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The execution of **TTCN-3** tests

The TTCN-3 Runtime and Control Interfaces

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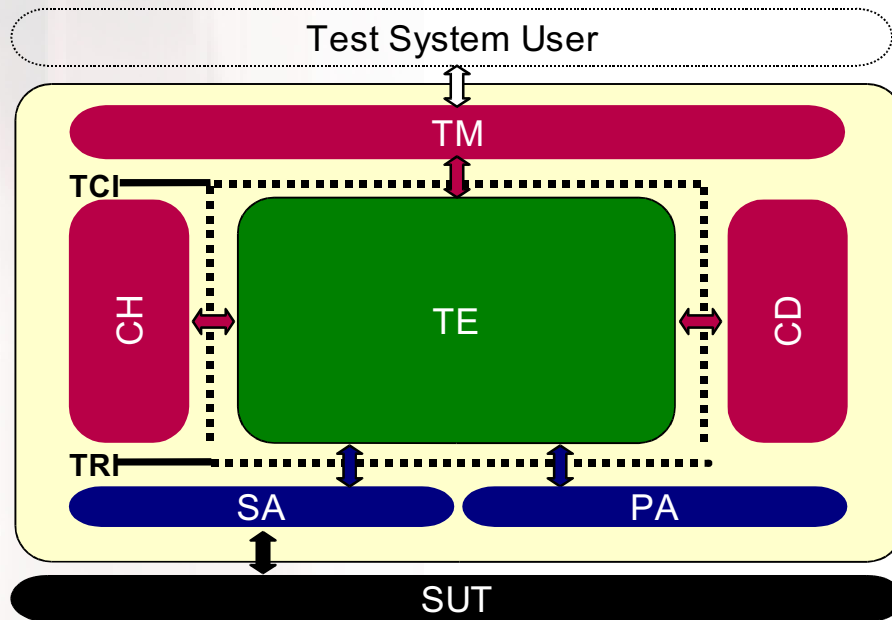
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Agenda

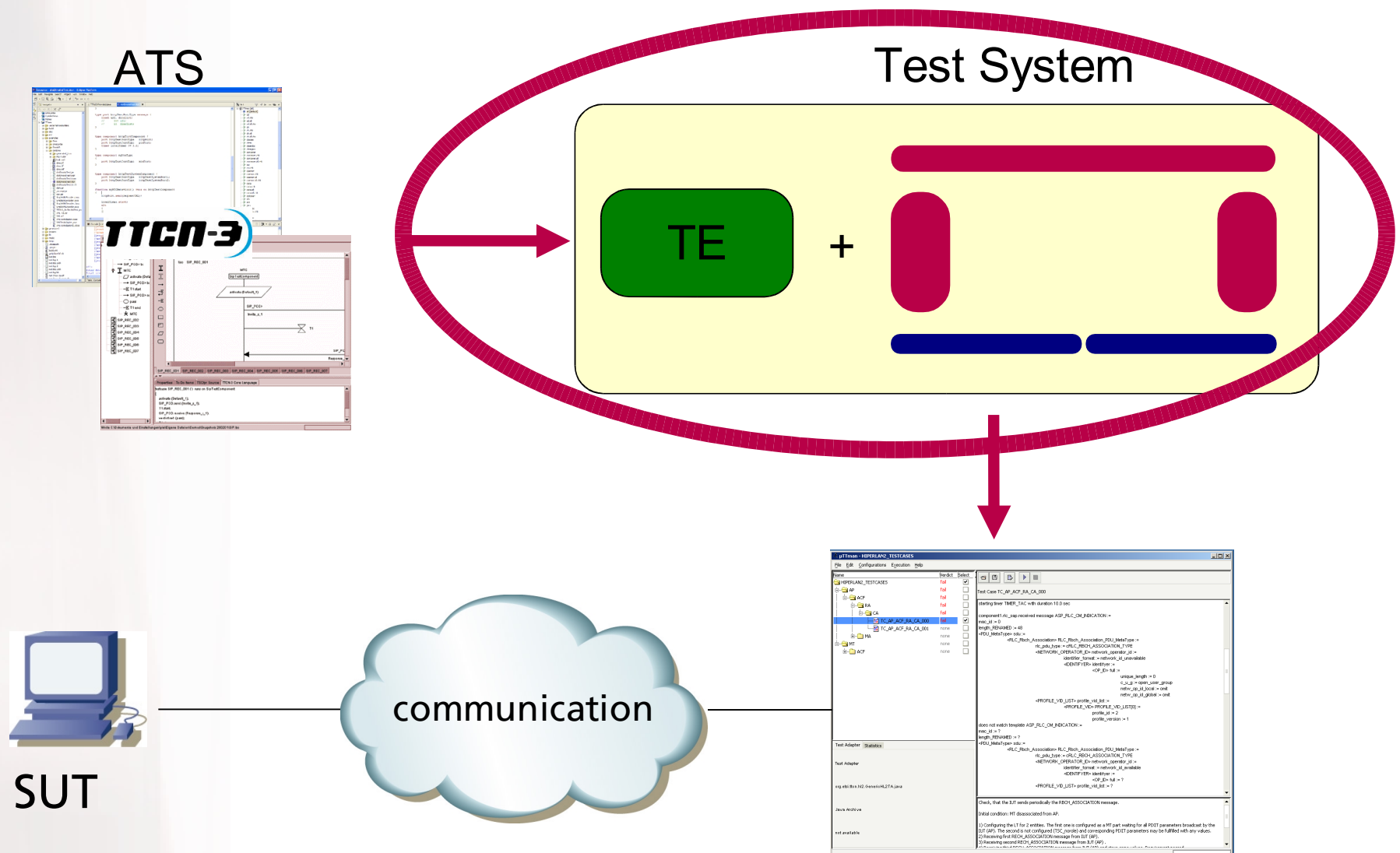
- The TTCN-3 Reference Architecture
- The TTCN-3 Control Interfaces (TCI)
 - Introduction
 - Coding examples with the Java binding
- The TTCN-3 Runtime Interface (TRI)
 - Introduction
 - Coding examples with the Java binding

A TTCN-3 Test System



- ❑ TE – TTCN-3 Executable
 - ❑ SA – System Adapter
 - ❑ PA – Platform Adapter
 - ❑ CD – Codec
 - ❑ TM – Test Management
 - ❑ CH – Component Handling
 - ❑ SUT – System Under Test
-
- ❑ ETSI ES 201 873-1
TTCN-3 Core Language (CL)
 - ❑ ETSI ES 201 873-5
TTCN-3 TTCN-3 Runtime Interface (TRI)
 - ❑ ETSI ES 201 873-6
TTCN-3 TTCN-3 Control Interfaces (TCI)

Implementation



Steps To Implement TTCN-3

- 1) Translate TTCN-3 into executable code
- 2) Adapt runtime environment to test management and codecs
- 3) Implement communication aspects

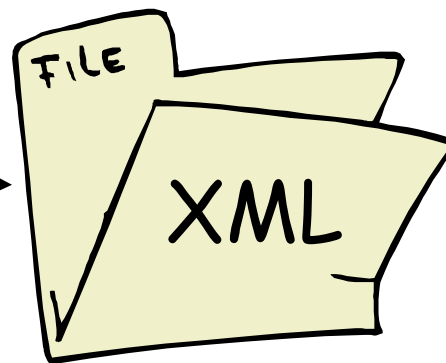
Steps To Implement TTCN-3

- 1) Translate TTCN-3 into executable code
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Example – The Dinosaur Database

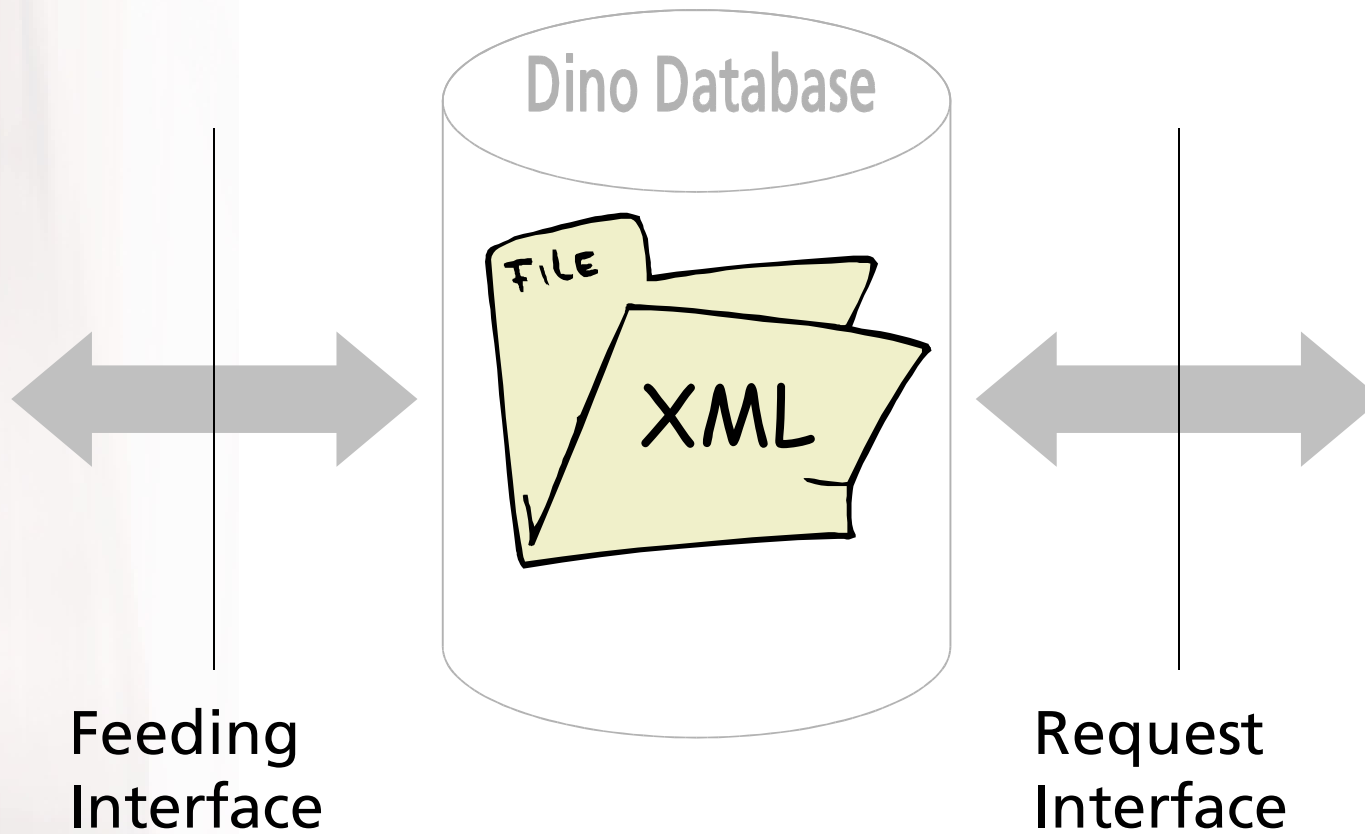


Paleontologist
feeding the database

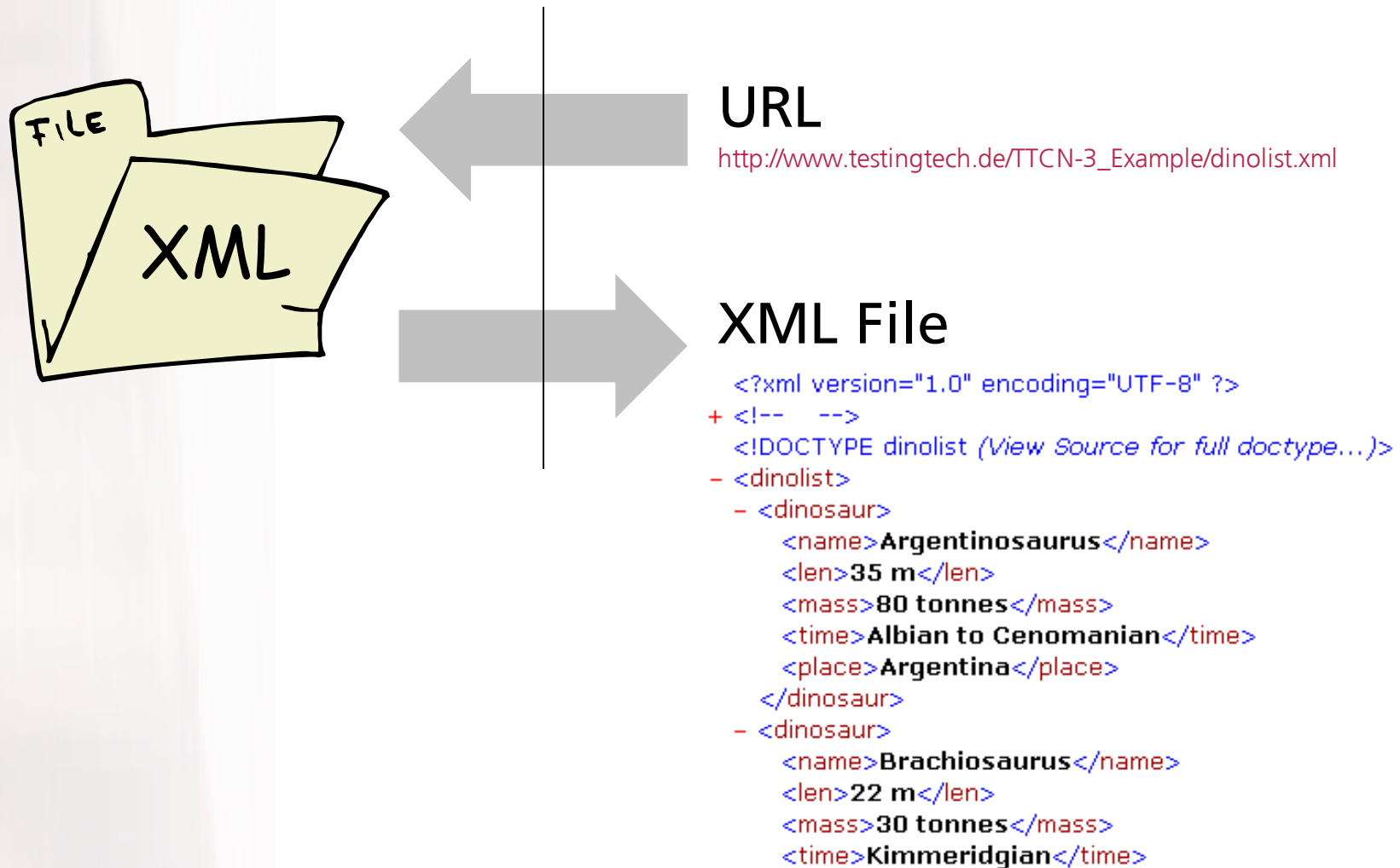


Student
requesting data

Database Interfaces



The Request Interface



Module

```
module dinolistTest {  
    // type declarations  
    // configuration declarations  
    // module parameter and  
        // external function declarations  
    // template declarations  
    // function declarations  
    // test case declarations  
    // control part  
}
```

Module

```
module dinolistTest {  
  // type declarations  
  // configuration declarations  
  // module parameters and  
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```

Coding

Communication

Execution Configuration

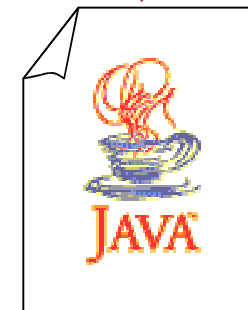
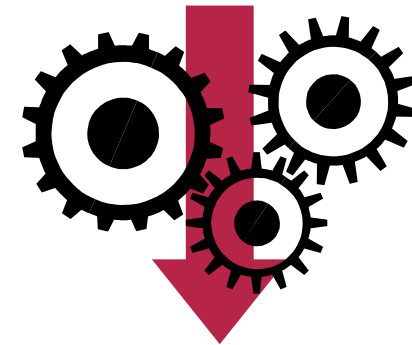
Translate TTCN-3 Into ' Executable Code

```
F:\Dino>TTthree dinoListTest
```

1. Reads module definitions written in the TTCN-3 core notation
2. Compiles them into Java sources
3. Java sources will be compiled into byte code class files and combined into a single JAR archive file



dinoListTest.ttcn3

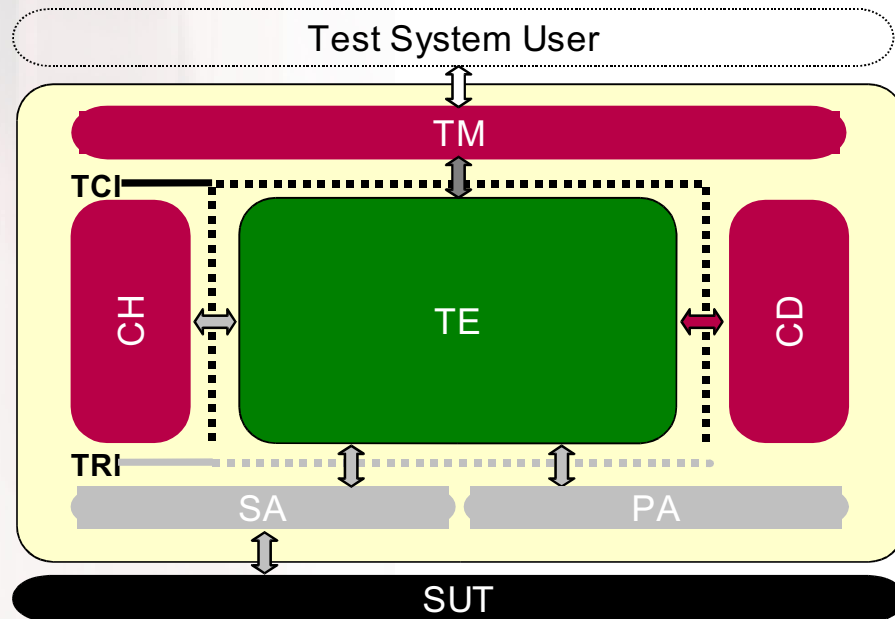


dinoListTest.jar

Steps To Implement TTCN-3

- 1) Translate TTCN-3 into executable code
- 2) **Adapt runtime environment to test management and codecs**
- 3) Implement communication aspects

TCI – Distribution, Management and Codec Adaptation

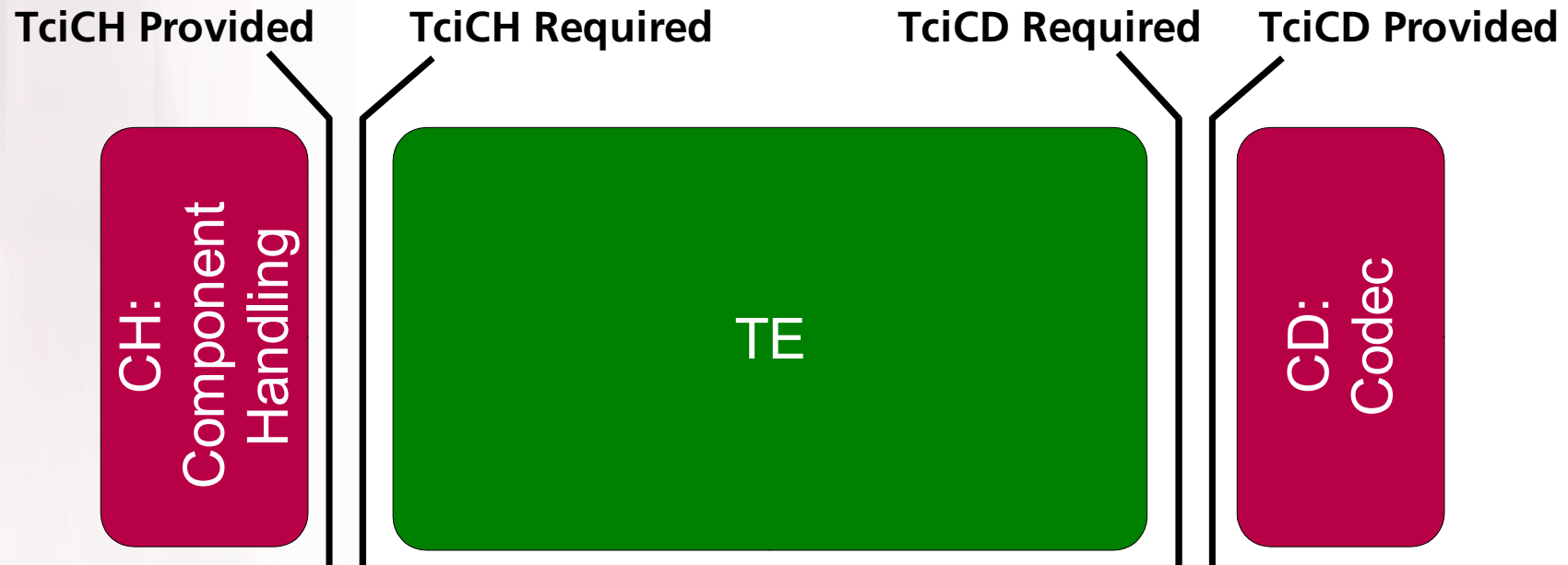


- *Facts on the TTCN-3 Control Interfaces (TCI)*

Standardized (part 6)
Language independent specification
Multi-vendor support

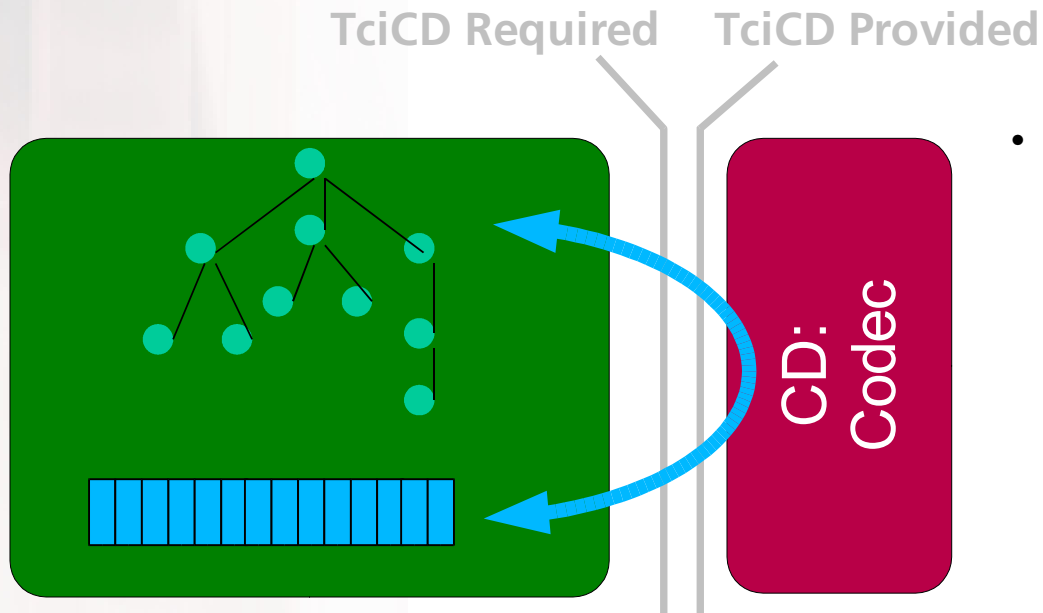
- ❑ TTthree – Management and Component Handling
- ❑ Basic encoder support
- ❑ Decoder TTCN-3 type dependend
Adaptation needed

Common Structure of Sub-Interfaces



- ❑ Have to be provided by the user
- ❑ Can rely on requested functionality of the TE
- ❑ Applies to all TCI interfaces

The Codec and Value Interface



- *Facts on the TTCN-3 Type and Value Interface*
TE maintains abstract type and data presentation
Codec translates between abstract and concrete presentation

- ❑ Management of different codecs
- ❑ Representation of TTCN-3 type system
- ❑ Representation of TTCN-3 value system

The Abstract Data Type (ADT) Model

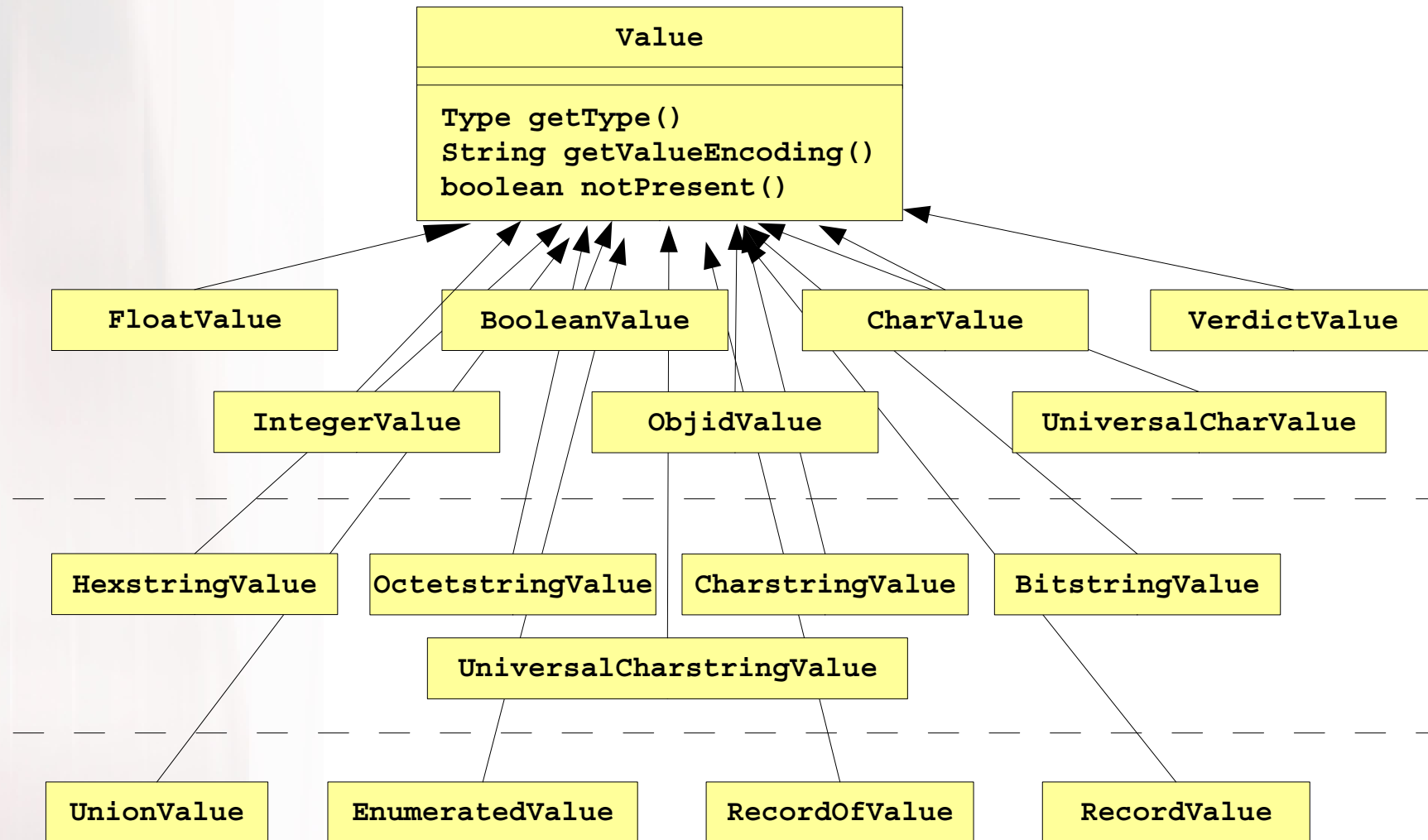
- **Modeling of TTCN-3 types and values**
 - High-level description of data for communication
 - Passed to the encoder / decoder
 - Set of operations define the functionality of the type
 - Concrete representation of the types is done in the language mappings

- **Model consists of two parts**
 - Abstract data type **Type**
 - Different abstract data types for TTCN-3 values

ADT: Type

- ❑ Only types defined in TTCN-3 modules can be accessed
- ❑ No creation of user defined types at the TCI
- ❑ Complete set of operations
 - `TciModuleIdType` `getDefiningModule()`
 - `String` `getName()`
 - `TciTypeClassType` `getTypeClass()`
 - `String` `getTypeEncoding()`
 - `Value` `newInstance()`

ADT: Value



The Codec Interface

□ Encoding

- Internal TTCN-3 data representation to bitstring
- Access via the Value interface
- Independent from the SUT

□ Decoding

- Bitstring to TTCN-3 data representation
- Based upon a decoding hypothesis
- TE may query multiple times for the decoding of the same bitstring

□ Complete set of provided operations

- `Value decode(in TriMessageType message, in Type hyp)`
- `TriMessageType encode(in Value value)`

The decodingHypothesis

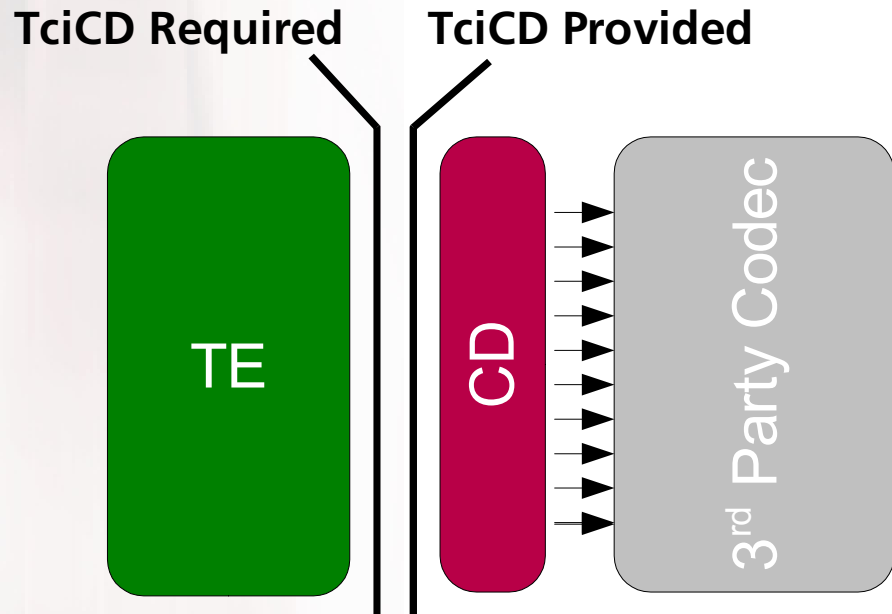
- The interpretation of an arbitrary bitstring is context sensitive
- Example: What is '44494E4F'0 ?
 - An octetstring: '44494E4F'0
 - An integer: 1145654863
 - A charstring: "DINO"
- Decode() can be read as follows:
 - Try to decode the provided bitstring, with the appropriated decoding rules into a value of given type
 - If you succeed, return the value
 - If you fails, return NULL

The Codec Interface (cont'd)

□ Complete set of required operations

- `Type getTypeForName (...)`
- `Type getInteger ()`
- `Type getFloat ()`
- `Type getBoolean ()`
- `Type getChar ()`
- `Type getUniversalChar ()`
- `Type getObjid ()`
- `Type getCharstring ()`
- `Type getUniversalCharstring ()`
- `Type getHexstring ()`
- `Type getBitstring ()`
- `Type getOctetstring ()`
- `Type getVerdict ()`
- `void tcErrorReq (...)`

How to integrate external codecs



Depending on the codec ->
Generic solutions possible

- **Codecs provide**
 - Operations to construct values
 - Operations to query values
 - Operations to encode values
 - Operations to decode bit-string
- **CD provides**
 - Operations to construct values
 - Operations to query values
- **CD implementation maps TCI value structures into codec value structures**

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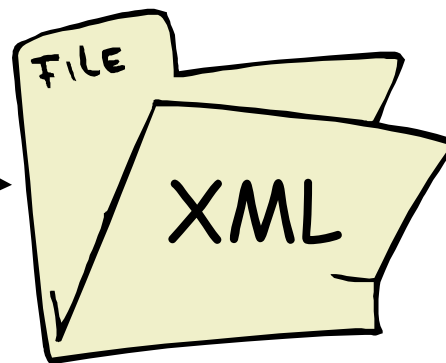
Some coding examples

Taken from the Dino example

Example – The Dinosaur Database



Paleontologist
feeding the database



Student
requesting data

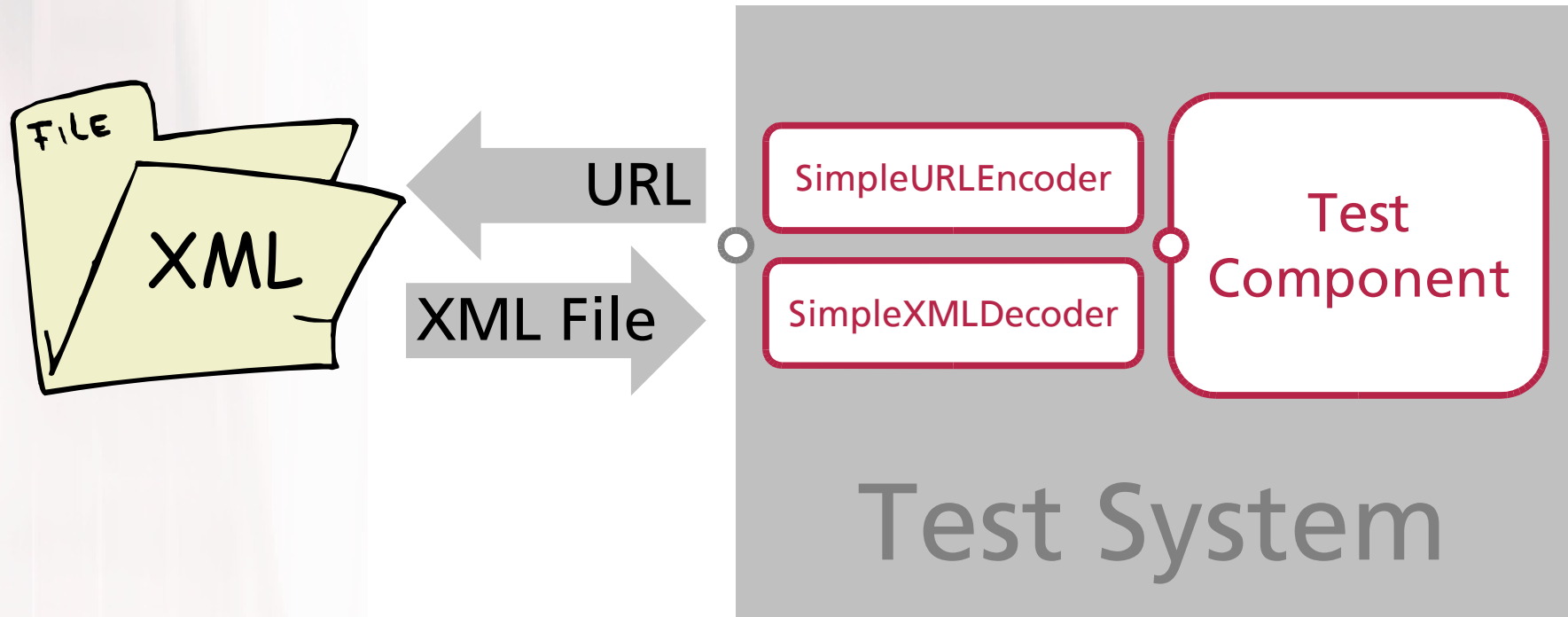
The Codec

- ❑ In order to send real data over a TTCN-3 port, encoding functionality has to be provided to the TTCN-3 runtime behavior
- ❑ Incoming data has to be decoded into a TTCN-3 value, to allow matching against TTCN-3 template definitions

Two entities have to be implemented

- Encoder – TTCN-3 data to real world data
- Decoder – real world data to TTCN-3 data

Codec practically



SimpleURLEncoder – TTCN-3 data to an URL

SimpleXMLDecoder – XML file to TTCN-3 data

TTCN-3 data as defined in the TTCN-3 module

Structured Type Defintion

```
type record url {  
    charstring    protocol,  
    charstring    host,  
    charstring    file  
}  
  
type set of dinosaur dinolist;  
  
type record dinosaur {  
    charstring    name,  
    integer       len,  
    integer       mass optional,  
    charstring    time,  
    charstring    place  
}
```

Relevant TTCN-3 Definitions

```
type set of dinosaur dinolist;
```

```
type record dinosaur {  
  charstring name,  
  charstring len,  
  charstring mass,  
  charstring time,  
  charstring place  
}
```

Declaration of Database

```
type record url {  
  charstring protocol,  
  charstring host,  
  charstring file  
}
```

Declaration of URL

```
template url requestURL := {  
  protocol := "http://",  
  host := "www.testingtech.de",  
  file := "/TTCN-3_Example/dinolist.xml"  
}
```

```
type port httpTestPortType message {  
  out url;  
  in dinolist;  
}
```

Declaration of Interface

SimpleURLEncoder

- ❑ Must implement the interface `org.etsi.ttcn.tci.TciCDPProvided`
- ❑ Encodes a TTCN-3 record into an URL string

```
template url requestURL := {  
    protocol      := "http://",  
    host          := "www.testingtech.de",  
    file         := "/TTCN-3_Example/dinolist.xml"  
}
```



http://www.testingtech.de/TTCN-3_Example/dinolist.xml


```
public class SimpleURLDecoder  
implements TciCDProvided
```

```
public TriMessage encode(Value value) {  
    Type type = value.getType();  
    if (type.getName().equals("url") && (value instanceof Data)) {  
        return new NativeMessage((Data)value);  
    } else {  
        tciCDReq.tciErrorReq("SimpleURLDecoder: Unsupported value");  
    }  
}
```

- Encodes only `url` types as defined in the TTCN-3 module
- Uses the “native” encoding, i.e. simply concatenates the data interpreted as a string

SimpleXMLDecoder

- ❑ Must implement the interface `org.etsi.ttcn.tci.TciCDPProvided`
- ❑ Decodes a XML file into TTCN-3 set of and record

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
+ <!-- -->
<!DOCTYPE dinolist (View Source for full doctype...)>
- <dinolist>
- <dinosaur>
  <name>Argentinosaurus</name>
  <len>35 m</len>
  <mass>80 tonnes</mass>
  <time>Albian to Cenomanian</time>
  <place>Argentina</place>
</dinosaur>
- <dinosaur>
  <name>Brachiosaurus</name>
  <len>22 m</len>
  <mass>30 tonnes</mass>
  <time>Kimmeridgian</time>
```



```
type set of dinosaur dinolist;

type record dinosaur {
  charstring    name,
  charstring    len,
  charstring    mass,
  charstring    time,
  charstring    place
}
```

```
public class SimpleXMLDecoder
implements Decoder
```

```
public Value decode(TriMessage message, Type decodingHypothesis)
{
    try {
        ByteArrayInputStream bais =
            new ByteArrayInputStream(message.getEncodedMessage());
        return decodeNodes(type.newInstance(), parse(bais));
    } catch (TciException ex) { tciCDReq.tciErrorReq(ex.getMessage()); }
}

private Value decodeNodes(Value value2feed, Node node)
    throws TciException { /* ... */ }

private Element parse(InputStream input)
    throws TciException { /* ... */ }
```

- The received byte stream will be parsed by a XML parser
- The resulting DOM tree will be traversed and decoded recursively

SimpleXMLDecoder – XML parsing

```
private Element parse(InputStream input) throws TciException {  
    try {  
        DocumentBuilderFactory docBuilderFactory =  
            DocumentBuilderFactory.newInstance();  
        docBuilderFactory.setValidating(true);  
        DocumentBuilder docBuilder =  
            docBuilderFactory.newDocumentBuilder();  
        Document document = docBuilder.parse(input);  
        input.close();  
        return document.getDocumentElement();  
    } catch (Exception e) { throw new TciException(e.getMessage()); }  
}
```

- Uses Java API for XML Processing (JAXP) v1.2 by Sun Microsystems
- Parses the received XML file
- Returns the root element of the DOM tree

SimpleXMLDecoder – DOM Traversal

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```
private Value decodeNodes(Value hypothesis, Node node)
    throws TciException {
    Type type = hypothesis.getType();
    switch (type.getTypeClass()) {
        case Type.RECORD:
        case Type.SET:
            // ...
        case Type.RECORD_OF:
        case Type.SET_OF:
            // ...
        case Type.CHARSTRING:
            // ...
        case Type.ANY:
            // ...
    }
}
```

- Decoding uses a decoding hypothesis given by the receive template, i.e. the value to be expected

SimpleXMLDecoder – DOM

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Traversal for TTCN-3 Record/Set

```
if (node != null && node.getNodeType() == Node.ELEMENT_NODE) {
    RecordValue record = (RecordValue) type.newInstance();
    String[] ttcnFieldNames = record.getFieldNames();
    NodeList nodeChildren = node.getChildNodes();
    for (int j=0; j<ttcnFieldNames.length; j++) {
        Value fieldValue = record.getField(ttcnFieldNames[j]);
        for (int i=0; i<nodeChildren.getLength(); i++) {
            Node child = nodeChildren.item(i);
            if ((child.getNodeType() == Node.ELEMENT_NODE) &&
                (child.getNodeName().equals(ttcnFieldNames[j]))) {
                record.setField(ttcnFieldNames[j],
                    decodeNodes(fieldValue, child));
            }
        }
    }
    return record;
}
```

- Records/sets and their fields have to be XML elements
- Element nodes will be decoded, if the node name is equal to the respective record/set field name

SimpleXMLDecoder – DOM

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Traversal for TTCN-3 Record/Set Of

```
if (node != null && node.getNodeType() == Node.ELEMENT_NODE) {
    RecordOfValue recordOf = (RecordOfValue) type.newInstance();
    Value elementValue = recordOf.getElementType().newInstance();
    recordOf.setLength(0);
    NodeList nodeChildren = node.getChildNodes();
    for (int i=0; i<nodeChildren.getLength(); i++) {
        Node child = nodeChildren.item(i);
        if (child.getNodeType() == Node.ELEMENT_NODE) {
            recordOf.appendField(decodeNodes(elementValue ,child));
        }
    }
    return recordOf;
}
```

- Records/sets of and their fields have to be XML elements
- Element nodes will be decoded and appended to the record/set of

SimpleXMLDecoder – DOM

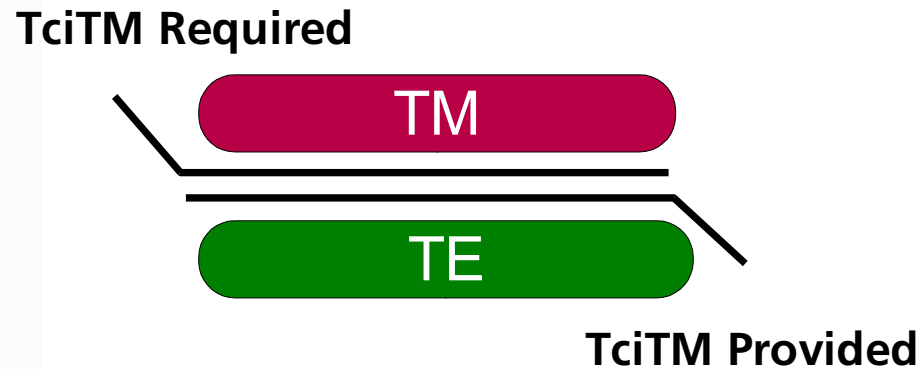
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Traversal for TTCN-3 Charstring

```
NodeList nodeChildren = node.getChildNodes();
for (int i=0; i<nodeChildren.getLength(); i++) {
    Node child = nodeChildren.item(i);
    if (child != null && child.getNodeType() == Node.TEXT_NODE) {
        CharstringValue charstring =
            (CharstringValue) type.newInstance();
        charstring.setCharstring(child.getNodeValue());
        return charstring;
    }
}
```

- The data is located in the child XML node
- Charstrings have to be XML text nodes
- The character string value is the XML text node value

The Test Management Interface



□ TM provides

- User Interface, incl. Error reporting
- Keeps track of test case execution
- Module Parameter Resolving
- Logging

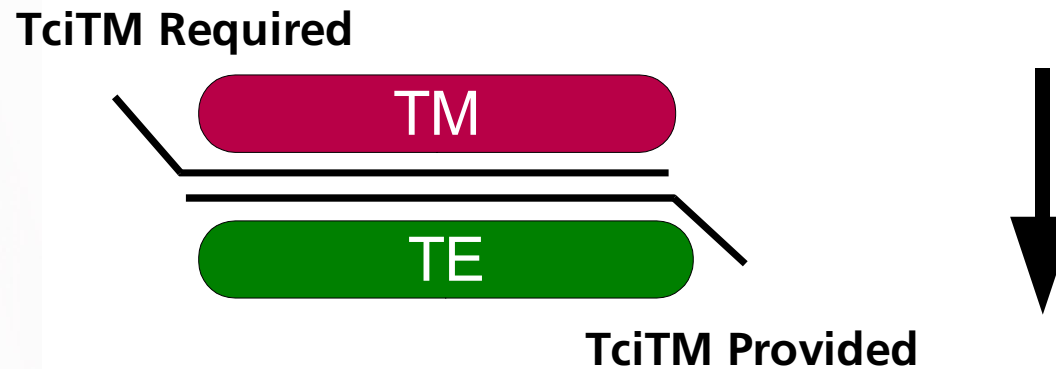
□ 6 operations provided

□ TE Provides

- Entry points to the TE
- Start/Stop test case
- Start/Stop control part

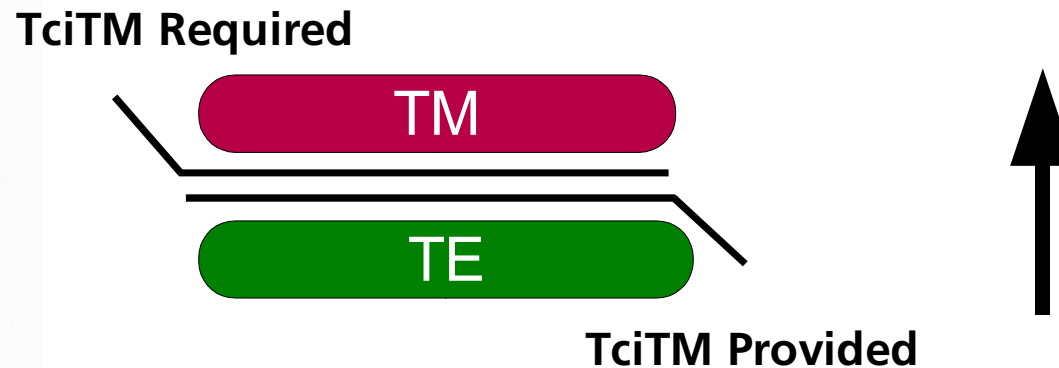
□ 9 operations required

The TciTMRequired Interface



- ❑ TE offers the entry point for test case execution and some rudimentary database functionality
- ❑ Complete set of operations
 - `void tciRootModule(moduleId) ;`
 - `TciModuleParameterList tciGetModuleParameters(moduleId) ;`
 - `TciTestCaseIdList tciGetTestCases() ;`
 - `TciParameterTypeList tciGetTestCaseParameters(testCaseId) ;`
 - `TriPortIdList tciGetTestCaseTSI(testCaseId) ;`
 - `void tciStartTestCase(testCaseId, parameterList) ;`
 - `void tciStopTestCase() ;`
 - `TriComponentId tciStartControl() ;`
 - `void tciStopControl() ;`

The TciTMProvided Interface



- ❑ TM implements user interface and resolves parameter resolution at runtime
- ❑ Complete set of operations
 - `void tciControlTerminated() ;`
 - `void tciError(errorMessage) ;`
 - `Value tciGetModulePar(parameterId) ;`
 - `void tciLog(testComponentId, message) ;`
 - `void tciTestCaseStarted(testCaseId, parameterList, timerVal) ;`
 - `void tciTestCaseTerminated(verdict, parameterList) ;`

The Component Handling Interface

- Management of TTCN-3 components
 - No implementation of TTCN-3 functionality
 - Distribution of TTCN-3 configuration operations
 - Distribution of TTCN-3 intercomponent communication

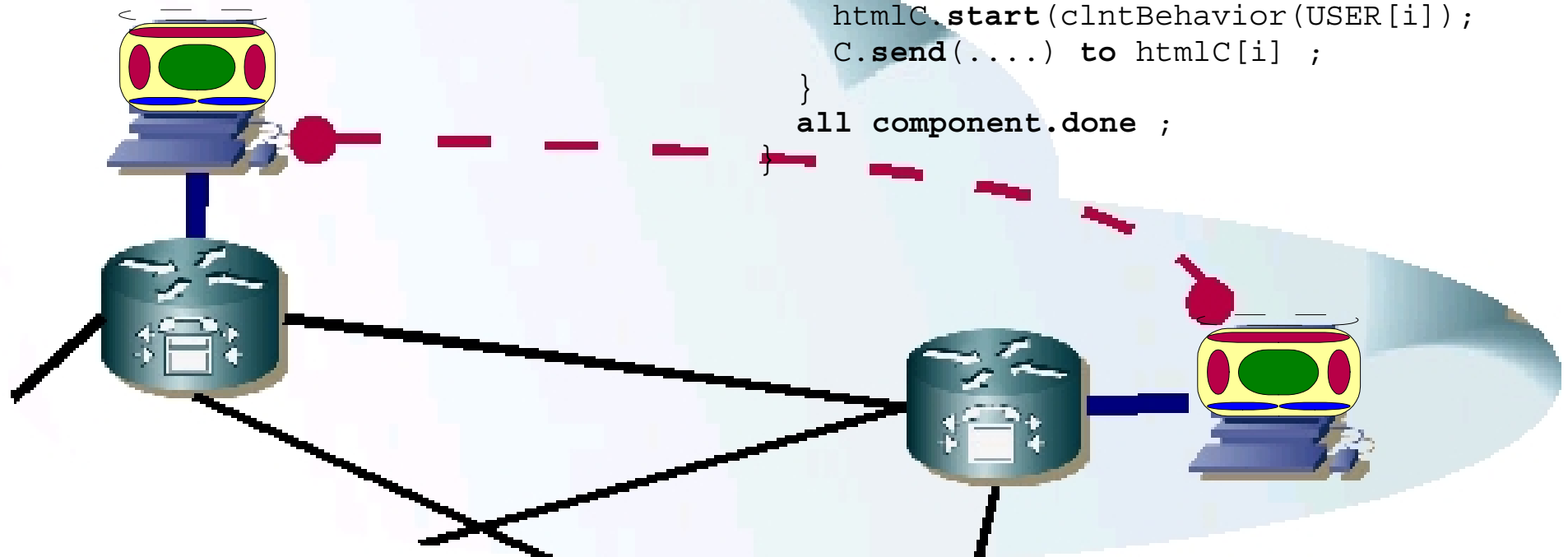
- Concepts
 - Distributed TE, i.e. multiple TEs
 - A **single** Component Handling entity
 - Presence of a distinct TE*, i.e. the TE where a test case or the control part has been started
 - Distinct TE* responsible for final verdict calculation

- The most complex interface
 - 17 required operations
 - 17 provided operations

Example: HTML Scalability Testing

```
function clntBehavior(...) {  
  runs on MyPtcType  
  {  
    // Do what you have to do !  
    setverdict(pass) ;  
    stop ;  
  }  
}
```

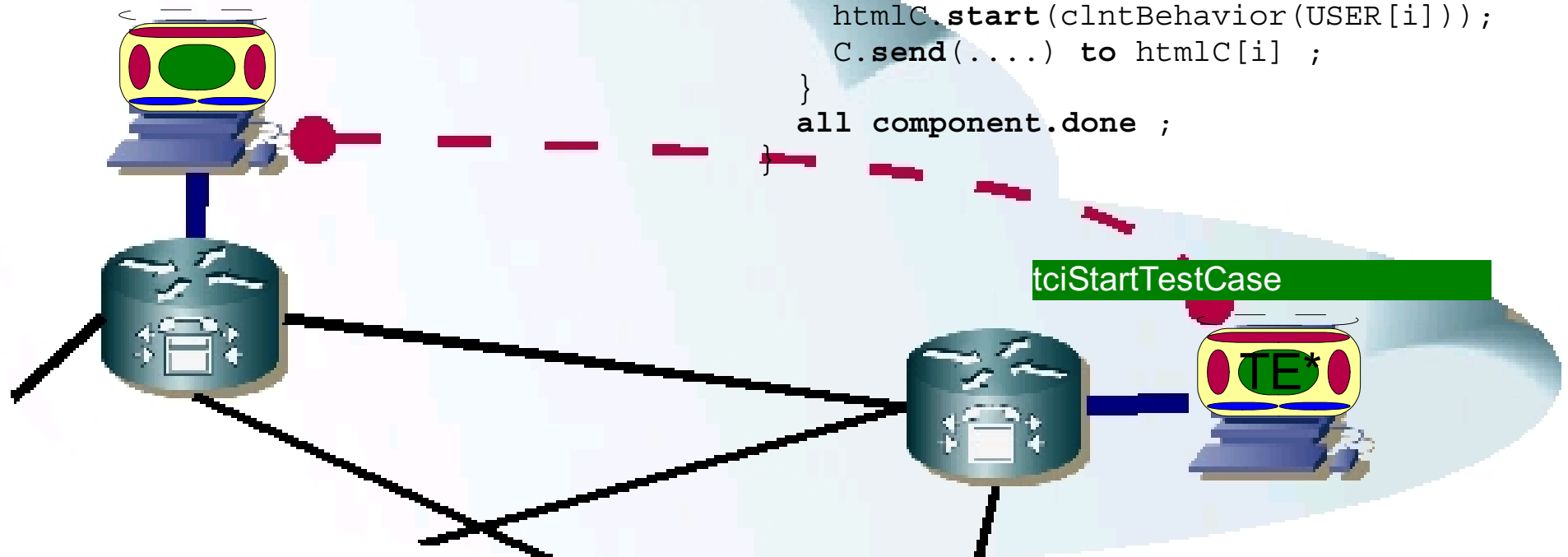
```
testcase scalabilityTest()  
  runs on MyMtcType system MyTSI  
{  
  var integer i;  
  
  for(i:=0;i<MAXNUMBER;i:=i+1) {  
    htmlC[i] := MyPtcType.create;  
    map(htmlC[i]:S, system:R);  
    connect(mtc:C, htmlC[i]:C);  
    htmlC.start(clntBehavior(USER[i]));  
    C.send(...) to htmlC[i] ;  
  }  
  all component.done ;  
}
```



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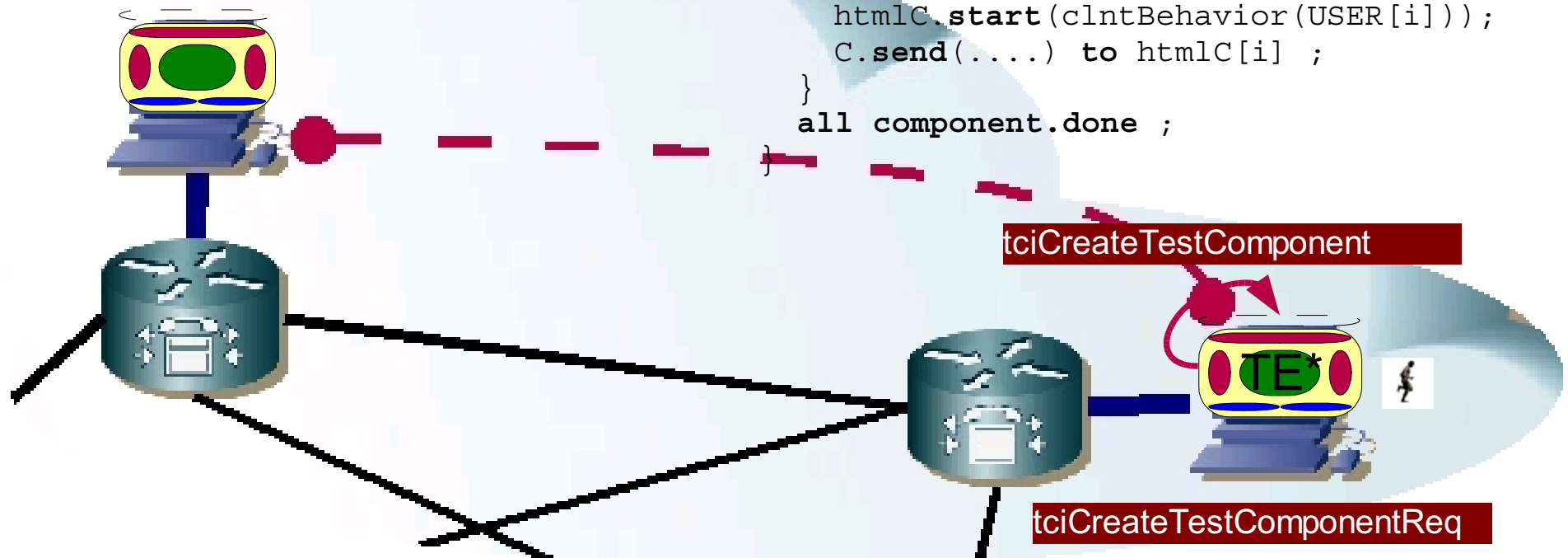
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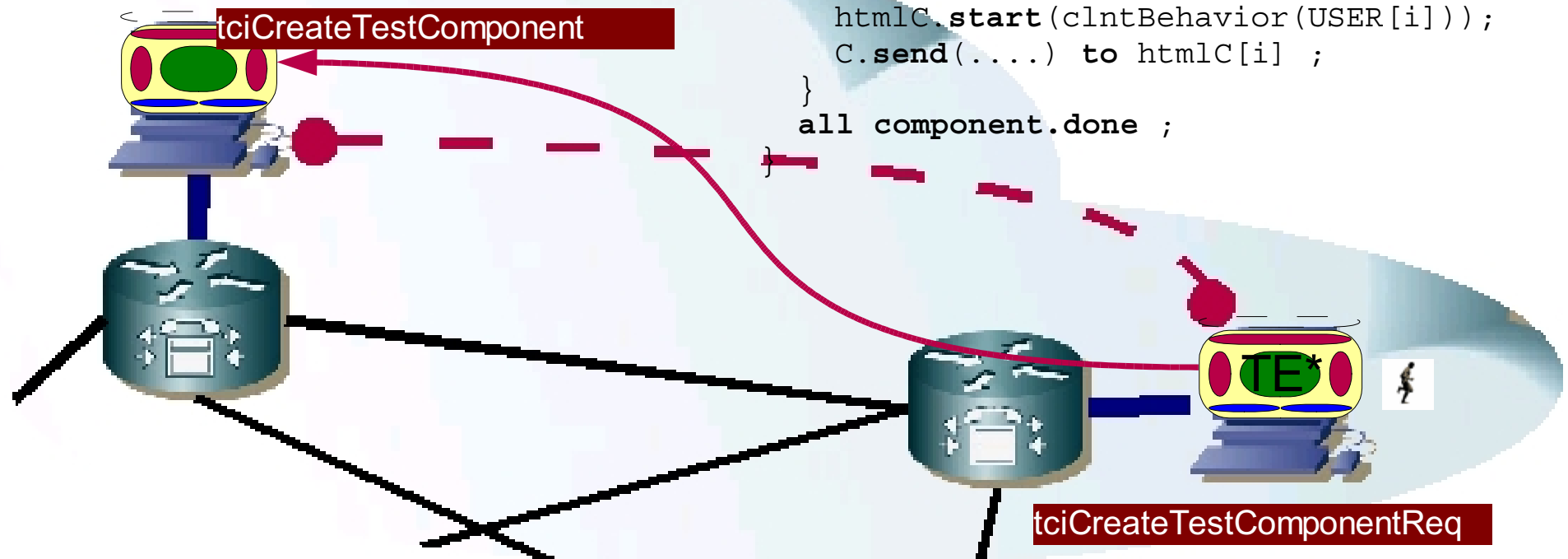
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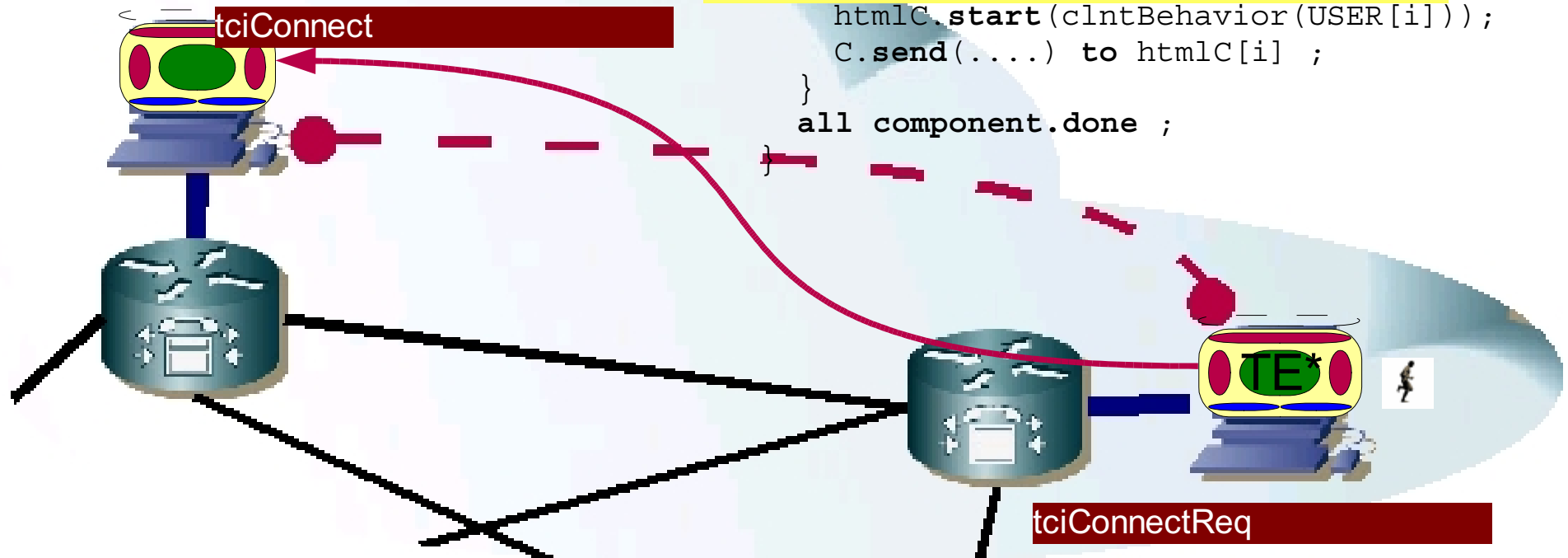
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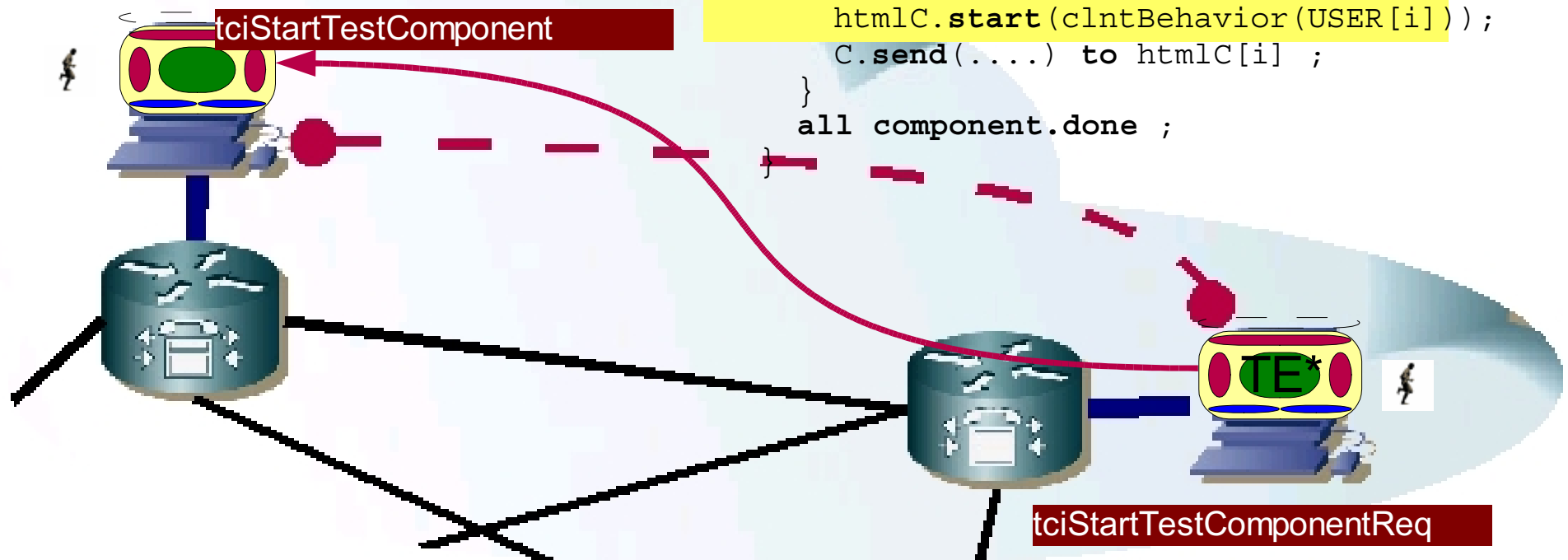
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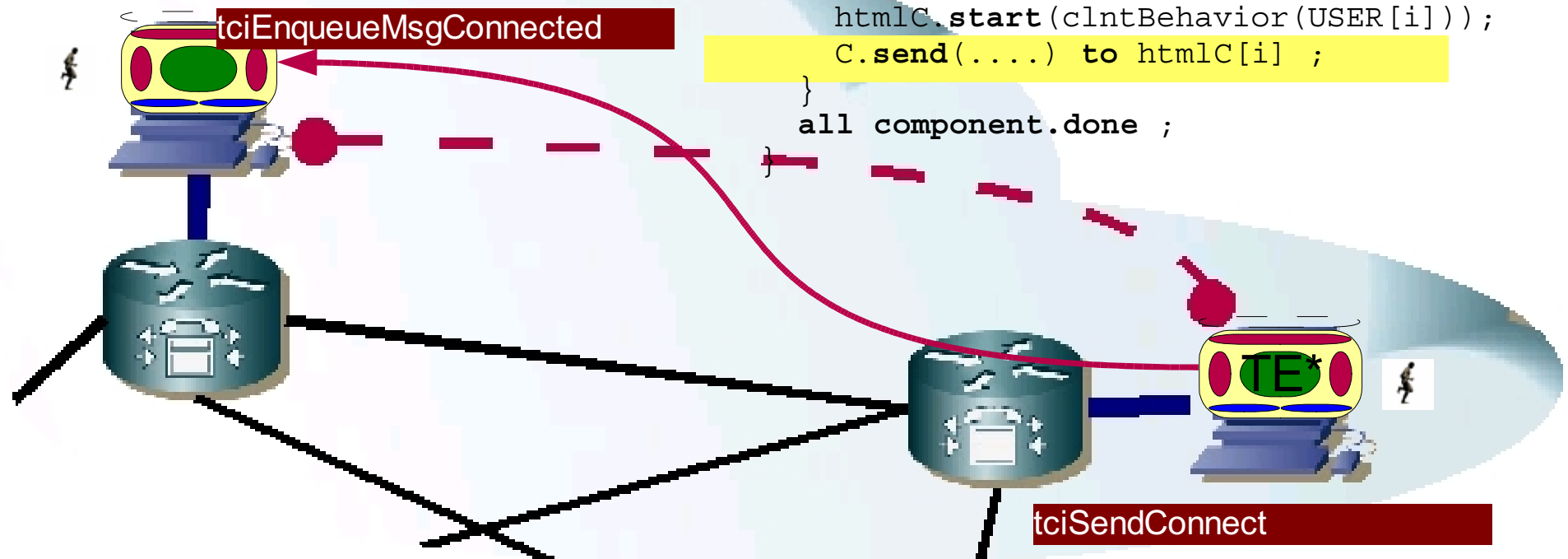
```
testcase scalabilityTest()  
  runs on MyMtcType system MyTSI  
  {  
    var integer i;  
  
    for(i:=0;i<MAXNUMBER;i:=i+1) {  
      htmlC[i] := MyPtcType.create;  
      map(htmlC[i]:S, system:R);  
      connect(mtc:C, htmlC[i]:C);  
      htmlC.start(clntBehavior(USER[i]));  
      C.send(...) to htmlC[i] ;  
    }  
    all component.done ;  
  }
```



Example: HTML Scalability Testing

```
function clntBehavior(...) {  
  runs on MyPtcType  
  {  
    // Do what you have to do !  
    setverdict(pass) ;  
    stop ;  
  }  
}
```

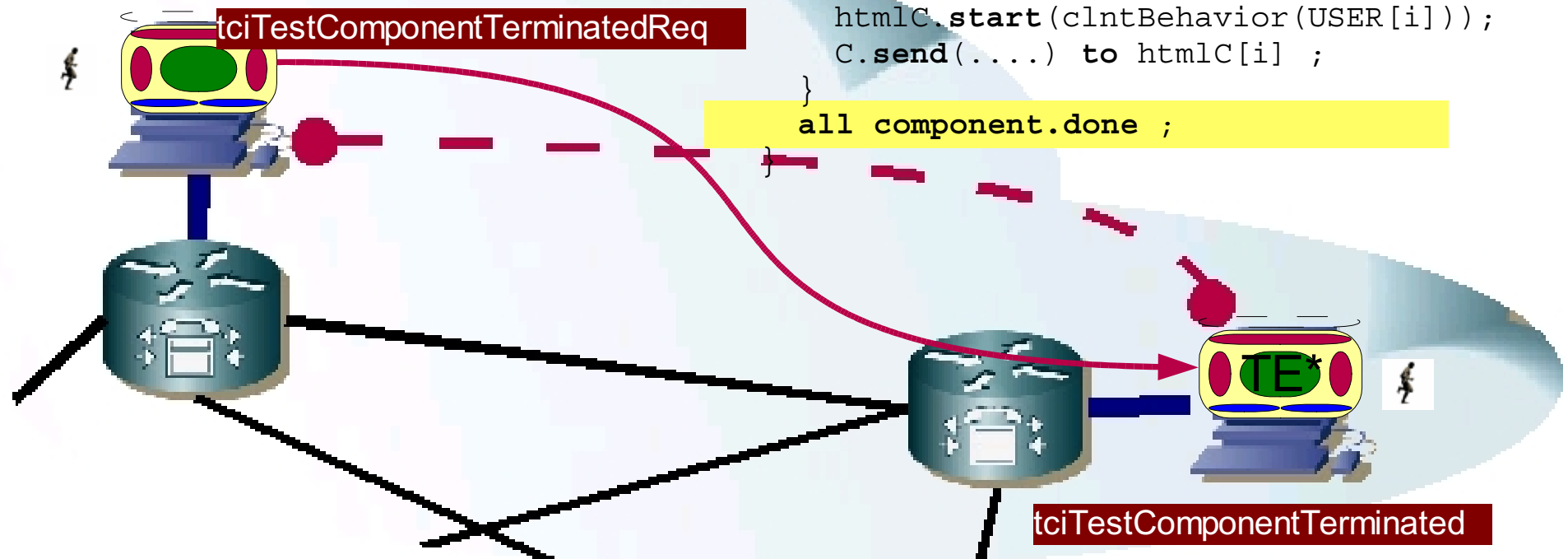
```
testcase scalabilityTest()  
  runs on MyMtcType system MyTSI  
  {  
    var integer i;  
  
    for(i:=0;i<MAXNUMBER;i:=i+1) {  
      htmlC[i] := MyPtcType.create;  
      map(htmlC[i]:S, system:R);  
      connect(mtc:C, htmlC[i]:C);  
      htmlC.start(clntBehavior(USER[i]));  
      C.send(...) to htmlC[i] ;  
    }  
    all component.done ;  
  }
```



Example: HTML Scalability Testing

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function clntBehavior(...) {  
  runs on MyPtcType  
  {  
    // Do what you have to do !  
    setverdict(pass) ;  
    stop ;  
  }  
}
```

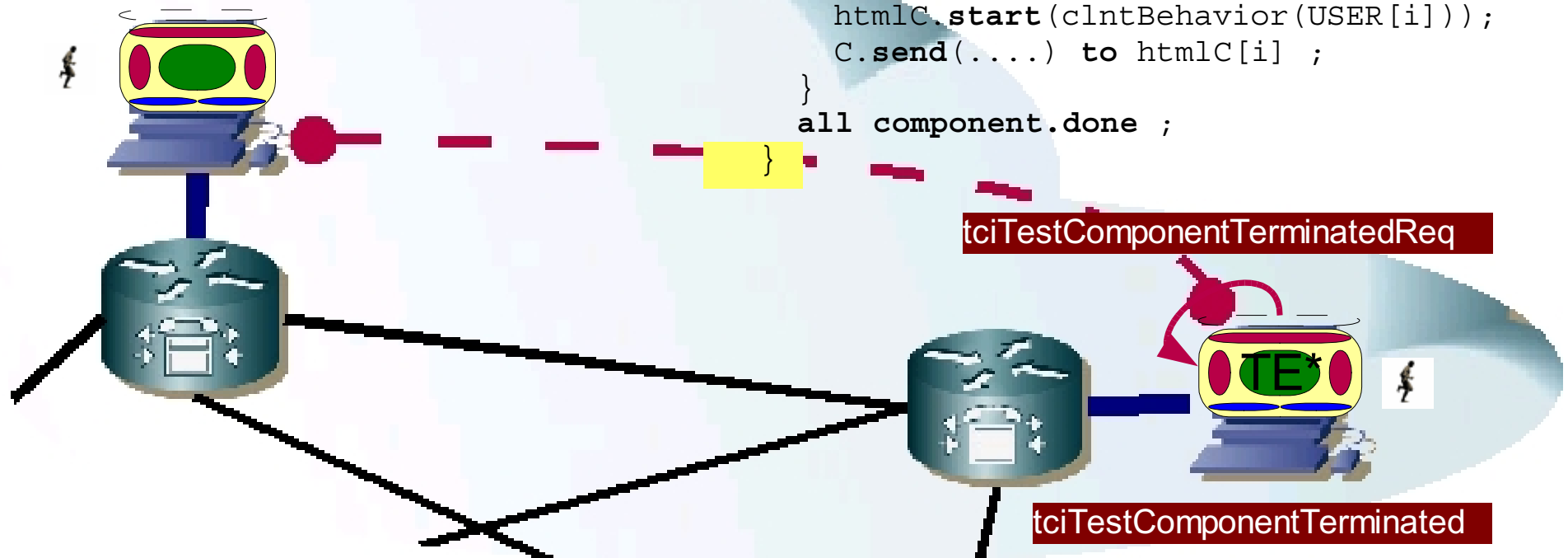
```
testcase scalabilityTest()  
  runs on MyMtcType system MyTSI  
  {  
    var integer i;  
  
    for(i:=0;i<MAXNUMBER;i:=i+1) {  
      htmlC[i] := MyPtcType.create;  
      map(htmlC[i]:S, system:R);  
      connect(mtc:C, htmlC[i]:C);  
      htmlC.start(clntBehavior(USER[i]));  
      C.send(...) to htmlC[i] ;  
    }  
    all component.done ;  
  }
```



Example: HTML Scalability Testing

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function clntBehavior(...) {  
  runs on MyPtcType  
  {  
    // Do what you have to do !  
    setverdict(pass) ;  
    stop ;  
  }  
}
```

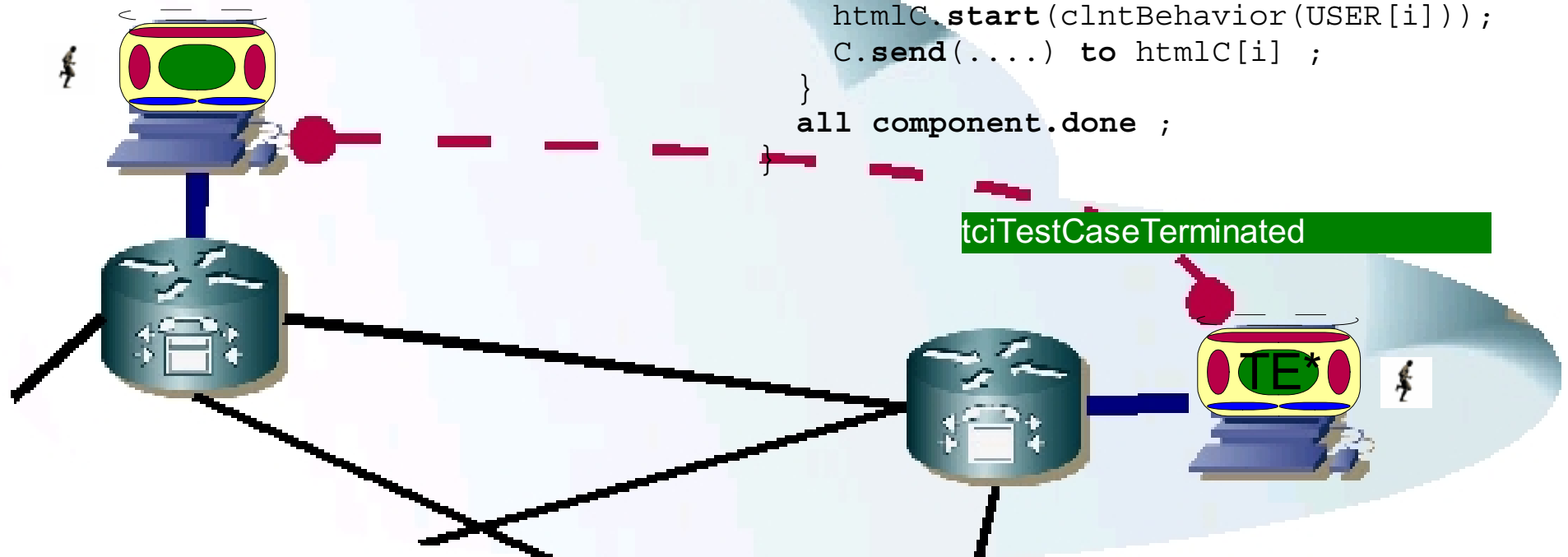
```
testcase scalabilityTest()  
  runs on MyMtcType system MyTSI  
  {  
    var integer i;  
  
    for(i:=0;i<MAXNUMBER;i:=i+1) {  
      htmlC[i] := MyPtcType.create;  
      map(htmlC[i]:S, system:R);  
      connect(mtc:C, htmlC[i]:C);  
      htmlC.start(clntBehavior(USER[i]));  
      C.send(...) to htmlC[i] ;  
    }  
    all component.done ;  
  }
```



Example: HTML Scalability Testing

```
function clntBehavior(...) {  
  runs on MyPtcType  
  {  
    // Do what you have to do !  
    setverdict(pass) ;  
    stop ;  
  }  
}
```

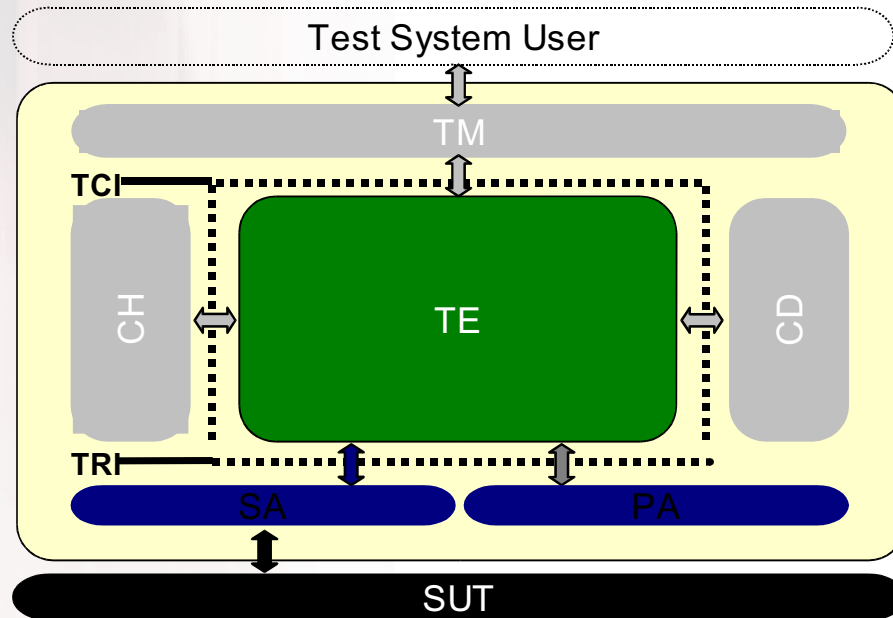
```
testcase scalabilityTest()  
  runs on MyMtcType system MyTSI  
  {  
    var integer i;  
  
    for(i:=0;i<MAXNUMBER;i:=i+1) {  
      htmlC[i] := MyPtcType.create;  
      map(htmlC[i]:S, system:R);  
      connect(mtc:C, htmlC[i]:C);  
      htmlC.start(clntBehavior(USER[i]));  
      C.send(...) to htmlC[i] ;  
    }  
    all component.done ;  
  }
```



Steps To Implement TTCN-3

- 1) Translate TTCN-3 into executable code
- 2) Adapt runtime environment to test management and codecs
- 3) **Implement communication aspects**

TRI – Communication Adaptation

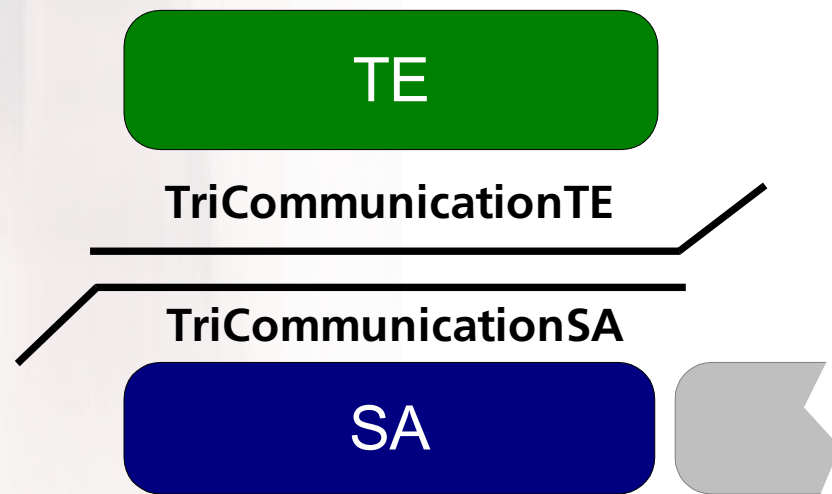


- *Facts on the TTCN-3 Runtime Interfaces (TRI)*

Standardized (part 5)
Language independent specification
Multi-vendor support

- ❑ TTthree – Default time implementation
- ❑ Configuration dependend
For each configuration done once

The TRI Communication Interface



□ Interface structure

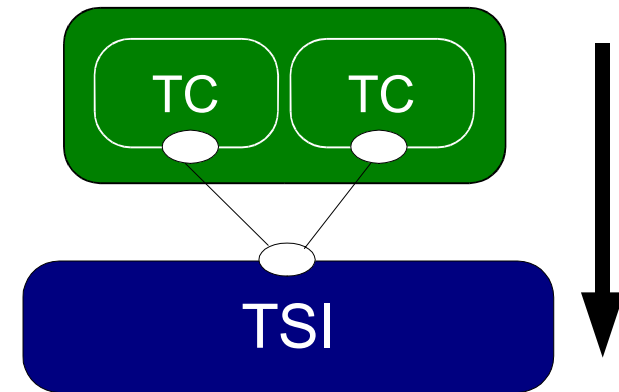
- Due to historical reasons different naming
- Applies to all TRI interfaces
- SA reports status back
- TE indicates error

TriCommunicationSA Interface

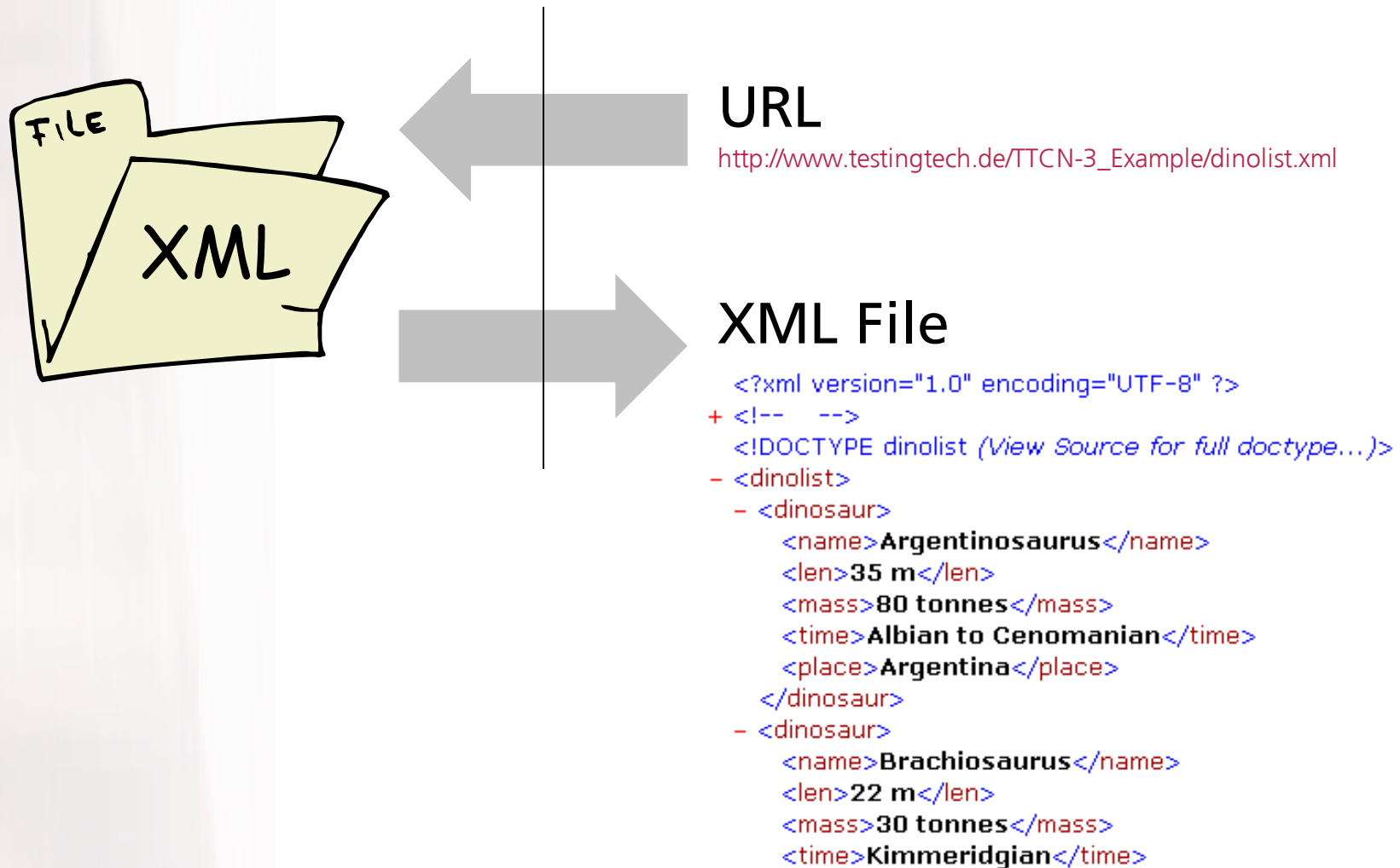
- ❑ Defines setting up configuration and sending of message to and/or calling of operations in the SUT
- ❑ Complete set of operations
 - `TriStatusType triSAReset();`
 - `TriStatusType triExecuteTestCase(...);`
 - `TriStatusType triMap(...);`
 - `TriStatusType triUnmap(...);`

 - `TriStatusType triSend(...);`
 - `TriStatusType triCall(...);`
 - `TriStatusType triReply(...);`
 - `TriStatusType triRaise(...);`

 - `TriStatusType triSUTactionInformal(...);`
 - `TriStatusType triSUTactionTemplate(...);`



Implementing the SA – The Request Interface



Configuration Declarations

```
/** component type definitions */  
type component httpTestComponent {  
    port httpTestPortType httpPort;  
    timer                localTimer := 3.0;  
}  
  
type component httpTestSystemComponent {  
    port httpTestPortType httpTestSystemPort;  
}
```

Test Adapter Practically – XMLTestAdapter

- ❑ Extends basic test adapter class
`com.testingtech.ttcn.tri.TestAdapter`
- ❑ Overrides the following methods
 - `public TriStatus triMap(TriPortId compPortId, TriPortId tsiPortId)`
 - `public TriStatus triUnmap(TriPortId compPortId, TriPortId tsiPortId)`
 - `public TriStatus triSend(TriComponentId componentId, TriPortId tsiPortId, TriAddress address, TriMessage sendMessage)`
 - `public Encoder getEncoder(String encodingName)`
 - `public Decoder getDecoder(String encodingName)`
 - `public void cancel()`

```
public TriStatus triMap(TriPortId comp-<testing_tech>  
PortId, TriPortId tsiPortId)
```

- ❑ Maps a test component port to a test system interface port
- ❑ Typically starts the receiver loop
- ❑ Parameter `compPortId` is a port reference to the test component port
- ❑ Parameter `tsiPortId` is a port reference to the test system interface port

```
public TriStatus triMap(TriPortId compPortId, TriPortId tsiPortId) <testing_tech>
```

```
public TriStatus triMap(TriPortId compPortId, TriPortId tsiPortId)
{
    TriStatus mapStatus = CsaDef.triMap(compPortId, tsiPortId);
    if (mapStatus.getStatus() != TriStatus.TRI_OK)
    {
        return mapStatus;
    }
    return new TriStatusImpl();
}
```

- ❑ Called whenever a TTCN-3 map statement executed
- ❑ Call **triMap** in the default SUT adapter
- ❑ **triMap** receives portIds of ports being mapped
- ❑ If succeeds returns **TRI_OK**
- ❑ Usage of predefined class **TriStatusImpl()**

```
public TriStatus triUnmap(TriPortId <testing_tech> comp-  
PortId, TriPortId tsiPortId)
```

- ❑ Unmaps a test component port from a test system interface port
- ❑ Typically stops the receiver loop
- ❑ Parameter `compPortId` is a port reference to the test component port
- ❑ Parameter `tsiPortId` is a port reference to the test system interface port


```
public TriStatus triUnmap(TriPortId comp-  
PortId, TriPortId tsiPortId)
```

```
public TriStatus triUnmap(TriPortId compPortId, TriPortId tsiPortId)  
{  
    TriStatus unmapStatus = CsaDef.triUnmap(compPortId, tsiPortId);  
    if (unmapStatus.getStatus() != TriStatus.TRI_OK)  
    {  
        return unmapStatus;  
    }  
    return new TriStatusImpl();  
}
```

- Called whenever a TTCN-3 unmap statements is executed
- Call `triUnmap` in the default SUT adapter

```
public TriStatus triSend(TriComponentId  
componentId, TriPortId tsiPortId, TriAddress ad-  
dress, TriMessage sendMessage)
```

- ❑ Is called when it executes a TTCN-3 send operation on a test component port
- ❑ Performs the real sending on the respective test system interface port
- ❑ Encoding of **sendMessage** has to be done prior to this operation call

- ❑ Parameter **componentId** is the sending test component
- ❑ Parameter **tsiPortId** is the test system interface port via which the message is sent
- ❑ Parameter **SUTaddress** optional destination address within the SUT
- ❑ Parameter **sendMessage** the encoded message to be send

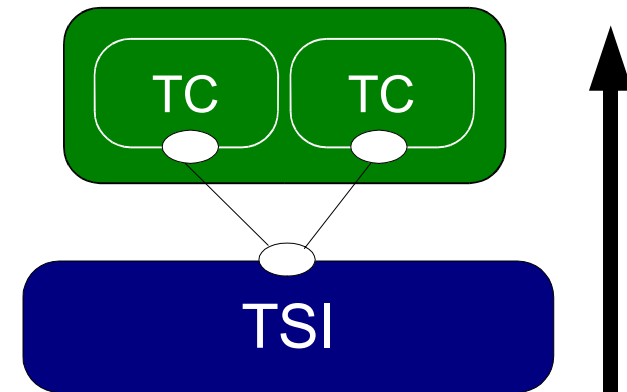
```
public TriStatus triSend(TriComponentId  
componentId, TriPortId tsiPortId, TriAddress ad-  
dress, TriMessage sendMessage) (2)
```

```
public TriStatus triSend(final TriComponentId componentId,  
    final TriPortId tsiPortId, TriAddress address, TriMessage sendMessage) {  
    try  
    {  
        byte[] mesg = sendMessage.getEncodedMessage();  
        URL url = new URL(new String(mesg));  
        final HttpURLConnection httpConn = (HttpURLConnection) url.openConnection();  
        httpConn.setRequestMethod("GET"); httpConn.setUseCaches(false);  
        //create the receiver thread  
        Thread receiverThread = new Thread() {  
            public void run() {  
                try { /* get the data */ } catch (Exception ex) { /* do smthg */ }  
                httpConn.disconnect(); }.start();  
            } catch (Exception ex) { /* do smthg */ }  
        return new TriStatusImpl();  
    }  
}
```

- Create a new URL from the already encoded message to be sent (Note: TriMessage is only a byte array container)

TriCommunicationTE Interface

- ❑ Defines receiving of messages and/or calling of operations in the TE
- ❑ Complete set of operations
 - `void triEnqueueMsg(...);`
 - `void triEnqueueCall(...);`
 - `void triEnqueueReply(...);`
 - `void triEnqueueException(...);`

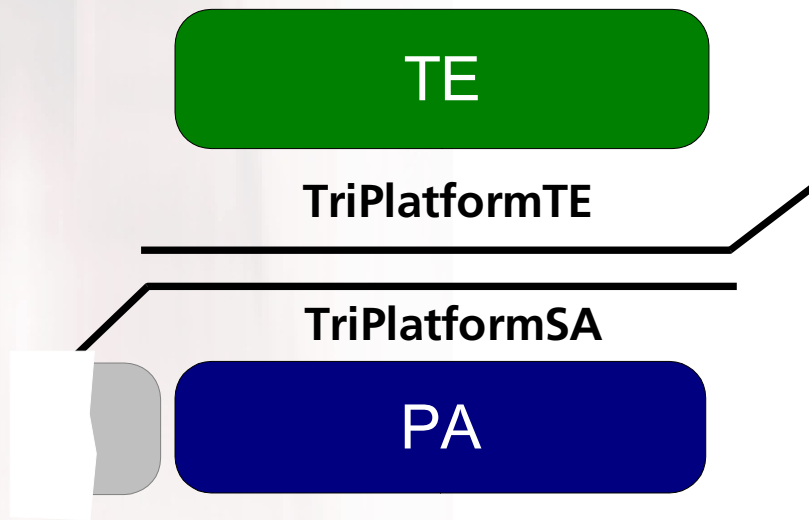


```
public void triEnqueueMsg(TriPortId tsiPortId,  
TriAddress address, TriComponentId componentId,  
TriMessage sendMessage)
```

```
...  
Thread receiverThread = new Thread() {  
    public void run() {  
        try {  
            StringBuffer sb = new StringBuffer();  
            /* read out the data and store in sb */  
            TriMessage rcvMessage = new TriMessageImpl(sb.toString().getBytes());  
            Cte.triEnqueueMsg(tsiPortId, new TriAddressImpl(new byte[] {  }), componentId, rcvMessage);  
        } catch (Exception ex) { /* do something */ }  
        httpConn.disconnect();  
    } catch (Exception ex) { /* do something */ }  
    ...  
}
```

- Enqueue the received data into the TE
- In this particular case this was just after the sending

The TRI Platform Interface



□ Interface structure

- Implementation of time and external functions
- SA reports status back
- TE indicates error

TriPlatform Interface

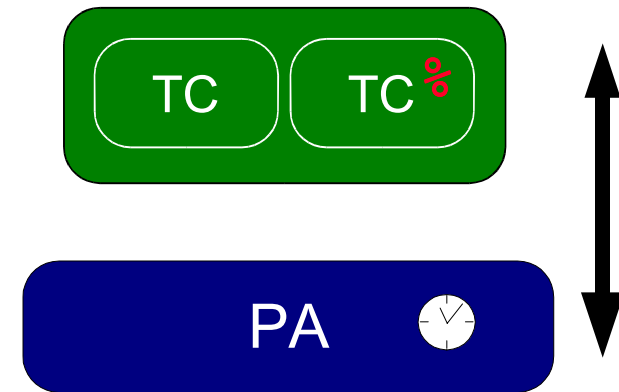
□ Defines control of time and calling of external functions

□ Complete set of operations (PA)

- `TriStatusType triPAREset();`
- `TriStatusType triStartTimer(...);`
- `TriStatusType triStopTimer(...);`
- `TriStatusType triReadTimer(...);`
- `TriStatusType triTimerRunning(...);`
- `TriStatusType triExternalFunction(...);`

□ Complete set of operations (TE)

- `void triTimeout(...);`



```
public TriStatus triExternalFunction(  
TriFunctionId functionId, TriParameterList  
parameterList, TriParameter returnValue)
```

```
TTCN-3:
```

```
external function celsius2fahrenheit(float celsius) return float;
```

```
Java (MyExternalFunctionClass):
```

```
public static FloatValue celsius2fahrenheit(FloatValue celsius) {  
    float tc = celsius.floatValue();  
    float tf = ((float) ((9.0/5.0)*tc))+32;  
    FloatValue fahrenheit = (FloatValue) RB.getTciCDRequired().  
        getFloat().newInstance();  
    fahrenheit.setFloat(tf);  
    return fahrenheit;  
}
```

```
Java (TA):
```

```
TestAdapter.addExternalFunctionImpl(MyExternalFunctionClass.class) ;
```

- Java operation signature follows TCI pendants of TTCN-3 external function declaration
- All operations have to be static, class implements **ExternalFunctionsDefinition**
- Registration of class implementing the external functions is necessary

<testing_tech>

Thank You !