

WEB SERVICES CHOREOGRAPHY TESTING USING SEMANTIC
SERVICE DESCRIPTION

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DEDICATION

To my husband Khairil Anwar and
children Nur Khairina, Hazman and Hafiz

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ABSTRACT

Web services have become popular due to their ability to integrate with and to interoperate heterogeneous applications. Several web services can be combined into a single application to meet the needs of users. In the course of web services selection, a web candidate service needs to conform to the behaviour of its client, and one way of ensuring this conformity is by testing the interaction between the web service and its user. The existing web services test approaches mainly focus on syntax-based web services description, whilst the semantic-based solutions mostly address composite process flow testing. The aim of this research is to provide an automated testing approach to support service selection during automatic web services composition using Web Service Modeling Ontology (WSMO). The research work began with understanding and analysing the existing test generation approaches for web services. Second, the weaknesses of the existing approaches were identified and addressed by utilizing the choreography transition rules of WSMO in an effort to generate a Finite State Machine (FSM). The FSM was then used to generate the working test cases. Third, a technique to generate an FSM from Abstract State Machine (ASM) was adapted to be used with WSMO. This thesis finally proposed a new testing model called the *Choreography to Finite State Machine (C2FSM)* to support the service selection of an automatic web service composition. It proposed new algorithms to automatically generate the test cases from the semantic description (WSMO choreography description). The proposed approach was then evaluated using the Amazon E-Commerce Web Service WSMO description. The quality of the test cases generated using the proposed approach was measured by assessing their mutation adequacy score. A total of 115 mutants were created based on 7 mutant operators. A mutation adequacy score of 0.713 was obtained. The experimental validation demonstrated a significant result in the sense that C2FSM provided an efficient and feasible solution. The result of this research could assist the service consumer agents in verifying the behaviour of the Web service in selecting appropriate services for web service composition.

ABSTRAK

Perkhidmatan web telah menjadi semakin digemari disebabkan oleh kemampuan mereka untuk berintegrasi dan mengoperasikan pelbagai aplikasi yang berbeza. Beberapa perkhidmatan web boleh digabungkan ke dalam satu aplikasi untuk memenuhi keperluan pengguna. Dalam proses pemilihan perkhidmatan web, calon perkhidmatan web perlu mematuhi tingkah laku perkhidmatan web pelanggan, dan salah satu cara untuk memastikan pematuhan ini adalah dengan menguji interaksi antara perkhidmatan web dan penggunanya. Kebanyakan teknik ujian perkhidmatan web yang sedia ada hanya memberi tumpuan kepada penerangan perkhidmatan web berdasarkan sintaks, manakala kebanyakan teknik berasaskan semantik hanya mengambil kira ujian aliran kerja rencam. Matlamat penyelidikan ini adalah untuk menyediakan pendekatan generasi ujian automatik yang dapat menyokong pemilihan perkhidmatan yang sesuai semasa penyepaduan perkhidmatan web secara automatik menggunakan Ontologi Pemodelan Perkhidmatan Web (WSMO). Penyelidikan ini dimulakan dengan memahami dan menganalisa pendekatan generasi ujian automatik yang sedia ada dalam perkhidmatan web. Kedua, kelemahan pendekatan yang sedia ada telah dikenal pasti dan ditangani dengan menggunakan peraturan peralihan koreografi WSMO dalam usaha untuk menjana sebuah Mesin Keadaan Terhingga (FSM). FSM ini seterusnya digunakan untuk menjana kes-kes ujian kerja. Ketiga, teknik untuk menjana FSM dari Mesin Keadaan Niskala (ASM) disesuaikan untuk digunakan bersama WSMO. Tesis ini akhirnya mencadangkan satu model pengujian baru yang dikenali sebagai Koreografi kepada Mesin Keadaan Terhingga (C2FSM) untuk menyokong pemilihan perkhidmatan sewaktu penyepaduan perkhidmatan web automatik. Algoritma-algoritma baru dicadangkan untuk menjana kes-kes ujian secara automatik dari perihal semantik (perihal koreografi WSMO). Pendekatan yang disyorkan kemudiannya dinilai dengan menggunakan perihal WSMO Perkhidmatan Web E-Dagang Amazon. Kualiti kes-kes ujian yang dihasilkan menggunakan pendekatan yang dicadangkan itu diukur dengan menilai skor kecukupan mutasinya. Sebanyak 115 mutan dicipta berdasarkan 7 pengendali mutan. Sebanyak 0.713 skor kecukupan mutasi diperolehi. Pengesahan eksperimen menunjukkan hasil yang bermakna dalam erti kata bahawa C2FSM mampu menyediakan penyelesaian yang berkesan dan boleh dilaksanakan. Hasil kajian ini boleh membantu ejen perkhidmatan pengguna dalam mengesahkan kelakuan perkhidmatan web dalam memilih perkhidmatan yang sesuai untuk komposisi perkhidmatan web.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ASM	-	Abstract State Machine
C2FSM		Choreography to Finite State Machine
IOPE	-	Input, Output, Precondition and Effect
OWL	-	Web Ontology Language
RDF	-	Resource Definition Framework
RDFS	-	Resource Definition Framework (Scheme)
SAWSDL	-	Semantic Annotation for WSDL
SOAP	-	Simple Object Access Protocol
SWRL	-	Semantic Web Rule Language
SWS	-	Semantic Web Service
SWST	-	Semantic Web Services Testing
UDDI	-	Universal Description, Discovery, and Integration
W3C	-	World Wide Web Consortium
WS	-	Web Service
WSDL	-	Web Services Description Language
WSMF	-	Web Service Modeling Framework
WSML	-	Web Service Modeling Language
WSMO	-	Web Service Modeling Ontology
WSMX	-	Web Service Execution Environment
WWW	-	World Wide Web

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter begins with a brief introduction on the subject of the research, i.e. web services choreography testing using semantic behavioural description. Firstly, the background of the problem is described and statement of the problem is defined. This is then followed by the objectives and scope of this research. The final section contains the significance of this research and brief descriptions of some important terms that are used in this research.

1.1 Background of the Problem

Web services are Internet-based, modular application that uses the Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) for communication and transfers data in XML through the Internet [1]. It is another distributed computing technology (like CORBA, RMI, and EJB) that allows the creation of client/server application. However unlike CORBA, RMI, and EJB, web services allow easy integration and interoperability between heterogeneous applications. Web services are platform and language independent, meaning that a client program written in C running on Windows can communicate with a web service application programmed in Java running on Linux. This ensures that a company's application can talk to its business partner's application, even though they are written in different languages and run on different platforms. Throughout this thesis, the terms web service and service are used interchangeably.

In general, most web service architecture are based on the requester, provider and registry components. Whenever a requester or a client requires a particular web service, the client will search for the web service by querying the registry. The registry will then respond by providing the necessary service descriptions. The requester then selects the most suitable web service and binds to its provider by invoking it. The web service description or the Web Service Description Language (WSDL), contains information that allows the requester to invoke the web service. The basic web service usage process consists of the provider publishing its services, requester discovering these services and selecting them, requester and provider negotiating Service Level Agreements (SLAs) and finally requester invoking the services. If no suitable services are found, the requester needs to compose several services by discovering, selecting and determining the order of invocation of those services [2]. Composing web services can be done manually, semi-automatically or automatically.

Manual Web service composition process is where a human designer creates an abstract composite process, searches for and selects suitable services, and finally binds them to the abstract process. The tasks involved in manually composing a Web service is time-consuming and error-prone. Automatic web services composition automatically generates a composite service specification by leveraging on the semantic Web and artificial intelligence (AI) planning techniques [3]. The idea is to utilise the semantic description of the web services during the discovery and selection process and to generate a plan using AI planning based on requester's needs.

Research on web services have often focused on issues such as web service discovery, selection, composition and mediation. Of late, research in the area of testing web services have also gained much interest. Web services testing is an important aspect of web services as it provides a way to ensure the trustworthiness of a web service-based systems, in the sense that the web service does what it says it will do in its service description or whether the created composite service behaves as what is required. If a client is not able to trust a service from a service provider, the

client will not use it. Testing is also necessary to ensure that the service chosen best satisfies the user's needs in terms of functionalities and quality.

Unlike traditional software systems testing, there exists several issues that set web service testing apart from traditional testing. First, traditional testing is often performed statically and offline, whilst web service testing must be done dynamically and in real time [4]. Secondly, web services have no graphical user interfaces. They are only accessible via interfaces published in web services specification (e.g., WSDL), and via network protocols (e.g., SOAP) [5]. Thirdly, only the web service specification is available to describe a web service. No source code is available [1]. All these make it difficult to perform testing tasks.

1.2 Problem Statement

Designing and creating good quality test cases highly depend on information that is available regarding the web services under test, and most often than not, it requires the knowledge, instinct and skill of the tester on how the web services behave and interact. Several WSDL-based test case generation approaches have been proposed such as generating test data from XML schema [6, 7], generating test data from formal model of XML schema [8, 9], generating test operations [7], generating SOAP messages [10], and generating test data using data perturbation technique based on WSDL [11].

Unfortunately, WSDL lacks behavioural description, i.e. the definition of preconditions and effects of each web service operation as well as the implied sequencing of these operations. Behavioural specifications are useful in cases where web services assuming an interaction protocol (stateful web services) and web services operating on persistent data [12]. There have been efforts by the testing research community to complement the WSDL file with additional information to support the automatic generation of test cases. Bertolino *et al.* [13] augmented WSDL with Protocol State Machine to verify the interaction between web services to

be registered with already registered services. Keum *et al.* [14] augmented WSDL with Extended Finite State Machine (EFSM) to describe the temporal ordering information of the service behaviour. A proposal was made by Tsai *et al.* [15] to extend WSDL with information such as input-output dependency, invocation sequences, hierarchical functional description and concurrent sequence specifications.

However, these additional information are mostly syntax based, not semantic-based descriptions. Although, current syntax-based approaches allows automation of test case generation, it does not support the understanding of the information in the web services description that can allow intelligent agents to discover these services, test them, and finally select the most suitable service to be used in the composition. Having a semantic-based description allows semantic testing agents to read and reason with the descriptions to allow automatic test generation, execution and analysis, thus, support automatic composition of web services. Therefore these semantic descriptions not only allow the automation of web service discovery, selection and composition, they also can be used to support test automation during automatic web services composition.

Current research on testing of semantic web services focuses on issues such as mutation testing [16-18], test case evaluation [19], test selection [20], test prioritization [21], test reduction [22] and test case generation [23-40]. Research work done on semantic-based test case generation dealt with using different semantic service description and testing different aspects of the web services. The test approaches and techniques were proposed to test the functional behaviour of a single operation within a service [30-34], the flow of a composite process [23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 36, 38-40] and the functional conformance of a stateful service [24, 27, 35, 37].

The existing semantic web service test case generation approaches were based on OWL-S, WSMO, WSDL-S and IOPE descriptions. OWL-S are upper ontology for services written using OWL, WSMO stands for Web Service Modeling Ontology, WSDL-S stands for Web Service Description Language Semantics whilst IOPE stands for Input, Output, Precondition and Effect. Most of the test case

generation approaches were derived from OWL-S specification [25, 26, 28, 36, 38, 39] or extended versions of OWL-S specification [23, 40] of the services to be tested, followed by WSDL-S [24, 30, 34, 37, 38], WSMO [31-33] and IOPE descriptions [24, 35].

As mentioned earlier in the problem background, automatic composition of web services involves generating a plan using AI planning. This plan acts as the composite service specification and the software agent needs to automatically discover and select suitable web services to be included in the planner. Most often than not, the candidate services are selected based on the functional capability of the services. However, the candidate services also needs to be tested to determine whether the candidate service is also suitable in terms of its interaction behaviour. Most existing testing approaches that have been mentioned earlier tested the flow of service composite process using OWL-S process model [23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 36, 38-40]. Although OWL-S process model can be used to describe the interaction protocol between a web service and its client, the testing approaches generated test sequences for the different paths according to the OWL-S process model control construct. The functional testing approach [30-34] is only suitable for testing the behaviour of a single operation of a service. Although there exists testing approaches that tests the operation sequence of a service, the approaches are IOPE-based [24, 27, 35, 37]. An advantage of IOPE-based test approaches is that it is not restricted to only one particular semantic service description. However IOPE-based test approaches lack the framework support on web service discovery, selection, composition and mediation that is offered by WSMO through Web Service Execution Environment (WSMX). Similar to OWL-S process model, WSMO choreography can also be used to describe the interaction protocol. Although WSMO were used in existing test approach, it was used for testing the functional capability of a single operation of a web service [31-33]. It was not used to test the interaction behaviour of the web service.

This research aims to provide an approach for testing web services described using WSMO choreography transition rules and ontology that is able to support service selection in an automatic composition of web services. The approach is called

Semantic Web Services Testing (SWST). SWST makes use of existing Abstract State Machine (ASM) testing technique combined with WSMO reasoner to generate test cases from WSMO web service descriptions.

The following are the challenges of testing the web service interaction behaviour to support automatic web service composition using semantic behavioural description:-

- (a) Extraction of relevant information from WSMO web service and WSMO ontology to support testing
- (b) Transformation of the web service choreography into a state model.
- (c) Generation of test sequences from the state model.

1.3 Research Questions

The ultimate goal of this research is to provide an automated testing approach to support service selection during automatic web services composition using WSMO elements. The output of this research is expected to increase the confidence of the client or the user of the service in other SWS tasks such as discovery, selection and composition. The general research question is as follows:

How can WSMO be used to support test automation for testing the suitability of the behaviour of the web service to support service selection in automatic web service composition?

The following research questions are formulated to address the stated general research question and the discussed problems in this research area:

- (a) **RQ1:** Why are the existing approaches still not able to answer current issues in web service test case generation?
- (b) **RQ2:** How can the interaction between the client and the candidate service be tested?

- (c) **RQ3:** How can the semantic information be used in testing the suitability of a candidate service?
- (d) **RQ4:** How can test cases be automatically generated using the proposed approach?
- (e) **RQ5:** How to evaluate the quality of test cases generated using the proposed approach to support web service testing?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study have been derived from the problem statement above. The objectives of this research are to:

- (a) To investigate and evaluate the state of the art in web service test case generation approaches.
- (b) To formulate and design a new technique for automated web services test case generation approach based on semantic web service behavioural description.
- (c) To evaluate the quality of the test cases generated using the proposed approach based on specific and acceptable benchmarks.

1.5 Scope of the Study

The underlined research covers several areas that include web services testing, semantic web services, abstract state machine testing and web services composition. In order to achieve the objectives of the study, the research directions are limited to the following scope of study:

First of all, the research is mainly focused on web services testing, specifically testing the behaviour of the service. This involves understanding current approaches to test case generation, test execution and test analysis relating to web

services testing. This research only focuses on web services testing that use UDDI, WSDL and SOAP technology and not RESTful web services. The research also only covers interaction testing of web services. Mutation testing is employed to evaluate the generated test cases based on benchmarks such as the number of mutants detected by the test cases.

The second direction of this research is related to semantic web services. The basis of semantic web services used in this research is WSMO. Web services are annotated with WSMO web services descriptions. To describe the behaviour of the web service, the transition rules and ontologies are used. These transition rules and ontologies will be used later in generating the test cases. WSMO reasoner is used to reason on the ontologies during transition rules execution to create state models used later in test generation.

The third direction of this research is abstract state machine (ASM) testing. As the WSMO choreography is based on ASM, current approaches to ASM testing is studied and understood. There are several approaches relating to ASM-based testing such as leveraging on state models and model checkers. This research adopts the state model approach, where the specification is transformed to another state machine before test cases are generated.

Finally, web services composition is one area that needs to be understood in order to understand the different testing approaches applied to the composition of web services. The main interest of this research is on testing automatic web services composition approach using artificial intelligence (AI) planning and WSMO. However, the creation of the planner is not part of the scope of this research. The research only demonstrates the testing approach to test web services described using WSMO before it is selected to be put into the planner.

1.6 Significance of the Study

There have been several surveys done on web services testing between the year 2006 and 2013 [41-51]. This shows a growing interest in web services testing research. Out of these surveys, only one survey was on testing of semantic web services with 34 identified studies. The low number of research articles on semantic web service testing could be due to the fact that the semantic web service research only emerged in 2001 [52, 53]. The idea of adding semantic notifications to a web service description was to facilitate the automatic discovery, selection and composition of web services. Thus, it is only natural for these research areas to have been addressed first by numerous studies. However, the importance of testing has made the testing research community to study on how the semantic notations can be used to facilitate testing as well.

As mentioned earlier in the chapter, testing of web services is important as it provides confidence to the services user to use the service and helps them to decide on the selection of the services. Testing can also be used to ensure that a composed service behaves as it is intended. Related work on web service composition focuses on the orchestration of the composed services, whilst less work is done on testing the behaviour of the service to be used in the composition. As for semantic web services testing, there have been approaches to support them using WSMO [19], OWL-S [36, 39], and WSDL-S [34]. However, most of these approaches attempt to address testing of the business process of the composition. Furthermore, it is not clearly stated how the ontologies are used or mapped to the formalism adopted in their testing approaches. In this research, WSMO is used as the basis of the research to improve the automation of test generation in order to test service behaviour to support selection during automatic service composition.

1.7 Glossary

This section explains some of the terms that have been used in this research. The detailed explanation for each of these terms is provided in the Literature Review section.

- **Web Service** – a software system or technology which describes the services using the XML and these services can be accessed by other software systems using the XML based messages via web. It consists of three important components which are the WSDL, the UDDI and the SOAP.
- **Semantic Web Service** – a new paradigm that brings semantic descriptions to data and behaviour of web services. It has evolved from the integration of the semantic web and web service technologies.
- **Web Service Modeling Ontology (WSMO)** – a formal SWS framework that provides semantic descriptions to all the related aspects of the web service. The WSMO consists of four core elements namely the *Goal*, the *Web Service*, the *Mediator* and the *Ontology*.
- **Web Service Modeling Toolkit (WSMT)** – is an ontology engineering toolkit for the WSMO framework. It is an integrated development environment (IDE) for semantic web services developed for the Eclipse framework. The IDE supports the engineering of WSMO descriptions, creation of mediation mappings and interfacing with Semantic Execution Environment (SEE) and external systems.
- **Web Service Execution Environment (WSMX)** - is the reference implementation of WSMO. It is an execution environment for business application integration where enhanced web services are integrated for various business applications.
- **Web Service Modeling Language (WSML)** – a concrete formal language of the WSMO framework that is used to describe the *Goal*, the *Web Service*, the *Mediator* and the *Ontology* elements.
- **Ontology** - Ontology refers to a formalization of the knowledge in the domain. It is able to interweave human and computer understanding

of symbols. Basic building blocks of ontology design include: classes or concepts, properties of each concept describing various features and attributes of the concept such as restrictions or axioms, instances and relationships.

- **Abstract State Machine** – a state machine that in each step computes a set of updates of the machine’s variables. The *states* of ASMs are arbitrary structures in the standard sense they are used in mathematical sciences, i.e. domains of objects with functions and predicates defined on them. The basic *operations* of ASMs are guarded destructive assignments of values to functions at given arguments which are called *guarded transition rules*.
- **Finite State Machine (FSM)** – a mathematical model that can be used to design computer programs. An FSM is composed of states, transition and actions. A state stores information about the past. A transition indicates a state change and is described by a condition. An action is an activity that needs to be performed. An FSM can only be in one state out of a finite number of states. A state moves from one state to another when initiated by a triggering event or condition, which is called transition.
- **Stateful Web Service** – a web service may have more than one operation. A stateful web service is a web service whose operation’s response is determined by the internal state of the web service.
- **WSMO Choreography** – describes the expected/requested behaviour of web services, which is in fact a formalization of their public business processes.

1.8 Thesis Outline

This research discusses some specific issues of testing in the SWS approaches during automatic web service composition. It also highlights the limitation of the existing approaches in semantic web services composition testing. It describes a proposed testing approach that enhances automation of the existing approaches. The

proposed solution uses the WSMO ontology and the WSMO transition rules to describe the behaviour of the web service. Both ontologies and transition rules are used in several algorithms within the proposed solution to generate a sequence of test cases. This thesis is organised as follows:-

Chapter 2: This chapter discusses the literature relevant to the research work. It begins with a description on the concepts of web services, web services composition, and semantic web services. This is followed by a discussion on state-of-the-art web services testing issues and solution, web service test generation approaches, state-based web services testing and semantic web services testing. As WSMO choreography is based on abstract state machine, concept of abstract state machine is described and approaches in abstract state machine testing is discussed. A survey and comparative evaluation of the web services testing is presented from three main perspectives which are state-of-the-art web services testing issues, state-based web services testing and semantic web services. The comparative evolution from these three perspectives is necessary in order to understand the strengths and weaknesses of current approaches to web services testing that utilizes semantic description to test interaction behaviours of services during a composition. The outcome of this survey highlights the need for further research in utilizing the semantic description of the web service behaviour to support web service composition testing.

Chapter 3: This chapter describes the research design, procedure and activities which are used in this research. It also discusses on the research instruments, the evaluation criteria, assumptions and limitations that have been adopted and observed in this research.

Chapter 4: This chapter explains the modeling of the SWST. Both architectural and algorithmic aspect of SWST is described in detail. The chapter begins with the motivation of the research; summarises the limitations of the existing approaches; and an analysis on the required elements to overcome the limitations. This is followed by a detailed discussion on the proposed testing approach, SWST. The algorithmic aspect of SWST called C2FSM (Choreography to Finite State

Machine) is the heart of the SWST approach. A description of the C2FSM terms and definitions is provided. This chapter also explains how the algorithms are developed.

Chapter 5: This chapter describes in detail the implementation of the C2FSM approach. It begins with a description on how the semantic description is prepared and validated. A detail explanation on the design and implementation of the proposed algorithm is then provided. Finally, the chapter explains how Chinese Postman Problem algorithm is used to generate test sequences from the generated state machine. The proposed C2FSM algorithms and Chinese Postman Problem algorithm is implemented in a prototype tool called Choreography-Based Test Generator (CBTG).

Chapter 6: This chapter explains the evaluation on the test case generated by CBTG. Firstly a case study is selected. Secondly, mutation testing is applied to measure the quality of the test cases generated. Results of the mutation testing is shown and discussed at the end of the chapter.

Chapter 7: This chapter concludes this thesis by describing the research achievements and contributions. This is followed by the research summary and suggestions for research future works.

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