

Functional Testing with

Python &  tdd

Kay Schlühr ('kai ſlye)

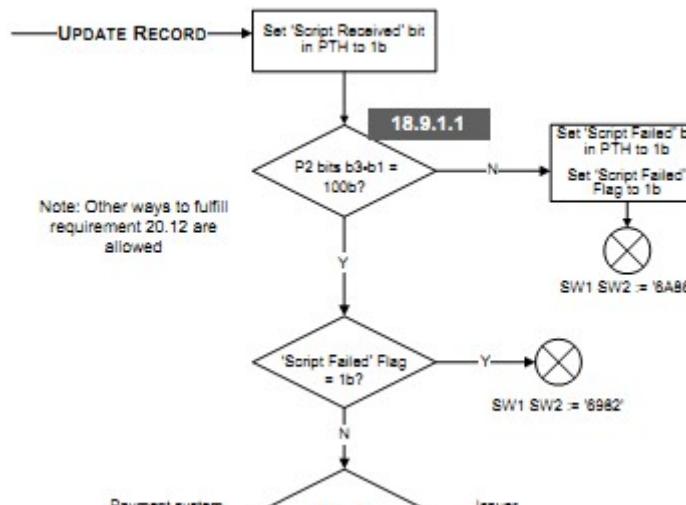
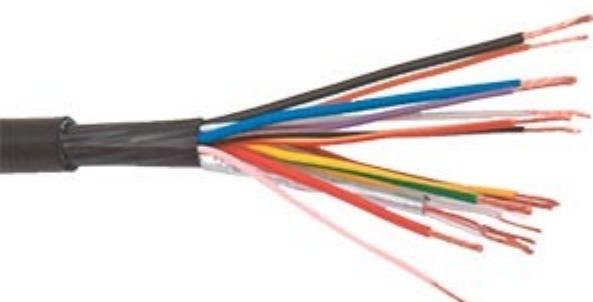
Functional Testing

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.

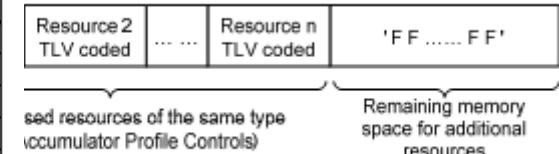
Functions are tested by feeding them input and examining the output, and internal program structure is rarely considered.

Text & Cable



b8	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	Meaning
1								Log Declined Transactions
	1							Log Approved Transactions
		x						Log Offline Only ^a
		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

Payment system ----- Issuer



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

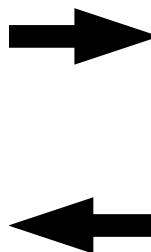
inter is a two-byte counter initialized to zero that derivations since successful validation of an ARPC.
unter is a two-byte counter initialized to zero that derivations not followed by successful validation of a

derivation is controlled as follows:
ounter is less than the AC Session Key Counter
e AC Session Key Counter.

ssion 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
plication responds to the GENERATE AC command

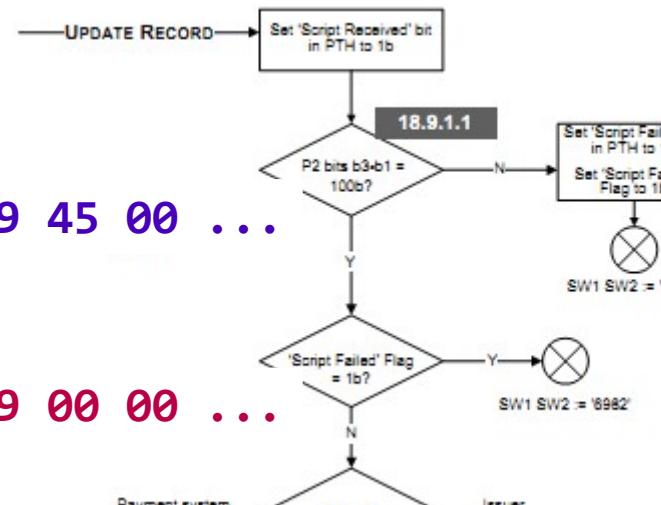
value is not 'FF FF' and has not reached the counter
on continues with the AC session key derivation.

Text & Bytes



... AF 89 45 00 ...

... FE 89 00 00 ...



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

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

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

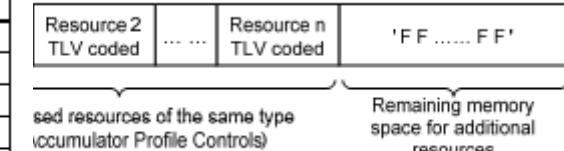
unter is a two-byte counter initialized to zero that derivations not followed by successful validation of a

derivation is controlled as follows:

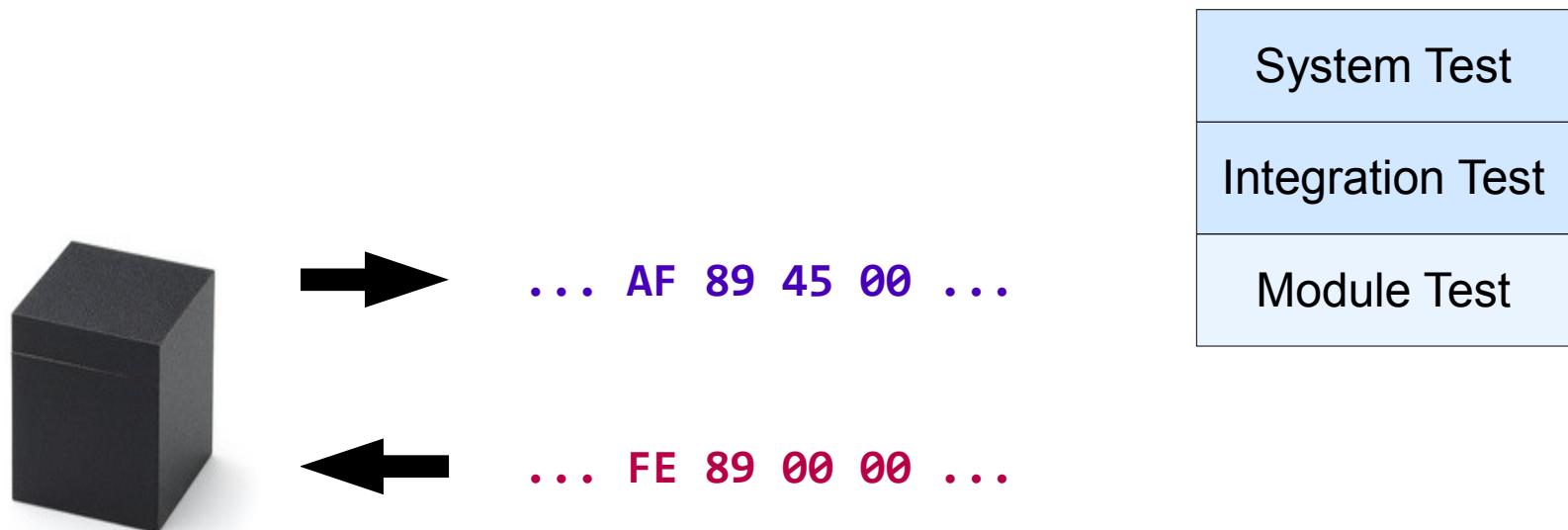
ounter is less than the AC Session Key Counter ie AC Session Key Counter.

ssion 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 plication 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.



Big Bang



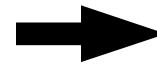
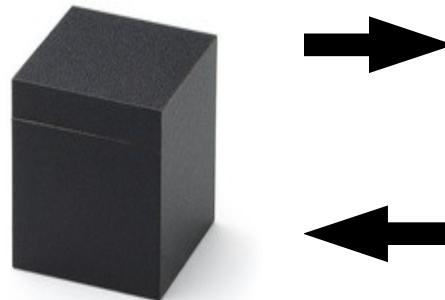
Testing and tested commands
are not distinguished



Low modularity



Module Decomposition

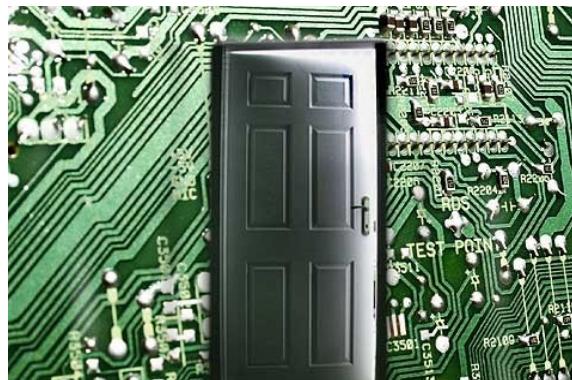


... AF 89 45 00 ...



... FE 89 00 00 ...

System Test
Integration Test
Module Test

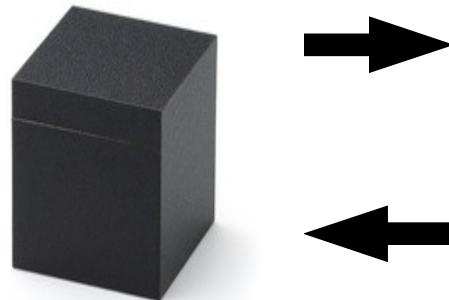


Special test commands as a
backdoor

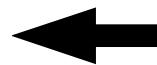


Simulate system state

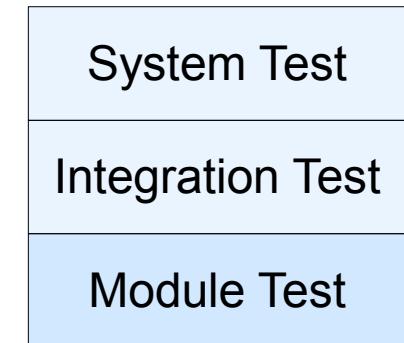
Module Test with Developer Agreement



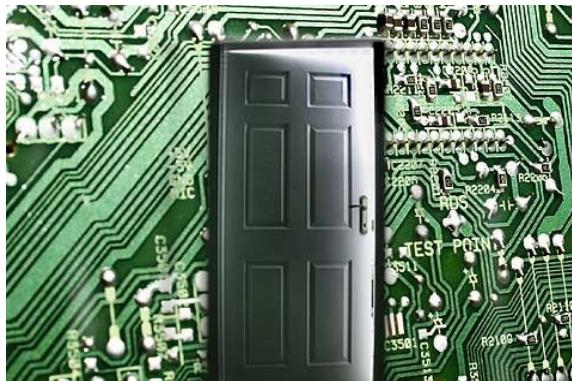
... AF 89 45 00 ...



... FE 89 00 00 ...



```
#ifdef _MODULETEST_
```



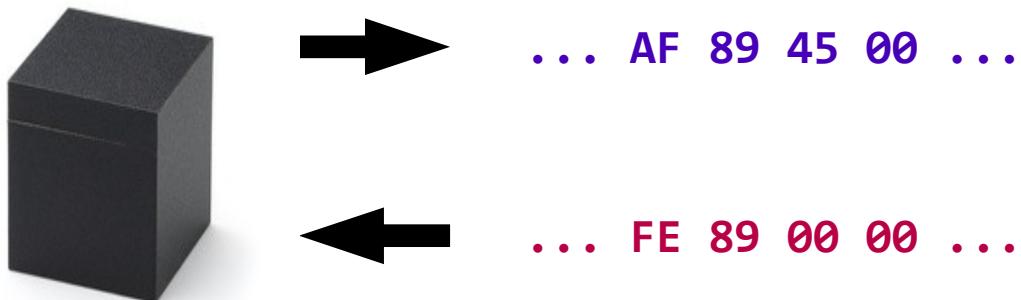
Special test commands as a
backdoor



Simulate system state

```
#endif // _MODULETEST_
```

Methods of Functional Testing



Functional Decomposition Methods

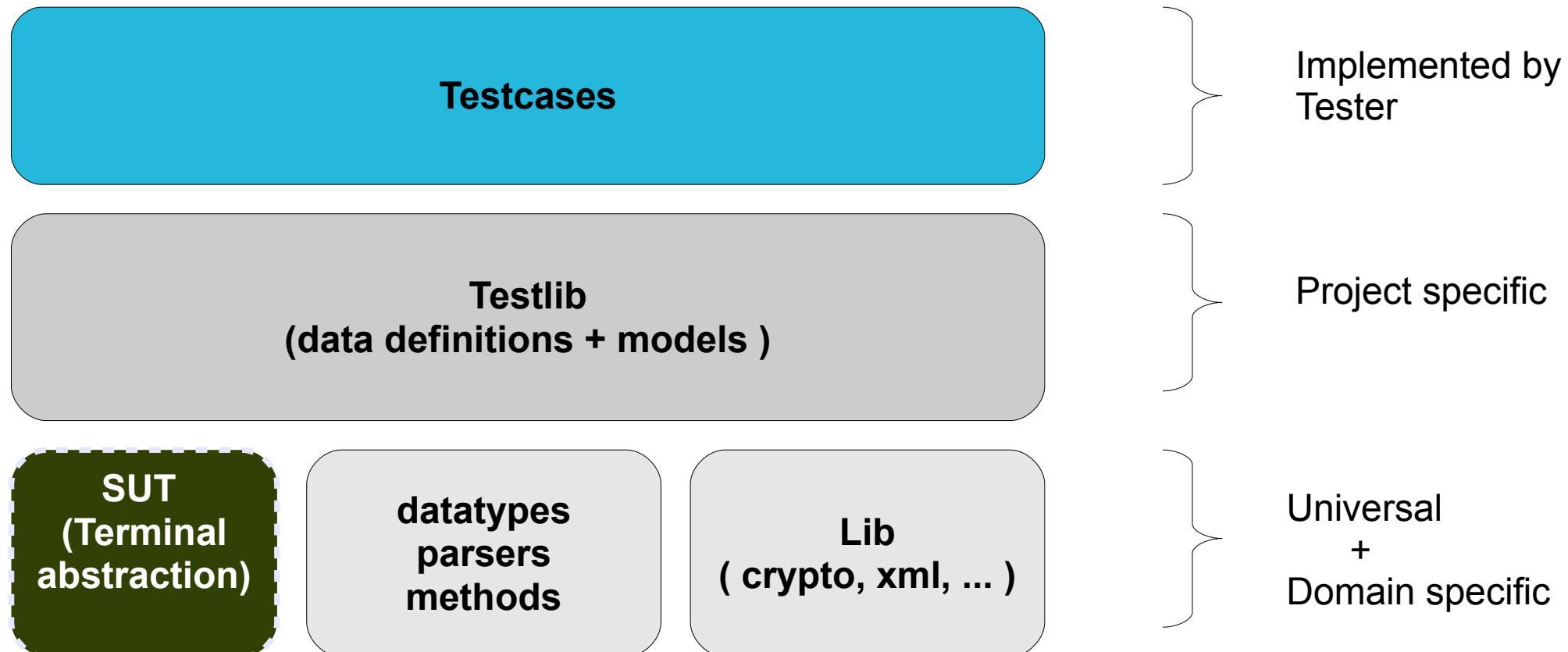
- Equivalence class partition
- State machine paths
- Classification Tree Method (CTM)
- ...

Testsystem

?

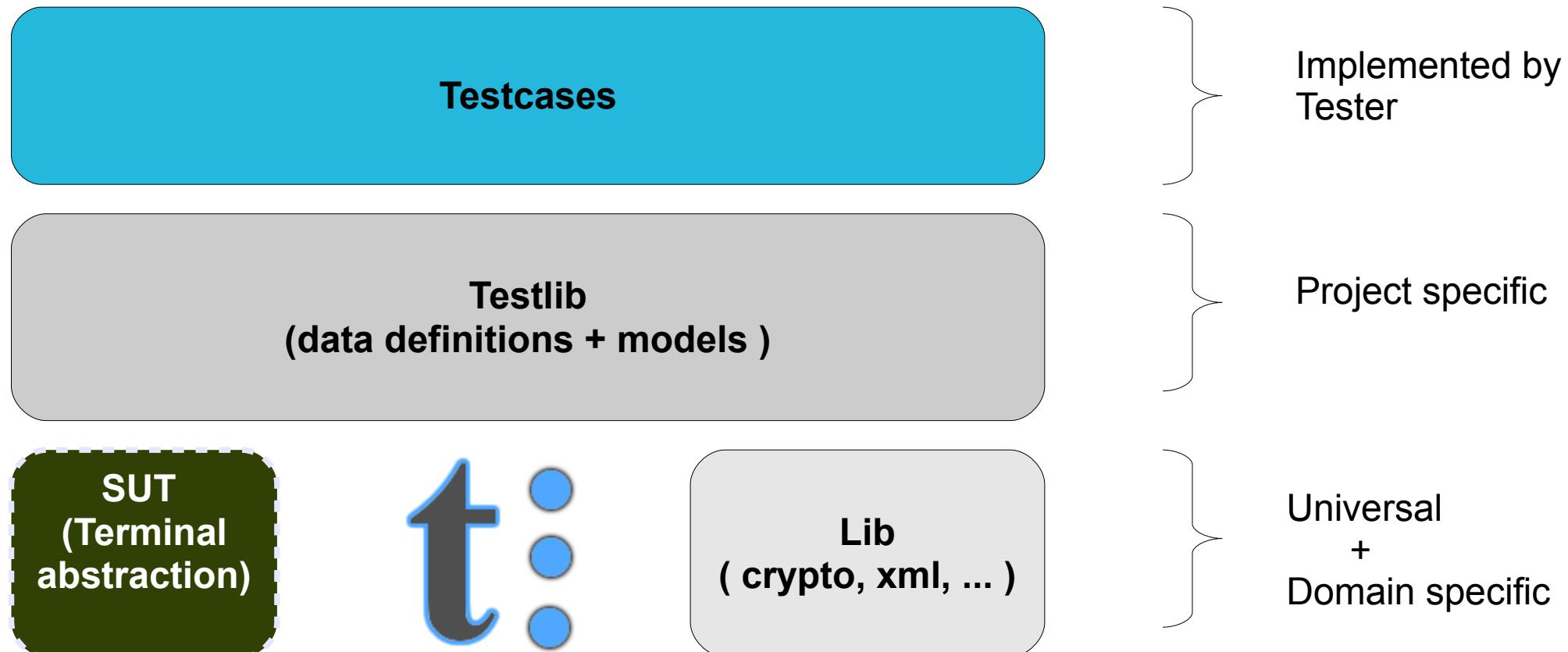
Testsystem

Testsystem - including 3rd party libraries and frameworks



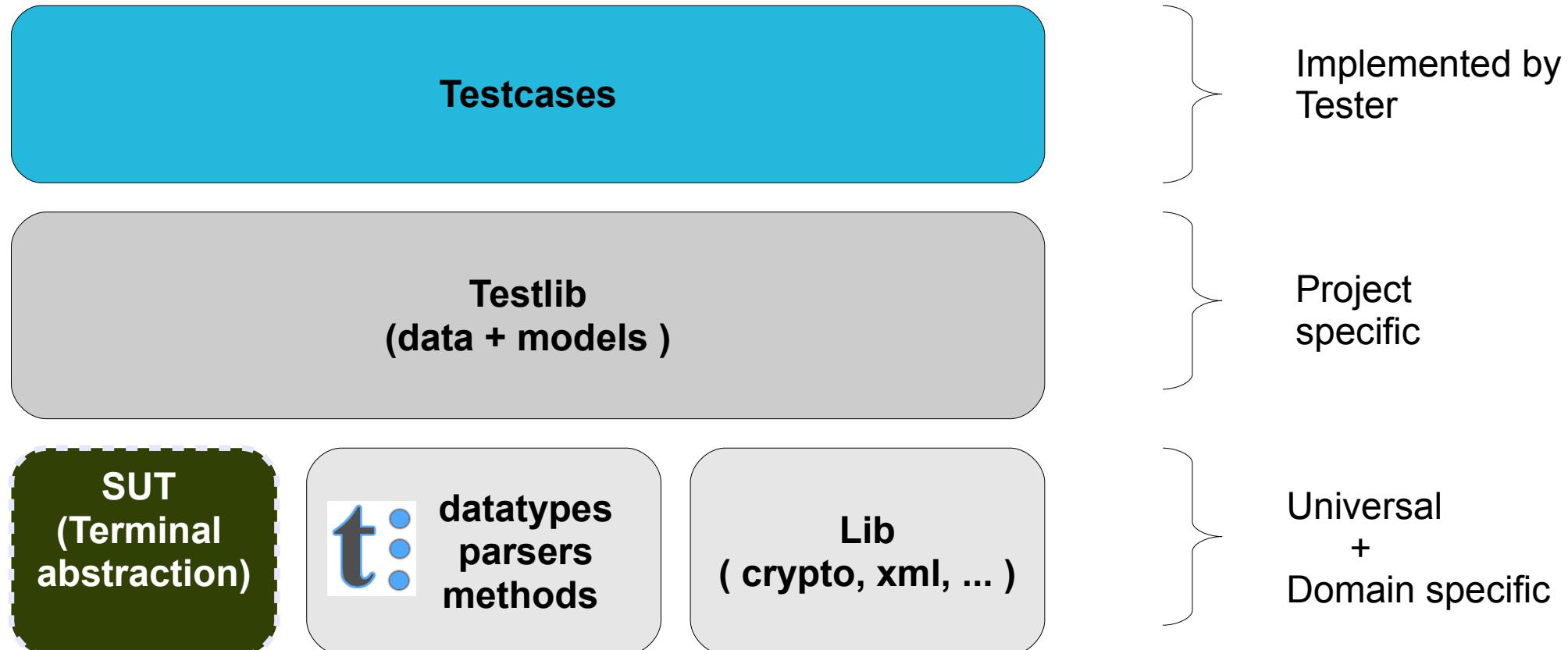
Testsystem

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)



T3Number	T3Table
T3TableContext	T3Chart

t3.number.T3Number

T3Number = int \oplus str

specialization

Bcd

Hex

Bin

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

```
>>> 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

```
>>> 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

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
```

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	T3Table
<pre>>>> Hex('00 01 AF 03') + 1 00 01 AF 03</pre> <pre>>>> Hex('00 01 AF 03') // Hex(16) 00 01 AF 03 10</pre> <pre>>>> Bin('010111')*8 010111000</pre>	
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
```

```
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	T3Table
<pre>>>> Hex('00 01 AF 03') + 1 00 01 AF 04</pre> <pre>>>> Hex('00 01 AF 03') // Hex(16) 00 01 AF 03 10</pre> <pre>>>> Bin('010111')*8 010111000</pre>	<pre>>>> T = Tlv(Tag='A0', Value='01 AF') >>> Hex(T) == 'A0 02 01 AF' True</pre> <pre>>>> len(T) 04</pre> <pre>>>> Hex(T << Hex(T)) == Hex(T) True</pre>

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

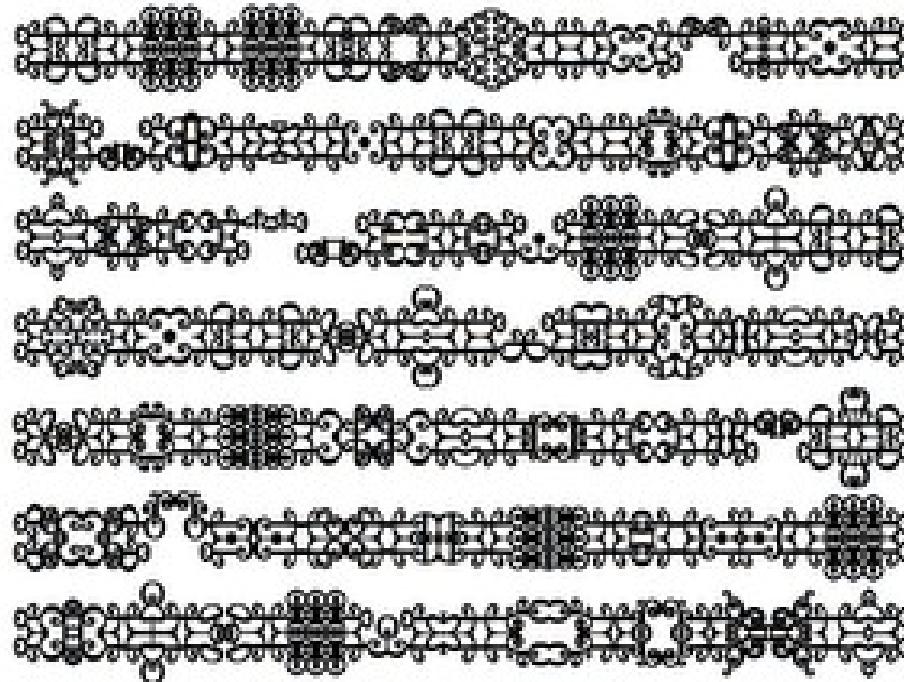
```
Response = T3TableContext()  
Reponse.add('*', Data = '00')  
Reponse.add(2, SW = '0000')
```

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

t3

T3Number	T3Table
<pre>>>> 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</pre>	<pre>>>> T = Tlv(Tag='A0', Value='01 AF') >>> Hex(T) == 'A0 02 01 AF' True >>> len(T) 04 >>> Hex(T << Hex(T)) == Hex(T) True</pre>
T3TableContext	T3Chart
<pre>Response = T3TableContext() Reponse.add('*', Data = '00') Reponse.add(2, SW = '0000') with terminal.send(data) as response: assert response.SW == '9000'</pre>	

Charts and Choosers



The diagram illustrates a state machine for a security door, starting from a 'Start' state. The machine transitions through several states: 'Closed / Locked', 'Intrusion Detect', 'Alert', 'Closed / Unlocked', and 'Open'. Transitions are triggered by events like 'Retry', 'Unauthorized', 'Authorized', 'Warning', 'Authorize', 'Opened', and 'Timeout'. A 'Reset' event returns the system to the 'Start' state. The 'Intrusion Detect' state includes an icon of a hand holding a key. The 'Alert' state includes icons of a hand holding a key and a red alert symbol. The 'Open' state includes a small circular icon.

```
graph TD; Start((Start)) --> ClosedLocked["Closed / Locked"]; Start --> Alert["Alert"]; ClosedLocked --> IntrusionDetect["Intrusion Detect"]; ClosedLocked --> Open["Open"]; ClosedLocked --> ClosedUnlocked["Closed / Unlocked"]; ClosedLocked --> Closed("Closed"); ClosedLocked --> Alert; ClosedLocked --> Timeout1((Timeout)); IntrusionDetect --> Alert; Alert --> ClosedUnlocked; Alert --> Open; Alert --> Timeout2((Timeout)); ClosedUnlocked --> Open; Open --> ClosedUnlocked; Open --> Closed; Open --> Timeout3((Timeout)); ClosedUnlocked --> Closed; ClosedUnlocked --> Alert; ClosedUnlocked --> Timeout4((Timeout)); ClosedUnlocked --> ClosedLocked; ClosedLocked --> Retry((Retry)); ClosedLocked --> Unauthorized((Unauthorized)); ClosedLocked --> Authorized((Authorized)); ClosedLocked --> ClosedLocked; ClosedLocked --> Timeout1; ClosedLocked --> Timeout2; ClosedLocked --> Timeout3; ClosedLocked --> Timeout4; ClosedLocked --> Closed;
```

@flow T3Chart

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

Charts and Choosers

1

stack

```
[ ]
```

pop()



chosen = []

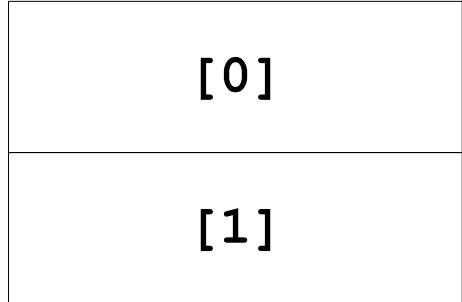
```
class ExampleT3Chart(T3Chart):
    @flow
    def chart(self, chooser):
        . . . . .
        x = chooser.choose([0,1])
        if x == 0:
            y = chooser.choose(["a","b"])
        else:
            y = chooser.choose(["c","d"])
        return vars()
```

push(..)



Charts and Choosers

stack

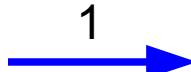


2

pop()

chosen = [1]

```
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"])
        return vars()
```



push(..)



Charts and Choosers

3

stack

[0]
[1, 'c']
[1, 'd']

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()
```

1 →

'd' →



Charts and Choosers

4

stack

[0]
[1, 'c']

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()
```

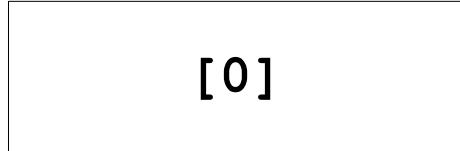
1 →

'c' →

Charts and Choosers

5

stack



pop()



chosen = [0]

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

0 → . . . →

push(..)

Diagram illustrating the execution flow of the 'chart' method:

- The method starts with a stack frame containing '[0]'. A 'pop()' operation is performed, which removes the top element from the stack.
- The variable 'chosen' is assigned the value '[0]'.
- The 'choose([0,1])' call is made. An arrow labeled '0' points to the first argument of the choose call.
- The 'choose(["a", "b"])' call is made. An arrow labeled '...' points to the first argument of the choose call.
- The 'choose(["c", "d"])' call is made.
- The final 'push(..)' operation is shown with a red arrow pointing to the return value.

Charts and Choosers

6

stack

[0, 'a']
[0, 'b']

pop()
↓

chosen = [0, 'b']

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):
        x = chooser.choose([0,1])           # choice x=0
        if x == 0:
            y = chooser.choose(["a","b"])   # choice y='a'
        else:
            y = chooser.choose(["c","d"])
        return vars()
```

```
graph TD; stack --> chosen; stack --> x; stack --> y; y --> vars
```

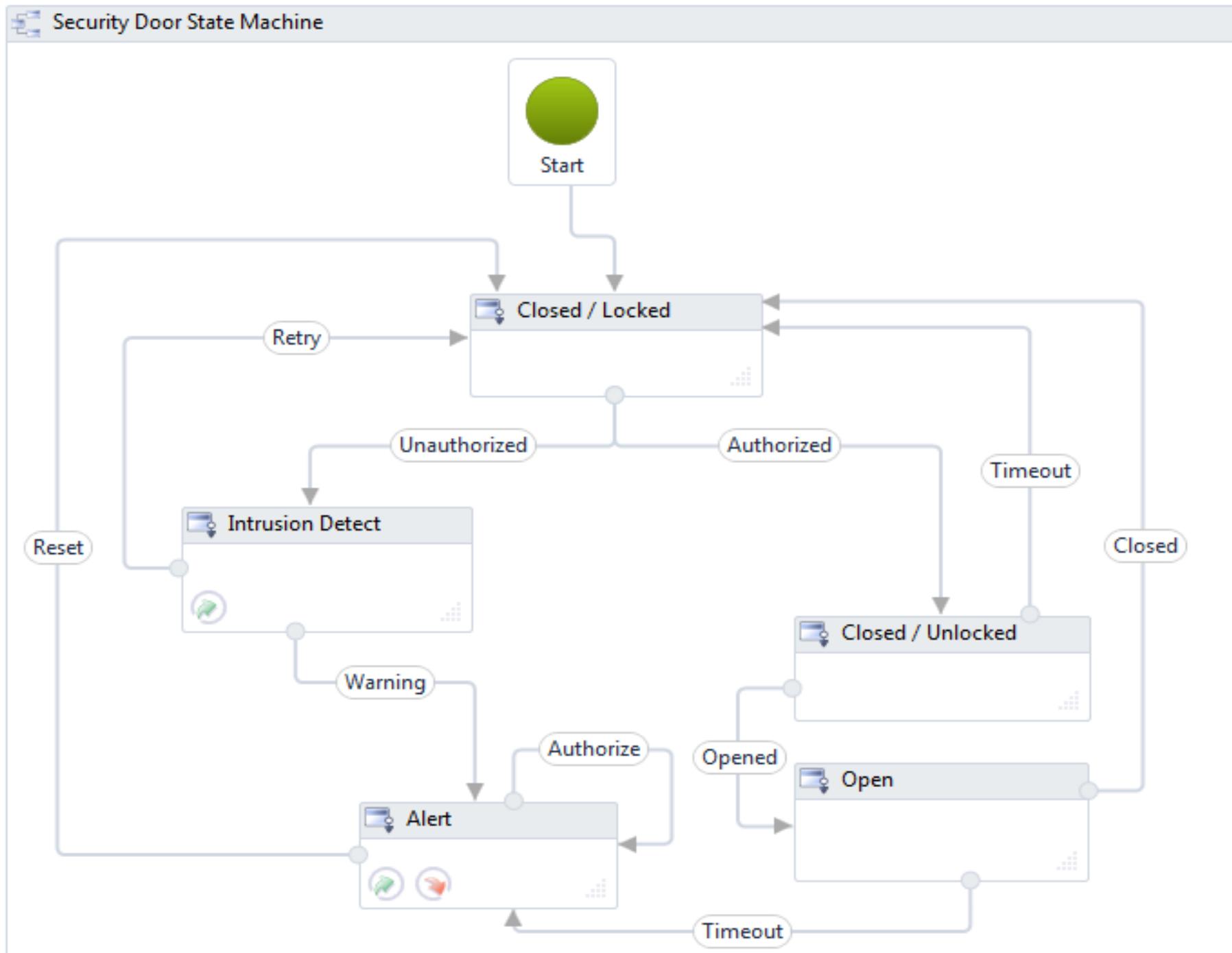
Charts and Choosers

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}
```



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	T3Table
<pre>>>> 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</pre>	<pre>>>> T = Tlv(Tag='A0', Value='01 AF') >>> Hex(T) == 'A0 02 01 AF' True >>> len(T) 04 >>> Hex(T << Hex(T)) == Hex(T) True</pre>
T3TableContext	T3Chart
<pre>Response = T3TableContext() Reponse.add('*', Data = '00') Reponse.add(2, SW = '0000') with terminal.send(data) as response: assert response.SW == '9000'</pre>	<pre>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()</pre>

Future?



AnyTmn

T3Terminal

AnyTmn
(Terminal Abstraction)

pyscard

...

PyUSB

T3 datatypes

Thanks for your attention!

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