

Functional Testing with

Python & 

Kay Schlüßer ('kai flye')

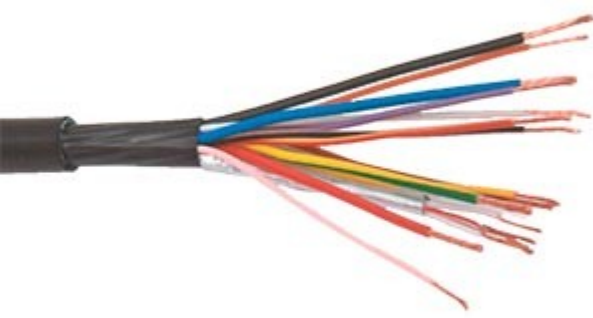
Functional Testing

Wikipedia:

Functional testing is a quality assurance (QA) process and a type of black box testing that bases its test cases on the specifications of the software component under test.

Functions are tested by feeding them input and examining the output, and internal program structure is rarely considered.

Text & Cable



F1 Symmetric Keys

The CPA application is required to maintain Session Key Counters and associated limits as specified in this section.

To support EMV common session key derivation, the ICC uses two 2-byte counter and SMI Session Key Counter, each with an

counter is a two-byte counter initialized to zero that derivations since successful validation of an ARPC.

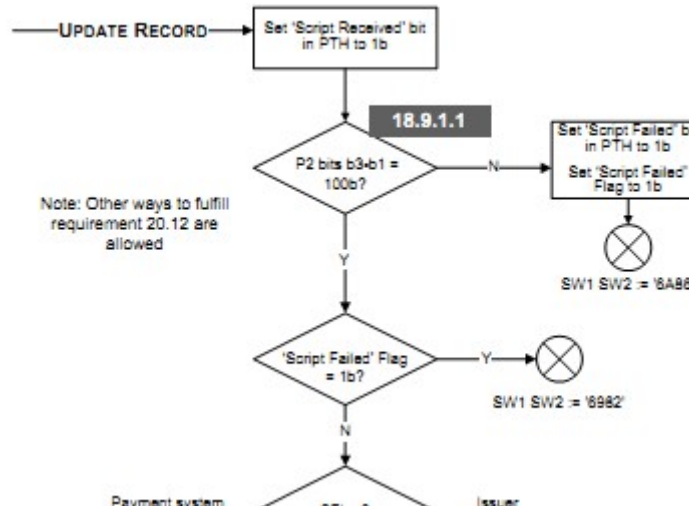
counter is a two-byte counter initialized to zero that derivations not followed by successful validation of a

derivation is controlled as follows:

counter is less than the AC Session Key Counter ie AC Session Key Counter.

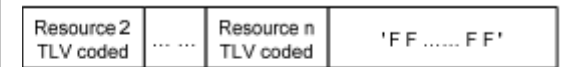
Session Key Counter (after step 1) is greater than the Key Counter Limit or has reached the value 'FF FF', is not used, AC session key derivation is application responds to the GENERATE AC command

value is not 'FF FF' and has not reached the counter on continues with the AC session key derivation.



Note: Other ways to fulfill requirement 20.12 are allowed

b8	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	Meaning
1								Log Declined Transactions
	1							Log Approved Transactions
		x						Log Offline Only*
		0						Log Both Offline and Online
		1						Log Offline Only
			1					Log the ATC
				1				Log the CID
					1			Log the CVR
						x		RFU
							x	RFU



used resources of the same type (cumulator Profile Controls)

Remaining memory space for additional resources

Text & Bytes



... AF 89 45 00 ...



... FE 89 00 00 ...

F1 Symmetric Keys

The CPA application is required to maintain Session Key Counters and associated limits as specified in this section.

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counter is a two-byte counter initialized to zero that derivations since successful validation of an ARPC.

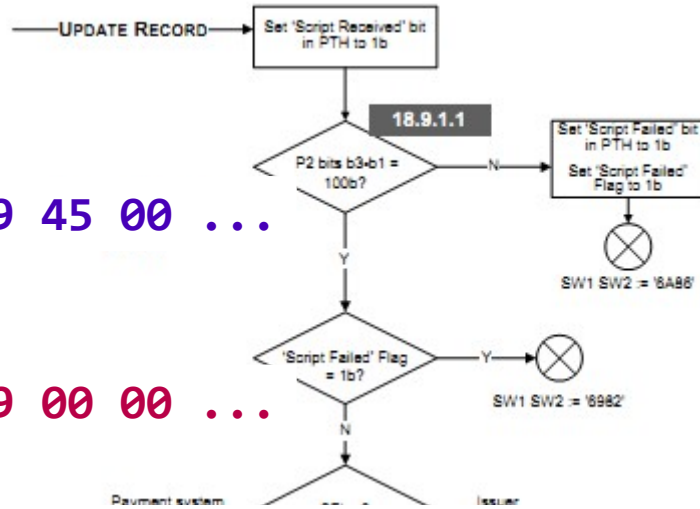
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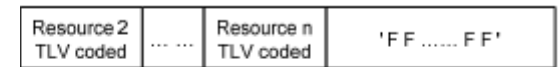
counter is less than the AC Session Key Counter ie AC Session Key Counter.

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b8	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	Meaning
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							x	RFU



used resources of the same type (cumulator Profile Controls)

Remaining memory space for additional resources

Big Bang



... AF 89 45 00 ...



... FE 89 00 00 ...

System Test

Integration Test

Module Test

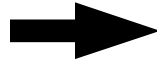
Testing and tested commands
are not distinguished



Low modularity



Module Decomposition



... AF 89 45 00 ...



... FE 89 00 00 ...

System Test

Integration Test

Module Test



Special test commands as a backdoor



Simulate system state

Module Test with Developer Agreement



... AF 89 45 00 ...



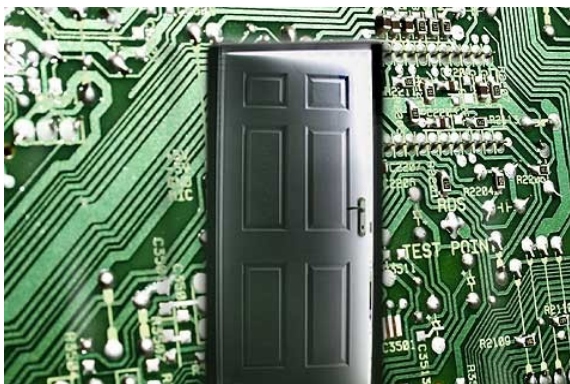
... FE 89 00 00 ...

System Test

Integration Test

Module Test

```
#ifdef _MODULETEST_
```



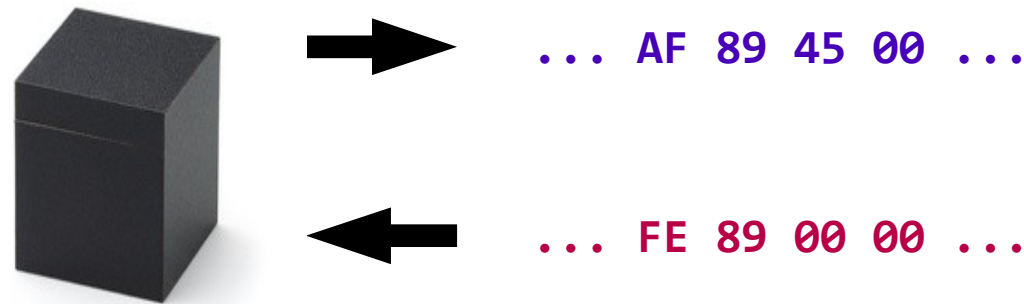
Special test commands as a backdoor



Simulate system state

```
#endif // _MODULETEST_
```

Methods of Functional Testing



Functional Decomposition Methods

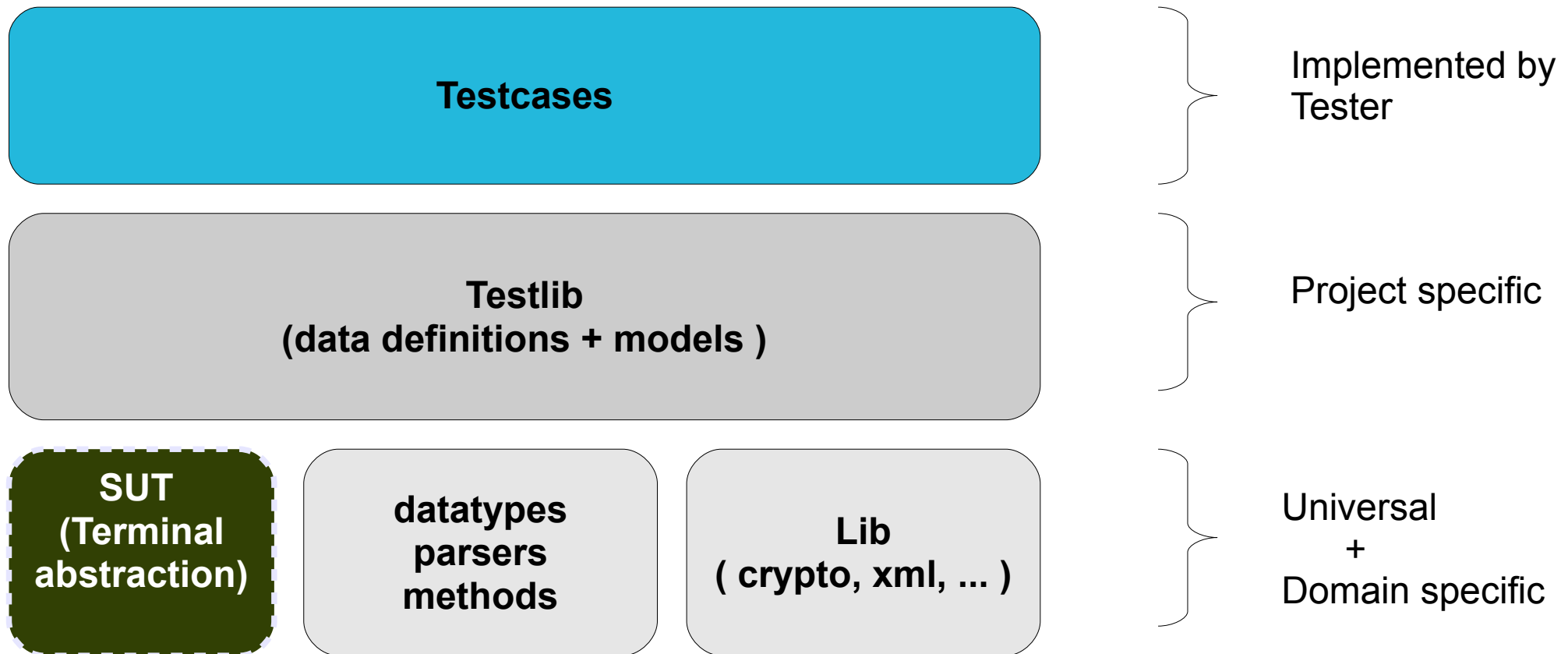
- Equivalence class partition
- State machine paths
- Classification Tree Method (CTM)
- ...

Testsystem

?

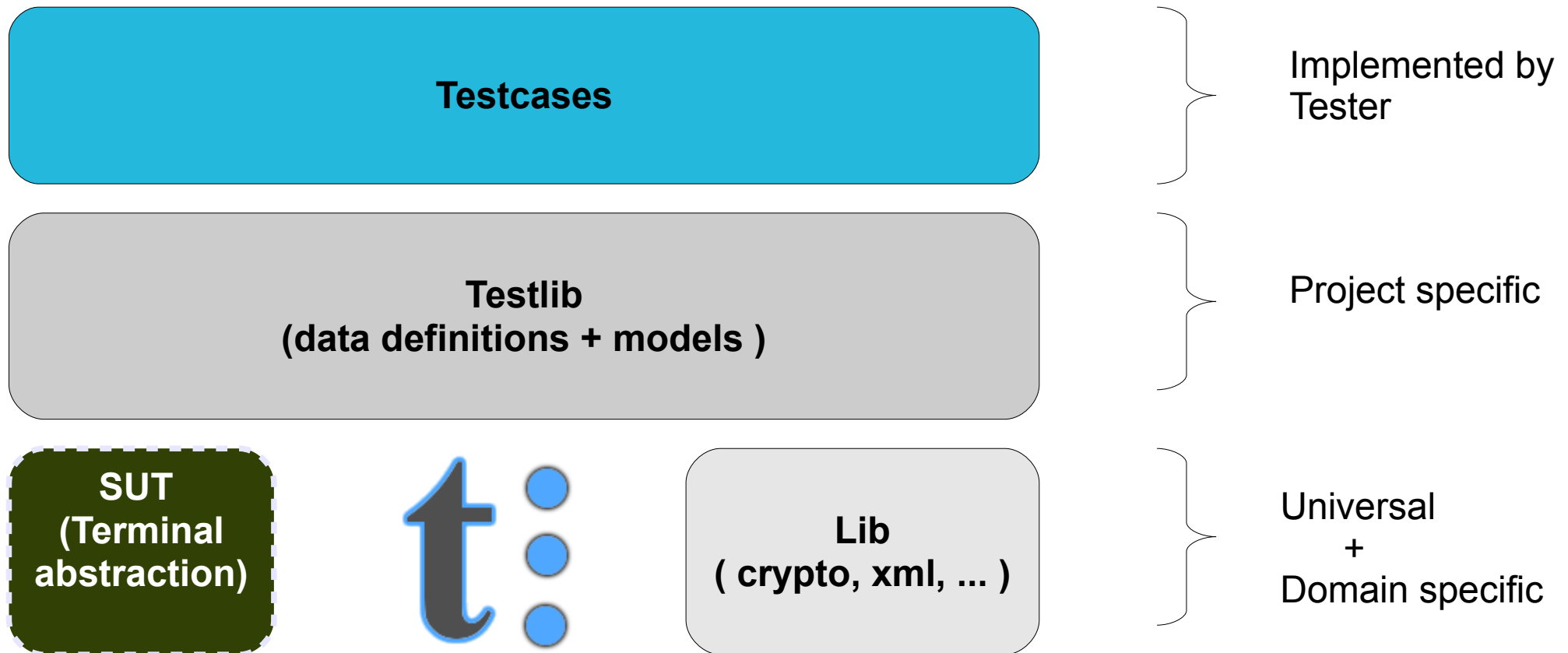
Testsystem

Testsystem - including 3rd party libraries and frameworks



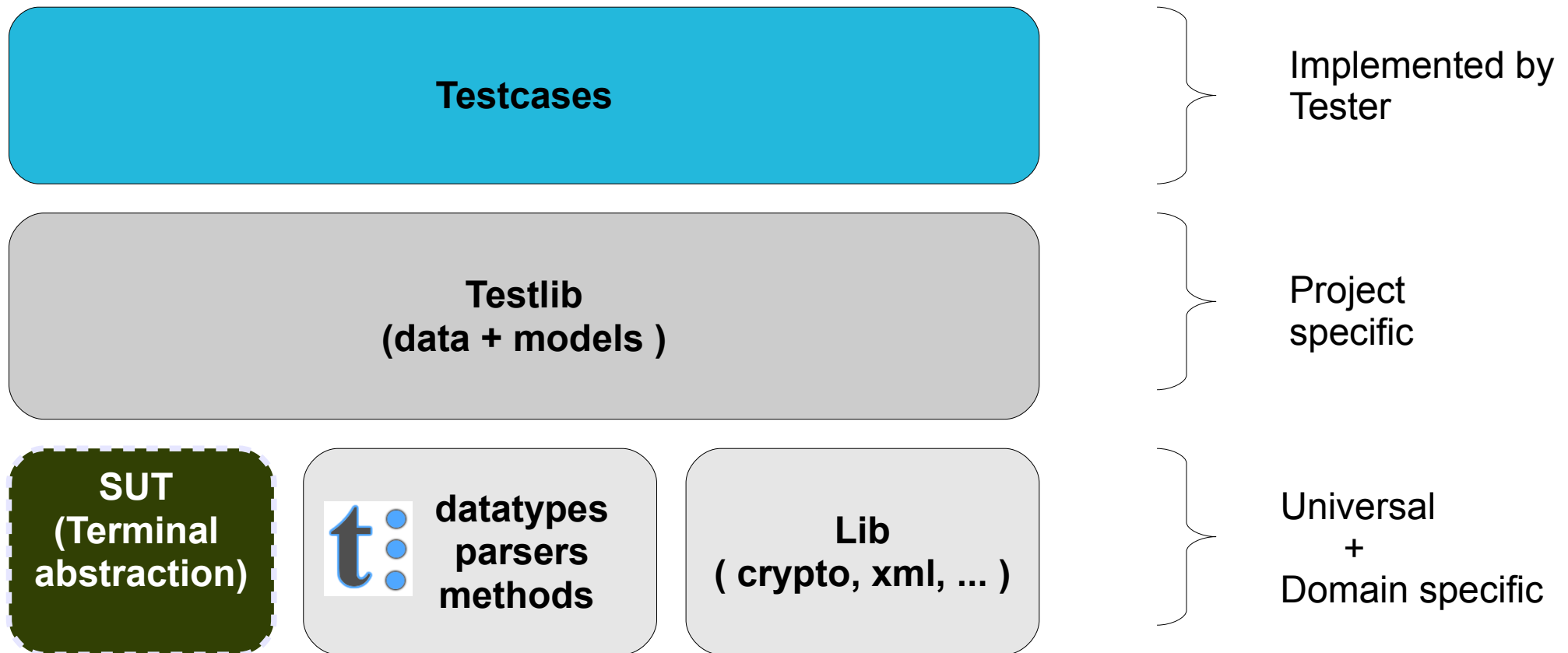
Testsystem

Testsystem - including 3rd party libraries and frameworks



Testsystem

Testsystem - including 3rd party libraries and frameworks



Library for datatypes and methods

- Data representation (T3Number)
- Analysis and synthesis of data (T3Table)
- Model checking (T3Chart)
- Test contexts (T3TableContext)



t3

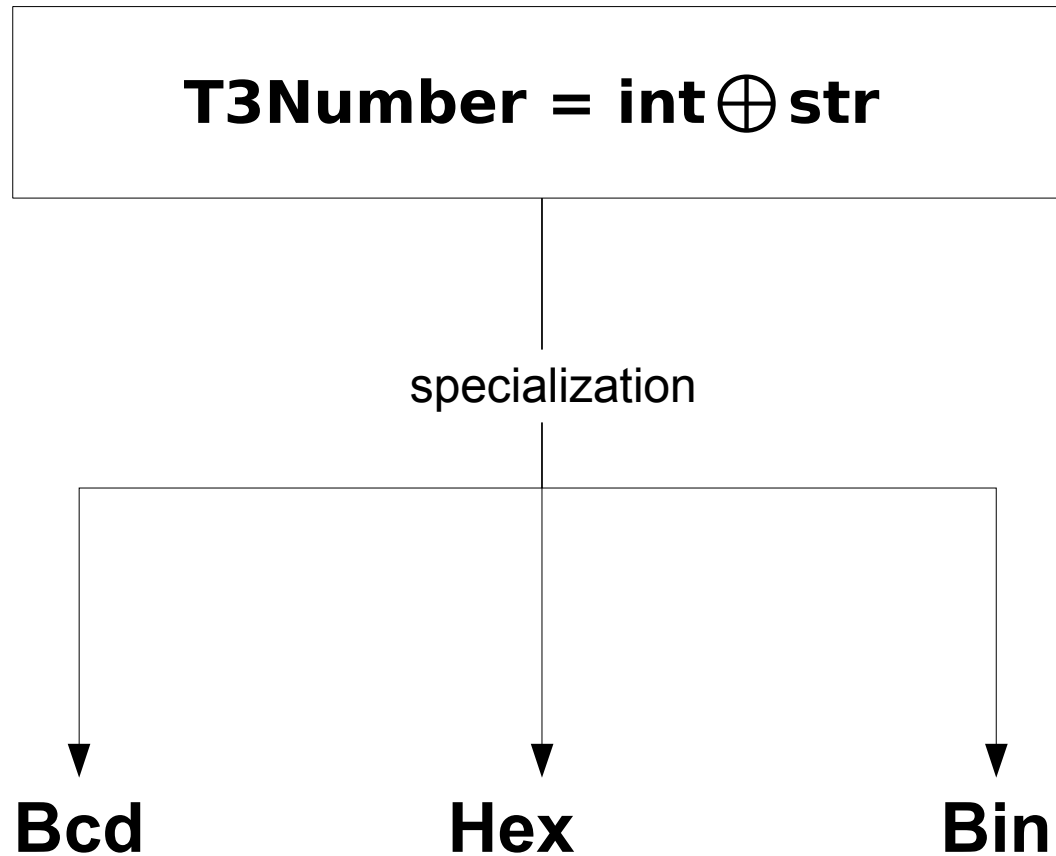
T3Number

T3Table

T3TableContext

T3Chart

t3.number.T3Number



t3.number.T3Number

Construct

```
>>> Hex('00 01 Af 03')
00 01 AF 03
>>> Hex(2425)
09 79
>>> Bin('01011')
01011
```

Convert

```
>>> Hex('00 01 Af 03').number()
110339
>>> Hex('00 01 Af 03').digits()
'0001AF03'
>>> Hex('00 01 Af 03').bytes()
array('b', [0, 1, -81, 3])
```


t3.number.T3Number

Construct

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>>> Hex('00 01 Af 03')
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t3.number.T3Number

Construct

```
>>> Hex('00 01 Af 03')
00 01 AF 03
>>> Hex(2425)
09 79
>>> Bin('01011')
01011 (h'0B)
```

Convert

```
>>> Hex('00 01 Af 03').number()
110339
>>> Hex('00 01 Af 03').digits()
'0001AF03'
>>> Hex('00 01 Af 03').bytes()
array('b', [0, 1, -81, 3])
```

Arithmetics

```
>>> Hex('00 01') * 10
00 0A
>>> 10 + Hex('00 01')
00 0B
>>> ~Bin('01011')
10100 (h'14)
>>> Hex('26 F5').powmod(0x56, 'FF')
E5
>>> Hex('00 01') >> 10
00 00
```

Sequence

```
>>> Hex('00 01 Af 03').number()
110339
>>> Hex('00 01 Af 03').digits()
'0001AF03'
>>> Hex('00 01 Af 03').bytes()
array('b', [0, 1, -81, 3])
```

t3.number.T3Number

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>>> Hex('00 01 Af 03')
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>>> Hex('26 F5').powmod(0x56, 'FF')
E5
>>> Hex('00 01') >> 10
00 00
```

Sequences

```
>>> Hex('00 01')[1]
01
>>> Bin('01011')[1]
1
>>> Hex('00 01') // Hex('0A 89')
00 01 0A 89
>>> len(Hex('00 01'))
1
>>> list(Hex('00 01'))
[00, 01]
```

T3Number

```
>>> Hex('00 01 AF 03') + 1  
00 01 AF 03
```

```
>>> Hex('00 01 AF 03') // Hex(16)  
00 01 AF 03 10
```

```
>>> Bin('010111')*8  
010111000
```

T3Table

T3TableContext

T3Chart

t3.table.T3Table

Construct

```
Tlv = T3Table()  
Tlv.add(1, Tag = '00')  
Tlv.add(1, Len = '01')  
Tlv.add('*', Value = '00')
```

```
>>> Tlv
```

```
Tlv:
```

```
  Tag: 00
```

```
  Len: 01
```

```
  Value: 00
```

t3.table.T3Table

Parse

```
>>> Tlv << '0A 04 00 01 02 F0'  
<t3.table.T3Table object at 0x03821490>  
  Tag: 0A  
  Len: 04  
  Value: 00 01 02 F0  
  
>>> Tlv << 'F0 06 00 01 02 F0 00 78'  
<t3.table.T3Table object at 0x038210F0>  
  Tag: F0  
  Len: 06  
  Value: 00 01 02 F0 00 78
```

Construct

```
Tlv = T3Table()  
Tlv.add(1, Tag = '00')  
Tlv.add(1, Len = '01')  
Tlv.add('*', Value = '00')
```

t3.table.T3Table

Unparse

```
>>> P = Tlv << '0A 04 00 01 02 F0'
>>> P
P:
  Tag: 0A
  Len: 04
  Value: 00 01 02 F0

>>> Hex(P)
0A 04 00 01 02 F0

>>> H = Hex('0A 04 00 01 02 F0')
>>> H == Hex(Tlv << H)
True
```

Construct

```
Tlv = T3Table()
Tlv.add(1, Tag = '00')
Tlv.add(1, Len = '01')
Tlv.add('*', Value = '00')
```

t3.table.T3Table

Pattern Bindings

```
def taglen(tlv, data):  
    return 2 if data[0] & 0x1F == 0x1F else 1
```

```
def lenlen(tlv, data):  
    if data[0] & 0x80 == 0x80:  
        return 1 + data[0] & 0x0F
```

```
Tlv = T3Table()  
Tlv.add(taglen, Tag = '00')  
Tlv.add(lenlen, Len = '01')  
Tlv.add('*', Value = '00')
```

Construct

```
Tlv = T3Table()  
Tlv.add(1, Tag = '00')  
Tlv.add(1, Len = '01')  
Tlv.add('*', Value = '00')
```

Parse

```
>>> Tlv << '0A 04 00 01 02 F0'  
<t3.table.T3Table object at 0x03821490>  
Tag: 0A  
Len: 04  
Value: 00 01 02 F0
```


t3.table.T3Table

Pattern Bindings

```
def taglen(tlv, data):  
    return 2 if data[0] & 0x1F == 0x1F else 1
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```
def lenlen(tlv, data):  
    if data[0] & 0x80 == 0x80:  
        return 1 + data[0] & 0x0F
```

```
Tlv = T3Table()  
Tlv.add(taglen, Tag = '00')  
Tlv.add(lenlen, Len = '01')  
Tlv.add('*', Value = '00')
```

```
>>> Tlv << 'F0 06 00 01 02 F0 00 78'  
<__main__.T3Table object at 0x024DF2F0>  
    Tag: 9F 01  
    Len: 81 05  
    Value: 01 02 03 04 05
```

Construct

```
Tlv = T3Table()  
Tlv.add(1, Tag = '00')  
Tlv.add(1, Len = '01')  
Tlv.add('*', Value = '00')
```

Parse

```
>>> Tlv << '0A 04 00 01 02 F0'  
<t3.table.T3Table object at 0x03821490>  
    Tag: 0A  
    Len: 04  
    Value: 00 01 02 F0
```

t3.table.T3Table

Value Bindings

```
def BERLen(v):  
    n = Hex(v.get_value())  
    if len(n) > 1:  
        return (0x80 | len(n)) // n  
    else:  
        return k
```

```
Tlv = T3Table()  
Tlv.add(taglen, Tag = '00')  
Tlv.add(lenlen, Len = binding.table(BERLen, 'Value'))  
Tlv.add('*', Value = '00')
```

t3.table.T3Table

Value Bindings

```
def BERLen(v):  
    n = Hex(v)  
    if len(n) > 1:  
        return (0x80 | len(n)) // n  
    else:  
        return k
```

```
Tlv = T3Table()  
Tlv.add(taglen, Tag = 'F0')  
Tlv.add(lenlen, Len = binding.table(BERLen, 'Value'))  
Tlv.add('*', Value = '00')
```

```
>>> Tlv.Value = '01 AA 00'
```

```
>>> Tlv
```

```
Tlv:
```

```
Tag: 01
```

```
Len: 03
```

```
Value: 01 AA 00
```

t3.table.T3Table

Value Bindings

```
def BERLen(v):  
    n = Hex(v)  
    if len(n) > 1:  
        return (0x80 | len(n)) // n  
    else:  
        return k
```

```
Tlv = T3Table()  
Tlv.add(taglen, Tag = 'F0')  
Tlv.add(lenlen, Len = binding.table(BERLen, 'Value'))  
Tlv.add('*', Value = '00')
```

```
>>> Tlv.Value = '01 AA 00'  
>>> Tlv  
Tlv:  
  Tag: 01  
  Len: 03  
  Value: 01 AA 00
```

```
Tlv = T3Table()  
Tlv.add(1, Tag = '00')  
Tlv.add(1, Len = '01')  
Tlv.add('*', Value = '00')
```

```
>>> Tlv.Value = '01 AA 00'  
>>> Tlv  
Tlv:  
  Tag: 00  
  Len: 01  
  Value: 01 AA 00
```

t3.table.T3Table

T3Table instances as T3Table constructors

```
T_A7 = Tlv(Tag = 0xA7, Value = '00 00')
```

```
>>> T_A7
```

```
T_A7:
```

```
  Tag: A7
```

```
  Len: 02
```

```
  Value: 00 00
```

t3

T3Number

```
>>> Hex('00 01 AF 03') + 1
00 01 AF 04

>>> Hex('00 01 AF 03') // Hex(16)
00 01 AF 03 10

>>> Bin('010111')*8
010111000
```

T3Table

```
>>> T = Tlv(Tag='A0', Value='01 AF')
>>> Hex(T) == 'A0 02 01 AF'
True

>>> len(T)
04

>>> Hex(T << Hex(T)) == Hex(T)
True
```

T3TableContext

T3Chart

t3.table.T3TableContext

```
class T3TableContext(T3Table):
    def __init__(self):
        super(T3TableContext, self).__init__()
        self._status = "OK"

    def __enter__(self):
        return self

    def __exit__(self, typ, value, tb):
        if typ:
            if typ in (AssertionError, MatchingFailure):
                self._status = "FAIL"
                traceback.print_exc()
            else:
                self._status = "ERROR"
                traceback.print_exc()
```

t3.table.T3TableContext

Example

```
Response = T3TableContext()  
Reponse.add('*', Data = '00')  
Reponse.add(2, SW = '0000')
```

```
with terminal.send(data) as response:  
    assert response.SW == '9000'
```


t3

T3Number

```
>>> Hex('00 01 AF 03') + 1
00 01 AF 04

>>> Hex('00 01 AF 03') // Hex(16)
00 01 AF 03 10

>>> Bin('010111')*8
010111000
```

T3Table

```
>>> T = Tlv(Tag='A0', Value='01 AF')
>>> Hex(T) == 'A0 02 01 AF'
True

>>> len(T)
04

>>> Hex(T << Hex(T)) == Hex(T)
True
```

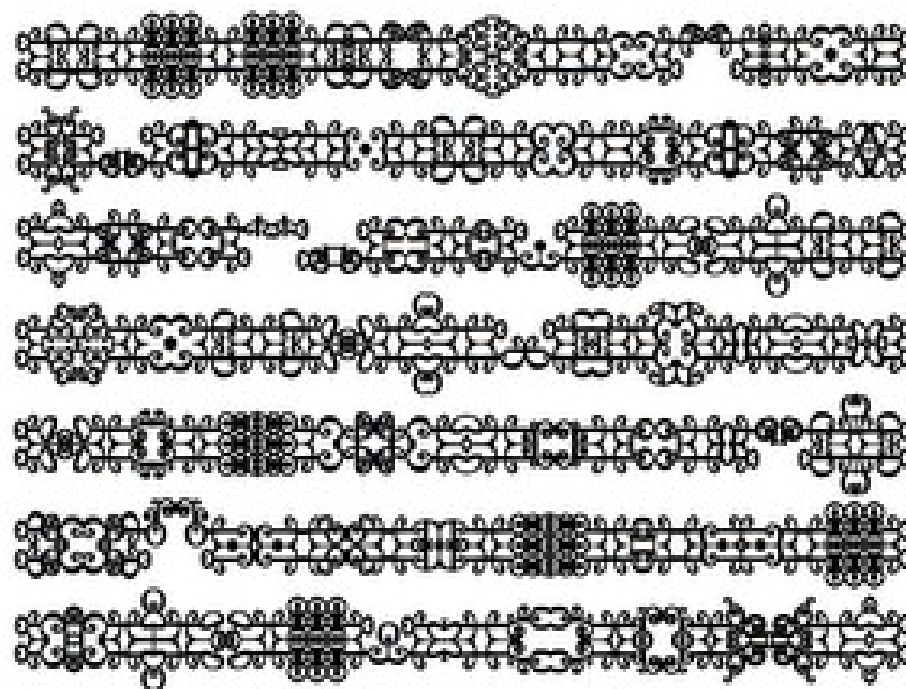
T3TableContext

```
Response = T3TableContext()
Reponse.add('*', Data = '00')
Reponse.add(2, SW = '0000')

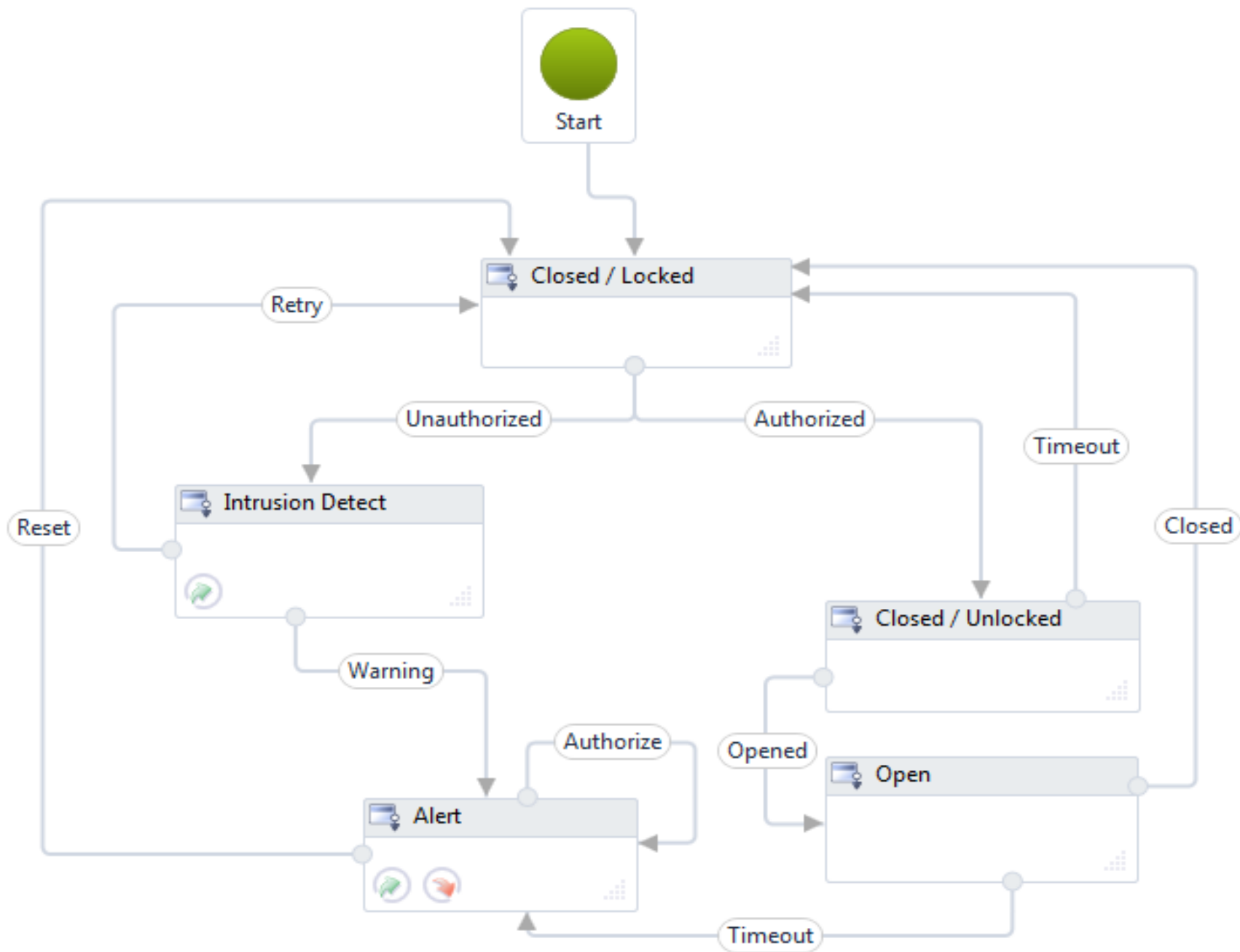
with terminal.send(data) as response:
    assert response.SW == '9000'
```

T3Chart

Charts and Choosers



Security Door State Machine



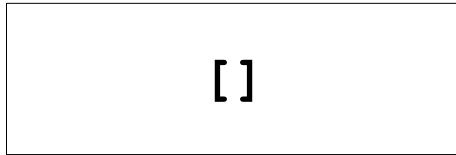
@flow T3Chart

```
class SecurityDoorStateMachine(T3Chart):  
    @flow  
    def chart(self, chooser):  
        ...  
        choice = chooser.choose(...)
```

Charts and Choosers

1

stack



pop()



chosen = []

```
class ExampleT3Chart(T3Chart):  
    @flow  
    def chart(self, chooser):  
        x = chooser.choose([0,1])  
        if x == 0:  
            y = chooser.choose(["a","b"])  
        else:  
            y = chooser.choose(["c","d"])  
        return vars()
```



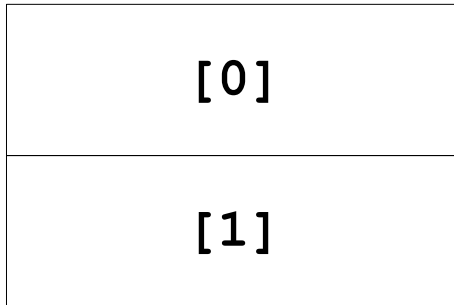
push([..])



Charts and Choosers

2

stack



pop()



chosen = [1]

```
class ExampleT3Chart(T3Chart):
```

```
    @flow
```

```
    def chart(self, chooser):
```

```
        x = chooser.choose([0,1])
```

```
        if x == 0:
```

```
            y = chooser.choose(["a","b"])
```

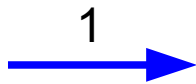
```
        else:
```

```
            y = chooser.choose(["c","d"])
```

```
        return vars()
```

choice x=1

push([..])



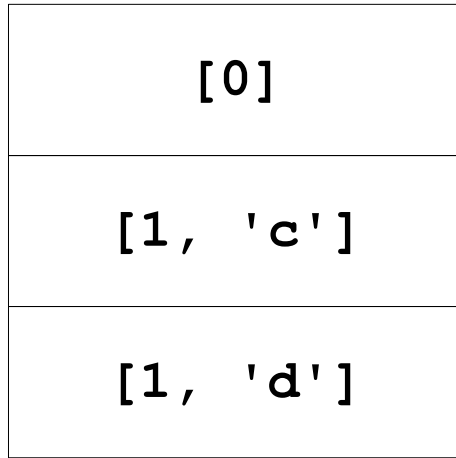
1



Charts and Choosers

3

stack



pop()



chosen = [1, 'd']

```
class ExampleT3Chart(T3Chart):
```

```
    @flow
```

```
    def chart(self, chooser):
```

```
        x = chooser.choose([0,1])
```

```
# choice x=1
```

```
        if x == 0:
```

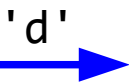
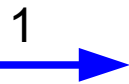
```
            y = chooser.choose(["a","b"])
```

```
        else:
```

```
            y = chooser.choose(["c","d"])
```

```
# choice y='d'
```

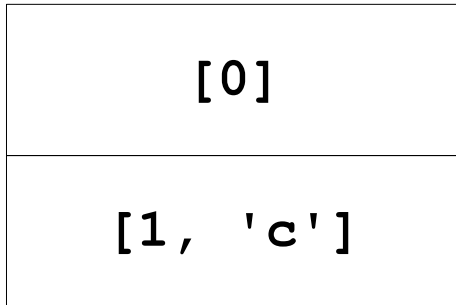
```
        return vars()
```



Charts and Choosers

4

stack



pop()



chosen = [1, 'c']

```
class ExampleT3Chart(T3Chart):
```

```
    @flow
```

```
    def chart(self, chooser):
```

```
        x = chooser.choose([0,1])
```

```
# choice x=1
```

```
        if x == 0:
```

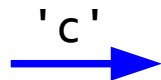
```
            y = chooser.choose(["a","b"])
```

```
        else:
```

```
            y = chooser.choose(["c","d"])
```

```
# choice y='c'
```

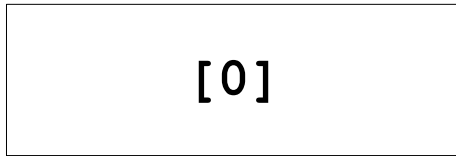
```
        return vars()
```



Charts and Choosers

5

stack



pop()



chosen = [0]

```
class ExampleT3Chart(T3Chart):
```

```
    @flow
```

```
    def chart(self, chooser):
```

```
        x = chooser.choose([0,1])
```

```
        if x == 0:
```

```
            y = chooser.choose(["a","b"])
```

```
        else:
```

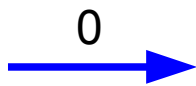
```
            y = chooser.choose(["c","d"])
```

```
        return vars()
```

```
# choice x=0
```



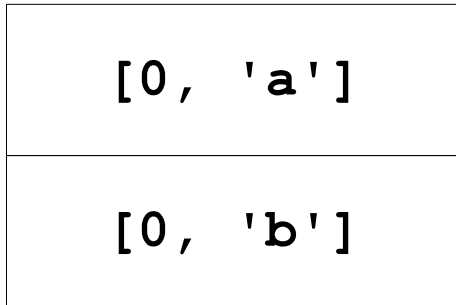
```
push([..])
```



Charts and Choosers

6

stack



pop()



chosen = [0, 'b']

```
class ExampleT3Chart(T3Chart):
```

```
    @flow
```

```
    def chart(self, chooser):
```

```
        x = chooser.choose([0,1])
```

```
# choice x=0
```

```
        if x == 0:
```

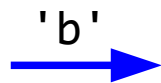
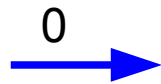
```
            y = chooser.choose(["a","b"])
```

```
# choice y='b'
```

```
        else:
```

```
            y = chooser.choose(["c","d"])
```

```
        return vars() 
```



Charts and Choosers

7

stack

[0, 'a']

pop()

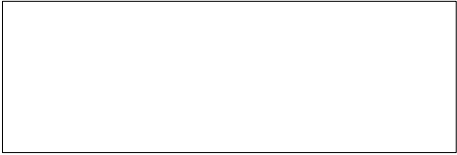


chosen = [0, 'a']

```
class ExampleT3Chart(T3Chart):
    @flow
    def chart(self, chooser):
        0 → x = chooser.choose([0,1])           # choice x=0
        'a' → if x == 0:
                y = chooser.choose(["a","b"])  # choice y='a'
            else:
                y = chooser.choose(["c","d"])
        return vars() —————●
```

Charts and Choosers

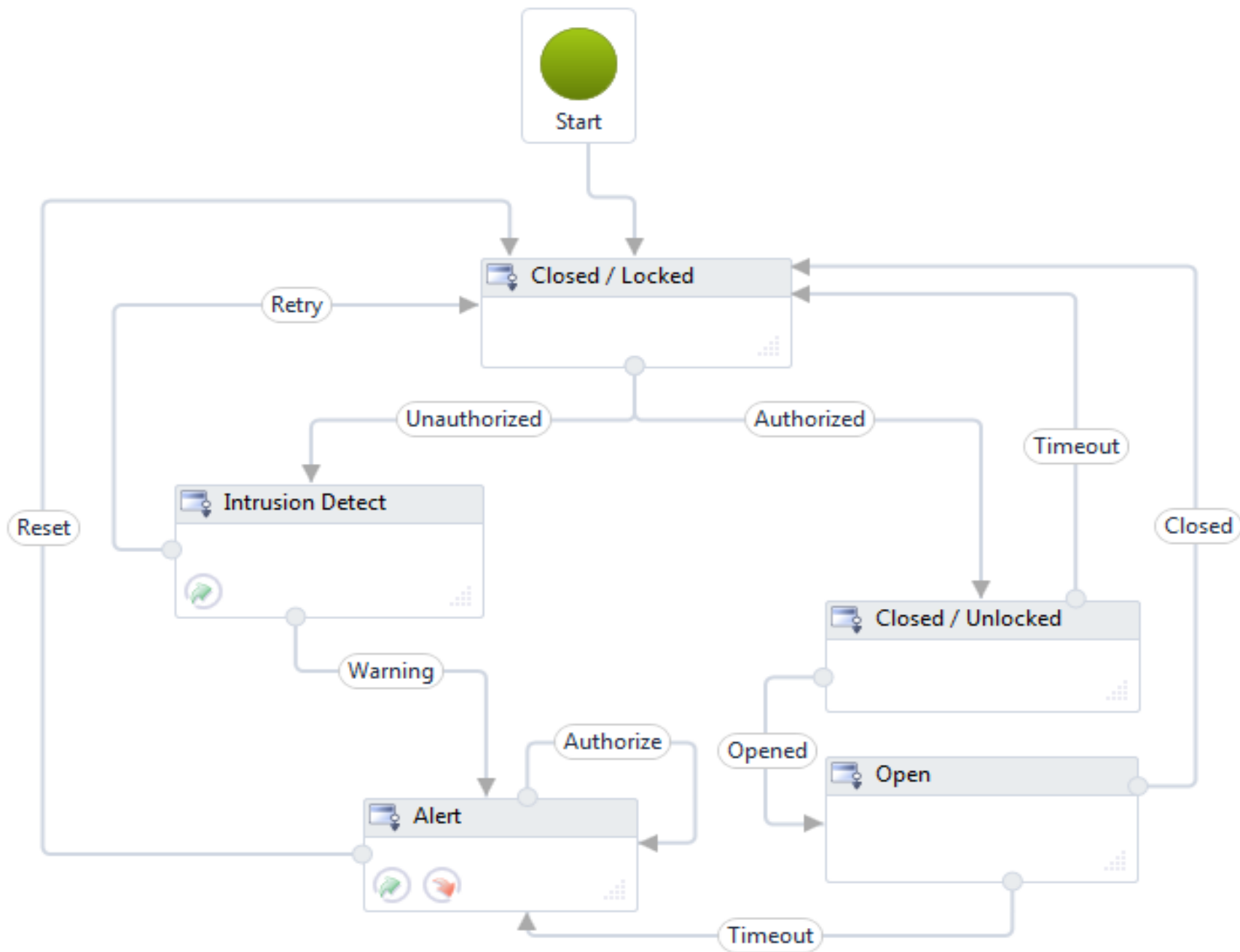
stack



8

```
>>> chart = ExampleT3Chart()
>>> chart.create()
>>> for asn in chart.assignments:
...     print asn
{'y': 'a', 'x': 0}
{'y': 'b', 'x': 0}
{'y': 'c', 'x': 1}
{'y': 'd', 'x': 1}
```

Security Door State Machine



State machine with choosers

```
class SecurityDoorStateMachine(T3Chart):
    @flow
    def chart(self, chooser):
        ...
        state = 'Closed/Locked'
        while True:
            if state == 'Closed/Locked':
                trans = chooser.choose(["Authorized", "Unauthorized"])
                sequence.append((state, trans))
                if trans == 'Authorized':
                    state = 'Closed/Unlocked'
                elif trans == 'Unauthorized':
                    state = 'Intrusion Detect'
            elif state == 'Intrusion Detect':
                trans = chooser.choose(["Retry", "Warning"])
                sequence.append((state, trans))
                if trans == 'Warning':
                    state = 'Alert'
                elif unlock_counter > 0:
                    unlock_counter -= 1
                    state = 'Closed/Locked'
                else:
                    state = 'Alert'
            elif state == 'Alert':
                trans = chooser.choose(["Reset", "Fin", "Authorize"])
                ...
```

t3

T3Number

```
>>> Hex('00 01 AF 03') + 1
00 01 AF 04

>>> Hex('00 01 AF 03') // Hex(16)
00 01 AF 03 10

>>> Bin('010111')*8
010111000
```

T3Table

```
>>> T = Tlv(Tag='A0', Value='01 AF')
>>> Hex(T) == 'A0 02 01 AF'
True

>>> len(T)
04

>>> Hex(T << Hex(T)) == Hex(T)
True
```

T3TableContext

```
Response = T3TableContext()
Reponse.add('*', Data = '00')
Reponse.add(2, SW = '0000')

with terminal.send(data) as response:
    assert response.SW == '9000'
```

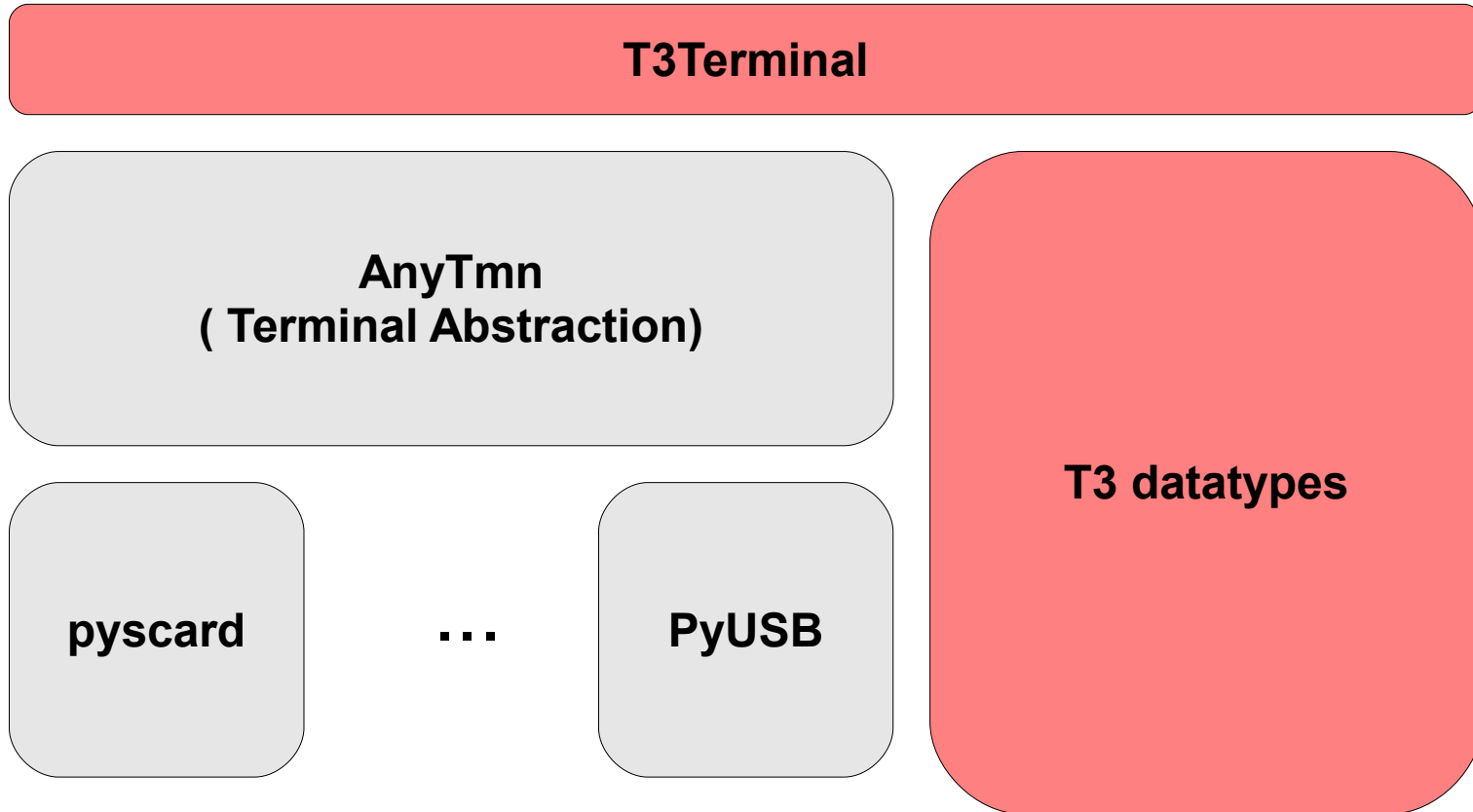
T3Chart

```
class ExampleT3Chart(T3Chart):
    @flow
    def chart(self, chooser):
        x = chooser.choose([0,1])
        if x == 0:
            y = chooser.choose(["a","b"])
        else:
            y = chooser.choose(["c","d"])
        return vars()
```

Future?



AnyTmn



Thanks for your attention!

<https://pypi.python.org/pypi/t3>