.

The terminal symbols 'SUT' and 'TESTER' shall be typed in bold.

NOTE: If the ComponentInstance shape is used inside the Behaviour compartment of a TestSpecification shape, all the rectangles representing the GateInstance(s) of a ComponentInstance may be left out, see notation (b) in clause 6.5.1.

6.4.6 Connection

Concrete Graphical Notation

![Diagram of Connection]

Formal Description

context Connection

NAMEOFCONNECTIONLABEL ::= self.name

Comments

NAMEOFCONNECTIONLABEL is optional.
6.5 Test Behaviour

6.5.1 TestDescription

Concrete Graphical Notation

```
ORDERINGLABEL
TestDescription
TESTDESCRIPTIONNAMELABEL

Parameter
TDPARAMETERLABEL

Test Objective
TESTOBJECTIVELISTLABEL

Configuration
TESTCONFIGURATIONNAME

Behaviour
```

Formal Description

```plaintext
context TestDescription

ORDERINGLABEL ::= if self.isLocallyOrdered = false then 'Globally Ordered'
else 'Locally Ordered'
endif

TESTDESCRIPTIONNAMELABEL ::= self as context in <NAMEDELEMENTLABEL>

TDPARAMETERLABEL ::= foreach p:Parameter in self.formalParameter separator(‚,’)
  p as context in <ParameterLabel>
end

TESTOBJECTIVELISTLABEL ::= foreach t:TestObjective in self.testObjective separator(‚,’)
  t as context in <NAMEDELEMENTLABEL>
end

TESTCONFIGURATIONNAME ::= self.testConfiguration as context in <NAMEDELEMENTLABEL>
```

Comments

In case of a globally ordered TestDescription (self.isLocallyOrdered = false) then the ORDERINGLABEL is optional. The result of the production rule of ORDERINGLABEL shall be typed by bold font.
The compartments containing Parameter, TestObjective and Behaviour are optional (that is any or all of them may be omitted). If an optional compartment is present, its content shall also be present.

In the lowest compartment the behaviour of the test description may be described. In this compartment, there shall be as many ComponentInstance shapes as many component instances are defined in the TestConfiguration referenced in a Configuration compartment. Alternatively, the lowest compartment may refer to a separate TDL behaviour diagram containing the representation of the TestDescription behaviour.

For each ComponentInstance shape either the rectangles representing the GateInstance(s) shall be (a) shown or (b) not shown.

- In notation (a) from each gate instance a vertical line ("lifeline") shall originate, to which each Behaviour element defined in that test description and associated with that gate shall be attached:
  - If a component instance has only one gate then the GateInstanceNameLabel is optional.
  - If a GateInstance of a ComponentInstance is not connected in the TestConfiguration referenced in a Configuration compartment, it is optional if that GateInstance and its lifeline are shown or not.

- In notation (b) from the ComponentInstance shape only one vertical line ("lifeline") shall originate, to which each Behaviour element defined in that test description and associated with any of the GateInstance(s) of that ComponentInstance shall be attached.

The time of a lifeline passes from top to down.

Implementation only of one of the two notations (a) and (b) is required, the implementation of the other is optional.

If both notations are implemented, for a given ComponentInstance, the two notations, (a) and (b) shall not be mixed.

NOTE: In a TestDescription the two notations, (a) and (b) may be mixed for different ComponentInstances, that is for some ComponentInstance(s) the notation (a) while for other ComponentInstance(s) the notation (b) may be used.

6.5.2 Behaviour

Concrete Graphical Notation

This is an abstract metaclass, therefore no graphical representation is defined.

Formal Description

n.a.

Comments

To a shape of any subclass of Behaviour, the following test objective reference shape may be attached by a thin dashed line.
6.5.3 CombinedBehaviour

Concrete Graphical Notation

If the TestDescription containing the CombinedBehaviour is locally ordered, then
If the TestDescription containing the CombinedBehaviour is globally ordered, then

Formal Description

n.a.

Comments

CombinedBehaviour is an abstract metaclass that can be refined to several subclasses. The figure above gives a general overview, how the combined behaviour elements shall be organized. Further constraints are explained in the respective clauses describing the symbols of subclasses of CombinedBehaviour. Depending on the concrete type of the CombinedBehaviour, it may or may not contain more than one block. The outermost border of the contained Block(s) shall not be visible. If more than one block is defined, they shall be separated by thin dashed lines. Any number of periodic and/or exceptional behaviour may be attached in any order to a CombinedBehaviour.

A CombinedBehaviour shape shall cover all the lifelines.

If the CombinedBehaviour is contained within a locally ordered TestDescription, the lifelines of non-participating components shall be masked by graying out or completely hidden within the blocks of AlternativeBehaviour, OptionalBehaviour, and ExceptionalBehaviour.

If the CombinedBehaviour is contained within a locally ordered TestDescription, gray dashed lines shall be shown as separators between every Behaviour contained in every Block of the CombinedBehaviour. The separators outline individual segments within the global ordering of all Behaviours within the CombinedBehaviour, where each segment shall contain exactly one of the Behaviours directly contained within the CombinedBehaviour.
6.5.4 Block

Concrete Graphical Notation

Formal Description

context Block

GUARDLABEL ::= self.guard.expression as context in \textless DATAUSELABEL\textgreater

Comments

A Block shall not stand on its own, only as a part of a CombinedBehaviour. Therefore the border of the Block is not visible (the border on the figure above is indicated only for visualization purposes). If a CombinedBehaviour contains more than one Block, they shall be separated by dashed lines.

The GUARDLABEL is optional if it is not stated otherwise in the containing CombinedBehaviour. If GUARDLABEL is present, it shall be placed in between square brackets ('[' and ']'), and in a globally ordered TestDescription the GUARDLABEL shall be placed at the top left part of the symbol of the Block, while in a locally ordered TestDescription the GUARDLABEL(s) shall be placed close to the top border of the symbol of the Block and close to the lifeline of the related ComponentInstance.

6.5.5 CompoundBehaviour

Concrete Graphical Notation

Formal Description

n.a.

Comments

[GUARDLABEL] in its contained Block is optional.
6.5.6 BoundedLoopBehaviour

Concrete Graphical Notation

```
iteratedLoop

iteration: ITERATIONLABEL
```

Formal Description

**context** BoundedLoopBehaviour

\[
\text{ITERATIONLABEL} := \text{self.numIteration.expression as context in } <\text{DATAUSELABEL}>
\]

Comments

In a globally ordered TestDescription, the iteration: ITERATIONLABEL shall be placed at the top right part of the symbol of the Block, while in a locally ordered TestDescription the iteration: ITERATIONLABEL(s) shall be placed at the top left part of the symbol of the Block, while in a locally ordered TestDescription the iteration: ITERATIONLABEL(s) shall be placed close to the top border of the symbol of the Block, and close to the lifeline of the related ComponentInstance.

6.5.7 UnboundedLoopBehaviour

Concrete Graphical Notation

```
unboundedLoop

[<GUARDLABEL>]
```

Formal Description

n.a.

Comments

[GUARDLABEL] in its contained Block is optional.
6.5.8 OptionalBehaviour

Concrete Graphical Notation

Formal Description
n.a.

Comments
[GUARDLABEL] in its contained Block is optional.

6.5.9 AlternativeBehaviour

Concrete Graphical Notation

Formal Description
n.a.

Comments
Any number of Blocks may be contained, they shall be separated by dashed lines.
[GUARDLABEL] in any Block is optional.
6.5.10 ConditionalBehaviour

Concrete Graphical Notation

```
conditional
[<GUARDLABEL>]
```

Formal Description
n.a.

Comments
Any number of Blocks may be contained, they shall be separated by dashed lines.
If there are more than one Block, then the [GUARDLABEL] in the last Block is optional.

6.5.11 ParallelBehaviour

Concrete Graphical Notation

```
parallel
[<GUARDLABEL>]
```

Formal Description
n.a.

Comments
Any number of Blocks may be contained, they shall be separated by dashed lines.
[GUARDLABEL] in any Block is optional.
6.5.12 DefaultBehaviour

Concrete Graphical Notation

```
[<GUARDLABEL>]
```

Formal Description

```
context DefaultBehaviour

DEFAULTCOMPONENTLABEL ::=
  if not self.guardedComponent->isEmpty() then
    'for Component ' self.guardedComponent.name
  else
    ..
  endif
```

Comments

A DefaultBehaviour shape may be attached to any CombinedBehaviour.

[GUARDLABEL] in its contained Block is optional.

DEFAULTCOMPONENTLABEL shall only present if guardedComponent is set.

6.5.13 InterruptBehaviour

Concrete Graphical Notation

```
[<GUARDLABEL>]
```

Formal Description

```
context InterruptBehaviour

INTERRUPTCOMPONENTLABEL ::=
  if not self.guardedComponent->isEmpty() then
    'for Component ' self.guardedComponent.name
  else
    ..
  endif
```

Comments

An InterruptBehaviour shape may be attached to any CombinedBehaviour.

[GUARDLABEL] in its contained Block is optional.

INTERUPTCOMPONENTLABEL shall only present if guardedComponent is set.

6.5.14 PeriodicBehaviour

Concrete Graphical Notation

```
periodic
period: TiMELABEL
[<GUARDLABEL>]
```

Formal Description

c\text{context} PeriodicBehaviour

\text{TiMELABEL} ::= self.\text{period as context in <DATAUSELABEL>}

Comments

A PeriodicBehaviour shape may be attached to any CombinedBehaviour.

[GUARDLABEL] in its contained Block is optional.

6.5.15 Break

Concrete Graphical Notation

```
\text{Break}
```

Formal Description

n.a.

Comments

The Break shape shall cover all the lifelines.

6.5.16 Stop

Concrete Graphical Notation

```
\text{Stop}
```

ETSI
Formal Description

n.a.

Comments

The *Stop* shape shall cover all the lifelines.

### 6.5.17 VerdictAssignment

Concrete Graphical Notation

![VerdictAssignment diagram]

Formal Description

```
context Verdict

VERDICTLABEL ::= self.verdict as context in <DataUseLABEL>
```

Comments

The *VerdictAssignment* shape shall cover all the lifelines.

### 6.5.18 Assertion

Concrete Graphical Notation

![Assertion diagram]

Formal Description

```
context Assertion

CONDITIONLABEL ::= self.condition as context in <DataUseLABEL>

VERDICTLABEL ::= self.otherwise as context in <DataUseLABEL>
```

Comments

'*otherwise* and VERDICTLABEL are optional. Either none of them or both of them shall be shown.*

The *Assertion* shape shall cover all the lifelines, if componentInstance is not specified, otherwise it shall cover all the lifelines of that componentInstance.
6.5.19 Message

Concrete Graphical Notation

Point-to-point Message

```
SOURCE_GATELABEL: #GATEREFERENCE# ARGUMENTLABEL VARIABLELABEL := #TARGET# TARGET_GATELABEL
```

Point-to-point Trigger Message

```
SOURCE_GATELABEL: #GATEREFERENCE# ARGUMENTLABEL VARIABLELABEL := #TARGET# TARGET_GATELABEL
```

Point-to-multipoint Message

```
SOURCE_GATELABEL: #GATEREFERENCE# ARGUMENTLABEL VARIABLELABEL := #TARGET# TARGET_GATELABEL
```

Point-to-multipoint Trigger Message

```
SOURCE_GATELABEL: #GATEREFERENCE# ARGUMENTLABEL VARIABLELABEL := #TARGET# TARGET_GATELABEL
```

Formal Description

**context** Message

```
ARGUMENTLABEL ::= self.argument as context in <DATAUSELABEL>
VARIABLELABEL ::= self.target.valueAssignment.variable.name

SOURCE_GATELABEL ::= self.sourceGate.gate as context in <GATEINSTANCENAMELABEL>
TARGET_GATELABEL ::= self.target.targetGate.gate as context in <GATEINSTANCENAMELABEL>
```

Comments

SOURCE_GATELABEL, TARGET_GATELABEL, VARIABLELABEL `:= ` are optional.

The ends of a message (GATEREFERENCE and TARGET) shall be placed onto the lifeline of the corresponding gate instances, if notation (a) defined in clause 6.5.1 is used. If notation (b) defined in clause 6.5.1 is used, then the corresponding end of a message shall be placed on the lifeline of the corresponding component instance and SOURCE_GATELABEL, and/or TARGET_GATELABEL shall be present, respectively.

In case of a point-to-point or a point-to-point trigger message, the VARIABLELABEL - if present - may be placed either above the arrow as an assignment or under the arrowhead.

In case of a point-to-multipoint or a point-to-multipoint trigger message, the source GATEREFERENCE shall be indicated by a small black square, and there shall be as many arrows present as many targets are in the point-to-multipoint message. In this case, optionally there may be a VARIABLELABEL presented under each arrowhead.
6.5.20 ProcedureCall

Concrete Graphical Notation

Formal Description

context ProcedureCall

PROC_CALL_ARGUMENTLABEL ::= self.signature.name '('
  'foreach a: ParameterBinding in self.argument separator(,')
  a.parameter.name := a.dataUse as context in <DATA_USELABEL>
end')'

VALUE_ASSIGNMENTLABEL ::= 'foreach v: ValueAssignment in self.Target.valueAssignment separator(,')
  v.variable.name := v.parameter.name
end'

Comments

SOURCE_GATELABEL, TARGET_GATELABEL, VALUE_ASSIGNMENTLABEL are optional.

The ends of a message (GATE_REFERENCE and TARGET) shall be placed onto the lifeline of the corresponding gate instances, if notation (a) defined in clause 6.5.1 is used. If notation (b) defined in clause 6.5.1 is used, then the corresponding end of a message shall be placed on the lifeline of the corresponding component instance and SOURCE_GATELABEL, and/or TARGET_GATELABEL shall be present, respectively.

A procedure call consists of one calling and one or several reply ProcedureCalls. The lifeline of the called component instance of a procedure call if notation (a) defined in clause 6.5.1 is used or the lifeline of the corresponding gate instance of that component instance if notation (a) defined in clause 6.5.1 is used shall be modified between the calling and the last reply ProcedureCalls: instead of a line a narrow rectangle, a so called 'ExecutionSymbol' shall be used.

NOTE: The reply/replies may be in block(s) of an AlternativeBehaviour.
EXAMPLE:

6.5.21 ActionReference

Concrete Graphical Notation

Formal Description

context ActionReference

ACTIONREFERENCELABEL ::= self.action as context in <ACTIONREFERENCELABEL>

ACTIONARGUMENTLABEL ::= foreach p:ParameterBinding in self.argument separator(,)
  p.dataUse as context in <DATAUSELABEL>
end

Comments

(ACTIONARGUMENTLABEL) is optional.

In case the ActionReference is not related to a ComponentInstance (the componentInstance property is not set), the ActionReference shape shall cover all the lifelines, otherwise only all the lifelines of the referenced ComponentInstance.
6.5.22  InlineAction

Concrete Graphical Notation

Formal Description

```
context InlineAction
INLINEBODYLABEL ::= self.body
```

Comments

In case the InlineAction is not related to a ComponentInstance (the componentInstance property is not set), the InlineAction shape shall cover all the lifelines, otherwise only all the lifelines of the referenced ComponentInstance.

6.5.23  Assignment

Concrete Graphical Notation

Formal Description

```
context Assignment
LHSLABEL ::= self.variable as context in <VARIABLEUSELABEL>
RHSLABEL ::= self.expression as context in <DATALABEL>
```

Comments

The Assignment shape shall cover all the lifelines of the ComponentInstance which is referred to by the componentInstance property of the VariableUse which is assigned the Expression.

6.5.24  TestDescriptionReference

Concrete Graphical Notation

If self.testDescription.isLocallyOrdered = true, then
If self.testDescription.isLocallyOrdered = false, then

Formal Description

**context** TestDescriptionReference

- **TestDescriptionNAMELABEL** :: self.testDescription.name
- **TDARGUMENTLABEL** ::= foreach p:ParameterBinding in self.argument separator(‚,’)
  - p.dataUse as context in <DATASETLABEL>
  - end

- **BINDINGSLABEL** ::= foreach c : ComponentInstanceBinding in self.componentInstanceBinding separator(‚,’)
  - c.componentInstanceBinding.actualComponent.name ' -> ' c.componentInstanceBinding.formalComponent.name
  - end

Comments

(TMARGUMENTLABEL) and BINDINGSLABEL are optional (that is any of them or both may be omitted).

The TestDescriptionReference shape shall cover all the lifelines.

If the referenced TestDescription is globally ordered, i.e. its isLocallyOrdered property is set to false, gray dashed lines shall be shown above and below the TestDescriptionNAMELABEL.
Annex A (informative): Examples

A.0 Overview

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

The first example in clause A.1 demonstrates the usage of data-related concepts.

The second example in clause A.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.1].

The third example in clause A.3 provides an example for interoperability testing in IMS. The example is taken from ETSI TS 186 011-2 [i.2].
Figure A.1.1: Illustration of Data use in TDL Graphical Syntax Part 1
Figure A.1.2: Illustration of Data use in TDL Graphical Syntax Part 2
A.2 Interface Testing

Figure A.2.1: Illustration of an interface testing in TDL Graphical Syntax Part 1
Figure A.2.2: Illustration of an interface testing in TDL Graphical Syntax Part 2
A.3 Interoperability Testing

Figure A.3.1: Illustration of an interoperability testing in TDL Graphical Syntax Part 1
Figure A.3.2: Illustration of an interoperability testing in TDL Graphical Syntax Part 2
Figure A.3.3: Illustration of an interoperability testing in TDL Graphical Syntax Part 3
## History

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