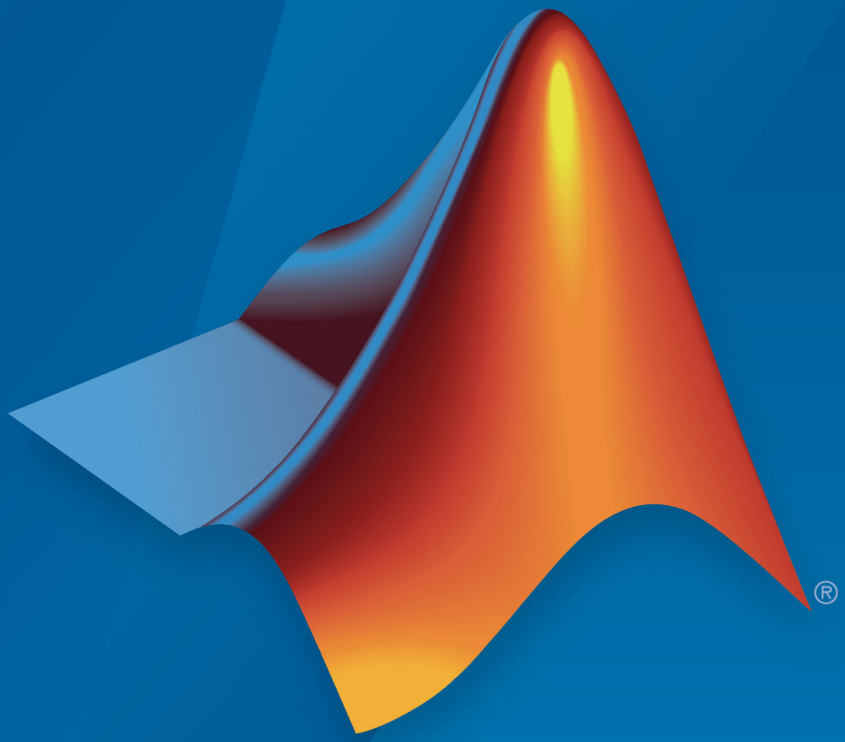
# Simulink® Test™

User's Guide



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The MathWorks, Inc.
3 Apple Hill Drive
Natick, MA 01760-2098

*Simulink® Test ™ User's Guide*

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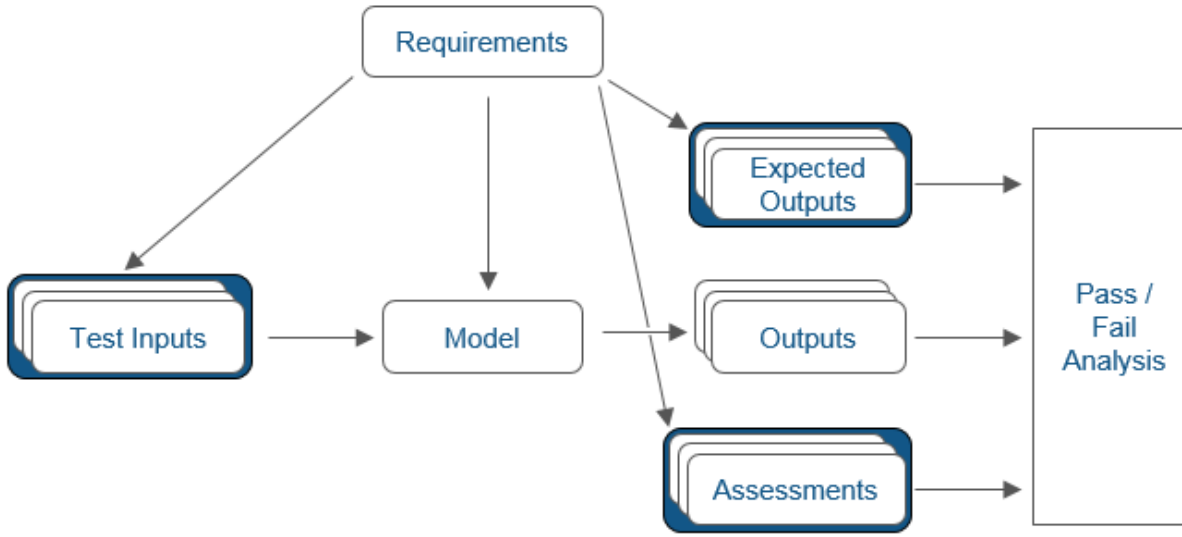
1

# Test Strategies

# Link Tests to Requirements

| In this section... |
| --- |
| “Requirements Traceability Considerations” on page 1-2<br>“Establish Requirements Traceability for Testing” on page 1-3 |

Since requirements specify behavior in response to particular conditions, you can develop test inputs, expected outputs, and assessments from the model requirements.




## Requirements Traceability Considerations

Consider the following limitations working with requirements links in test harnesses:

- Some blocks and subsystems are recreated during test harness rebuild operations. Requirements linking is not supported for these blocks and subsystems in a test harness:
  - Conversion subsystems between the component under test and the sources or sinks
  - Test Sequence blocks that schedule function calls

  - Blocks that drive control input signals to the component under test
  - Blocks that drive Goto or From blocks that pass component under test signals
  - Data Store Read and Data Store Write blocks
- If you use external requirements storage, performing the following operations requires reestablishing requirements links to model objects inside test harnesses:
  - Cut/paste or copy/paste a subsystem with a test harness
  - Clone a test harness
  - Move a test harness from a linked block to the library block

## Establish Requirements Traceability for Testing

If you have a Simulink Test and a Simulink Requirements™ license, you can link requirements to test harnesses, test sequences, and test cases. Before adding links, review “Supported Requirements Document Types” (Simulink Requirements).

### Requirements Traceability for Test Harnesses

When you edit requirements links to the component under test, the links immediately synchronize between the test harness and the main model. Other changes to the component under test, such as adding a block, synchronize when you close the test harness. If you add a block to the component under test, close and reopen the harness to update the main model before adding a requirement link.

To view items with requirements links, select **Analysis > Requirements > Highlight Model**.

### Requirements Traceability for Test Sequences

In test sequences, you can link to test steps. To create a link, first find the model item, test case, or location in the document you want to link to. Right-click the test step, select **Requirements**, and add a link or open the link editor.

To highlight or unhighlight test steps that have requirements links, toggle the requirements links highlighting button in the Test Sequence Editor toolstrip. Highlighting test steps also highlights the model block diagram.

### Requirements Traceability for Test Cases

If you use many test cases with a single test harness, link to each specific test case to distinguish which blocks and test steps apply to it. To link test steps or test harness blocks to test cases,

1. Open the test case in the Test Manager.
2. Highlight the test case in the test browser.
3. Right-click the block or test step, and select **Requirements > Link to Current Test Case**.

### Requirements Traceability Example

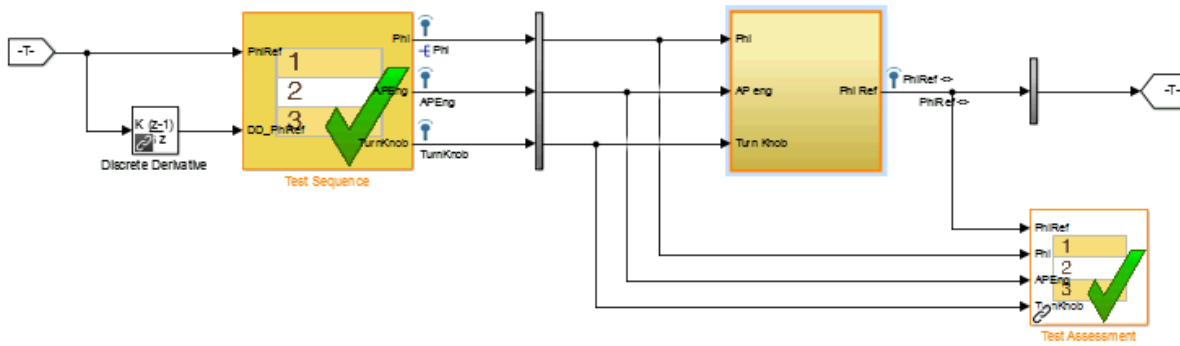
This example demonstrates adding requirements links to a test harness and test sequence. The model is a component of an autopilot roll control system. This example requires Simulink Test and Simulink Requirements.

1. Open the test file, the model, and the harness.

   ```
   open AutopilotTestFile.mldatx,
   open_system RollAutopilotMdlRef,
   sltest.harness.open('RollAutopilotMdlRef/Roll Reference',...
   'RollReference_Requirement1_3')
   ```

2. In the test harness, select **Analysis > Requirements > Highlight Model**.

   The test harness highlights the Test Sequence block, component under test, and Test Assessment block.



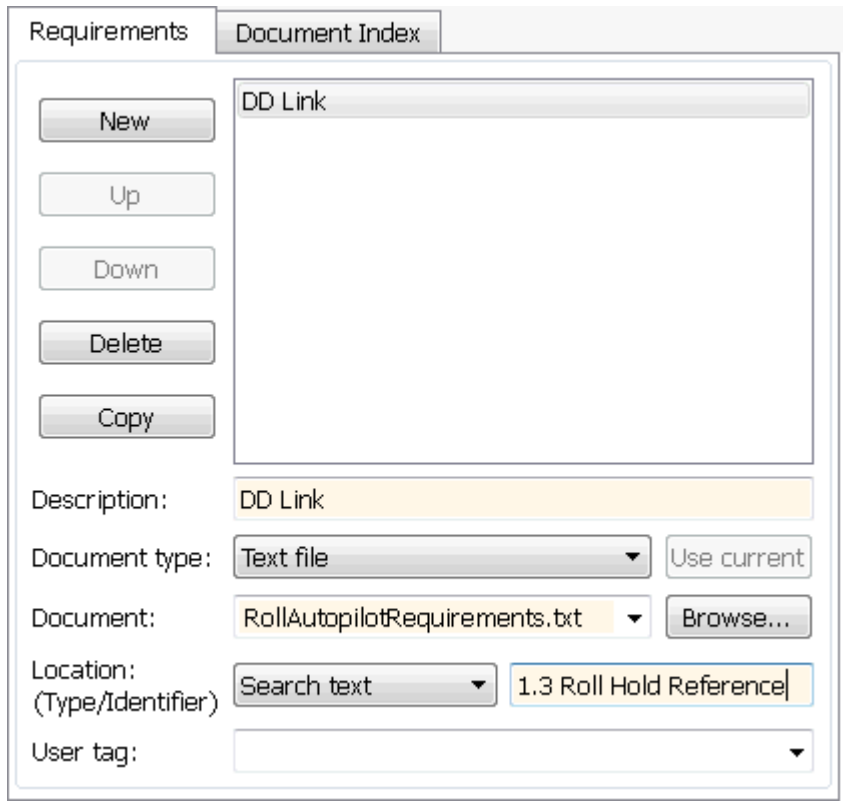
3 Add traceability to the Discrete Derivative block.

a Right-click the Discrete Derivative block and select **Requirements > Open Outgoing Links dialog**.

b In the **Requirements** tab, click **New**.

c Enter the following to establish the link:

- Description: `DD link`
- Document type: `Text file`
- Document: `RollAutopilotRequirements.txt`
- Location: `1.3 Roll Hold Reference`




d Click **OK**. The Discrete Derivative block highlights.

4 To trace to the requirements document, right-click the Discrete Derivative block, and select **Requirements > DD Link**. The requirements document opens in the editor and highlights the linked text.

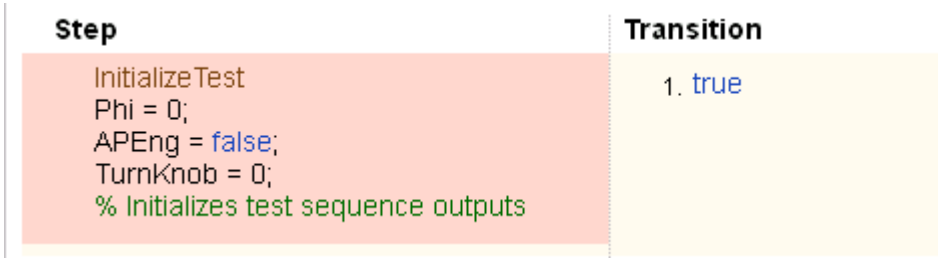
```
1.3 Roll Hold Reference
        Navigate to test harness using MATLAB command:
        web('http://localhost:31415/matlab/feval/rmiobjnavigate?argu

    REQUIREMENT
    1.3.1 When roll hold mode becomes the active mode the roll hold
        Navigate to test step using MATLAB command:
        web('http://localhost:31415/matlab/feval/rmiobjnavigate?argu

    1.3.1.1. The roll hold reference shall be set to zero if the act
        Navigate to test step using MATLAB command:
        web('http://localhost:31415/matlab/feval/rmiobjnavigate?argu
```

5 Open the Test Sequence block. Add a requirements link that links the `InitializeTest` step to the test case.

a In the Test Manager, highlight `Requirement 1.3 Test` in the test browser.

b Right-click the `InitializeTest` step in the Test Sequence Editor. Select **Requirements > Link to Current Test Case**.

When the requirements link is added, the Test Sequence Editor highlights the step.



# See Also

## Related Examples

- “Organize Test Sequences” on page 3-19
- “Test Assessment Reuse” on page 3-79
- “Requirements-Based Testing for Model Development”

# Test Harness


- “Test Harness and Model Relationship” on page 2-2
- “Considerations and Limitations” on page 2-7
- “Test Harness Construction for Specific Model Elements” on page 2-9
- “Select Test Harness Properties” on page 2-14
- “Test Harness Parameters and Signals” on page 2-20
- “Refine, Test, and Debug a Subsystem” on page 2-22
- “Manage Test Harnesses” on page 2-30
- “Customize Test Harnesses” on page 2-42
- “Create Test Harnesses from Standalone Models” on page 2-50
- “Synchronize Changes Between Test Harness and Model” on page 2-55
- “Test Library Blocks” on page 2-62

# Test Harness and Model Relationship

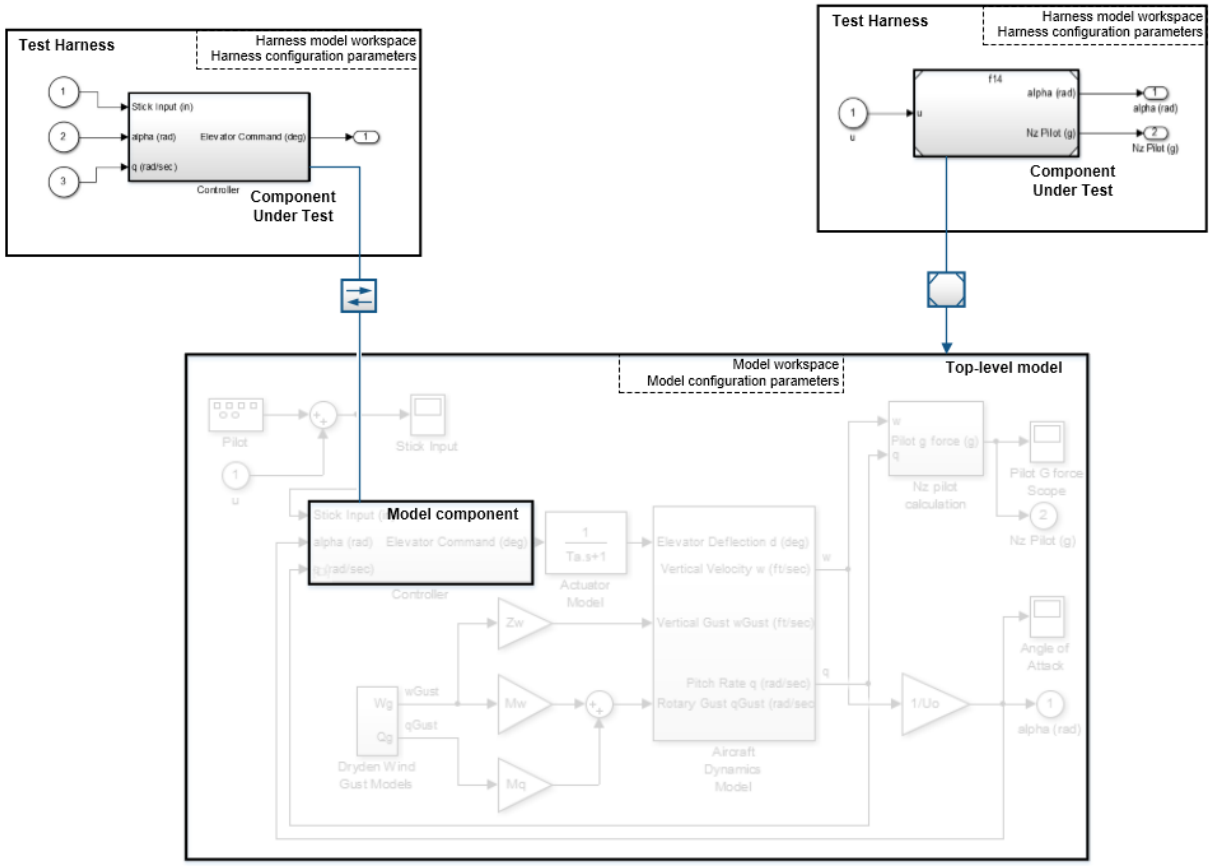
| In this section... |
| --- |
| “Test Harness Description” on page 2-2 |
| “Harness — Model Relationship for a Model Component” on page 2-3 |
| “Harness — Model Relationship for a Top-Level Model” on page 2-4 |
| “Resolving Parameters” on page 2-5 |

## Test Harness Description

A test harness is a model block diagram that you can use to develop, refine, or debug a Simulink model or component. In the main model, you associate a harness with a model component or the top-level model. The test harness contains a separate model workspace and configuration set, yet it persists with the main model and can be accessed via the model canvas.

You build the test harness model around the component under test, which links the harness to the main model. If you edit the component under test in the harness, the main model updates when you close the harness. You can generate a test harness for:

- A model component, such as a subsystem. The test harness isolates the component, providing a separate simulation environment from the main model.
- A top-level model. The component under test is a Model block referencing the main model.

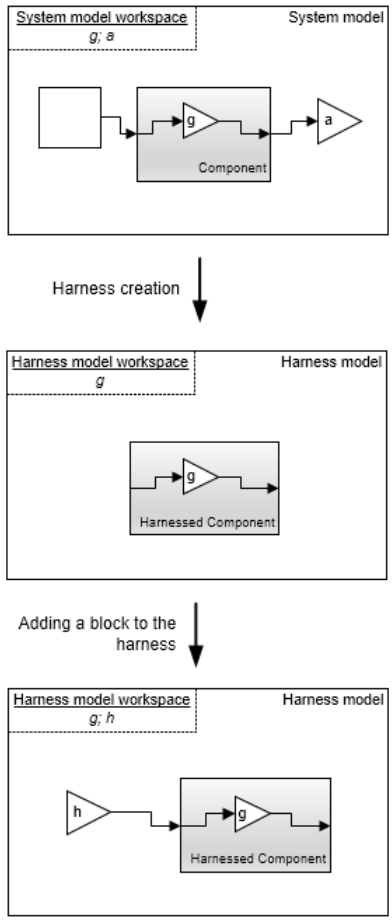



## Harness — Model Relationship for a Model Component

When you associate a test harness with a model component, the harness model workspace contains copies of parameters associated with the component.

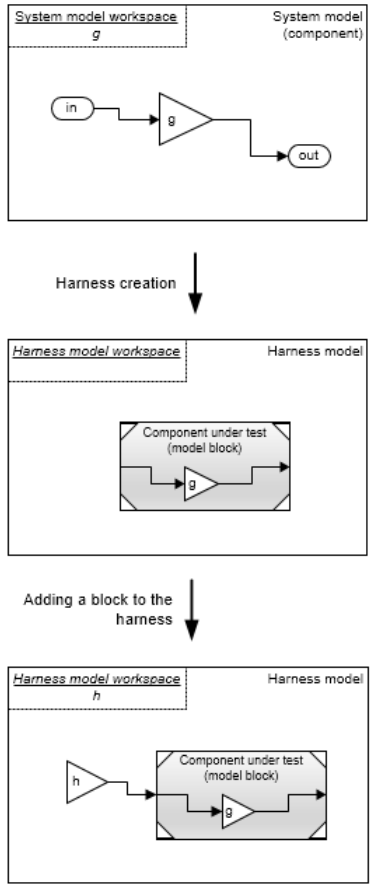
This example shows a test harness for a component that contains a Gain block. The harness model workspace contains a copy of the parameter *g* because *g* defines a part of the component.

The parameter *h* is the gain of a gain block in the harness, outside the component under test (CUT). *h* exists only in the harness model workspace.




## Harness — Model Relationship for a Top-Level Model

When you associate a harness with the top level of the main model, the harness model workspace does not contain copies of parameters relevant to the component. The component under test is a Model block referencing the main model, and parameters remain in the main model workspace. In this example, the component under test references the main model, and the variable *g* exists in the main model workspace. The variable *h* is the value of the Gain block in the harness. It exists only in the harness model workspace.




## Resolving Parameters

Parameters in the test harness resolve to the most local workspace. Parameters resolve to the harness model workspace, then the system model workspace, then the base MATLAB® workspace.

# See Also

## More About

- “Componentization Guidelines” (Simulink)

# Considerations and Limitations

| In this section... |
| --- |
| “Test Harness” on page 2-7<br>“Test Sequence Block” on page 2-7 |

Consider these behaviors and limitations when working with a test harness or Test Sequence block.

## Test Harness

- You can open only one test harness at a time per main model.
- Do not comment out the component under test in the test harness. Commenting out the component under test can cause unexpected behavior.
- If a subsystem has a test harness, you cannot expand the subsystem. Delete all test harnesses before expanding the subsystem.
- Test harnesses are not supported for blocks underneath a Stateflow® object.
- Upgrade advisor and XML differencing are not supported for test harness models.
- A test harness with a Signal Builder block source does not support:
  - Frame-based signals
  - Complex signals
  - Variable-dimension signals
- For a test harness with a Test Sequence block source, all inputs to the component under test must operate with the same sample time.

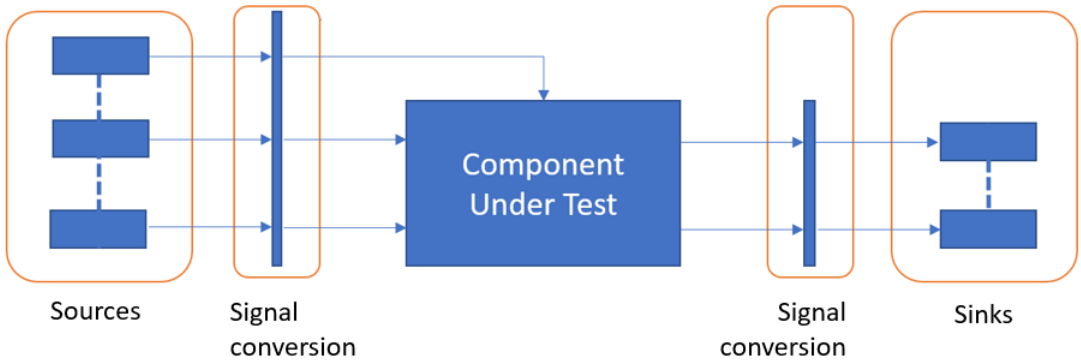
## Test Sequence Block

- HDL code generation is not supported for the Test Sequence block.
- The Test Sequence Editor changes the following syntax automatically:
  - Duplicate test step names. For example, if `step_1` exists, and you change another step name to `step_1`, the step name you change automatically changes to `step_2`.
  - Increment and decrement operations to use MATLAB as the action language, such as `a++` and `a--`. For example, `a++` is changed to `a=a+1`.

- Assignment operations to use MATLAB as the action language, such as `a+=expr`, `a-=expr`, `a*=expr`, and `a/=expr`. For example, `a+=b` is changed to `a=a+b`.
- Evaluation operations to use MATLAB as the action language, such as `a!=expr` and `!a`. For example, `a!=b` is changed to `a~=b`.
- The editor inserts explicit casts for literal constant assignments. For example, if `y` is defined as type `single`, then `y=1` is changed to `y=single(1)`.

# Test Harness Construction for Specific Model Elements

A test harness consists of one or more source blocks that drive the component under test, which drives one or more sink blocks. Test harness construction configures signal attributes, function calls, data stores, and execution semantics. When possible, the test harness matches signal attributes at the sources, sinks, and component interface. For more information on selecting sources and sinks, see “Choosing Sources and Sinks” on page 2-15.




## Signal Conversion

Signal conversion subsystems adapt the signal interface of the source and sink blocks to the graphical interface of the component. The graphical interface of the component includes input signals, output signals, and action, trigger, or enable inputs. The test harness compiles the main model to determine signal attributes: data type, dimensions, and complexity of each signal. Signal attributes are adapted to the sources during harness construction in one of two ways:

1. Source blocks that can generate signals with the compiled attributes are configured to do so.
2. If a source block cannot generate signals with the compiled attributes, signal attribute blocks in the signal conversion subsystem adapt the output of the source blocks. Signal attribute blocks include Reshape, Rate Transition and Data Type Conversion blocks.

## Function Calls

### Function Call Drivers

If the component under test has function call inputs, a Test Sequence block source generates function call inputs to the component, even if you select a different source during harness creation. To override this behavior and connect function call inputs to your selected source type, create the test harness with the `sltest.harness.create` function, and set `'DriveFcnCallWithTestSequence'` to `false`. For example:

```
sltest.harness.create('Model/FcnCallSubsystem','Source','From File',...
'DriveFcnCallWithTestSequence',false)
```

### Function Call Outputs

Function call outputs of the component under test connect to Terminator blocks.

## Physical Signal Connections

Components that accept or output physical signals are supported during harness construction, but sources and sinks are not generated. You can add physical modeling blocks to the test harness after construction.

## Bus Signals

Test harnesses configuration for bus inputs and outputs depends on the bus connection ability of the source or sink blocks:

1. Sources and sinks that can accept a bus signal are directly connected to the component without modification.
2. If a source cannot output a bus signal, bus signals are automatically constructed from individual bus elements in the signal conversion subsystem.
3. If a sink cannot accept a bus signal, bus signal elements are expanded from the bus signal in the signal conversion subsystem.

## Non-Graphical Connections

In addition to the graphical interface of a component, Simulink supports several non-graphical connections. Test harness construction also supports non-graphical connections.

#### Goto–From connections

Goto-From block pairs that cross the component boundary are considered component inputs or outputs.

- A From block without a corresponding Goto block in the component is considered a component input signal. The test harness includes a source block with a corresponding Goto block.
- A Goto block without the corresponding From block in the component is considered a component output signal. The test harness includes a sink block with a corresponding From block.

#### Data store memory

Data Store Read and Data Store Write blocks require a complete data store definition in the test harness.

- If a Data Store Read or Data Store Write block lacks a corresponding Data Store Memory block in the component, the test harness adds a Data Store Memory block.
- For a component containing only Data Store Read blocks, the test harness adds a source block driving a Data Store Write block.
- For a component containing only Data Store Write blocks, the test harness adds a Data Store Read block driving a sink block.

If global data store memory read or write usage cannot be determined, then Data Store Readand Data Store Write blocks are not included in the test harness.

#### Simulink Function Definitions

If the component calls a Simulink Function that is not defined in the component, the test harness adds a stub Simulink Function block matching the function call signature.

## Export Function Models

Test harnesses contain a function-call scheduler for components that use the export function modeling style. The scheduler is a Test Sequence block. Use the Test Sequence block as a starting point to complete the scheduler in the test harness.

The scheduler Test Sequence block includes a step containing:

- A catalog of globally scoped Simulink Function blocks in the component.
- A list of function-call triggers accessible at the component interface.

Harness construction honors periodic function-call triggers with appropriate decimation of the function-call event in the Test Sequence block.

Test harnesses include `Initialize`, `Terminate` and `Reset` steps for models that contain `Initialize`, `Terminate` and `Reset` event subsystems. You can include `Initialize`, `Terminate` and `Reset` steps for other export-function models using the `'ScheduleInitTermReset'` property of `sltest.harness.create`.

## Execution Semantics

The execution behavior of a component depends on factors such as computed sample times, solver settings, model configuration, and parameter settings. Execution behavior also depends on run-time events such as function-call triggers and asynchronous events. To handle these execution semantics, test harness construction:

1. Copies configuration parameter settings from the main model into the test harness.
2. Copies required parameter definitions from the main model workspace into the test harness model workspace.
3. Copies data dictionary settings from the main model into the test harness.
4. Honors a limited subset of sample time settings using explicit source block specifications and Rate Transition blocks.

Other factors, such as additional blocks in the harness and solver heuristics, can cause test harness execution to differ from the main model. The graphical and compiled interface of the component takes precedence over other execution semantics.

## Sample Time Specification

Simulink supports an array of sample times, including types that are derived during model compilation. Test harness construction supports periodic discrete, continuous, and fixed-in-minor-step sample times with these considerations:

- Source blocks that support the desired rate are configured to do so, and the signal conversion subsystem contains a Signal Specification block with the rate specification.
- Test harness construction does not configure source blocks that cannot support the desired rate.

- If the desired rate is periodic discrete or fixed-in-minor-step, the test harness contains a Rate Transition block in the signal conversion subsystem.
- If the desired rate is continuous, the execution semantics are determined by the solver. The signal conversion subsystem does not contain a Rate Transition block.

Other sample time specifications are ignored during test harness construction. In those cases, solver settings determine execution behavior.

## See Also

“Select Test Harness Properties” on page 2-14

# Select Test Harness Properties

| In this section... |
| --- |
| “Create a Test Harness” on page 2-14<br>“Considerations for Selecting Test Harness Properties” on page 2-14<br>“Harness Name” on page 2-15<br>“Save Test Harnesses Externally” on page 2-15<br>“Choosing Sources and Sinks” on page 2-15<br>“Add Separate Assessment Block” on page 2-16<br>“Open Harness After Creation” on page 2-16<br>“Create without compiling the model” on page 2-16<br>“Create scalar inputs” on page 2-16<br>“Post-create callback method” on page 2-16<br>“Rebuild harness on open” on page 2-17<br>“Update Configuration Parameters and Model Workspace data on rebuild” on page 2-17<br>“Post-rebuild callback method” on page 2-17<br>“Synchronization Mode” on page 2-17<br>“Initialize/Terminate/Reset Behavior” on page 2-18<br>“Verification Modes” on page 2-18<br>“Change Harness Properties” on page 2-18 |

## Create a Test Harness

To create a test harness for the top-level model, select **Analysis > Test Harness > Create for Model**. To create a test harness for a subsystem, select the subsystem and select **Analysis > Test Harness > Create for <subsystem name>**. Set test harness properties using the Create Test Harness dialog box.

## Considerations for Selecting Test Harness Properties

Before selecting test harness properties, consider the following:

- What data source you want to use for your test case input

- How you want to view or store test output
- Whether you want to copy parameters and workspaces from the main model to the harness
- Whether you plan to edit the component under test
- How you want to synchronize changes between the test harness and model

Except for sources and sinks, you can change harness properties later using the harness properties dialog box. To change sources and sinks after harness creation, manually remove the blocks from the test harness and replace them with new sources and sinks.

## Harness Name

Test harnesses must use valid MATLAB filenames.

## Save Test Harnesses Externally

This option controls how the model stores test harnesses. A model stores all its test harnesses either internally or externally. If a model already has test harnesses, this item states the harness storage type as **Harnesses saved <internally|externally>**.

- When cleared, the model saves test harnesses as part of the model SLX file.
- When selected, the model saves test harnesses in separate SLX files to the current working folder, and adds a harness information XML file to the model folder. The harness information file must remain in the same folder as the model.

See “Manage Test Harnesses” on page 2-30.

## Choosing Sources and Sinks

In the Create Test Harness dialog box, under **Sources and Sinks**, select the source and sink from the respective menus. The menus provide common sources and sinks, and you can also use custom sources and sinks from the Simulink Sources or Sinks library. Select `Custom` source or sink, and enter the path to the custom block, such as:

```
simulink/Sources/Sine Wave
```

```
simulink/Sinks/Terminator
```

Custom sources and sinks build the test harness with one block per port.

## Add Separate Assessment Block

Select **Add separate assessment block** to include a separate Test Assessment block in the test harness.

A Test Assessment block is a separate Test Sequence block configured with properties commonly used for verifying the component under test. If you use a Test Sequence block source, you can also author assessments directly in the Test Sequence block. See “Test Assessment Reuse” on page 3-79.

## Open Harness After Creation

Clear **Open Harness After Creation** to create the test harness without opening it. This can be useful creating multiple test harnesses in succession.

## Create without compiling the model

When you select this property, the main model does not compile when generating the test harness. The test harness does not contain conversion subsystems, configuration parameters, or model workspace data for the component under test. The test harness can require additional modification for it to compile, such as adding signal conversion blocks.

## Create scalar inputs

When you select this property, the test harness creates scalar inputs for multidimensional signals. The individual scalar inputs are reshaped to match the dimension of the input signals to the component under test. This option applies to test harnesses with Inport, Constant, Signal Builder, From Workspace, or From File source blocks.

## Post-create callback method

You can customize your test harness using a post-create callback, which is a function that runs after the harness is created. For example, your callback can set up signal logging, add custom blocks, or change the harness simulation times. For more information, see “Customize Test Harnesses” on page 2-42.

## Rebuild harness on open

When you select this property, the test harness rebuilds every time you open it. For details on the rebuild process, see “Synchronize Changes Between Test Harness and Model” on page 2-55.

## Update Configuration Parameters and Model Workspace data on rebuild

When you select this property, configuration parameters and model workspace data update when you rebuild the harness. For details on the rebuild process, see “Synchronize Changes Between Test Harness and Model” on page 2-55.

## Post-rebuild callback method

You can customize your test harness using a post-rebuild callback, which is a function that runs after the harness is rebuilt. For example, your callback can set up signal logging, add custom blocks, or change the harness simulation times. For more information, see “Customize Test Harnesses” on page 2-42.

## Synchronization Mode

Synchronization mode controls when changes to the component under test are synced to the main model, and when changes to the harness owner are synced into a test harness.

- On harness open — The component in the test harness is updated when the harness opens. Synchronizing on harness open is useful if you update the design in the main model.
- On harness close — The component in the main model is updated when the harness closes. Synchronizing on harness close is useful if you make design changes in the test harness. Avoid synchronizing on harness close if you want to prevent inadvertent changes to the component in the main model.
- During push — Synchronization occurs manually, by selecting **Analysis > Test Harness > Push Component and Parameters to Main Model**.
- During rebuild — Synchronization occurs manually, by selecting **Analysis > Test Harness > Rebuild Harness from Main Model**.

## Initialize/Terminate/Reset Behavior

### Generate scheduler for Initialize, Reset, and Terminate tasks

Testing a model with initialize, terminate, or reset behavior can require calling Initialize, Terminate, or Reset subsystems to set the desired state. You can use the Test Sequence block to schedule function calls using the `send()` command and function-call outputs.

You can automatically create a Test Sequence block configured to schedule function calls to Initialize, Terminate, or Reset inputs. When you create a test harness, select **Generate scheduler for Initialize, Reset, and Terminate tasks** in the **Advanced Properties** tab of the create harness dialog box. After test harness creation, the Test Sequence block contains template function calls for use in your test sequence.

## Verification Modes

The test harness verification mode determines the type of block generated in the test harness.

- `Normal`: A Simulink block diagram.
- `Software-in-the-Loop (SIL)`: The component under test references generated code, operating as software-in-the-loop. Requires Embedded Coder®.
- `Processor-in-the-Loop (PIL)`: The component under test references generated code for a specific processor instruction set, operating as processor-in-the-loop. Requires Embedded Coder.

**Note** Keep the SIL or PIL code in the test harness synchronized with the latest component design. If you select SIL or PIL verification mode without selecting **Rebuild harness on open**, your SIL or PIL block code might not reflect recent updates to the main model design. Regenerate code for the SIL or PIL block in the test harness by selecting **Analysis > Test Harness > Rebuild Harness from Main Model**.

## Change Harness Properties

Click the badge in the test harness block diagram and click **Test harness properties** to open the harness properties dialog box.

## See Also

Test Sequence | “Synchronize Changes Between Test Harness and Model” on page 2-55

# Test Harness Parameters and Signals

| In this section... |
| --- |
| “Test Harness Generation Without Compilation” on page 2-20<br>“Signal Conversion Subsystem” on page 2-20 |

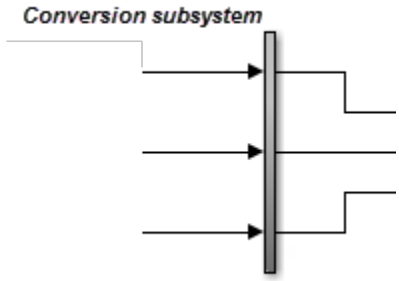
## Test Harness Generation Without Compilation

You can generate a test harness without compiling the main model. For example, this option can be useful if you are prototyping a design that cannot yet compile. If the main model is not compiled when generating a test harness:

- Parameters are not copied to the test harness workspace.
- The main model configuration is not copied to the test harness.
- The test harness does not contain conversion subsystems.

To execute these processes, you can rebuild the harness when you are ready to compile the main model. For more information, see “Synchronize Changes Between Test Harness and Model” on page 2-55.

## Signal Conversion Subsystem




A signal conversion subsystem

- Contains signal specification blocks to check signal properties to and from the component under test. These properties include data type, sample time, bus properties, dimension, and complexity.
- Contains blocks that simplify signal routing in the test harness block diagram, such as Goto and Function-Call Split blocks.

Signal types must match the signal specification for test harnesses to compile. If you get a compile error related to the signal conversion subsystem, check the signal properties and consider modifying the test harness design. For example:

- Add conversion blocks to your test harness outside the conversion subsystem.
- Edit the conversion subsystem. The subsystem is locked by default. To unlock it, right-click the subsystem, select **Block Parameters**, then set **Read/Write permissions** to `ReadWrite`.

**Note** When you rebuild the test harness, the signal conversion subsystems are rebuilt. If you modify a conversion subsystem, disable automatic test harness rebuild to avoid losing your modifications when you open the test harness. See “Select Test Harness Properties” on page 2-14.

# Refine, Test, and Debug a Subsystem

| In this section... |
| --- |
| “Model and Requirements” on page 2-22 |
| “Create a Harness for the Controller” on page 2-24 |
| “Inspect and Refine the Controller” on page 2-26 |
| “Add Test Inputs and Test the Controller” on page 2-26 |
| “Debug the Controller” on page 2-27 |

Test harnesses provide a development and testing environment that leaves the main model design intact. You can test a functional unit of your model in isolation without altering the main model. This example demonstrates refining and testing a controller subsystem using a test harness. The main model is a controller-plant model of an air conditioning/heat pump unit. The controller must operate according to several simple requirements.

## Model and Requirements

1. Access the model. Enter

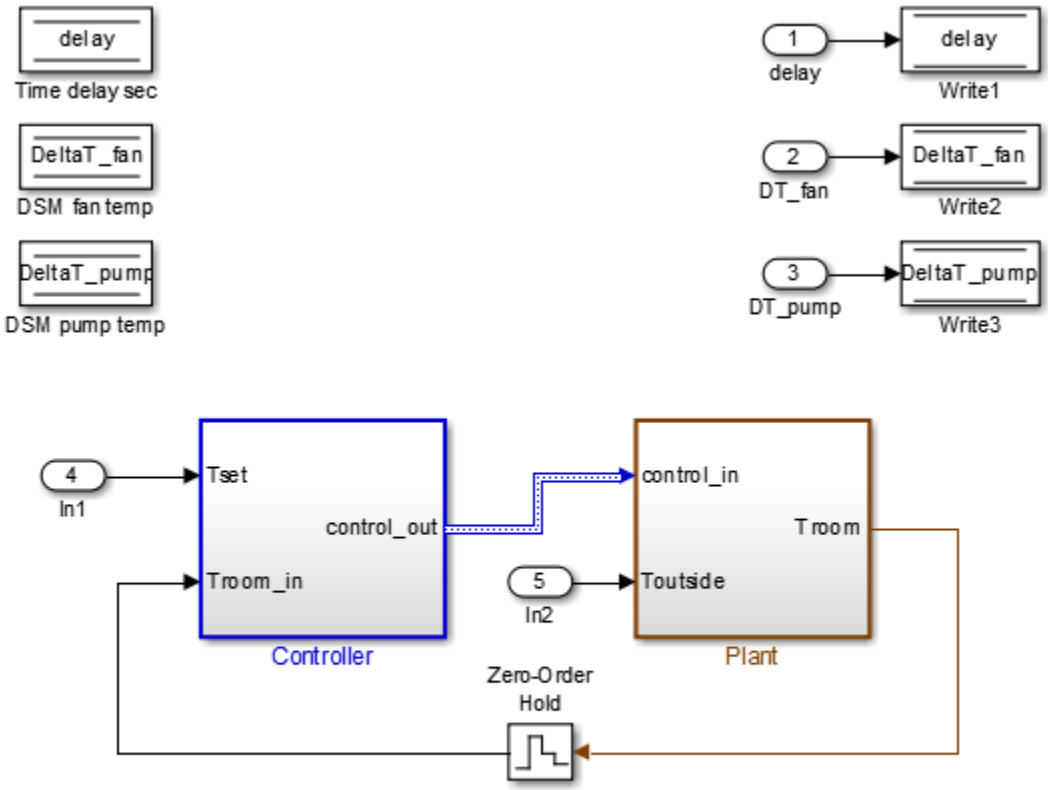
   ```
   cd(fullfile(docroot,'toolbox','sltest','examples'))
   ```

2. Copy this model file and supporting files to a writable location on the MATLAB path:

   ```
   sltestHeatpumpExample.slx
   sltestHeatpumpBusPostLoadFcn.mat
   PumpDirection.m
   ```

3. Open the model.

   ```
   open_system('sltestHeatpumpExample')
   ```




In the example model:

- The controller accepts the room temperature and the set temperature inputs.
- The controller output is a bus with signals controlling the fan, heat pump, and the direction of the heat pump (heat or cool).
- The plant accepts the control bus. The heat pump and the fan signals are Boolean, and the heat pump direction is specified by +1 for cooling and -1 for heating.

The test covers four temperature conditions. Each condition corresponds to one operating state with fan, pump, and pump direction signal outputs.

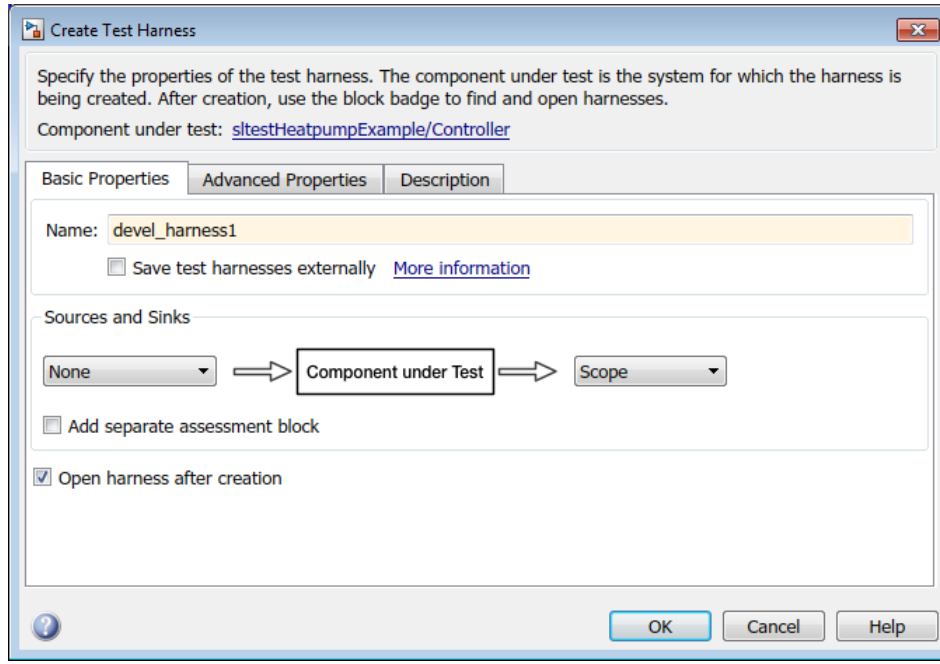
| Temperature condition | System state | Fan command | Pump command | Pump direction |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| `\|Troom - Tset\| < DeltaT_fan` | idle | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| `DeltaT_fan <= \|Troom - Tset\| < DeltaT_pump` | fan only | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| `\|Troom - Tset\| >= DeltaT_pump and Tset < Troom` | cooling | 1 | 1 | -1 |
| `\|Troom - Tset\| >= DeltaT_pump and Tset > Troom` | heating | 1 | 1 | 1 |

## Create a Harness for the Controller

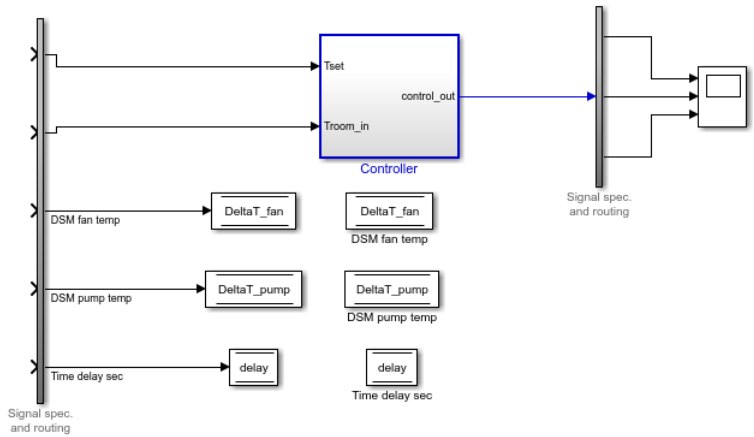
1. Right-click the `Controller` subsystem and select **Test Harness > Create for 'Controller'**.
2. Set the harness properties:

   In the **Basic Properties** tab:

   - **Name**: `devel_harness_1`
   - Clear **Save test harness externally**
   - **Sources and Sinks**: **None** and **Scope**
   - Clear **Add separate assessment block**
   - Select **Open harness after creation**

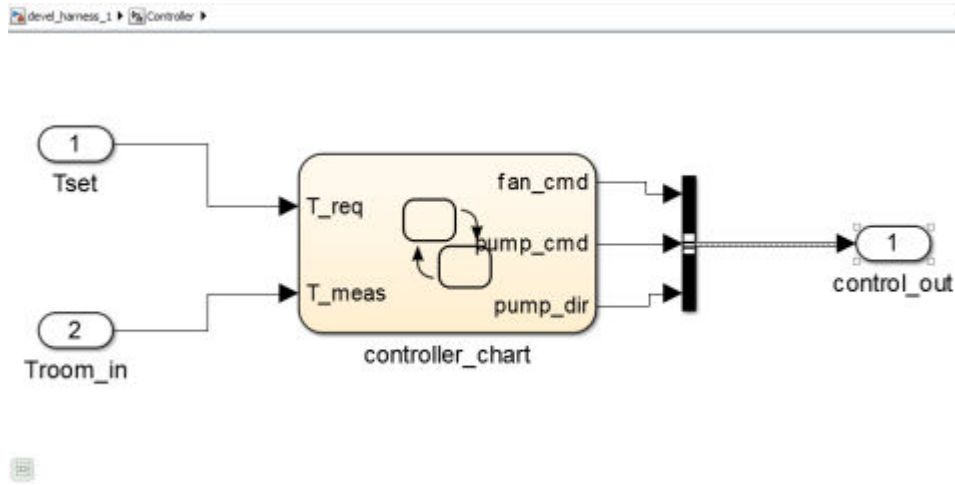



3 Click **OK** to create the test harness.



## Inspect and Refine the Controller

1. In the test harness, double-click `Controller` to open the subsystem.
2. Connect the chart to the Inport blocks.



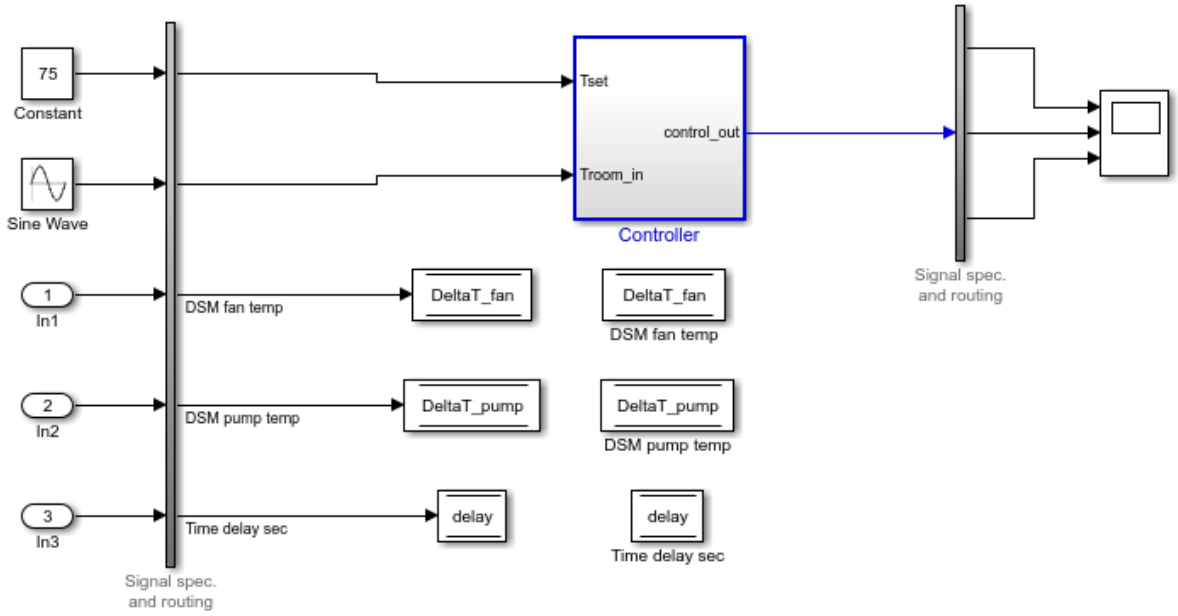

3. In the test harness, click the Save button to save the test harness and model.

## Add Test Inputs and Test the Controller

1. Navigate to the top level of `devel_harness_1`.
2. Create a test input for the harness with a constant `Tset` and a time-varying `Troom`. Connect a Constant block to the `Tset` input and set the value to `75`.
3. Add a Sine Wave block to the harness model to simulate a temperature signal. Connect the Sine Wave block to the conversion subsystem input `Troom_in`.
4. Double-click the Sine Wave block and set the parameters:
   - **Amplitude**: `15`
   - **Bias**: `75`
   - **Frequency**: `2*pi/3600`
   - **Phase (rad)**: `0`
   - **Sample time**: `1`

- Select **Interpret vector parameters as 1-D**.

5 Connect Inport blocks to the Data Store Write inputs.




6 In the Configuration Parameters dialog box, in the **Data Import/Export** pane, select **Input** and enter `u`. `u` is an existing structure in the MATLAB base workspace.

7 In the **Solver** pane, set **Stop time** to `3600`.

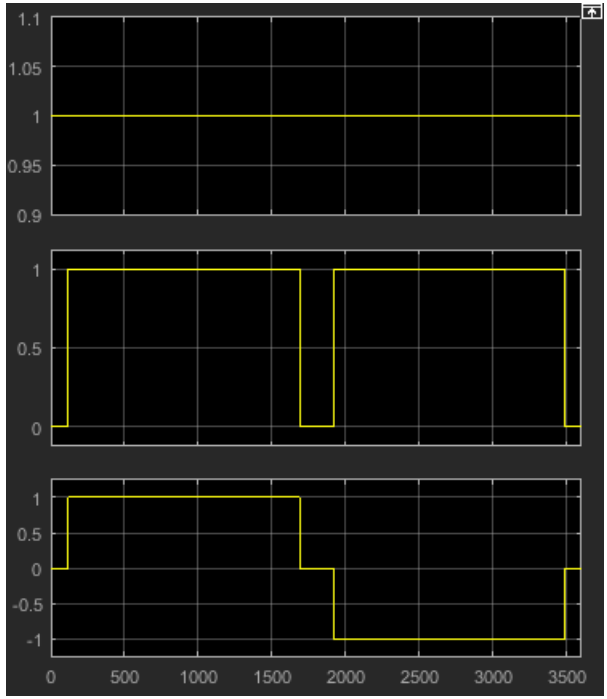
8 Open the scope in the test harness and change the layout to show three plots.

9 Click **Run** to simulate.

## Debug the Controller

1 Observe the controller output. `fan_cmd` is `1` during the IDLE condition where `|Troom - Tset| < DeltaT_fan`.

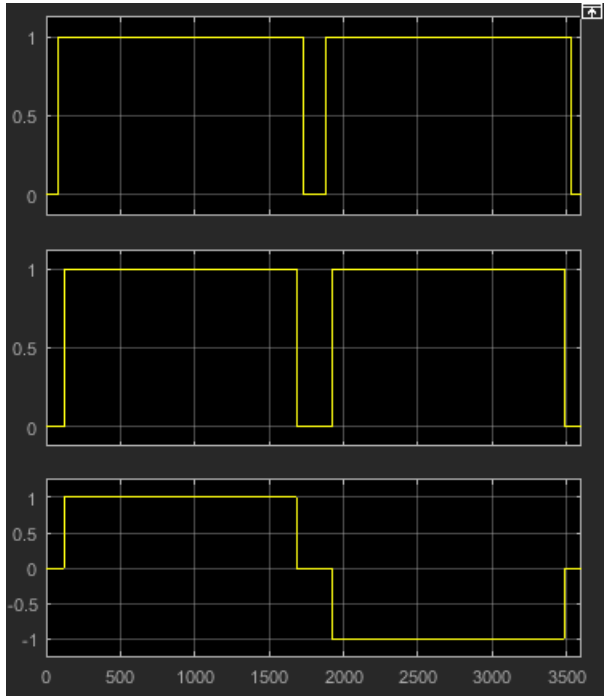
This is a bug. `fan_cmd` should equal `0` at `IDLE`. The `fan_cmd` control output must be changed for `IDLE`.




2. In the harness model, open the `Controller` subsystem.
3. Open `controller_chart`.
4. In the `IDLE` state, `fan_cmd` is set to return `1`. Change `fan_cmd` to return `0`. `IDLE` is now:

```
IDLE
entry:
fan_cmd = 0;
 pump_cmd = 0;
 pump_dir = 0;
```

5. Simulate the harness model again and observe the outputs.




6 `fan_cmd` now meets the requirement to equal `0` at `IDLE`.

# See Also

## Related Examples

- “Test a Model Component Using Signal Functions” on page 3-69
- “Test Downshift Points of a Transmission Controller” on page 3-72

# Manage Test Harnesses

| In this section... |
| --- |
| “Internal and External Test Harnesses” on page 2-30 |
| “Manage External Test Harnesses” on page 2-30 |
| “Convert Between Internal and External Test Harnesses” on page 2-31 |
| “Preview and Open a Test Harness” on page 2-33 |
| “Find Test Cases Associated with a Test Harness” on page 2-34 |
| “Export Test Harnesses to Separate Models” on page 2-34 |
| “Clone and Export a Test Harness to a Separate Model” on page 2-35 |
| “Delete Test Harnesses Programmatically” on page 2-37 |
| “Move and Clone Test Harnesses” on page 2-39 |

## Internal and External Test Harnesses

You can save test harnesses internally as part of your model SLX file, or externally in separate SLX files. A model stores all test harnesses either internally or externally; it is not possible to use both types of harness storage in one model. You select internal or external test harness storage when you create the first test harness. If your model already has test harnesses, you can convert between the harness storage types.

If you store your model in a change control system, consider using external test harnesses. External test harnesses enable you to create or change a harness without changing the model file. If you plan to share your model often, consider using internal test harnesses to simplify file management. Creating or changing an internal test harness changes your model SLX file. Both internal and external test harnesses offer the same synchronization, push, rebuild, and badge interface functionality.

See “Select Test Harness Properties” on page 2-14.

## Manage External Test Harnesses

Harnesses stored externally use a separate SLX file for each harness, and a `<modelName>_harnessInfo.xml` file containing metadata linking the model and the harnesses. Changing test harnesses can change the `harnessInfo.xml` file.

Follow these guidelines for external test harnesses:

**Warning** Do not delete the `harnessInfo.xml` file. Deleting the `harnessInfo.xml` file terminates the relationship between the model and harnesses, which cannot be regenerated from the model.

- Keep the `harnessInfo.xml` file in the same folder as the main model. If the `harnessInfo.xml` file and the model are in separate folders, the main model opens but does not present the test harnesses.
- Directories containing test harness SLX files must be on the MATLAB path.
- If you convert internal test harnesses to external test harnesses, the new SLX files save to the current working folder.
- If you convert external test harnesses to internal test harnesses, the external SLX files can be anywhere on the MATLAB path.
- If your model uses external test harnesses, only create a copy of your model using **File > Save As** from the model menu. Using **File > Save As** copies external test harnesses to the destination folder of the new model and keeps the harness information current.

  Copying the model file on disk will not copy external harnesses associated with the model.
- Only change or delete test harnesses using the Simulink UI or commands:
  - To delete test harnesses, use the thumbnail UI or the `sltest.harness.delete` command.
  - To rename test harnesses, use the harness properties UI or the `sltest.harness.set` command.
  - To make a copy of an externally saved test harness, use the `sltest.harness.clone` command or save the test harness to a new name using **File > Save As**.

  Deleting or renaming harness files outside of Simulink causes an inaccurate `harnessInfo.xml` file and problems loading test harnesses.

## Convert Between Internal and External Test Harnesses

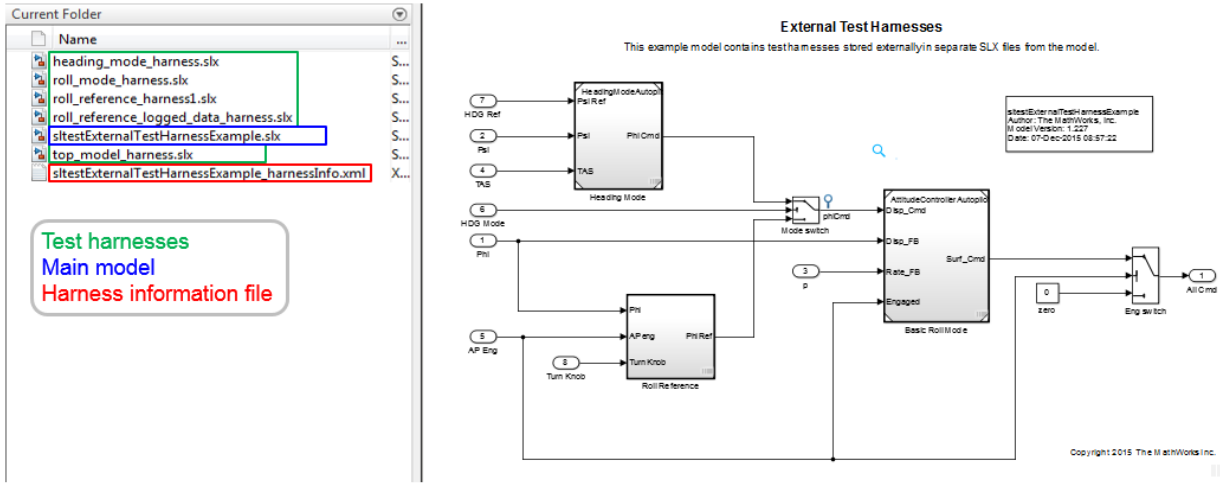
You can change how your model stores test harnesses at different phases of your model lifecycle. For example:

- Develop your model using internal test harnesses so that you can more easily share the model for review. When you complete your design and place the model under change control, convert to external harnesses.
- Use the change-controlled model as the starting point for a new design. Test the existing model with external harnesses to avoid modifying it. Then, create a copy of the existing model. Convert to internal harnesses for the new development phase.

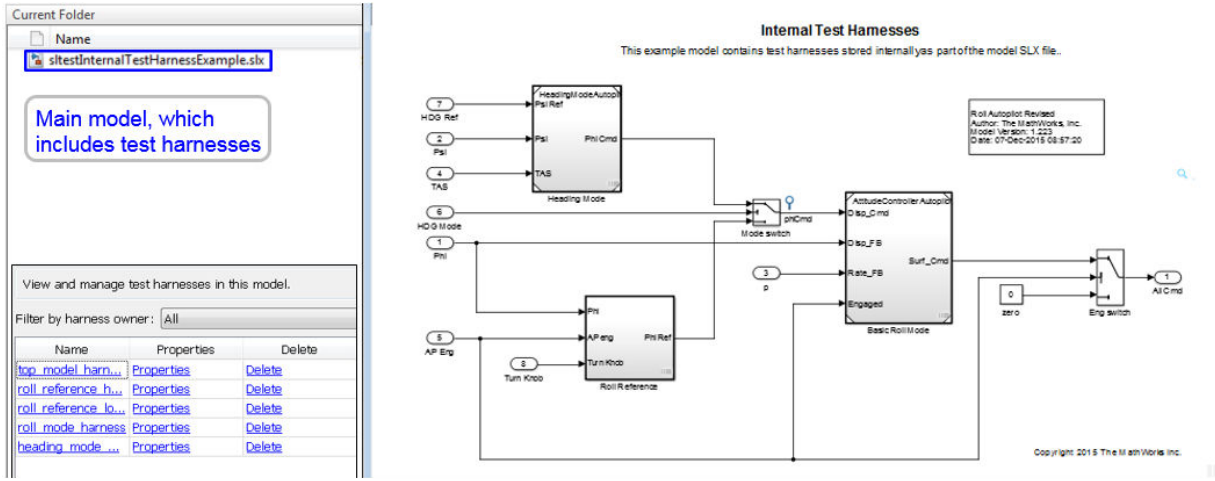
To change the test harness storage to external (or internal):

1. Navigate to the top of the main model.
2. Select **Analysis > Test Harness > Convert To External (Internal) Harnesses**.
3. A dialog box provides information on the conversion procedure and the affected test harnesses. Click **Yes** to continue.

   The harnesses are converted.
4. The conversion to external test harnesses creates an SLX file for each test harness and a harness information XML file `<modelName>_harnessInfo.xml`.

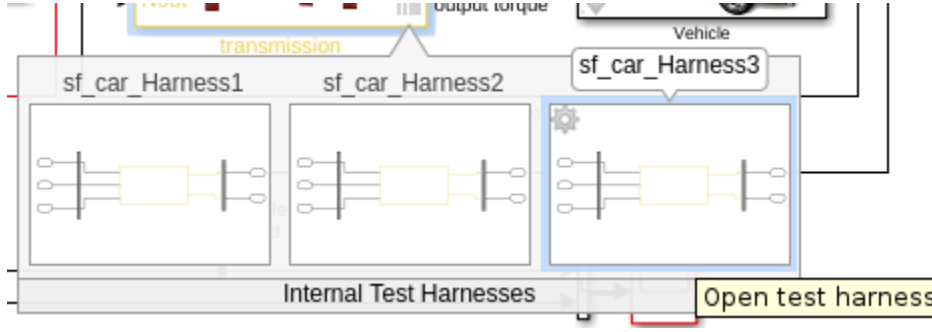



Inversely, conversion to internal test harnesses moves the test harness SLX files and the `harnessInfo.xml` file.

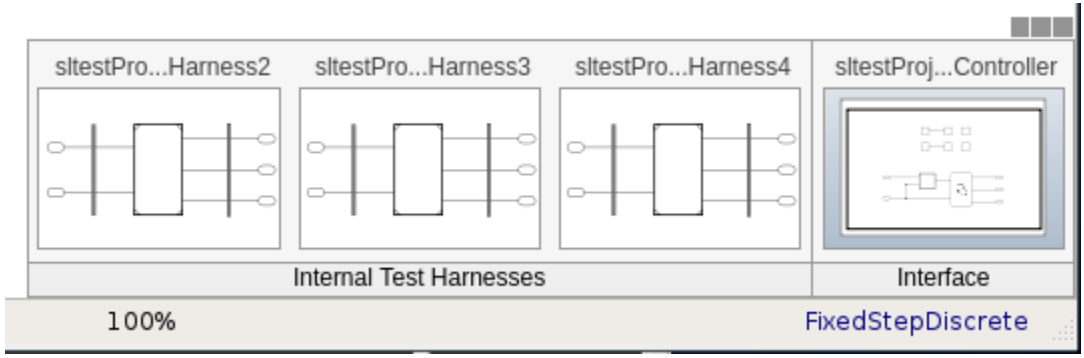



## Preview and Open a Test Harness

When a model component has a test harness, a badge appears in the lower right of the block. Click the badge to preview test harnesses, and click a thumbnail image to open the harness.




When a model block diagram has a test harness, click the pullout icon in the model canvas to preview the test harnesses. To open the harness, click a thumbnail.




## Find Test Cases Associated with a Test Harness

To list open test cases that refer to the test harness, click the badge in the test harness canvas. You can click a test case name and navigate to the test case in the Test Manager.

## Export Test Harnesses to Separate Models

You can export test harnesses to separate models, which is useful for archiving test harnesses or sharing a test harness design without sharing the model.

- To export an individual test harness:

1. From the test harness menu, select **Analysis > Test Harness > Detach and Export Harness**.
2. A dialog box confirms the harness export. Click **OK**.
3. Enter a file name for the separate model.

   The harness converts to a separate model. Converting removes the harness from the main model and breaks the relationship to the main model.

- To export all harnesses in a model:

  1. Navigate to the top level of the test harness.
  2. Select no blocks.
  3. From the model menu, select **Analysis > Test Harness > Detach and Export Harnesses**.
  4. A dialog box confirms the harness export. Click **OK**.

     The harnesses convert to separate models. Converting removes the harnesses from the main model and breaks the relationships to the main model.

See `sltest.harness.export`.

## Clone and Export a Test Harness to a Separate Model

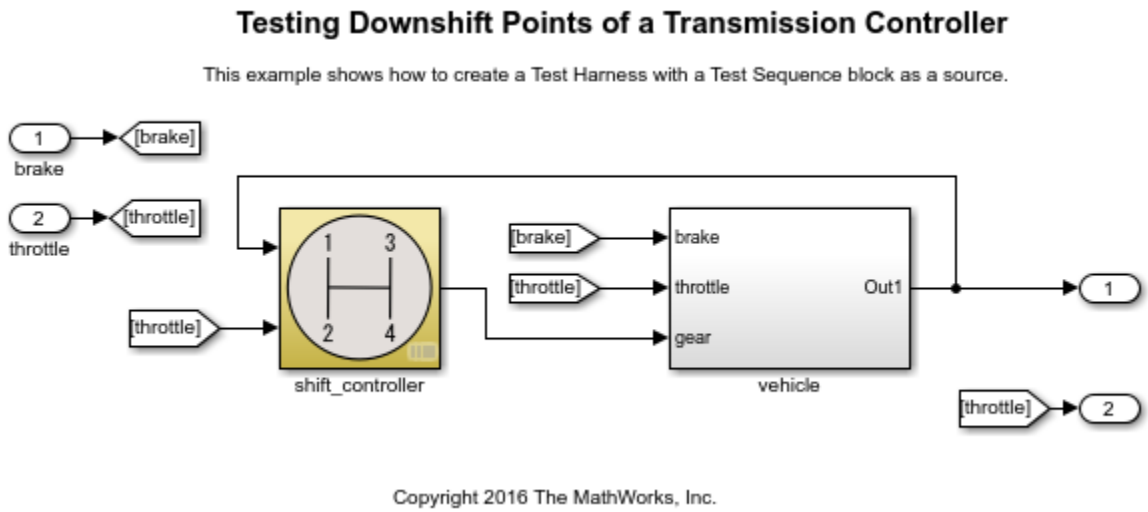
This example demonstrates cloning an existing test harness and exporting the cloned harness to a separate model. This can be useful if you want to create a copy of a test harness as a separate model, but leave the test harness associated with the model component.

### High-level Workflow

1. If you don't know the exact properties of the test harness you want to clone, get them using sltest.harness.find. You need the harness owner ID and the harness name.
2. Clone the test harness using sltest.harness.clone.
3. Export the test harness to a separate model using sltest.harness.export. Note that there is no association between the exported model and the original model. The exported model stands alone.

### Open the Model and Save a Local Copy

```
model = 'sltestTestSequenceExample';
open_system(model)
```




Save the local copy in a writable location on the MATLAB path.

### Get the Properties of the Source Test Harness

```
properties = sltest.harness.find([model '/shift_controller'])
```

```
properties =

  struct with fields:

                 model: 'sltestTestSequenceExample'
                  name: 'controller_harness'
           description: ''
                  type: 'Testing'
           ownerHandle: 12.0017
         ownerFullPath: 'sltestTestSequenceExample/shift_controller'
             ownerType: 'Simulink.SubSystem'
                isOpen: 0
           canBeOpened: 1
```

```
              lockMode: 0
       verificationMode: 0
         saveExternally: 0
          rebuildOnOpen: 0
       rebuildModelData: 0
    postRebuildCallback: ''
             graphical: 0
               origSrc: 'Test Sequence'
              origSink: 'Test Assessment'
    synchronizationMode: 0
```

#### Clone the Test Harness

Clone the test harness using sltest.harness.clone, the `ownerFullPath` and the `name` fields of the harness properties structure.

```
sltest.harness.clone(properties.ownerFullPath,properties.name,'ControllerHarness2')
```

#### Save the Model

Before exporting the harness, save changes to the model.

```
save_system(model)
```

#### Export the Test Harness to a Separate Model

Export the test harness using sltest.harness.export. The exported model name is `ControllerTestModel`.

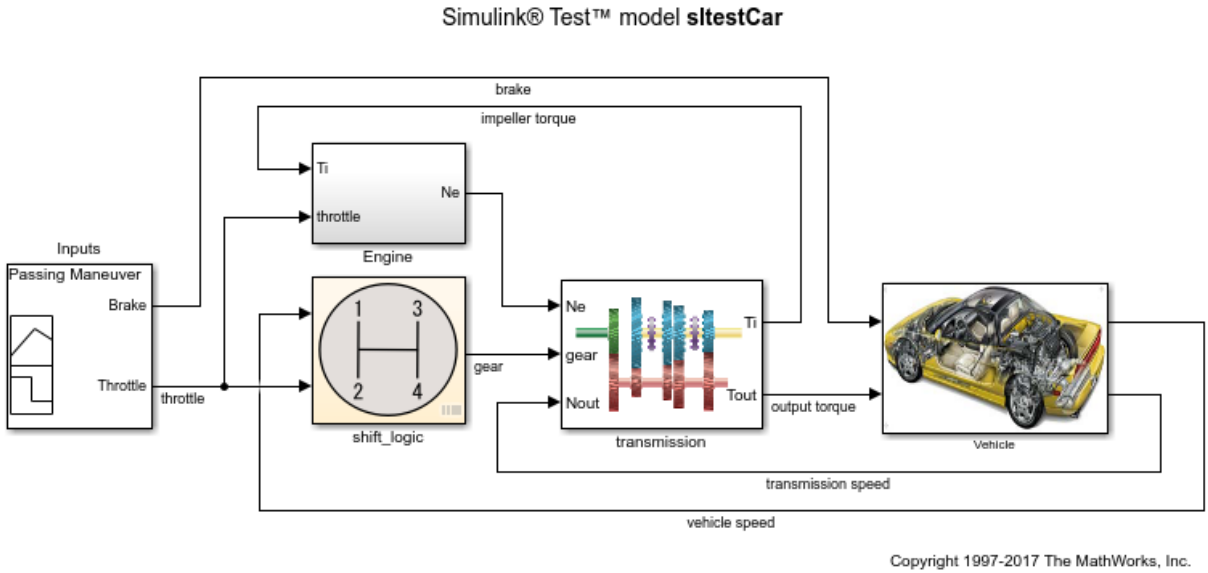
```
sltest.harness.export([model '/shift_controller'],'ControllerHarness2',...
    'Name','ControllerTestModel')

clear('model')
clear('properties')
close_system('sltestTestSequenceExample',0)
```

## Delete Test Harnesses Programmatically

This example shows how to delete test harnesses programmatically. Deleting with % the programmatic interface can be useful when your model has multiple test harnesses at different hierarchy levels. This example demonstrates creating four test harnesses, then deleting them.

1. Open the model

```
open_system('sltestCar');
```




2. Create two harnesses for the `transmission` subsystem, and two harnesses for the `transmission ratio` subsystem.

```
sltest.harness.create('sltestCar/transmission');
sltest.harness.create('sltestCar/transmission');
sltest.harness.create('sltestCar/transmission/transmission ratio');
sltest.harness.create('sltestCar/transmission/transmission ratio');
```

3. Find the harnesses in the model.

```
test_harness_list = sltest.harness.find('sltestCar')
```

```
test_harness_list =

  1x5 struct array with fields:

    model
    name
```

```
    description
    type
    ownerHandle
    ownerFullPath
    ownerType
    isOpen
    canBeOpened
    lockMode
    verificationMode
    saveExternally
    rebuildOnOpen
    rebuildModelData
    postRebuildCallback
    graphical
    origSrc
    origSink
    synchronizationMode
```

4. Delete the harnesses.

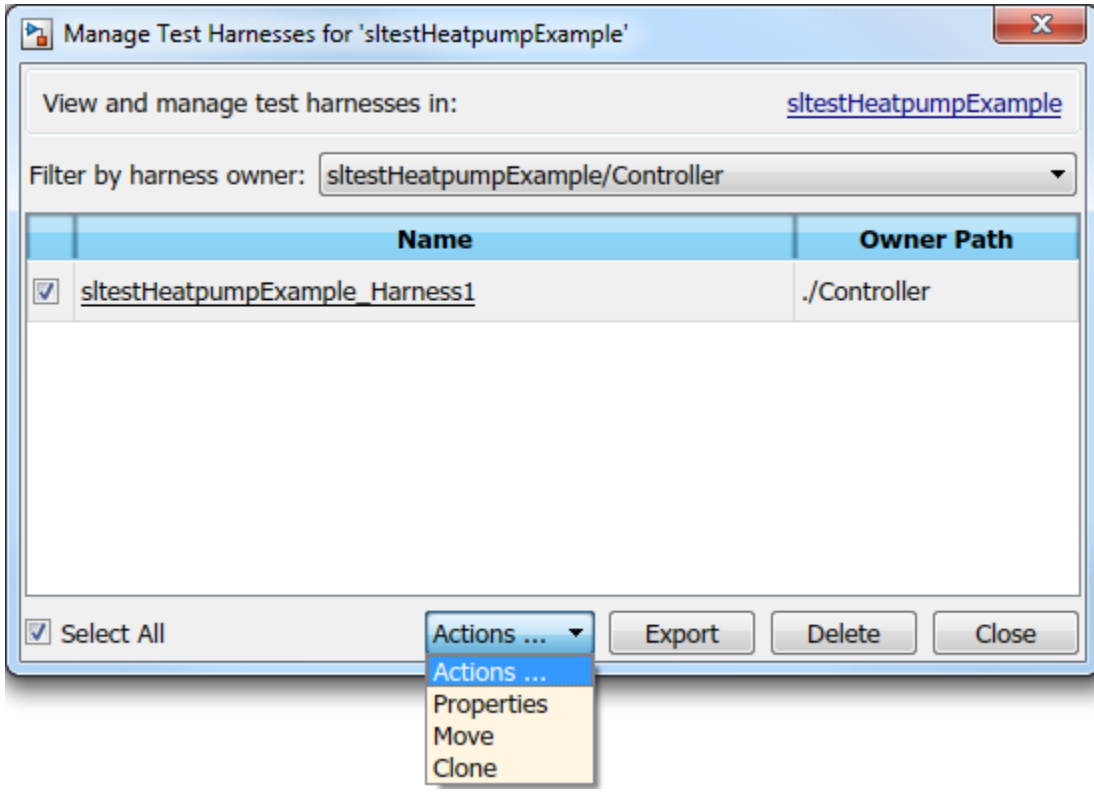
```
for k = 1:length(test_harness_list)
     sltest.harness.delete(test_harness_list(k).ownerFullPath,...
     test_harness_list(k).name)
end

close_system('sltestCar',0);
```

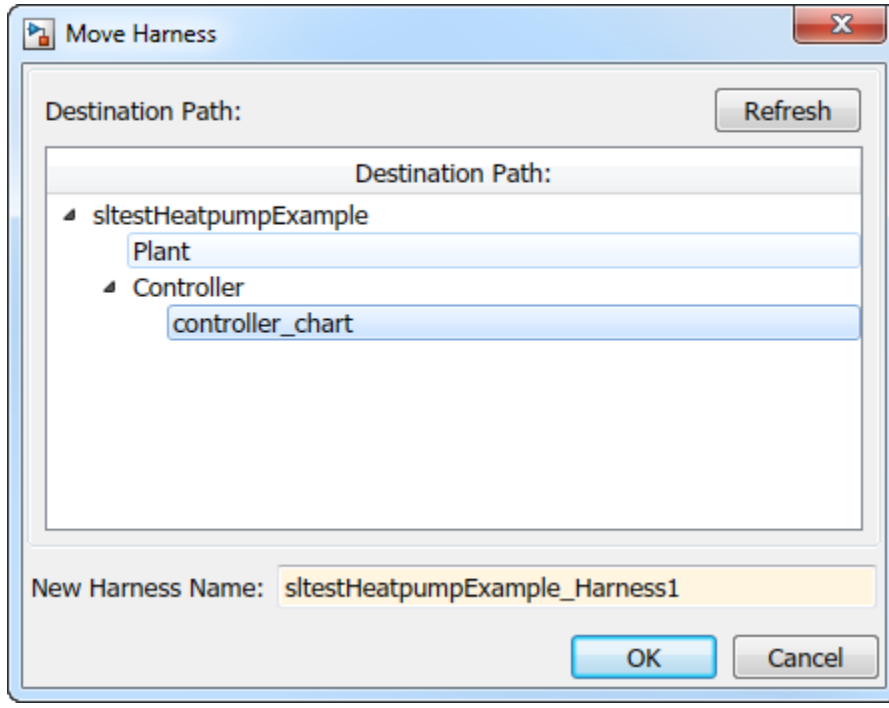
## Move and Clone Test Harnesses

Simulink Test gives you the ability to move/clone test harnesses from a source owner to a destination owner without having to compile the model. You can move or clone:

- Subsystem harnesses across subsystems. The destination subsystem could also be in a different model.
- Harnesses for library components across libraries.

To move or clone harnesses, right-click the Simulink canvas and select **Test Harness > Manage Test Harnesses**. The Manage Test Harness dialog box opens and lists the test harnesses associated with the subsystem/block specified in **Filter by harness owner**. Click **Actions** to access the Move and Clone options.


Manage Test Harnesses for 'sltestHeatpumpExample'
View and manage test harnesses in:
sltestHeatpumpExample
Filter by harness owner:
sltestHeatpumpExample/Controller
Name
Owner Path
sltestHeatpumpExample_Harness1
./Controller
Select All
Actions ...
Export
Delete
Close
Actions ...
Properties
Move
Clone




Select the destination path and name your test harness.

## See Also

**Functions**

`sltest.harness.clone` | `sltest.harness.create` | `sltest.harness.delete` | `sltest.harness.export` | `sltest.harness.find` | `sltest.harness.load` | `sltest.harness.move` | `sltest.harness.open`

# Customize Test Harnesses

| In this section... |
| --- |
| “Callback Function Definition and Harness Information” on page 2-43 |
| “How to Display Harness Information struct Contents” on page 2-45 |
| “Customize a Test Harness to Create Mixed Source Types” on page 2-45 |
| “Test Harness Callback Example” on page 2-47 |

You can customize a test harness by using a function that runs after creating or rebuilding the test harness. In the function, script the commands to customize your test harness. For example, the function can

- Connect custom source or sink blocks.
- Add a plant subsystem for closed-loop testing.
- Change the configuration set.
- Enable signal logging.
- Change the simulation stop time.

The test harness customization function runs as a test harness post-create callback or post-rebuild callback. To customize a test harness using a callback function:

1. Create the callback function.
2. In the function, use the Simulink programmatic interface to script the commands to customize the test harness. For more information, see the functions listed in “Model Editing Fundamentals” (Simulink).
3. Specify the function as the post-create or post-rebuild callback:

    - For a new test harness,

        - If you are using the UI, enter the function name in the **Post-create callback method** or **Post-rebuild callback method** in the **Advanced Properties** of the harness creation dialog box.
        - If you are using `sltest.harness.create`, specify the function as the `PostCreateCallback` or `PostRebuildCallback` value.

    - For an existing test harness,

        - If you are using the UI, enter the function name in **Post-rebuild callback method** in the harness properties dialog box.

- If you are using `sltest.harness.set`, specify the function as the `PostRebuildCallback` value.

For more information on test harness properties, see “Select Test Harness Properties” on page 2-14.

## Callback Function Definition and Harness Information

The callback function declaration is

```
function myfun(x)
```

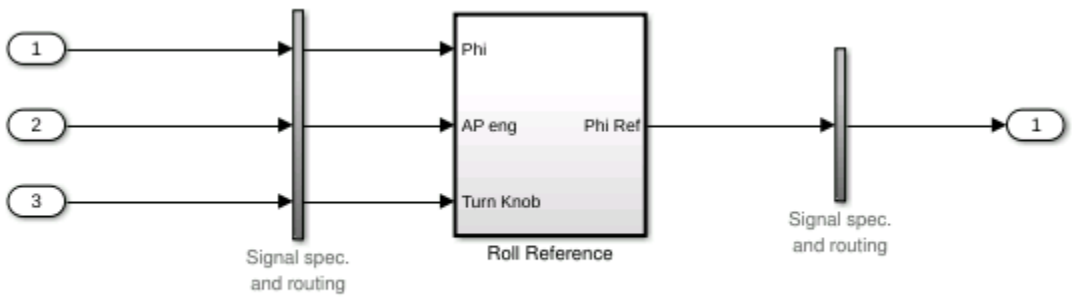
where `myfun` is the function name and `myfun` accepts input `x`. `x` is a struct of information about the test harness automatically created when the test harness uses the callback. You can choose the function and argument names.

For example, define a harness callback function `harnessCustomization.m`:

```
function harnessCustomization(harnessInfo)

% Script commands here to customize your test harness.

end
```

In this example, `harnessInfo` is the struct name and `harnessCustomization` is the function name. When the create or rebuild operation calls `harnessCustomization`, `harnessInfo` is populated with information about the test harness, including handles to the test harness model, main model, and blocks in the test harness.

For example, using `harnessCustomization` as a callback for the following test harness:



populates `harnessInfo` with handles to three sources, one sink, the main model, harness model, harness owner, component under test, and conversion subsystems:

```
harnessInfo =

  struct with fields:

                   MainModel: 2.0001
                HarnessModel: 1.1290e+03
                       Owner: 17.0001
                  HarnessCUT: 201.0110
             DataStoreMemory: []
               DataStoreRead: []
              DataStoreWrite: []
                        Goto: []
                        From: []
                     GotoTag: []
       SimulinkFunctionCaller: []
         SimulinkFunctionStub: []
                     Sources: [1.1530e+03 1.1540e+03 1.1550e+03]
                       Sinks: 1.1630e+03
           AssessmentBlock: []
    InputConversionSubsystem: 1.1360e+03
   OutputConversionSubsystem: 1.1560e+03
                  CanvasArea: [215 140 770 260]
```

Use the struct fields to customize the test harness. For example:

- To add a Constant block named `ConstInput` to the test harness, get the name of the test harness model, then use the `add_block` function.

  ```
  harnessName = get_param(harnessInfo.HarnessModel,'Name');
  block = add_block('simulink/Sources/Constant',[harnessName '/ConstInput']);
  ```

- To get the port handles for the component under test, get the `'PortHandles'` parameter for `harnessInfo.HarnessCUT`.

  ```
  CUTPorts = get_param(harnessInfo.HarnessCUT,'PortHandles');
  ```

- To get the simulation stop time for the test harness, get the `'StopTime'` parameter for `harnessInfo.HarnessModel`.

  ```
  st = get_param(harnessInfo.HarnessModel,'StopTime');
  ```

- To set a `16` second simulation stop time for the test harness, set the `'StopTime'` parameter for `harnessInfo.HarnessModel`.

```
set_param(harnessInfo.HarnessModel,'StopTime','16');
```

## How to Display Harness Information struct Contents

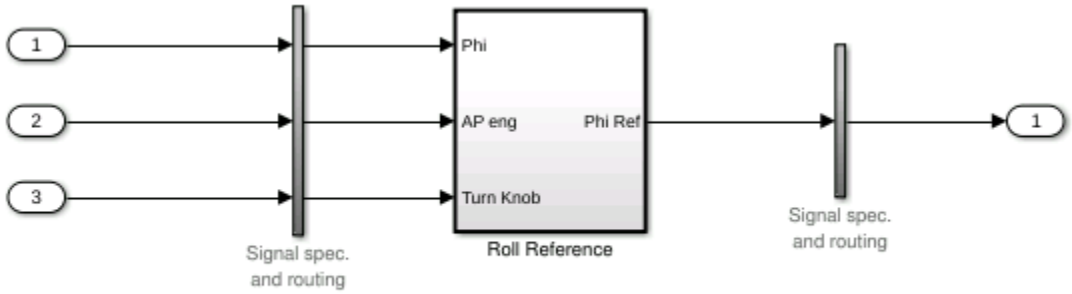
To list the harness information for your test harness:

1. In the callback function, add the line

   ```
   disp(harnessInfo)
   ```
2. Create or rebuild a test harness using the callback function.
3. When you create or rebuild the test harness, the harness information structure contents are displayed on the command line.

## Customize a Test Harness to Create Mixed Source Types

This example harness callback function connects a Constant block to the third component input of this example test harness.

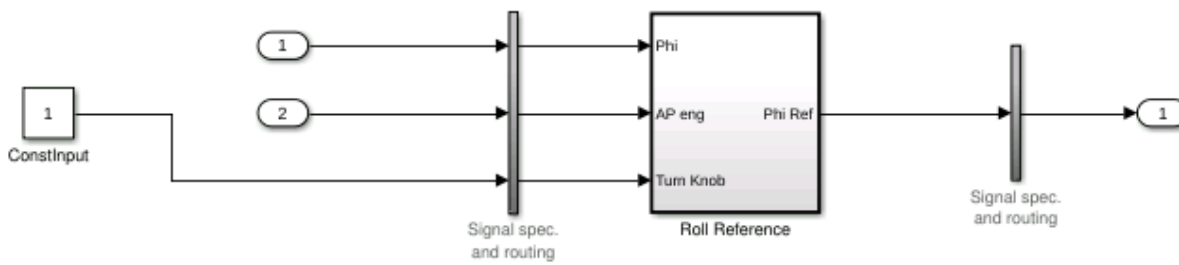



The function follows the procedure:

1. Get the harness model name.
2. Add a Constant block.
3. Get the port handles for the Constant block.
4. Get the port handles for the input conversion subsystem.
5. Get the handles for lines connected to the input conversion subsystem.
6. Delete the existing Inport block.
7. Delete the remaining line.

**8** Connect a new line from the Constant block to input 3 of the input conversion subsystem.

```
function harnessCustomization(harnessInfo)

% Get harness model name:
harnessName = get_param(harnessInfo.HarnessModel,'Name');

% Add Constant block:
constBlock = add_block('simulink/Sources/Constant',[harnessName '/ConstInput']);

% Get handles for relevant ports and lines:
constPorts = get_param(constBlock,'PortHandles');
icsPorts = get_param(harnessInfo.InputConversionSubsystem,'PortHandles');
icsLineHandles = get_param(harnessInfo.InputConversionSubsystem,'LineHandles');

% Delete the existing Inport block and the adjacent line:
delete_block(harnessInfo.Sources(3));
delete_line(icsLineHandles.Inport(3));

% Connect the Constant block to the input conversion subsystem:
add_line(harnessInfo.HarnessModel,constPorts.Outport,icsPorts.Inport(3),...
'autorouting','on');

end
```



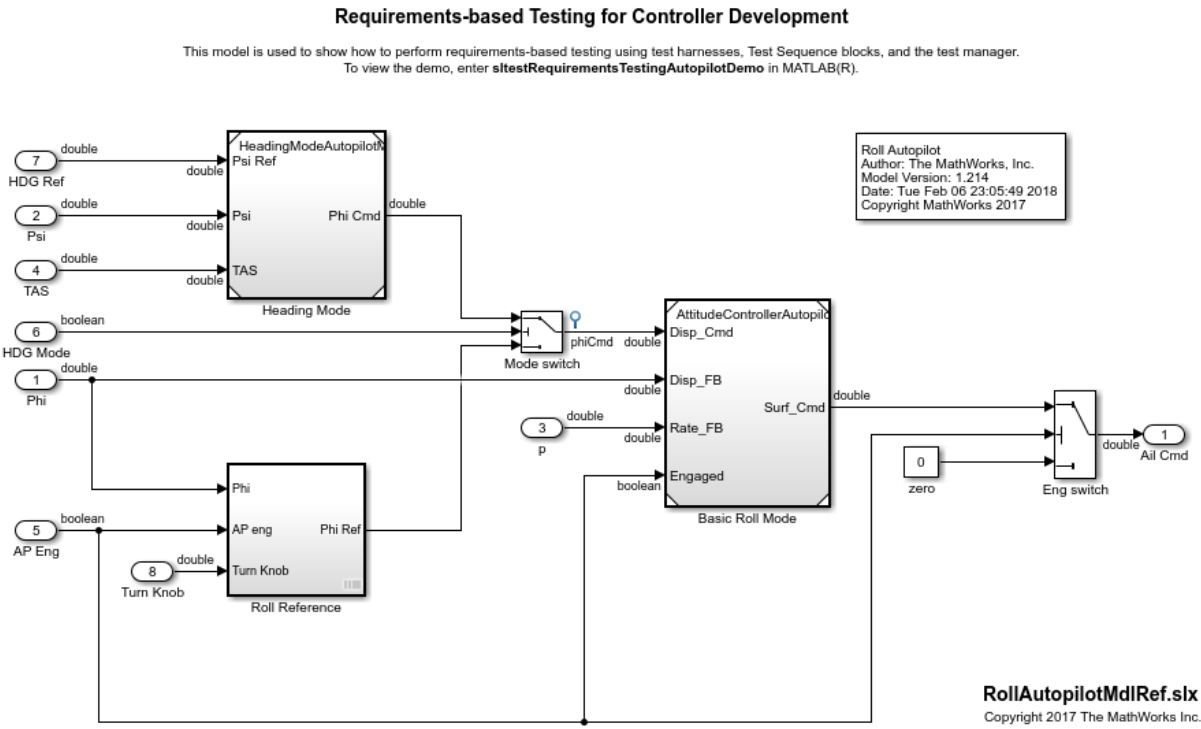
## Test Harness Callback Example

This example shows how to use a post-create callback to customize a test harness. The callback changes one harness source from an Inport block to Constant block and enables signal logging in the test harness.

### The Model

In this example, you create a test harness for the `Roll Reference` subsystem.

```
open_system('RollAutopilotMdlRef')
```




### Get Path to the Harness Customization Function

```
cbFile = fullfile(matlabroot,'examples','simulinktest','main',...
    'harnessSourceLogCustomization.m');
```

### The Customization Function and Test Harness Information

The function `harnessSourceLogCustomization` changes the third source block, and enables signal logging on the component under test inputs and outputs. You can read the function by entering:

```
type(cbFile)
```

The function uses an argument. The argument is a struct listing test harness information. The information includes handles to blocks in the test harness, including:

- Component under test
- Input subsystems
- Sources and sinks
- The harness owner in the main model

For example, `harnessInfo.Sources` lists the handles to the test harness source blocks.

### Create the Customized Test Harness

1. Copy the harness customization function to the temporary working directory.

```
copyfile(cbFile,tempdir);
cd(tempdir);
```

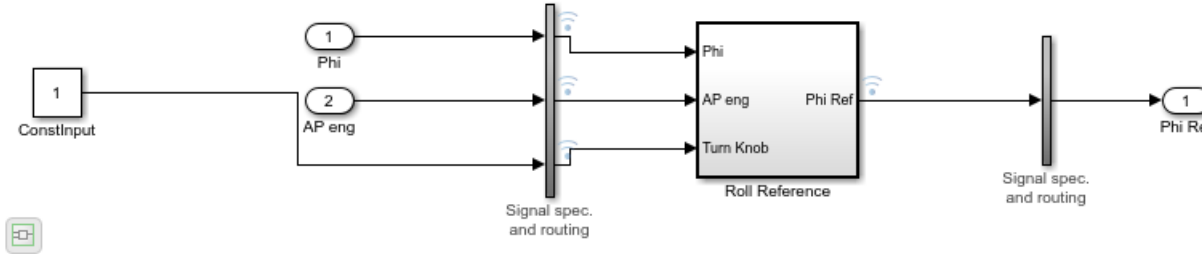
2. In the `RollAutopilotMdlRef` model, right-click the `Roll Reference` subsystem and select **Test Harness > Create for Roll Reference**.

3. In the harness creation dialog box, for **Post-create callback method**, enter `harnessSourceLogCustomization`.

4. Click OK to create the test harness. The harness shows the signal logging and simulation stop time specified in the callback function.

You can also use the `sltest.harness.create` function to create the test harness, specifying the callback function with the `'PostCreateCallback'` name-value pair.

```
sltest.harness.create('RollAutopilotMdlRef/Roll Reference',...
    'Name','LoggingHarness',...
    'PostCreateCallback','harnessSourceLogCustomization');

sltest.harness.open('RollAutopilotMdlRef/Roll Reference','LoggingHarness');
```




```
close_system('RollAutopilotMdlRef',0);
```

## See Also

`sltest.harness.create` | `sltest.harness.set`

### Related Examples

- “Select Test Harness Properties” on page 2-14

# Create Test Harnesses from Standalone Models

| In this section... |
| --- |
| “Test Harness Import Workflow” on page 2-50 |
| “Harness Import Considerations” on page 2-51 |
| “Import a Standalone Model as a Simulink® Test™ Harness” on page 2-52 |

For testing, a common model architecture uses a Signal Builder block to pass test inputs to a copy of a subsystem or a Model block referencing your main model. This architecture is an example of a standalone model designed for testing. Standalone test models include models created by Simulink Coverage™, Simulink Design Verifier™, or custom models.

You can simplify testing by importing standalone models to your main model as Simulink Test test harnesses. Importing standalone models as test harnesses enables synchronization and management features, allowing you to

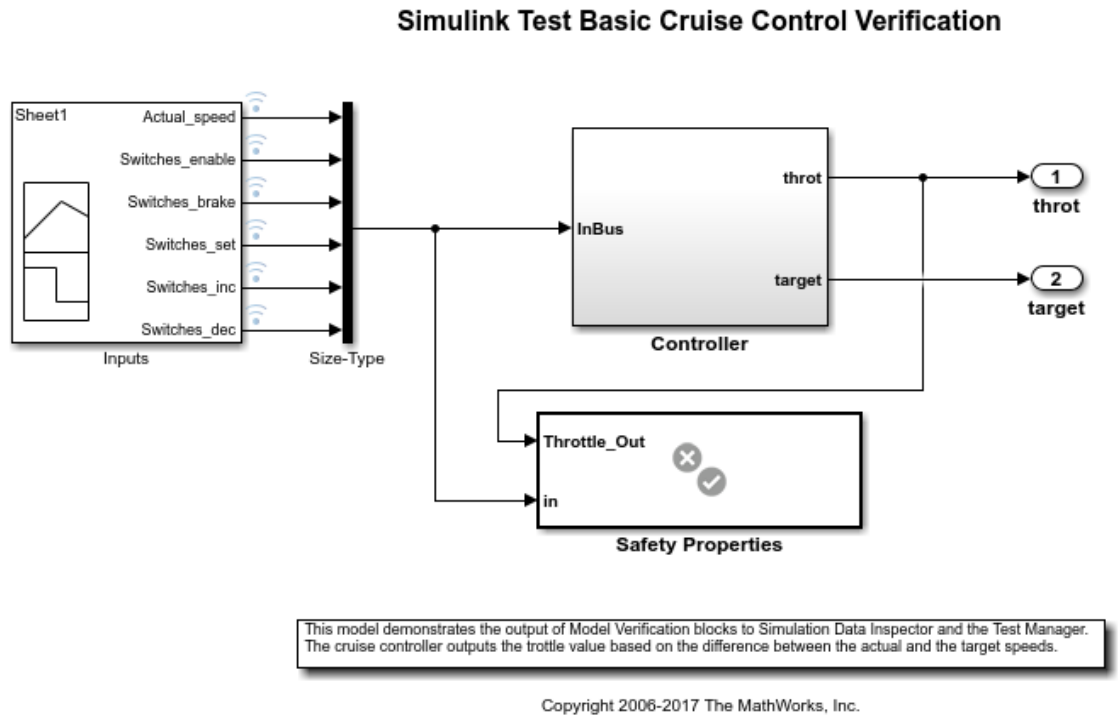
- Iterate on your design, using model – harness synchronization to update your design.
- Manage test harnesses, using the UI and programmatic interface.
- Establish clear ownership of a test harness by a model, subsystem, or library being tested.

## Test Harness Import Workflow

Before importing a model as a test harness, determine:

- The model or component to associate the test harness with, which can be a top-level model, a subsystem, or a linked block.
- The path to the model to be imported.
- In the model to be imported, the component that is tested. In the new test harness, this component links to the owner component in the main model. You can synchronize design changes when the test harness is open or closed.

  For example, this model uses a Signal Builder block to pass test inputs to the `Controller` subsystem, and a subsystem to verify the `Controller` output. The `Controller` subsystem is tested.




## Harness Import Considerations

You cannot create a test harness by importing

- Libraries
- Models that have existing test harnesses
- Models with unsaved changes. Save open models before importing.

When importing, consider the block type in the main model and the standalone model:

- For a user-defined function block in the main model (such as an S-Function block), the tested component in the standalone model must be the same block type.
- For a top-level main model, the tested component in the standalone model can be a Model block or a subsystem.

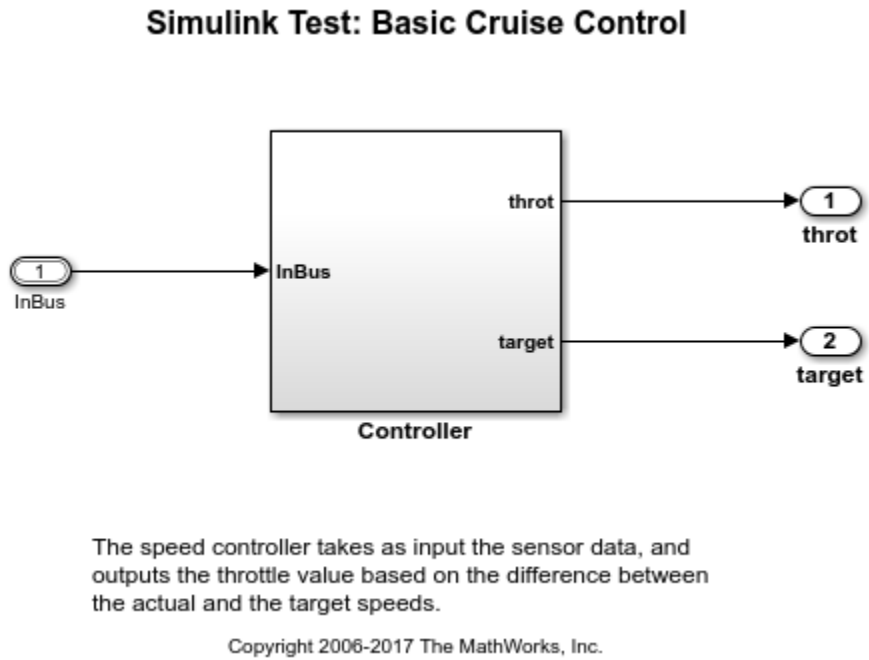
- For a subsystem in the main model, the tested component in the standalone model can be a subsystem, Model block, or user-defined function block.
- For a Model block in the main model, the tested component in the standalone model can be a Model block or a subsystem.

## Import a Standalone Model as a Simulink® Test™ Harness

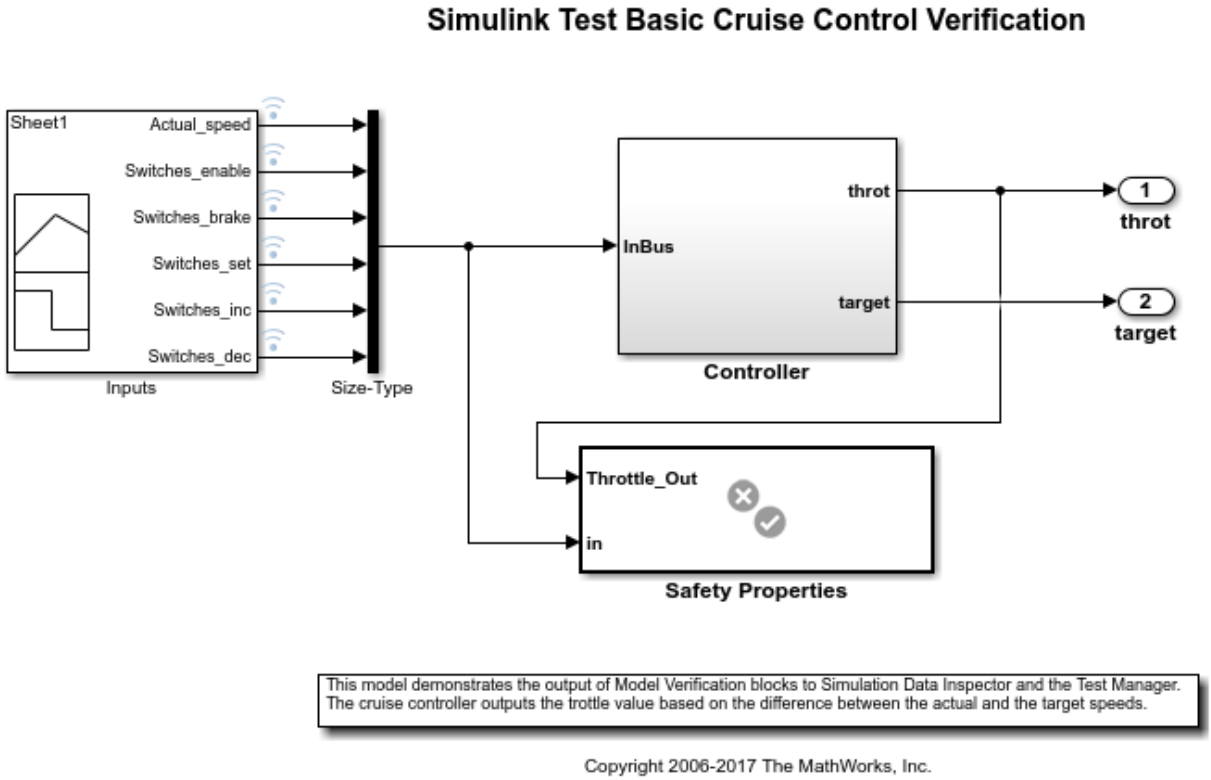
This example shows how to import a standalone test model to create a test harness in Simulink Test.

### The Main Model and the Harness Model

The main model `sltestBasicCruiseControl` is a simple cruise control system, with root import and output blocks.



The standalone test model contains a Signal Builder block driving a copy of the `Controller` subsystem, with a subsystem verifying that the throttle output goes to 0 if the brake is applied for three consecutive time steps.




### Create a Test Harness from the Standalone Model

1. In the main model, right click the `Controller` subsystem and select **Test Harness > Import for 'Controller'**.

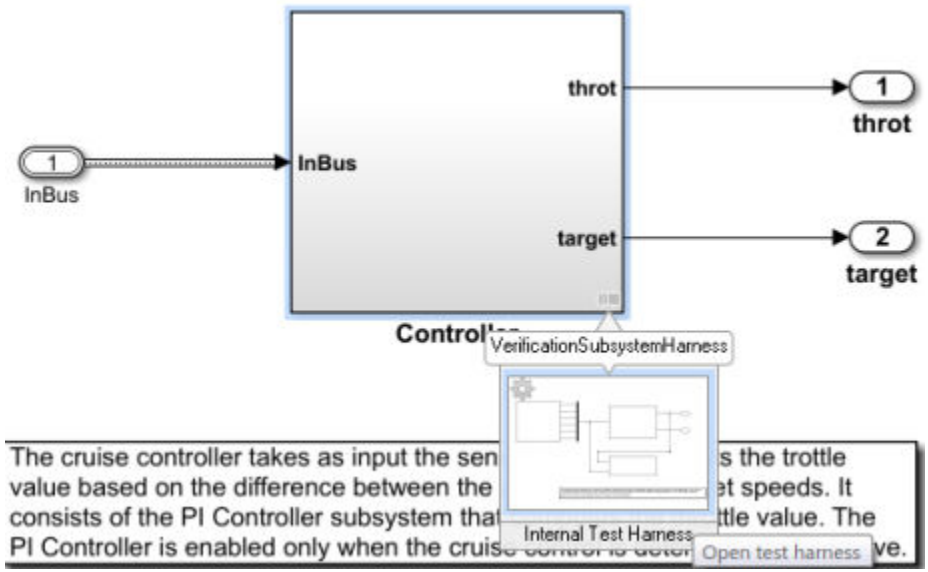
2. Set the following harness properties:

- **Name**: `VerificationSubsystemHarness`
- Clear **Save test harness externally**

- **Simulink model to import:** Click **Browse** and select `sltestCruiseControlHarnessModel`.
- **Component under Test in imported model**: `Controller`

Click **OK**.

A test harness is created from the standalone model, owned by the `Controller` subsystem in the main model Click the badge to preview the test harness.




## See Also

`sltest.harness.import`

# Synchronize Changes Between Test Harness and Model

| In this section... |
| --- |
| “Set Synchronization for a New Test Harness” on page 2-55 |
| “Change Synchronization of an Existing Test Harness” on page 2-56 |
| “Synchronize Configuration Set and Model Workspace Data” on page 2-56 |
| “Check for Unsynchronized Component Differences” on page 2-57 |
| “Rebuild a Test Harness” on page 2-57 |
| “Push Changes from Test Harness to Model” on page 2-58 |
| “Check Component and Push Parameter to Main Model” on page 2-58 |

A test harness provides an isolated environment to test design changes. You can synchronize changes from the test harness to the main model, or from the main model to the test harness. Synchronization includes these model elements:

- The component under test
- Block parameters
- Optionally, the model or test harness configuration set.
- Optionally, the model workspace parameters

You do not need to synchronize base workspace data because it is available to both test harness and main model.

## Set Synchronization for a New Test Harness

When creating a test harness, you specify when changes in the test harness are synchronized with the main model. Synchronization can occur automatically or manually. If you plan to try out different component designs in the test harness, use manual synchronization to avoid overwriting the component in the main model. Depending on the type of component under test in your harness, you can select from several synchronization options, which are combinations of the following actions:

- On harness open — The component in the test harness is updated when the harness opens. Synchronizing on harness open is useful if you update the design in the main model.
- On harness close — The component in the main model is updated when the harness closes. Synchronizing on harness close is useful if you make design changes in the test

harness. Avoid synchronizing on harness close if you want to prevent inadvertent changes to the component in the main model.

- During push — Synchronization occurs manually, by selecting **Analysis > Test Harness > Push Component and Parameters to Main Model**.
- During rebuild — Synchronization occurs manually, by selecting **Analysis > Test Harness > Rebuild Harness from Main Model**.

Programmatically, set the `SynchronizationMode` property with `sltest.harness.create`.

**Note** If you create a test harness in SIL or PIL mode for a Model block, the block mode in the test harness is changed to SIL or PIL, respectively. This mode is not updated to the main model when you close the test harness.

**Maintain SIL or PIL Block Fidelity** If you use a software-in-the-loop (SIL) or processor-in-the-loop (PIL) block in the test harness, consider setting the test harness to rebuild every time it opens. Regularly rebuilding the test harness ensures that the generated code referenced by the SIL/PIL block reflects the main model.

## Change Synchronization of an Existing Test Harness

To change a test harness synchronization mode:

1. Close the test harness.
2. In the main model, click the harness badge on the block or the Simulink canvas.
3. In the test harness thumbnail preview, click the **Harness operations** icon and select **Properties**.
4. Change the **Synchronization Mode** in the properties dialog box.

Programmatically, set the `SynchronizationMode` property with `sltest.harness.set`.

## Synchronize Configuration Set and Model Workspace Data

To synchronize the configuration set and workspace parameters between the test harness and main model, select **Update Configuration Parameters and Model Workspace data on rebuild** in the harness creation or harness properties dialog box.

## Check for Unsynchronized Component Differences

If your test harness does not synchronize changes, you can check for unsynchronized component differences between the test harness and main model. Checking for unsynchronized differences can be useful if:

- You are making tentative design changes in the test harness and want to check that the main model component is not overwritten.
- You have made design changes to the main model and want to check which test harnesses must be rebuilt.

From the test harness window, select **Analysis > Test Harness > Check** to check for differences. If the component differs, you can push changes from the test harness to the main model, or rebuild the test harness from the main model. Also see the `sltest.harness.check` function.

Consider these conditions when checking for unsynchronized differences:

- `sltest.harness.check` only includes the block diagram, block parameters, and mask parameters in the comparison between the test harness and main model. Port options, compiled attributes, hidden parameters, and model reference data logging parameters are not included in the comparison.
- If the component contains a Simscape™ Solver Configuration block, the check result always shows that the component differs between the test harness and main model. The Solver Configuration block is affected by Simscape blocks outside the component, and therefore always differs between the test harness and main model.

## Rebuild a Test Harness

Rebuild a test harness to reflect the latest state of the main model. In the test harness, select **Analysis > Test Harness > Rebuild Harness from Main Model**. In addition to updating the component under test and block parameters, this operation rebuilds harness conversion subsystems. If the test harness does not have conversion subsystems, rebuilding adds them.

Rebuilding can disconnect signal lines. For example, if signal names changed in the main model, signal lines in the test harness can be disconnected. If lines are disconnected, reconnect signal lines to the component under test or conversion subsystems.

For more information, see “Select Test Harness Properties” on page 2-14 and `sltest.harness.rebuild`.

## Push Changes from Test Harness to Model

After changing your system in the test harness, you can push changes to the main model. In the test harness, select **Analysis > Test Harness > Push Component and Parameters to Main Model**. This process overwrites the component in the main model.

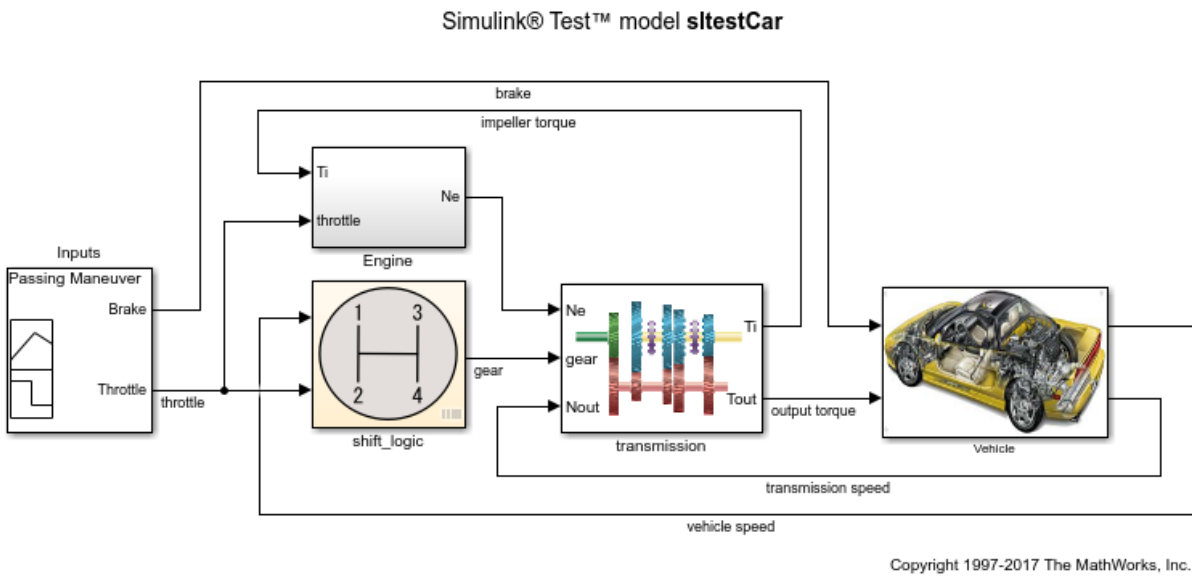
## Check Component and Push Parameter to Main Model

This example shows a basic workflow of updating a parameter in a test harness, checking the synchronization between the test harness and main model, and pushing the parameter change from the test harness to the main model.

This example also includes programmatic steps.

Open the model `sltestCar`. The model includes a transmission shift controller algorithm and simplified powertrain and vehicle dynamics.

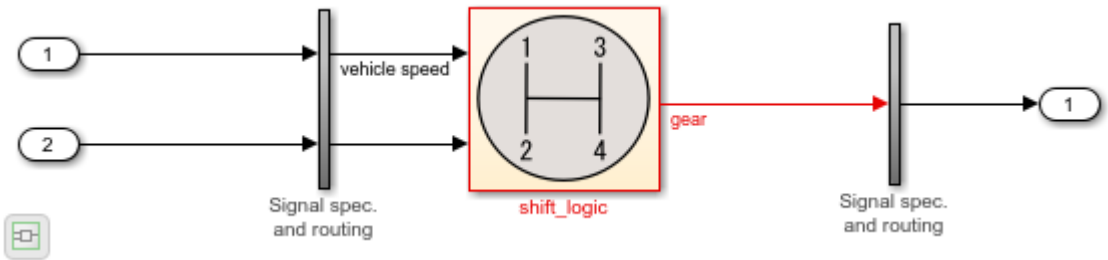
```
open_system('sltestCar');
```



### Update the Mask Parameter in the Test Harness

1. Open the test harness. Click the badge on the `shift_logic` chart and select the `ShiftLogic_InportHarness` test harness. The test harness is set to synchronize only when you push to or rebuild from the main model.

```
sltest.harness.open('sltestCar/shift_logic','ShiftLogic_InportHarness');
```




2. Double-click the `shift_logic` subsystem. For **Delay before gear change (tick)**, enter 4. Click **OK**.

```
shiftLogicMask = Simulink.Mask.get('ShiftLogic_InportHarness/shift_logic');
maskParamValue = shiftLogicMask.Parameters.Value;
shiftLogicMask.Parameters.Value = '4';   % Set the new parameter value
```

### Check Synchronization between Test Harness and Main Model

On the command line, run the `sltest.harness.check` function.

```
[comparison,details] = sltest.harness.check('sltestCar/shift_logic',...
    'ShiftLogic_InportHarness');
```

The results show that the component under test is different in the test harness due to the updated mask parameter.

```
comparison
```

```
comparison =

  logical

   0
```

```
details
```

```
details =

  struct with fields:

     overall: 0
    contents: 1
      reason: 'The contents of harnessed component and the contents of the component i
```

### Update the Parameter to the Main Model

1. In the test harness, select **Analysis > Test Harness > Push Component and Parameters to Main Model.**

2. In the main model, double-click the shift_logic subsystem. The parameter value is updated.

```
sltest.harness.push('sltestCar/shift_logic','ShiftLogic_InportHarness')
```

### Re-check Synchronization between Test Harness and Main Model

On the command line, update the main model and test harness. Then, run the `sltest.harness.check` function.

```
set_param('sltestCar','SimulationCommand','update');
set_param('ShiftLogic_InportHarness','SimulationCommand','update');

[comparison,details] = sltest.harness.check('sltestCar/shift_logic',...
    'ShiftLogic_InportHarness');
```

The results show that the component under test is the same between the test harness and the main model.

```
comparison
```

```
comparison =

  logical

   1
```

```
details
```

```
details =

  struct with fields:

     overall: 1
    contents: 1
      reason: 'The checksum of the harnessed component and the component in the main mo
```

```
close_system('sltestCar',0);
```

## See Also

`sltest.harness.check` | `sltest.harness.push` | `sltest.harness.rebuild`

### Related Examples

- “SIL Verification for a Subsystem” on page 4-2

# Test Library Blocks

| In this section... |
| --- |
| “Library Testing Workflow” on page 2-62 |
| “Library and Linked Subsystem Test Harness” on page 2-63 |
| “Edit Library Block from a Test Harness” on page 2-64 |

You can use a library subsystem to help facilitate component reuse. Design and test workflows can require testing of a reusable component source and each instance of the component. For libraries, you can set up tests for the library subsystem during your design. Once the library subsystem meets your requirements, you can create linked blocks in larger models and test the subsystem instances.

## Library Testing Workflow

Library testing broadly divides between testing the source library subsystem, and testing each instance of the library subsystem. Testing the library subsystem checks the design in isolation, while testing each instance checks the component in the context of the larger system. Test harnesses can move from the source to the instance and the instance to the source.

This procedure outlines an example workflow for testing library subsystems and linked subsystems.

1. Create a test case and a test harness for the library subsystem. Use this test case to perform requirements-based tests.
2. Test the library subsystem. If it fails your requirements, edit the model and run the test case again.
3. Lock the library after the subsystem meets the requirements.
4. In your model, create a linked subsystem and retain the library test harnesses.
5. Compare the output of the linked instance to that of the library block using an equivalence test case.
6. Create additional test cases and test harnesses for the linked instance.
7. Promote a test harness from the linked subsystem to the library if you want to include the test harness with future linked subsystems.

## Library and Linked Subsystem Test Harness

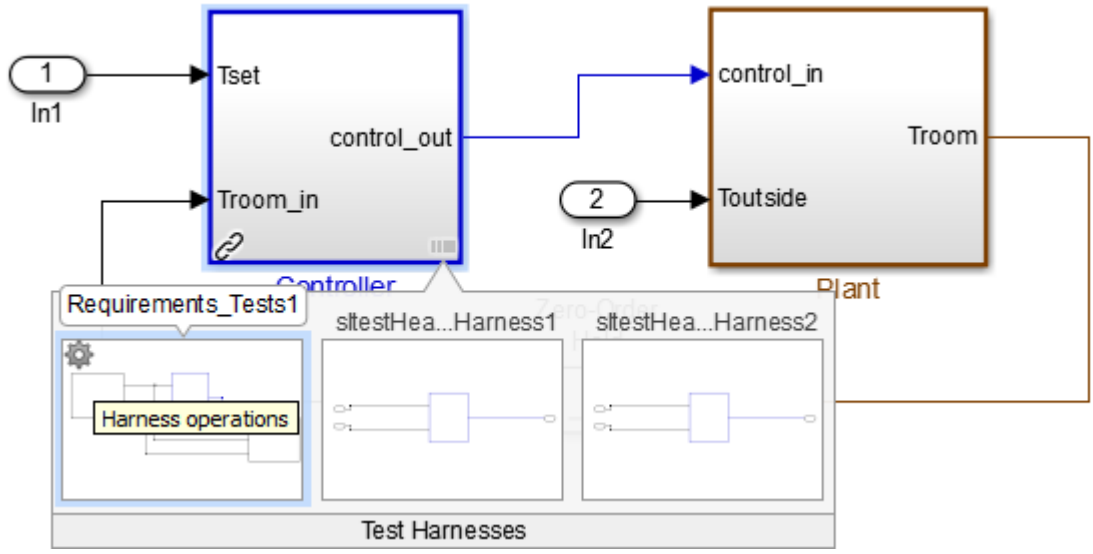
A test harness for a library subsystem has specific properties, compared to test harnesses for a subsystem in a model.

- Libraries do not compile, so a test harness for a library subsystem does not contain compiled attributes.
- A test harness for a library subsystem does not generate conversion subsystems for the block inputs and outputs.
- A library subsystem test harness does not use push or rebuild operations, because libraries do not use configuration parameters.

When you create a linked subsystem from a library subsystem, test harnesses copy to the linked instance. If you do not need the test harnesses, you can delete them. For instructions on deleting all test harnesses from a model, see “Manage Test Harnesses” on page 2-30.

When you create a test harness for a linked subsystem, the harness associates with the linked subsystem, not the library subsystem. You can move a test harness from a linked subsystem to the library subsystem. This linked subsystem has three test harnesses. To move the `Requirements_Tests1` test harness,

1. On the linked subsystem, click the harness badge.
2. Click the **Harness Operations** icon on the test harness you want to promote.




3 Select **Move to Library**.

4 A dialog box informs you that moving the harness removes it from the linked subsystem.

5 After confirmation, the harness appears on the library subsystem.

## Edit Library Block from a Test Harness

You can apply an iterative design and test workflow to libraries by testing a library block in a test harness and updating the component under test. Changes to the component under test synchronize to the library when you close the test harness.

If you have a library block whose design is complete, set your test harnesses to prevent changes to the component under test. You can set this property when you create the test harness or after harness creation. See “Select Test Harness Properties” on page 2-14.

# See Also

## Related Examples

- “Testing a Library and a Linked Block”

# Test Sequences and Verifications


- “Test Sequence Basics” on page 3-2
- “Assessment Basics” on page 3-8
- “Best Practices for verify Statements” on page 3-13
- “Organize Test Sequences” on page 3-19
- “Test Sequence Editor” on page 3-22
- “Test Step Actions and Transitions” on page 3-28
- “Signal Generation Functions” on page 3-37
- “Run-Time Assessments” on page 3-45
- “Programmatically Create a Test Sequence” on page 3-52
- “Syntax for Test Sequences and Assessments” on page 3-57
- “Debug a Test Sequence” on page 3-66
- “Test a Model Component Using Signal Functions” on page 3-69
- “Test Downshift Points of a Transmission Controller” on page 3-72
- “Test Assessment Reuse” on page 3-79
- “View Graphical Results From Model Verification Library” on page 3-84

# Test Sequence Basics

| In this section... |
| --- |
| “Structure of a Test Sequence” on page 3-2 |
| “Test Sequence Hierarchy” on page 3-2 |
| “Step Transitions” on page 3-3 |
| “Create a Basic Test Sequence” on page 3-3 |

You can use the Test Sequence block to specify test steps, actions, and transitions. With timeseries inputs, you supply time-defined test vectors. However, the test sequences you create can react to signal and temporal conditions. You can also use them to assess simulation.

## Structure of a Test Sequence

A test sequence consists of test steps arranged in a hierarchy. You can use transitions to define the test sequence progression within a hierarchy level.

A test step contains actions and transitions you define using MATLAB as the action language. Actions execute at the beginning of the step. You use actions to define commands for each test step, such as setting signal levels, verifying logical conditions, or setting variables. You use test step transitions to define conditions that determine when the test sequence exits the current step and enters another step.

A standard transition occurs on a condition that you specify. Once the step exits, the next step that you specify executes.

## Test Sequence Hierarchy

Arrange the test sequence hierarchy using parent steps and substeps. Substeps can activate only if the parent step is active. A group of steps in the same hierarchy level shares a common transition type. When you create a test step, the step becomes a transition option for other steps in the same group.

## Step Transitions

In a test sequence, the top hierarchy level uses a standard transition. Test sequence execution begins with the top step in the group, and proceeds according to the transition conditions and next steps.

You can change lower-level groups to switch between steps based on signal conditions defined in the step. This switching condition is called a When decomposition. In this case, the parent step evaluates, and then the substeps execute based on their associated conditions. The conditions determine the order in which the substeps execute. For example, the first substep in the table does not necessarily execute first. If multiple steps in a When decomposition group have conditions that are true, the highest step with the true condition is active.

## Create a Basic Test Sequence

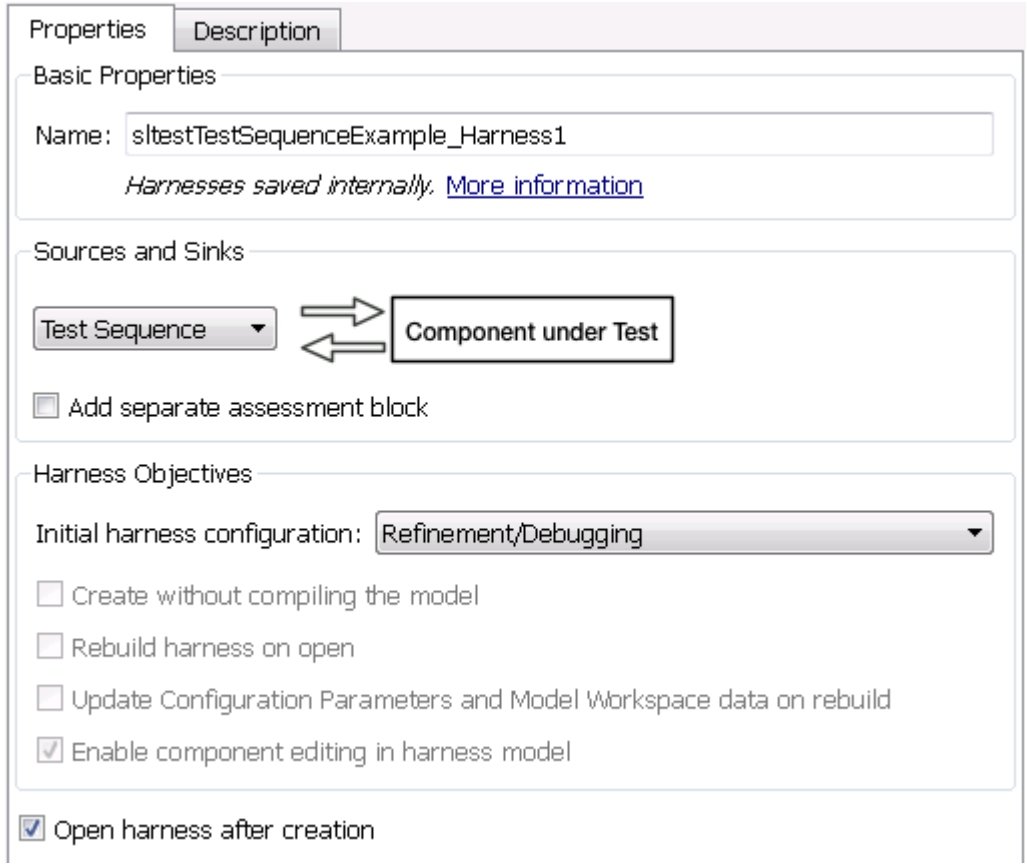
In this example, you create a simple test sequence for a transmission shift logic controller.

1. Open the model. At the command line, enter

   ```
   sltestTestSequenceExample
   ```

2. Right-click the `shift_controller` subsystem and select **Test Harness > Create for 'shift_controller'**.
3. In the Create Test Harness dialog box, under **Sources and Sinks**, change `Inport` to `Test Sequence`.

   The schematic displays the closed-loop configuration between the Test Sequence block and the component under test.




4 Click **OK**. The test harness for the `shift_controller` subsystem opens. Double-click the Test Sequence block.

The Test Sequence Editor opens and displays action and transition tips. Click the X to close the tips. The first line in a **Step** cell defines the step name.

5 Create the test sequence.

**a** Rename the first step `Accelerate` and add the step actions:

```
speed = 10*ramp(et);
throttle = 100;
```

**b** Add a second step `Stop` and add the step actions:

```
throttle = 0;
speed = 0;
```

**c** Right-click `Accelerate` and select **Add sub-step**. Create a total of four substeps for `Accelerate`.

These steps check the component under test during the test sequence.

**d** Add a constant to the block. In the **Symbols** pane, hover over **Constant** and click **Add**. Enter `Limit` for the constant name.

**e** Hover over `Limit` and click **Edit**. In the **Initial value** field, enter 2. Click **OK**.

**f** In the **Transition** column, enter the transition condition for `Accelerate`. This condition uses the duration operator and transitions to the next step when the system is in fourth gear for 2 seconds.

```
duration(gear == 4) >= Limit
```

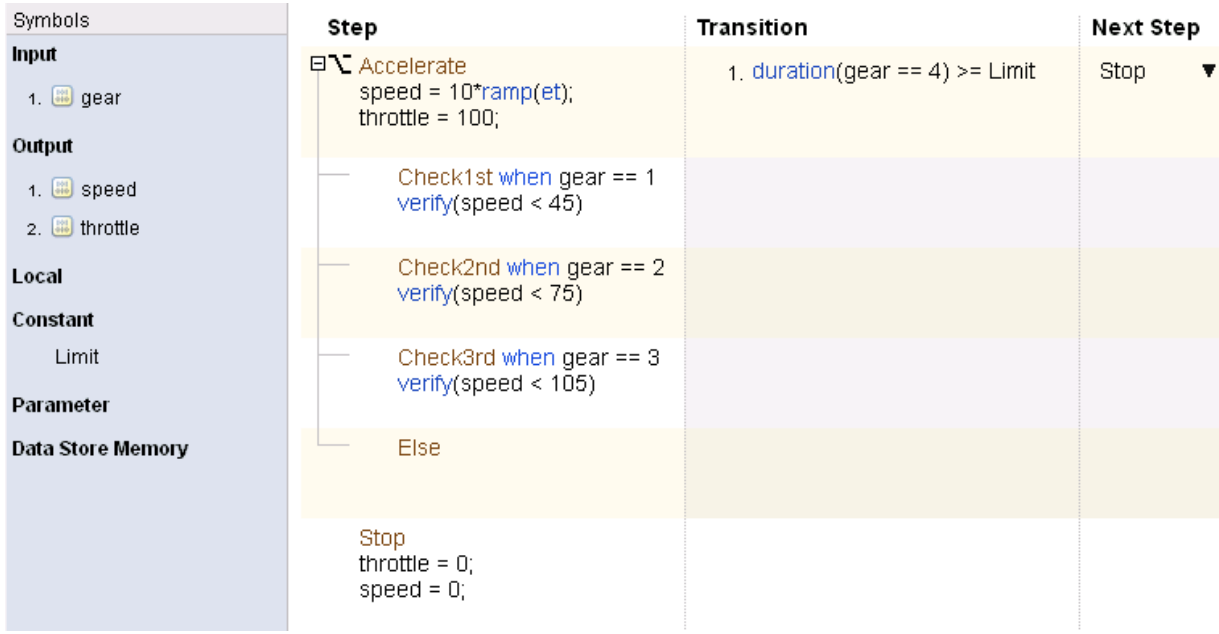
In the **Next Step** column, select `Stop`.

**g** Change the `Accelerate` group to a When decomposition sequence. Right-click `Accelerate` and select **When decomposition**.

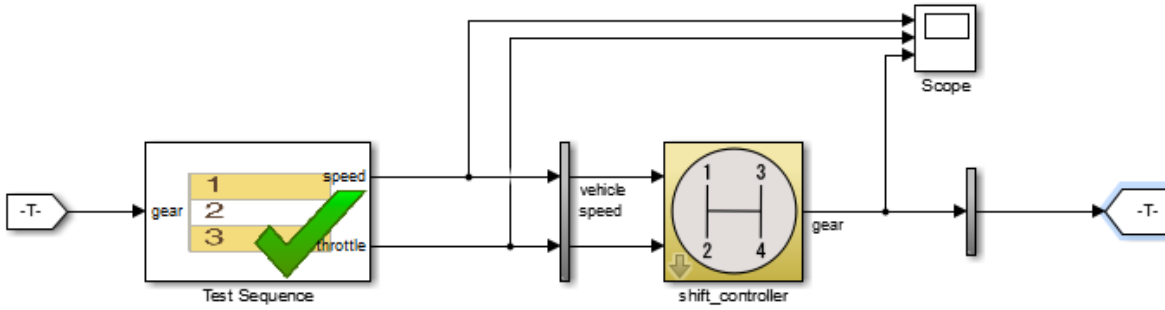
**h** Enter the names and actions for the substeps.

```
Check1st when gear == 1
verify(speed < 45)

Check2nd when gear == 2
verify(speed < 75)

Check3rd when gear == 3
verify(speed < 105)

Else
```

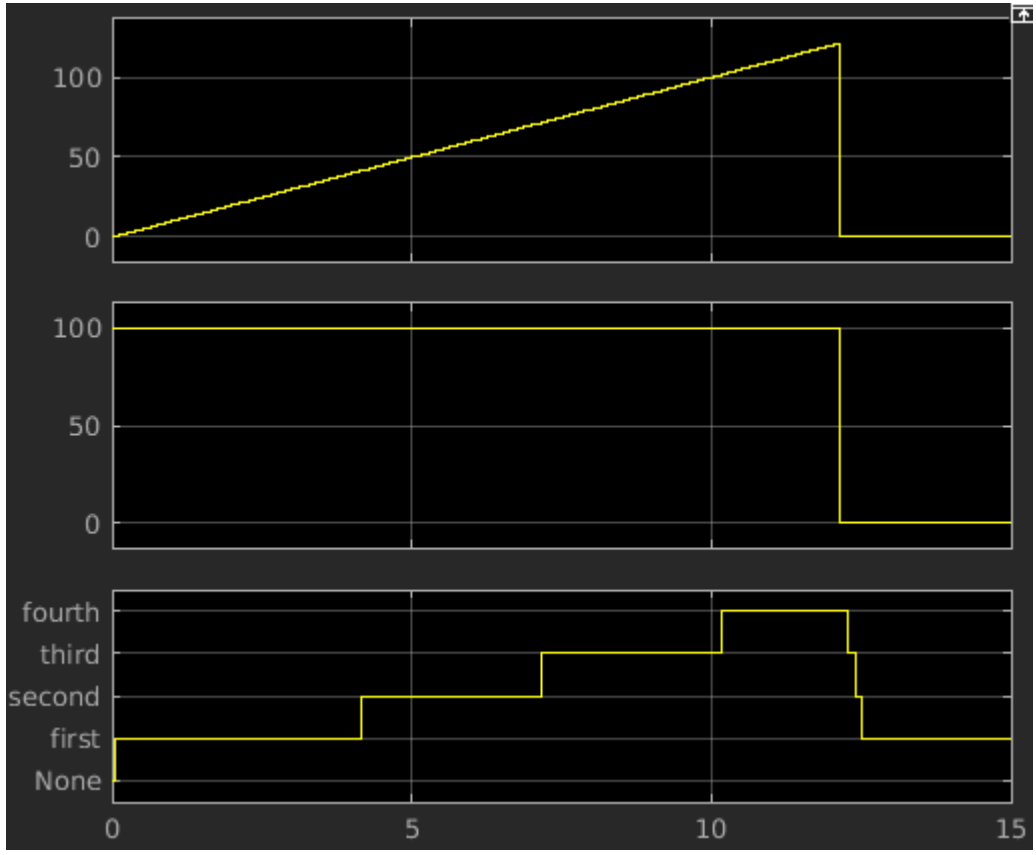
The fourth step `Else` takes no action. `Else` handles conditions that make no other `when` statement valid.




6 Add a scope to the harness and connect the `speed`, `throttle`, and `gear` signals to the scope.




7 Set the model simulation time to 15 seconds and simulate the test harness.




## See Also

“Test Sequence Editor” on page 3-22 | “Syntax for Test Sequences and Assessments” on page 3-57 | Test Sequence

### Related Examples

- “Programmatically Create a Test Sequence” on page 3-52

# Assessment Basics

| In this section... |
| --- |
| “Overview” on page 3-8 |
| “Comparing Simulation to Baseline Data or Another Simulation” on page 3-9 |
| “Post-Processing Simulation Output” on page 3-9 |
| “Run-Time Assessments” on page 3-10 |

## Overview

Functional testing requires assessing simulation behavior and comparing simulation output to expected output. Assessments are used, for example, to:

- Compare a final signal value to a constant.
- Compare timeseries data to a baseline.
- Find peaks in timeseries data, and compare the peaks to a pattern.
- Analyze signal behavior in a time interval after an event.

This topic provides an overview of assessments, so that you can set up tests for your particular application. In the topic, you can find links to more detailed examples of each assessment.

You can include assessments in a test case, a model, or a test harness.

- In the test case, you can:
  - Compare simulation output to baseline data.
  - Compare the output of two simulations.
  - Post-process simulation output using a custom script.
- In a test harness or model, you can:
  - Perform run-time assessments, which return a `pass`, `fail`, or `untested` result for each time step.
  - Use run-time assertions to stop simulation on a failure.

## Comparing Simulation to Baseline Data or Another Simulation

Baseline criteria compares simulation data to baseline data, according to tolerances. Equivalence criteria compares data from two simulations, according to tolerances. You can set baselines for numeric, enumerated, or logical data.

Set a numeric range for the comparison using absolute or relative tolerances. Set a time range for the comparison using leading and lagging tolerances. For numeric data, you can specify a comparison range using absolute tolerance, relative tolerance, leading tolerance, or lagging tolerance. For enumerated or logical data, you can specify a comparison range using leading or lagging tolerance. Results outside the tolerance range fail. For more information, see “Apply Tolerances to Test Criteria” on page 6-70.

Specify the baseline data and tolerances in the Test Manager **Baseline Criteria** or **Equivalence Criteria** section. Results appear in the **Results and Artifacts** pane. The comparison plot displays the data and differences.

This graphic shows an example of baseline criteria. The baseline criteria sets a relative tolerance for signals `output torque` and `vehicle speed`.

| SIGNAL NAME | ABS TOL | REL TOL | LD TOL | LG TOL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BrakeThrottleBaseline3.mat | *0* | *0.10%* | *0* | *0* |
| output torque | 0 | 0.10% | 0 | 0 |
| vehicle speed | 0 | 0.10% | 0 | 0 |

## Post-Processing Simulation Output

You can analyze simulation data using specialized functions by using a custom criteria script. For example, you could find peaks in timeseries data using Curve Fitting Toolbox™ functions. A custom criteria script is MATLAB code that runs after the simulation. Assessments in the code are qualifications from the MATLAB Unit Test framework.

Write a custom criteria script in the Test Manager **Custom Criteria** section of the test case. Custom criteria results appear in the **Results and Artifacts** pane. Results are shown for individual MATLAB Unit Test qualifications. For more information, see “Apply Custom Criteria to Test Cases” on page 6-93.

This simple test case custom criteria verifies that the value of `slope` is greater than 0.

```
% A simple custom criteria
test.verifyGreaterThan(slope,0,'slope must be greater than 0')
```

## Run-Time Assessments

### verify Statements

For general run-time assessments, use `verify` statements. A `verify` statement evaluates a logical expression and returns a pass, fail, or untested result for each simulation time step. `verify` statements can include temporal and conditional syntax. A failure does not stop simulation.

Enter `verify` statements in a Test Assessment or Test Sequence block, using the Test Sequence Editor. You can use `verify` statements with or without a test case in the Test Manager. Without a test case, results appear in the Simulation Data Inspector. With a test case, results appear in the Test Manager.

For information on using `verify` statements in your model, see “Best Practices for verify Statements” on page 3-13. For information on `verify` statement syntax, see “Run-Time Assessments” on page 3-45.

### assert Statements

Similar to `verify` statements, you can use `assert` statements in a Test Assessment or Test Sequence block. `assert` statements stop simulation, so consider `assert` statements for conditions that could render a test invalid. Failures are shown in the Diagnostic Viewer. `assert` statement results do not appear in the Test Manager results or the Simulation Data Inspector. For more information, see “Best Practices for verify Statements” on page 3-13 and “Run-Time Assessments” on page 3-45.

### Run-Time Assessments in Real-Time Tests

If you are using a real-time test case, or if you want to reuse a desktop simulation test case on a real-time target, use `verify` statements instead of `assert` statements. `assert` statements are not supported for real-time testing.

### Model Verification Library Blocks

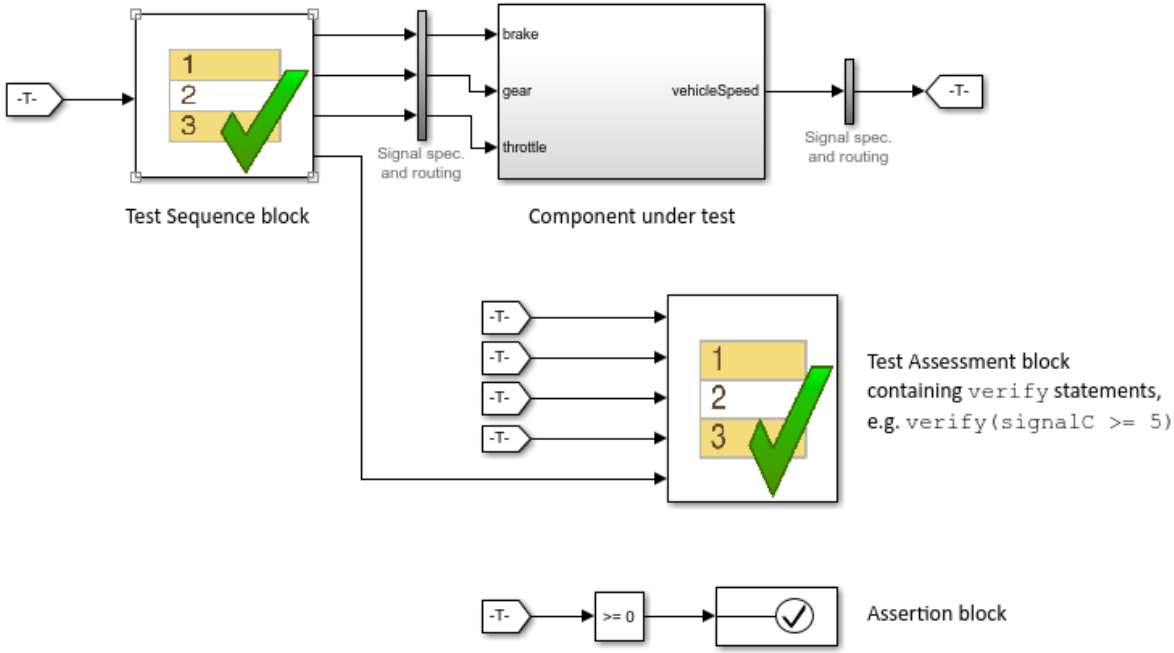
Use blocks from the Model Verification library to assess signals in your model or test harness. For example, you can check that a signal stays between two dynamic bounds, or check that each data point in a signal stays outside of a fixed range. You can view `pass`,

`fail`, or `untested` results in the Simulation Data Inspector. For more information, see “View Graphical Results From Model Verification Library” on page 3-84.

### Examples

For example, this test harness includes:

- A `verify` statement in the Test Assessment block, verifying that `signalC >= 5`.
- An Assertion block verifying that the signal `throttle >= 0`.




# See Also

## Related Examples

- “Test Model Output Against a Baseline” on page 6-9

- “Test Two Simulations for Equivalence”
- “Run-Time Assessments” on page 3-45

# Best Practices for verify Statements

This topic describes some best practices for assessing simulation with `verify` statements. These practices also apply to `assert` statements. When you use `verify` or `assert` statements in your model, you must define

1. When each statement is active, and
2. The condition that each statement verifies.

It is important that a `verify` statement is active at the intended simulation time, and that signals assessed by the `verify` statement are not delayed. Follow these guidelines:

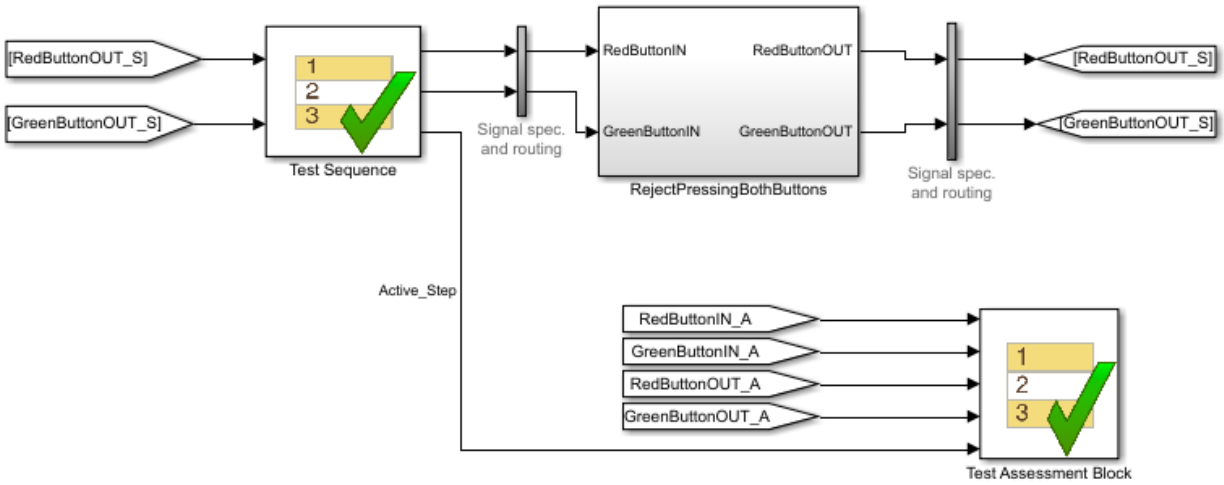
1. Author `verify` statements in a separate Test Assessment block. You can create a Test Assessment block during harness creation, or add it from the Simulink Test block library.
2. In the Test Assessment block, use a `When` decomposition sequence to contain `verify` statements. For more information, see “Test Step Transitions” on page 3-25.
3. If your model uses a Test Sequence block source, activate each `verify` statement using the Test Sequence active step output.
4. If your model uses another type of source, use signal conditions to activate each `verify` statement.

The following sections describe how to use active test step data, `When` decompositions, and conditional statements.

## Activating verify Statements with Active Test Step Data

If your model or test harness uses a Test Sequence block source, link the Test Sequence block to a Test Assessment block with the active test step data. Activate each `verify` statement in the Test Assessment block based on which Test Sequence block step is active. This creates a clear and well defined relationship between the step in your test sequence, and the verification of the model condition in that step.

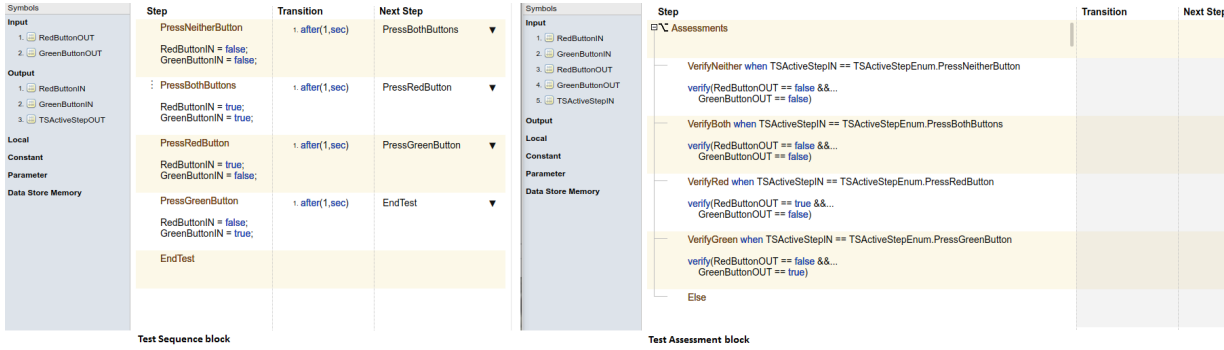
This test harness shows the Test Sequence and Test Assessment block connected by the `Active_Step` signal.




In this example, the Test Assessment block contains `verify` statements in a `When` decomposition sequence. Each `verify` statement corresponds to a Test Sequence block step. So, for example, when the test sequence is in the step `PressBothButtons`, the step `VerifyBoth` is active. `VerifyBoth` contains this assessment:

```
verify(RedButtonOUT == false && GreenButtonOUT == false)
```

This graphic shows the Test Sequence block and Test Assessment block contents.



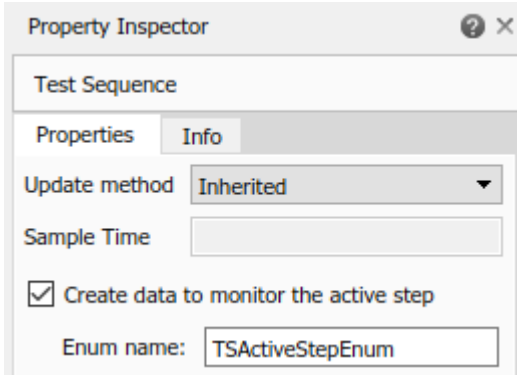

To connect a Test Sequence and Test Assessment block with active step data:

1 Create active step data output for the Test Sequence block:

a Select the Test Sequence block in the block diagram.

b Create a new enumerated data output. In the Property Inspector, select **Create data to monitor the active step**.

c Name the enumeration.




2 Create a data input for the Test Assessment block:

a Open the Test Assessment block.

b In the **Symbols** sidebar, next to **Input**, click the **Add data** icon. Name the input.

3 In the block diagram, connect the Test Sequence block output to the Test Assessment block input.

4 Create a `When` decomposition sequence in the Test Assessment block.

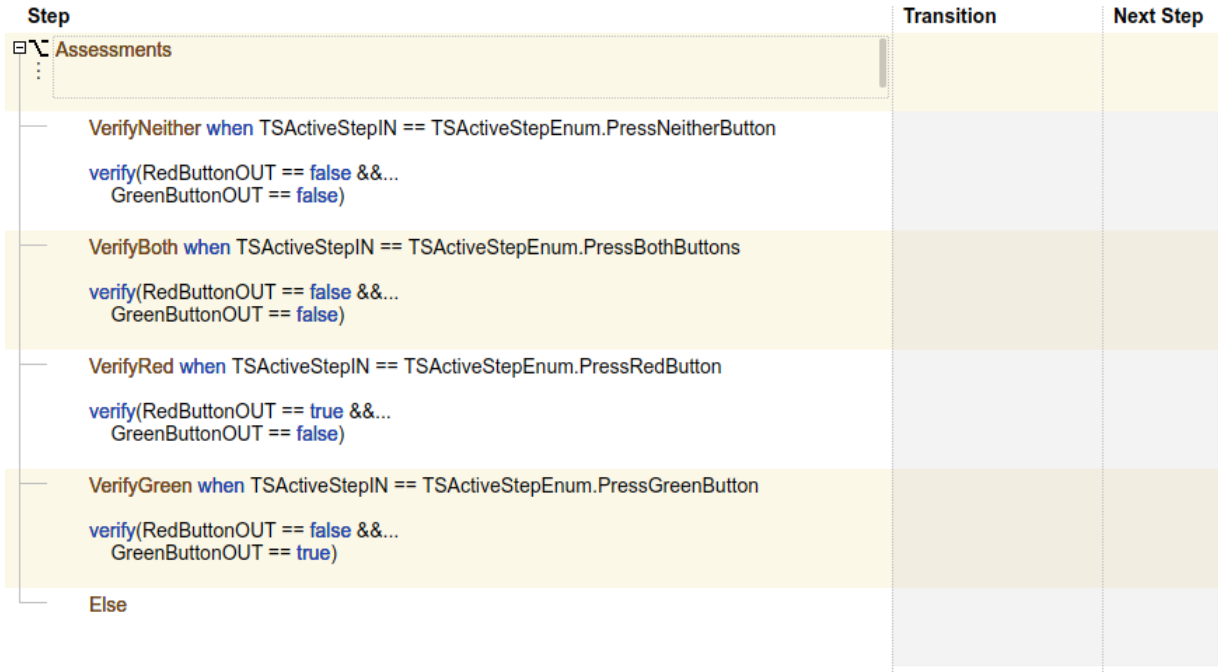
a The Test Assessment block contains a default `When` decomposition sequence. To change from a standard sequence to a `When` decomposition sequence, right-click the parent step and select **When decomposition**.

b For each substep in the `When` decompositon sequence, enter a statement that defines when the step is active. Use the active step enumeration data in the `when` statement. For example, the `VerifyBoth` Test Assessment step is active when the active Test Sequence step is `PressBothButtons`:

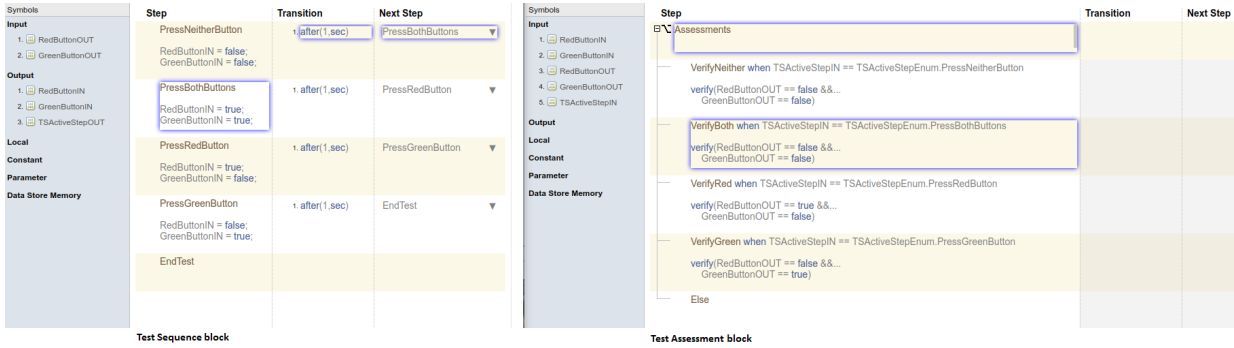
```
VerifyBoth when TSActiveStepIN == TSActiveStepEnum.PressBothButtons
```

c Add `verify` statements to each assessment step.

This graphic shows the complete `When` decomposition sequence in the Test Assessment block:

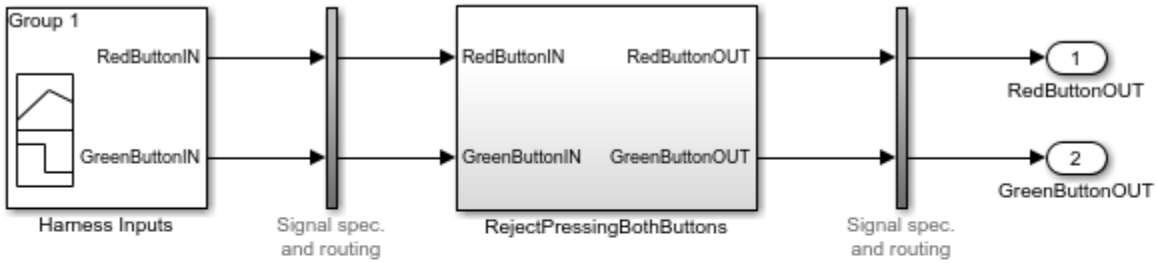


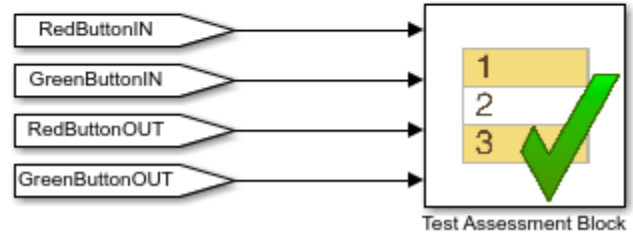

5 You can view the step activity when you run the model. This graphic shows the animation in both blocks. For more information, see “Debug a Test Sequence” on page 3-66.



## Verify Using Signal Conditions

If your model does not use a Test Sequence block source, or if you cannot map Test Sequence block steps directly to Test Assessment block steps, use unique signal conditions to activate `verify` statements. Use a separate Test Assessment block, and place `verify` statements in a `When` decomposition sequence. In the `when` conditions, use unique combinations of signals or other data from the model. For example, this test harness uses a Signal Builder block input.

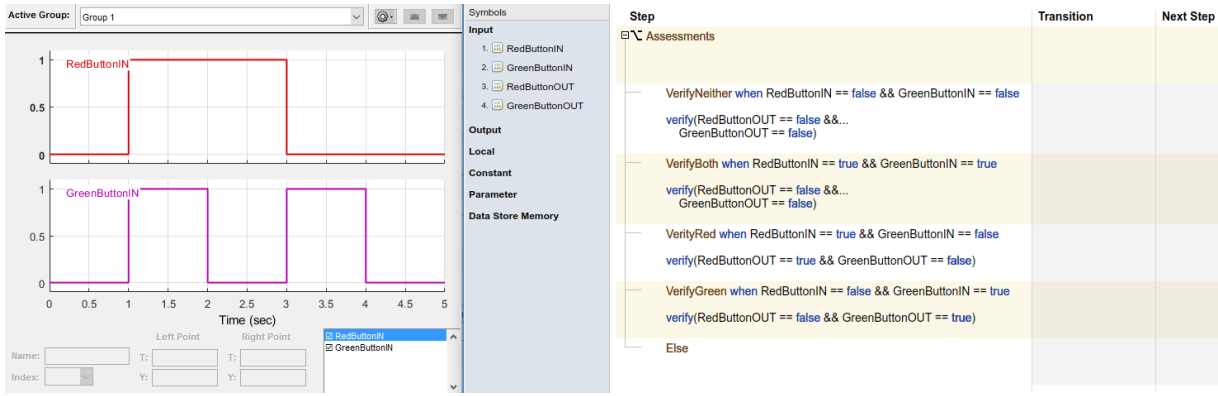



The Test Assessment block contains a `When` decomposition sequence. Each of the substeps contains a `verify` statement. A unique signal condition activates each substep. For example, when `RedButtonIN == true && GreenButtonIN == true`, `VerifyBoth` is active in the Test Assessment block. `VerifyBoth` contains this statement:

```
verify(RedButtonOUT == false && GreenButtonOUT == false)
```

This graphic shows the Signal Builder and Test Assessment block contents.




## See Also

“Test Sequence Editor” on page 3-22 | Test Sequence | Test Assessment

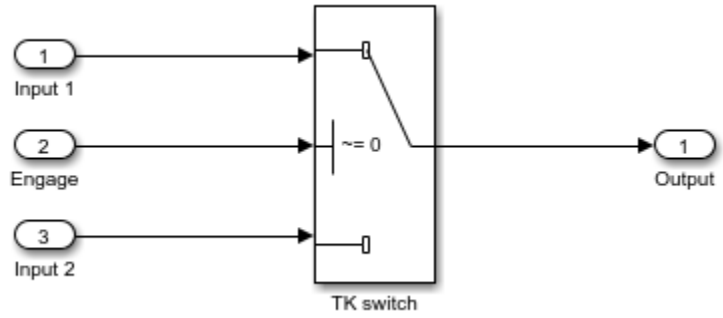
# Organize Test Sequences

Compared to using timeseries data, using the Test Sequence block to define your test inputs has these advantages:

- You can organize test scenarios in test step groups, and use hierarchy levels to isolate test scenario execution.
- You can isolate model functionality by separating signal commands into distinct test steps.
- Steps can execute in response to the model, using logical conditions.
- You can author assessments for specific test conditions.
- You can concisely express signal patterns, such as waveforms, using output commands.

Before creating test steps, consider the test sequence organization. Clear organization helps communicate the test sequence intent and structure.

Consider the case of verifying a simple subsystem. The subsystem consists of a switch controlled by the `Engage` signal.




The goal of the test is to complete a simple verification of the switch function. The test does not cover all objectives for full verification, but covers a simple design check. Check that the output equals `Input 1` when the control is engaged, and `Input 2` when the control is not engaged. You organize a test sequence into an initialization step and two test scenarios. Each scenario sets `Input 1` and `Input 2`, then sets `Engage`, then assesses the switch output:

1. **Initialize the signals**
2. **Scenario 1**
    a. Set the signal levels
    b. Engage the control
    c. Assess the result
3. **Scenario 2**
    a. Set the signal levels
    b. Engage the control
    c. Assess the result

In the test sequence editor, the step hierarchy follows the hierarchy of the scenario outline:

**Note** To execute test steps sequentially without using a logical transition condition, use the condition `true`. `true` moves the sequence to the next step after the current step.

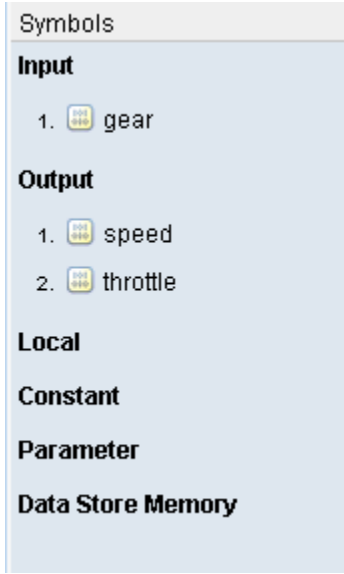
# Test Sequence Editor

## Input, Output, and Data Management

Manage inputs, outputs, and data objects using the **Symbols** sidebar of the Test

Sequence Editor. Click the symbols sidebar button on the toolbar to show or hide the sidebar. To add a symbol, hover over the symbol type and click **Add**. To edit or delete a data symbol, hover over the data symbol and click **Edit** or **Delete**.

If you add a symbol to the test sequence block, you can access that symbol from test steps at any hierarchy level. For information on using messages, see “Test Step Actions and Transitions” on page 3-28.




| Symbol Type | Description | Procedure for Adding |
|---|---|---|
| Input | Inputs can be data or messages. | Click **Add** in the sidebar and enter the input name. |
| Output | Outputs can be data, messages, or function calls. | Click **Add** in the sidebar and enter the output name. |

| Symbol Type | Description | Procedure for Adding |
|---|---|---|
| Local | Local data entries are available inside the test sequence block in which they are defined. | Add a local variable in the sidebar and initialize the local variable in the first test step. |
| Constant | Constants are read-only data entries available inside the test sequence block in which they are defined. | Add a constant in the sidebar. Click **Edit** and enter the constant value in the dialog box, in the **Initial Value** field. |
| Parameter | Parameters are data available inside and outside the Test Sequence block. | Using the Model Explorer, add a parameter in the workspace of the model containing the Test Sequence block. Then add the parameter name to the **Parameter** symbols. |
| Data Store Memory | Data Store Memory entries are available inside and outside the Test Sequence block. | Using the Model Explorer, add a Simulink.signal entry in the workspace of the model containing the Test Sequence block. Alternatively, add a Data Store Memory block to the model. Then add the data store memory name to the **Data Store Memory** symbols. |

## Add and Delete Test Steps

To add a test step, right-click a step. Select **Add step before** or **Add step after**. Select **Add sub-step** to create a test step in a lower hierarchy level.

To delete a test step, right-click the step. Select **Delete step**. If the sequence contains only one test step, you cannot delete it. You can delete the contents by selecting **Erase last step content**.

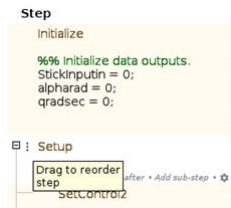
## Copy Test Steps

You can cut or copy test steps, and paste them before or after another step. You can also paste them in a hierarchy below another step. Right-click the test step and select **Cut step** or **Copy step**. To paste, right-click another test step and select **Paste step > Paste before step** or **Paste step > Paste after step**. To paste in a lower hierarchy, select **Paste step > Paste sub-step**.

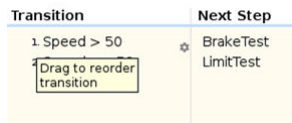
You can also use **Ctrl+X**, **Ctrl+C**, and **Ctrl+V** shortcuts.

## Reorder Test Steps and Transitions

You can reorder test steps from the editor. Hover over the icon to the left of the step name. Click and drag the icon to reorder the test step. Test steps can be reordered within the same hierarchy level. Substeps are also moved with the test step.




You can reorder step transitions within the same test step. Hover over the transition number. Click and drag the number to reorder the transition. The corresponding next step is maintained.




## Change Test Step Hierarchy

Change test step hierarchy level by indenting or outdenting the test step. Right-click the test step, and select **Indent step** to move it to a lower level, or **Outdent step** to move it to a higher level.

- Moving to a lower hierarchy level (indenting) requires a preceding step at the same hierarchy level. You cannot indent the first test step in a sequence or the first step in a hierarchy group.
- Only the last step in a hierarchy group can be moved to a higher level.

## Test Step Transitions

### Standard Transition

In a standard transition, the default step is the first step listed in the sequence. The sequence progresses according to the transition conditions and next steps. To create a sequence using standard transitions:

- Add new steps to the sequence.
- Define outputs and assessments in the **Step** cell. For example, this code sets `on_off` to `false` and verifies that the `FanOn` signal is `true`.

  ```
  on_off = false;
  verify(FanOn == true);
  ```

- For each step that requires a transition, hover over the **Transition** cell and click **Add transition**. Define the step exit conditions in the transition. For example, this code transitions to another step after the current step has been active for `20` seconds.

  ```
  after(20,sec)
  ```

- Select the next test step from the drop-down list in the **Next Step** cell.

| Step | Transition | Next Step |
|---|---|---|
| initialize<br>on_off = false;<br>Tproj = single(0); | 1. true | Normal_on_off ▼ |
| Normal_on_off<br>end_test = 0; | | |
| On<br>on_off = true; | 1. FanOn == true | Wait ▼ |
| Wait<br>on_off = false;<br>verify(FanOn == true,...<br>'Simulink:verify_scenario1',...<br>'Fan should be active'); | 1. after(20,sec) | Off ▼ |
| Off<br>on_off = true; | 1. FanOn == false | End ▼ |
| End<br>on_off = false;<br>end_test = 1; | | |

### When Decomposition Transition

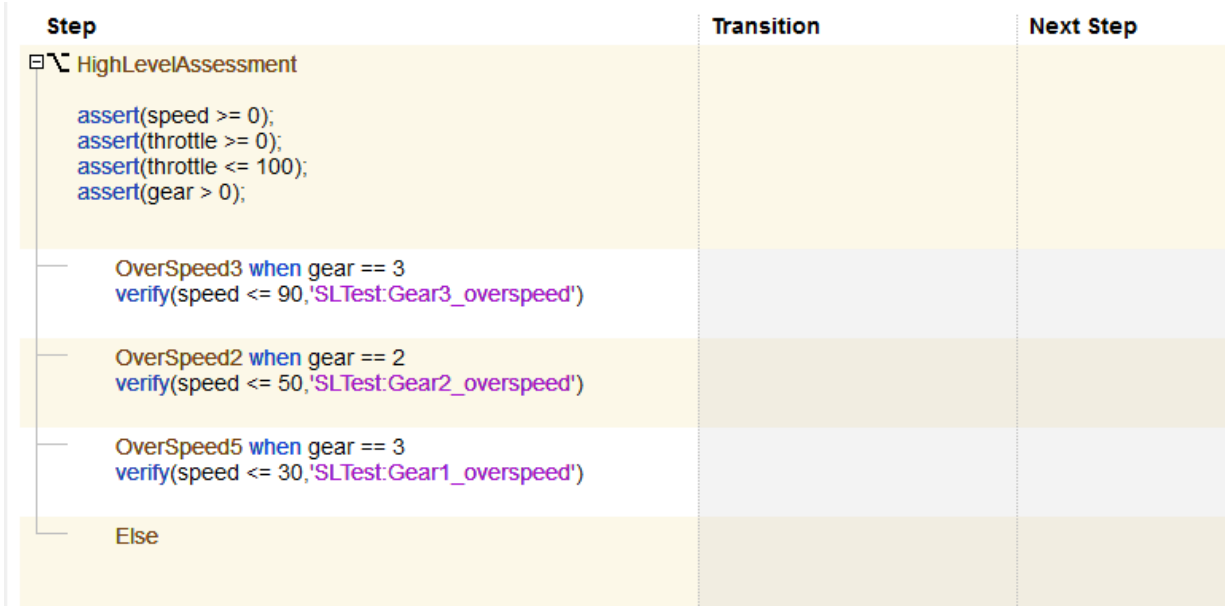
In a `When` decomposition sequence, steps activate based on a signal condition that you define on the same line as the test step name. Precede the signal condition with the `when` operator. For example, a step named `OverSpeed2` activates when the signal `gear` is equal to 2:

```
OverSpeed2 when gear == 2
```

A `When` decomposition requires a parent step. To specify a `When` decomposition sequence, right-click the parent step and select **When decomposition**. The parent step displays the icon ⌥. Add substeps to define the `when` conditions.

At each time step, the `when` statements evaluate from top to bottom, and the first step with a valid statement executes. The final step in a `When` decomposition handles conditions which do not match another `when` condition in the sequence, similar to an

`Else` condition in an `if-then-else` construct. Therefore, the final step cannot include a `when` statement, but the final step can include step actions.




## See Also

Test Sequence | Test Assessment | “Syntax for Test Sequences and Assessments” on page 3-57

### Related Examples

- “Programmatically Create a Test Sequence” on page 3-52

# Test Step Actions and Transitions

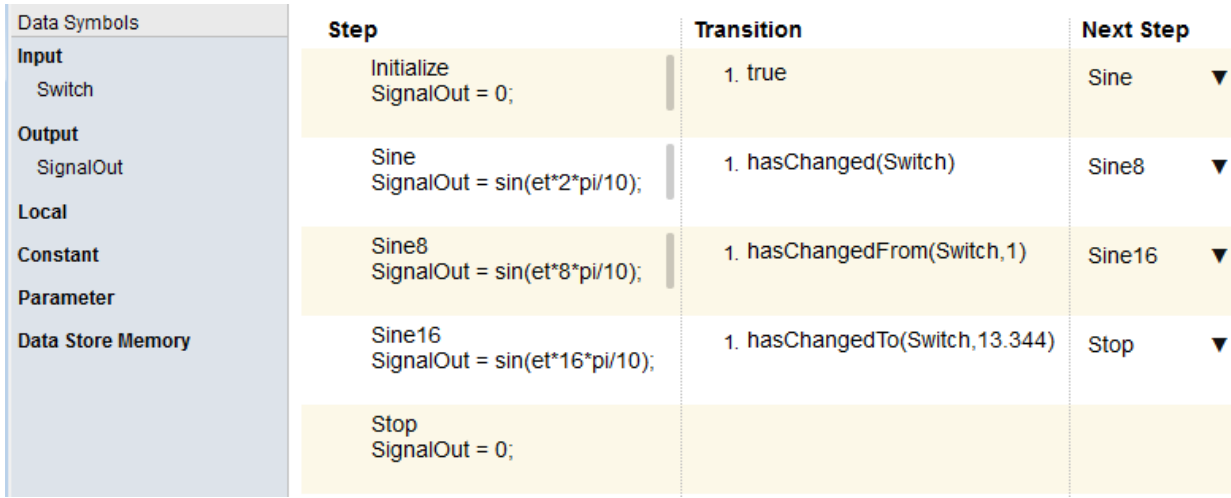
| In this section... |
| --- |
| “Transition Between Steps Using Temporal or Signal Conditions” on page 3-28 |
| “Temporal Operators” on page 3-29 |
| “Transition Operators” on page 3-30 |
| “Use Messages in Test Sequences” on page 3-31 |

## Transition Between Steps Using Temporal or Signal Conditions

The Test Sequence block uses MATLAB as the action language. You can transition between test steps by evaluating the component under test. You can use conditional logic, temporal operators, and event operators.

Consider a simple test sequence that outputs a sine wave at three frequencies. The test sequence transitions between steps:

- From `Initialize` to `Sine` when `Switch` changes
- From `Sine` to `Sine8` when `Switch` changes from the value `1`
- From `Sine8` to `Sine16` when `Switch` changes to the value `13.344`



## Temporal Operators

To create an expression that evaluates the simulation time, use temporal operators. Variables used in signal conditions must be inputs, parameters, or constants in the Test Sequence block.

| Operator | Syntax | Description | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| `et` | `et(TimeUnits)` | The elapsed time of the test step in `TimeUnits`. Omitting `TimeUnits` returns the value in seconds. | The elapsed time of the test sequence step in milliseconds:<br><br>`et(msec)` |
| `t` | `t(TimeUnits)` | The elapsed time of the simulation in `TimeUnits`. Omitting `TimeUnits` returns the value in seconds. | The elapsed time of the simulation in microseconds:<br><br>`t(usec)` |
| `after` | `after(n, TimeUnits)` | Returns `true` if `n` specified units of time in `TimeUnits` elapse since the beginning of the current test step. | After 4 seconds:<br><br>`after(4,sec)` |
| `before` | `before(n, TimeUnits)` | Returns `true` until `n` specified units of time in `TimeUnits` elapse, beginning with the current test step. | Before 4 seconds:<br><br>`before(4,sec)` |
| `duration` | `ElapsedTime = duration (Condition, TimeUnits)` | Returns `ElapsedTime` in `TimeUnits` for which `Condition` has been `true`. `ElapsedTime` is reset when the test step is re-entered or when `Condition` is no longer `true`. | Return `true` if the time in milliseconds since `Phi > 1` is greater than 550:<br><br>`duration(Phi>1,msec) > 550` |

Syntax in the table uses these arguments:

**`TimeUnits`**

The units of time

Value: `sec|msec|usec`

Examples:

`msec`

**`Condition`**

Logical expression triggering the operator. Variables used in `duration` can be inputs, parameters, or constants, with at most one local or output data.

Examples:

```
u > 0
x <= 1.56
```

## Transition Operators

To create expressions that evaluate signal events, use transition operators. Common transition operators include:

| Operator | Syntax | Description | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| `hasChanged` | `hasChanged(u)` | Returns `true` if `u` changes in value since the beginning of the test step, otherwise returns `false`.<br><br>`u` must be an input data symbol. | Transition when `h` changes:<br><br>`hasChanged(h)` |

| Operator | Syntax | Description | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| `hasChangedFrom` | `hasChangedFrom(u,A)` | Returns true if `u` changes from the value `A`, otherwise returns false.<br><br>`u` must be an input data symbol. | Transition when `h` changes from `1`:<br><br>`hasChangedFrom(h,1)` |
| `hasChangedTo` | `hasChangedTo(u,B)` | Returns true if `u` changes to the value `B`, otherwise returns false.<br><br>`u` must be an input data symbol. | Transition when `h` changes to `0`:<br><br>`hasChangedTo(h,0)` |

## Use Messages in Test Sequences

Messages carry data between Test Sequence blocks and other blocks such as Stateflow® charts. Messages can be used to model asynchronous events. A message is queued until you evaluate it, which removes it from the queue. You can use messages and message data inside a test sequence. The message remains valid until you forward it, or the time step ends. For more information, see Messages in the Stateflow® documentation.

### Receive Messages and Access Message Data

If your Test Sequence block has a message input, you can use queued messages in test sequence actions or transitions. Use the `receive` command before accessing message data or forwarding a message.

To create a message input, hover over **Input** in the **Symbols** sidebar, click the add message icon, and enter the message name.

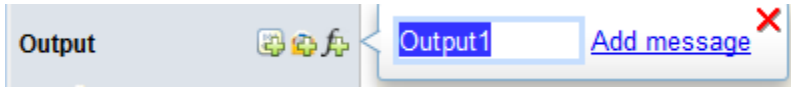
`receive(M)` determines whether a message is present in the input queue `M`, and removes the message from the queue. `receive(M)` returns `true` if a message is in the queue, and

`false` if not. Once the message is received, you can access the message data using the dot notation, `M.data`, or forward the message. The message is valid until it is forwarded or the current time step ends.

The order of message removal depends on the queue type. Set the queue type using the message properties dialog box. In the **Symbols** sidebar, click the edit icon next to the message input, and select the **Queue type**. For more information see Queuing Behavior of Stateflow Messages.

### Send Messages

To send a message, create a message output and use the `send` command. To create a message output, hover over **Output** in the **Symbols** sidebar, click the add message icon, and enter the message name.




You can assign data to the message using the dot notation `M.data`, where M is the message output of the Test Sequence block. `send(M)` sends the message.

### Forward Messages

You can forward a message from an input message queue to an output port. To forward a message:

1. Receive the message from the input queue using `receive`.
2. Forward the message using the command `forward(M,M_out)` where `M` is the message input queue and `M_out` is the message output.

### Compare Test Sequences Using Data and Messages

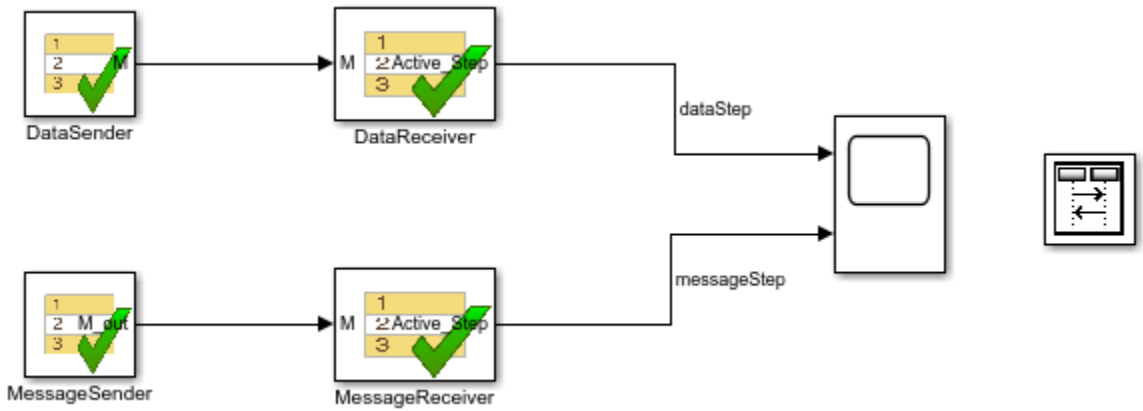
This example demonstrates message inputs and outputs, sending, and receiving a message. The model compares two pairs of test sequences. Each pair is comprised of a sending and receiving test sequence block. The first pair sends and receives data, and the second sends and receives a message.

Set the following path and model name variables.

```
filePath = fullfile(matlabroot,'examples','simulinktest');
model = 'sltest_testsequence_data_vs_message';
```

Open the model.

```
open_system(fullfile(filePath,model))
```




### Test Sequences Using Data

The DataSender block assigns a value to a data output `M`.

| Step | Transition | Next Step | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| step_1<br>M = 3.5; | 1. *true* | step_2 ▼ | Assigns a value to the data |
| step_2 | | | |

The DataReceiver block waits 3 seconds, then transitions to step S2. Step S2 transitions to step S3 using a condition comparing `M` to the expected value, and does the same for S3 to S4.

| Step | Transition | Next Step | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| S1 | 1. after(3,sec) | S2 ▼ | Waits |
| S2 | 1. M == 3.5 | S3 ▼ | |
| S3 | 1. M == 3.5 | S4 ▼ | |
| S4 | | | |

### Test Sequences Using Messages

The MessageSender block assigns a value to the message data of a message output `M_out`, then sends the message to the MessageReceiver block.

| Step | Transition | Next Step | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| step_1<br>M.data = 3.5; | 1. *true* | step_2 ▼ | Assigns a value to the message's data |
| step_2<br>send(M) | 1. *true* | step_3 ▼ | Sends the message |
| step_3 | | | |

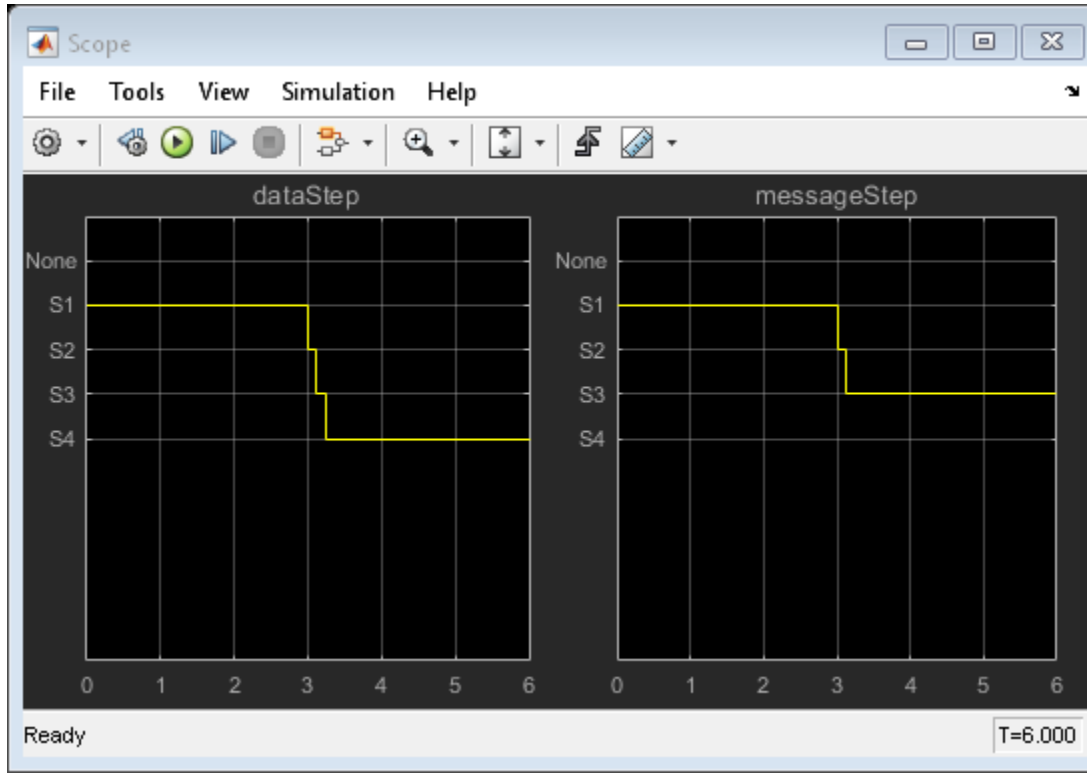
The MessageReceiver block waits 3 seconds, then transitions to step S2. Step S2's transition evaluates the queue `M` with `receive(M)`, removing the message from the queue. `receive(M)` returns `true` since the message is present. `M.data == 3.5` compares the message data to the expected value. The statement is true, and the sequence transitions to step S3.

| Step | Transition | Next Step | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| S1 | 1. after(3,sec) | S2 | Waits. |
| S2 | 1. receive(M) && M.data == 3.5 | S3 | Transitions to S3 if a message is available in the queue and message data == 3.5. |
| S3 | 1. receive(M) | S4 | Transitions to S4 if a message is available in the queue. (it is not, because it has been received). |
| S4 | | | |

When step S3's transition condition evaluates, no messages are present in the queue. Therefore, S3 does not transition to S4.

Run the test and observe the output comparing the different behaviors of the test sequence pairs.

```
open_system([model '/Scope'])
sim(model)
```




```
close_system(model,0)
clear(model, filePath)
```

## See Also

“Syntax for Test Sequences and Assessments” on page 3-57 | Test Sequence

### Related Examples

- “Signal Generation Functions” on page 3-37
- “Run-Time Assessments” on page 3-45

# Signal Generation Functions

| In this section... |
| --- |
| “Sinusoidal and Random Number Functions in Test Sequences” on page 3-37 |
| “Using an External Function from a Test Sequence Block” on page 3-39 |
| “Signal Generation Functions” on page 3-41 |

In the Test Sequence block, you can generate signals for testing.

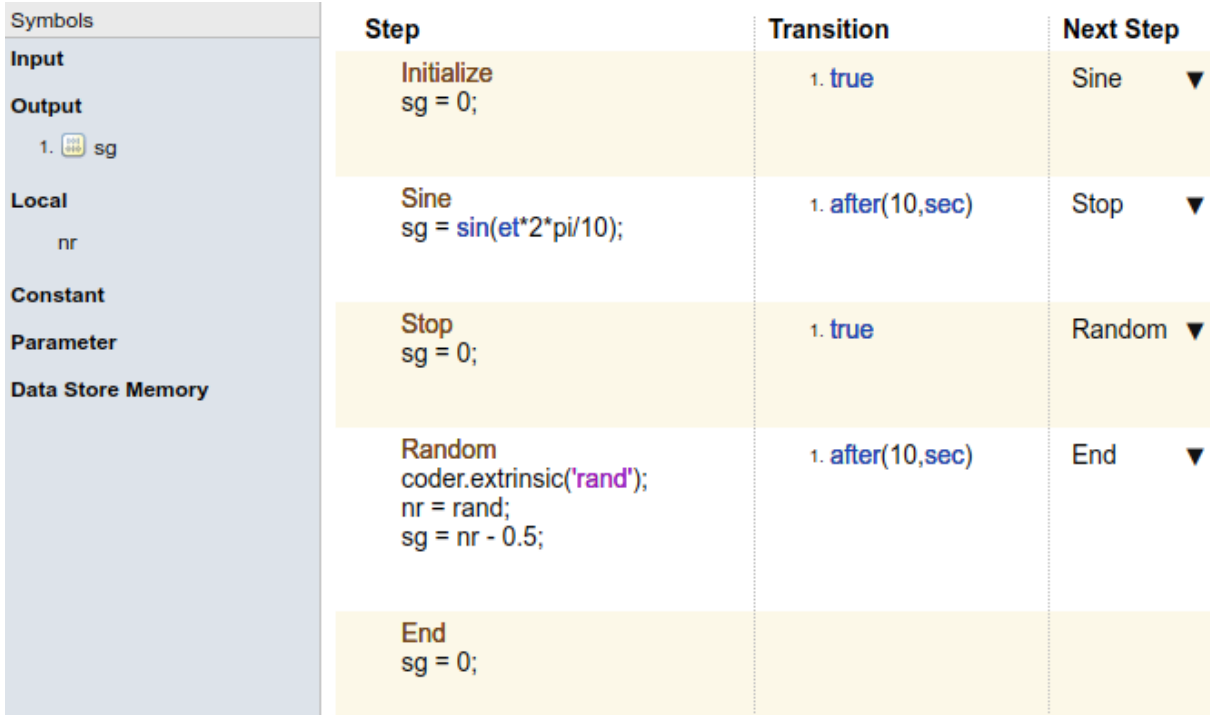
1. Define an output data symbol in the **Data Symbols** pane.
2. Use the output name with a signal generation function in the test step action.

You can call external functions from the Test Sequence block. Define a function in a script on the MATLAB path, and call the function in the test sequence.

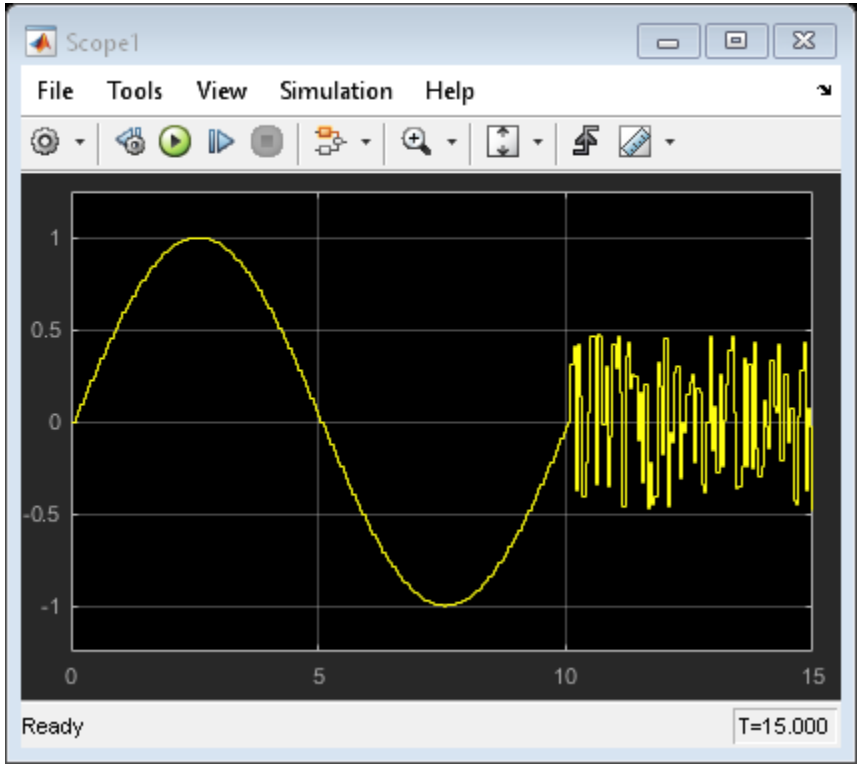
## Sinusoidal and Random Number Functions in Test Sequences

This example shows how to produce a sine and a random number test signal in a Test Sequence block.

The step `Sine` outputs a sine wave with a period of 10 seconds, specified by the argument `et*2*pi/10`. The step `Random` outputs a random number in the interval `-0.5 to 0.5`.



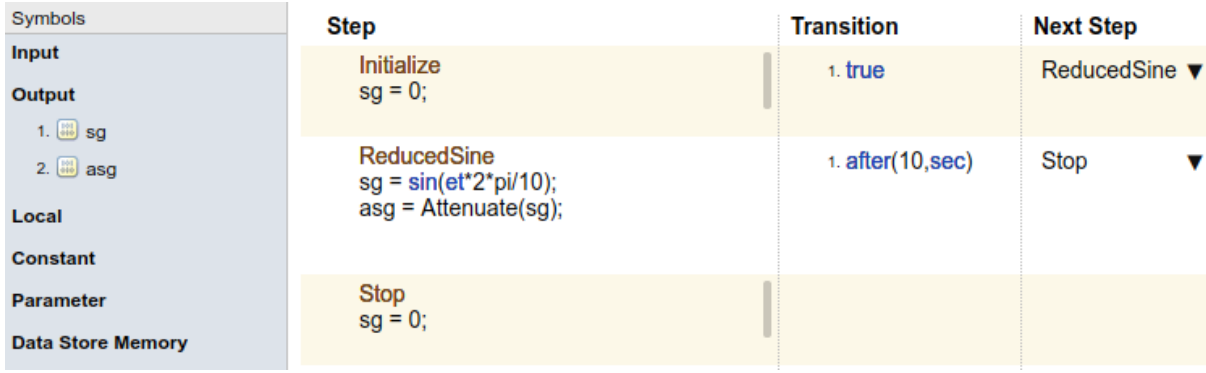

The test sequence produces signal `sg`.



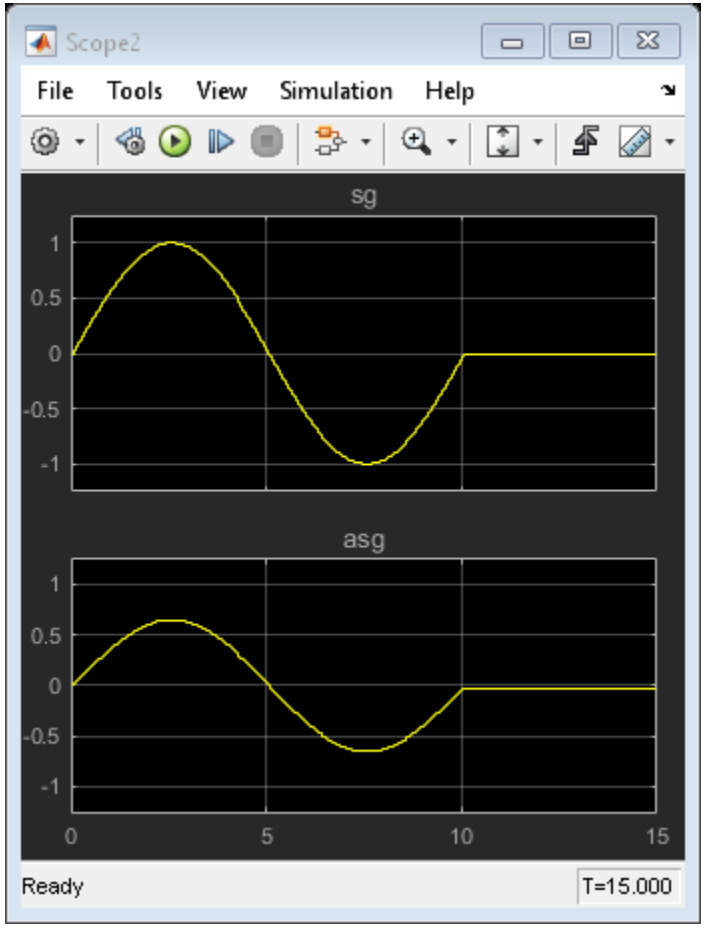

## Using an External Function from a Test Sequence Block

This example shows how to call an externally-defined function from the Test Sequence block. Define a function in a script on the MATLAB® path, and call the function from the test sequence.

In this example, the step `ReducedSine` reduces the signal `sg` using the function `Attenuate`.




The test sequence produces signal `sg` and attenuated signal `asg`.




## Signal Generation Functions

Some signal generation functions use the temporal operator `et`, which is the elapsed time of the test step in seconds. Scaling, rounding, and other approximations of argument values can affect function outputs. Common signal generation functions include:

| Function | Syntax | Description | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| `square` | `square(x)` | Represents a square wave output with a period of `1` and range `−1` to `1`.<br><br>Within the interval `0 <= x < 1`, `square(x)` returns the value `1` for `0 <= x < 0.5`and `−1` for `0.5 <= x < 1`. | Output a square wave with a period of `10` sec:<br><br>`square(et/10)` |
| `sawtooth` | `sawtooth(x)` | Represents a sawtooth wave output with a period of `1` and range `−1` to `1`.<br><br>Within the interval `0 <= x < 1`, `sawtooth(x)` increases. | Output a sawtooth wave with a period of `10` sec:<br><br>`sawtooth(et/10)` |
| `triangle` | `triangle(x)` | Represents a triangle wave output with a period of `1` and range `−1` to `1`.<br><br>Within the interval `0 <= x < 0.5`, `triangle(x)` increases. | Output a triangle wave with a period of `10` sec:<br><br>`triangle(et/10)` |
| `ramp` | `ramp(x)` | Represents a ramp signal of slope `1`, returning the value of the ramp at time `x`.<br><br>`ramp(et)` effectively returns the elapsed time of the test step. | Ramp one unit for every 5 seconds of test step elapsed time:<br><br>`ramp(et/5)` |
| `heaviside` | `heaviside(x)` | Represents a heaviside step signal, returning `0` for `x < 0` and `1` for `x >= 0`. | Output a heaviside signal after `5` seconds:<br><br>`heaviside(et-5)` |

| Function | Syntax | Description | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| `latch` | `latch(x)` | Saves the value of `x` at the first time `latch(x)` evaluates in a test step, and subsequently returns the saved value of `x`. Resets the saved value of `x` when the step exits. Reevaluates `latch(x)` when the step is next active. | Latch `b` to the value of `torque`:<br>`b = latch(torque)` |
| `sin` | `sin(x)` | Returns the sine of `x`, where `x` is in radians. | A sine wave with a period of 10 sec:<br>`sin(et*2*pi/10)` |
| `cos` | `cos(x)` | Returns the cosine of `x`, where `x` is in radians. | A cosine wave with a period of 10 sec:<br>`cos(et*2*pi/10)` |
| `rand` | `rand` | Uniformly distributed pseudorandom values | Generate new random values for each simulation by declaring `rand` extrinsic with `coder.extrinsic`. Assign the random number to a local variable. For example:<br>`coder.extrinsic('rand')`<br>`nr = rand`<br>`sg = a + (b-a)*nr` |

| Function | Syntax | Description | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| `randn` | `randn` | Normally distributed pseudorandom values | Generate new random values for each simulation by declaring `randn` extrinsic with `coder.extrinsic`. Assign the random number to a local variable. For example:<br>`coder.extrinsic('randn')`<br>`nr = randn`<br>`sg = nr*2` |
| `exp` | `exp(x)` | Returns the natural exponential function, $e^x$. | An exponential signal progressing at one tenth of the test step elapsed time:<br>`exp(et/10)` |

## See Also

"Syntax for Test Sequences and Assessments" on page 3-57 | Test Sequence

### Related Examples

- "Test Step Actions and Transitions" on page 3-28
- "Run-Time Assessments" on page 3-45

# Run-Time Assessments

| In this section... |
| --- |
| “verify” on page 3-45 |
| “assert” on page 3-47 |
| “Assessment Statements” on page 3-48 |
| “Logical Operators” on page 3-49 |
| “Relational Operators” on page 3-50 |

A `verify` statement sends results to the Test Manager and allows simulation to run even when the logical condition fails. An `assert` statement stops simulation. You can use `verify` and `assert` statements to assess your model.

## verify

The `verify` keyword assesses a logical expression inside a Test Sequence or Test Assessment block. Optional arguments label results in the Test Manager and diagnostic viewer. The keyword and arguments constitute a `verify` statement. Use the logical expression to define a verification constraint on the system under test.

For each simulation step, the `verify` statement reports whether the logical expression fails, passes, or is untested. For an overall test, a `verify` statement returns an overall fail, pass, or untested result. Any failure at a simulation step results in an overall failure. If the `verify` statement does not fail, and at any simulation time step the statement passes, the overall result passes. Otherwise, the statement is not tested, and the overall result is untested. Review results in the **Verify Statements** section of the Test Manager.

### Syntax

A `verify` statement uses syntax of these forms

```
verify(expression)
verify(expression,errorMessage)
verify(expression,identifier,errorMessage)
```

The simplest `verify` statement uses only a logical expression. To make results easier to interpret, use additional arguments to define an error message and a statement identifier. Error messages display in the diagnostic viewer. You can use error messages to display key values at the time the statement fails.

For example, if `verify` evaluates an expression containing variables `x` and `y`, you can display the values of `x` and `y` using the string:

```
'x and y values are %d, %d',x,y
```

An identifier labels the `verify` results in the Test Manager. The identifier uses a string of the form `'prefix:suffix'`. `prefix` and `suffix` are alphanumeric strings. For example:

```
'SimulinkTest:x_equals_y'
```

### Continuous-Time Considerations

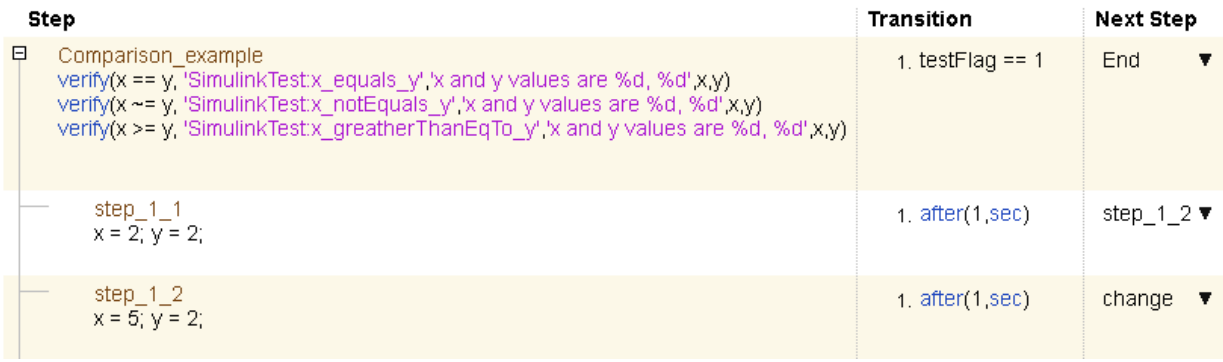
`verify` is not supported in Test Sequence blocks that use continuous-time updating. Test Sequence block data can depend on factors such as the solver step time. Continuous-time updating can cause differences in when block data and `verify` statements update, which can lead to unexpected `verify` statement results.

If your model uses continuous time and you use `verify` statements in a Test Sequence or Test Assessment block, consider explicitly setting a discrete block sample time.

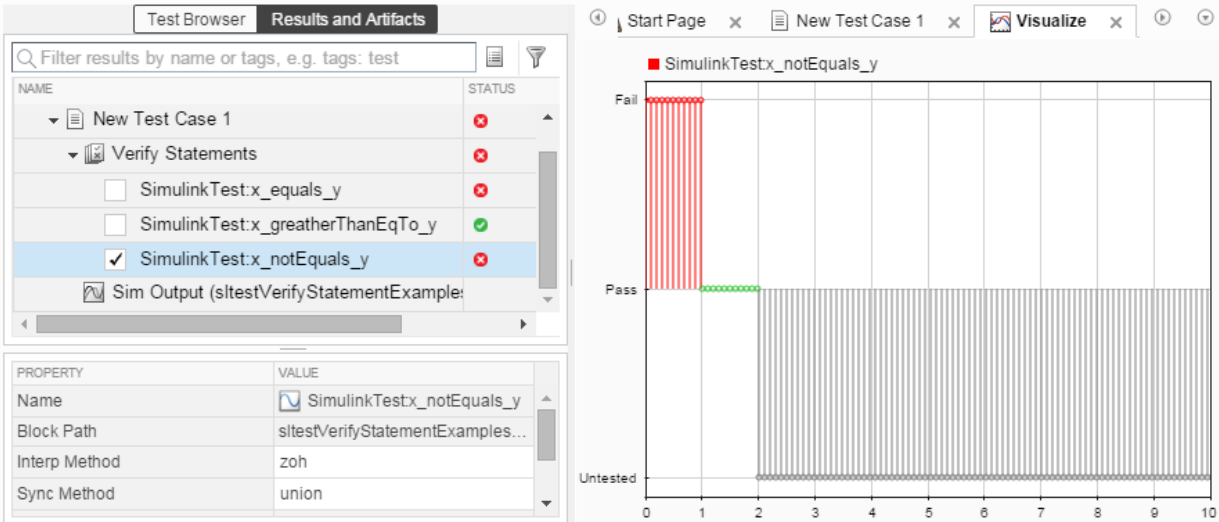
### Example

In this comparison of two values, the parent step uses `verify` statements to assess two local variables `x` and `y` during the simulation. The substeps set two conditions.

- `verify(x >= y)` passes overall because it is true for the entire test sequence.
- `verify(x == y)` and `verify(x ~= y)` fail because they fail in `step_1_2` and `step_1_1`, respectively.



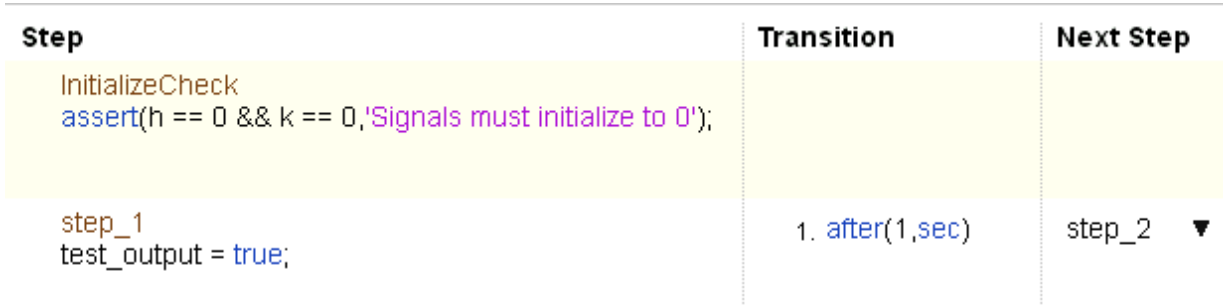
The Test Manager displays the results.




## assert

`assert` evaluates a logical argument, but unlike `verify`, `assert` stops simulation. `assert` does not return fail, pass, or untested results. Failures appear as errors. Consider using `assert` statements to avoid executing a bad test. For example, if a component under test outputs two signals `h` and `k`, and the test requires `h` and `k` initialized to `0`, use `assert` to stop the test if the signals do not initialize.

To make results easier to interpret, add an optional message that evaluates when the assertion fails. This example demonstrates an `assert` statement that returns a message if the logical condition fails.




Code is not generated for `assert` statements in the Test Sequence block.

## Assessment Statements

To verify simulation, stop simulation, and return verification results, use assessment statements.

| Keyword | Statement Syntax | Description | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| `verify` | `verify(expression)`<br><br>`verify(expression, errorMessage)`<br><br>`verify(expression, identifier, errorMessage)` | Assesses a logical expression. Optional arguments label results in the Test Manager and diagnostic viewer. | `verify(x > y,...`<br>`'SimulinkTest:greaterThan',...`<br>`'x and y values are %d, %d',x,y)` |
| `assert` | `assert(expression)`<br><br>`assert(expression, errorMessage)` | Evaluates a logical expression. Failure stops simulation and returns an error. Optional arguments return an error message. | `assert(h == 0 && k == 0,...`<br>`'h and k must initialize to 0')` |

Syntax in the table uses these arguments:

**`expression`**

Logical statement assessed

Examples:

```
h > 0 && k == 0
```

**`identifier`**

Label applied to results in the Test Manager

Value: String of the form `aaa:bbb:...:zzz`, with at least two colon-separated MATLAB identifiers `aaa`, `bbb`, and `zzz`.

Examples:

```
'SimulinkTest:greaterThan'
```

**`errorMessage`**

Label applied to messages in the diagnostic viewer

Value: String

Examples:

```
'x and y values are %d, %d',x,y
```

## Logical Operators

You can use logical connectives in actions, transitions, and assessments. In these examples, `p` and `q` represent Boolean signals or logical expressions.

| Operation | Syntax | Description | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| Negation | `~p` | not `p` | `verify(~p)` |
| Conjunction | `p && q` | `p` and `q` | `verify(p && q)` |
| Disjunction | `p \|\| q` | `p` or `q` | `verify(p \|\| q)` |

| Operation | Syntax | Description | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| Implication | `~p \|\| q` | if `p`, `q`. Logically equivalent to implication $p \rightarrow q$. | `verify(~p \|\| q)` |
| Biconditional | `(p && q) \|\| (~p && ~q)` | `p` and `q`, or not `p` and not `q`. Logically equivalent to biconditional $p \leftrightarrow q$. | `verify((p && q) \|\| (~p && ~q))` |

## Relational Operators

You can use relational operators in actions, transitions, and assessments. In these examples, `x` and `y` represent numeric-type variables.

Using == or ~= operators in a `verify` statement returns a warning when comparing floating-point data. Consider the precision limitations associated with floating-point numbers when implementing `verify` statements. See “Floating-Point Numbers” (MATLAB). If you use floating-point data, consider defining a tolerance for the assessment. For example, instead of `verify(x == 5)`, verify `x` within a tolerance of `0.001`:

```
verify(abs(x-5) < 0.001)
```

| Operator and Syntax | Description | Example |
|---|---|---|
| `x > y` | Greater than | `verify(x > y)` |
| `x < y` | Less than | `verify(x < y)` |
| `x >= y` | Greater than or equal to | `verify(x >= y)` |
| `x <= y` | Less than or equal to | `verify(x <= y)` |
| `x == y` | Equal to | `verify(x == y)` |
| `x ~= y` | Not equal to | `verify(x ~= y)` |

# See Also

“Syntax for Test Sequences and Assessments” on page 3-57 | Test Sequence

## Related Examples

- “Test Step Actions and Transitions” on page 3-28
- “Signal Generation Functions” on page 3-37

# Programmatically Create a Test Sequence

This example shows how to create a test sequence programmatically. You create a Test Sequence block, and author a test sequence to verify two safety requirements of a cruise control system.

### Create a Test Harness Containing a Test Sequence Block

1. Open the cruise control project, and open the model. This creates a working copy of the project in your MATLAB folder.

```
slVerificationCruiseStart;
open_system simulinkCruiseAddReqExample.slx
```

2. Create and open the test harness.

```
sltest.harness.create('simulinkCruiseAddReqExample','Name','SafetyTestHarness',...
    'Source','Test Sequence')
sltest.harness.open('simulinkCruiseAddReqExample','SafetyTestHarness')
set_param('SafetyTestHarness','StopTime','15');
```

### Author the Test Sequence

1. Add a local variable `endTest`, which you use to transition between test steps, and set the data type to `boolean`.

```
sltest.testsequence.addSymbol('SafetyTestHarness/Test Sequence','endTest',...
    'Data','Local');

sltest.testsequence.editSymbol('SafetyTestHarness/Test Sequence','endTest',...
    'DataType','boolean');
```

2. Change the name of the step `Run` to `Initialize1`.

```
sltest.testsequence.editStep('SafetyTestHarness/Test Sequence','Run',...
    'Name','Initialize1');
```

3. Add a step `BrakeTest` to test that the cruise control disengages when the brake is applied. Also add substeps defining the test scenario actions and verification.

```
sltest.testsequence.addStepAfter('SafetyTestHarness/Test Sequence',...
    'BrakeTest','Initialize1','Action','endTest = false;')

    % Add a transition from |Initialize1| to |BrakeTest|.
```

```
    sltest.testsequence.addTransition('SafetyTestHarness/Test Sequence',...
        'Initialize1','true','BrakeTest')

    % This sub-step enables the cruise control and sets the speed.
    % |SetValuesActions| is the actions for BrakeTest.SetValues.
    setValuesActions = sprintf('CruiseOnOff = true;\nSpeed = single(50);');
    sltest.testsequence.addStep('SafetyTestHarness/Test Sequence',...
        'BrakeTest.SetValues','Action',setValuesActions)

    % This sub-step engages the cruise control.
    setCCActions = sprintf('CoastSetSw = true;');
    sltest.testsequence.addStepAfter('SafetyTestHarness/Test Sequence',...
        'BrakeTest.Engage','BrakeTest.SetValues','Action',setCCActions)

    % This step applies the brake.
    brakeActions = sprintf('CoastSetSw = false;\nBrake = true;');
    sltest.testsequence.addStepAfter('SafetyTestHarness/Test Sequence',...
        'BrakeTest.Brake','BrakeTest.Engage','Action',brakeActions)

    % This step verifies that the cruise control is off.
    brakeVerifyActions = sprintf('verify(engaged == false)\nendTest = true;');
    sltest.testsequence.addStepAfter('SafetyTestHarness/Test Sequence',...
        'BrakeTest.Verify','BrakeTest.Brake','Action',brakeVerifyActions)

    % Add transitions between steps.
    sltest.testsequence.addTransition('SafetyTestHarness/Test Sequence',...
        'BrakeTest.SetValues','true','BrakeTest.Engage')
    sltest.testsequence.addTransition('SafetyTestHarness/Test Sequence',...
        'BrakeTest.Engage','after(2,sec)','BrakeTest.Brake')
    sltest.testsequence.addTransition('SafetyTestHarness/Test Sequence',...
        'BrakeTest.Brake','true','BrakeTest.Verify')
```

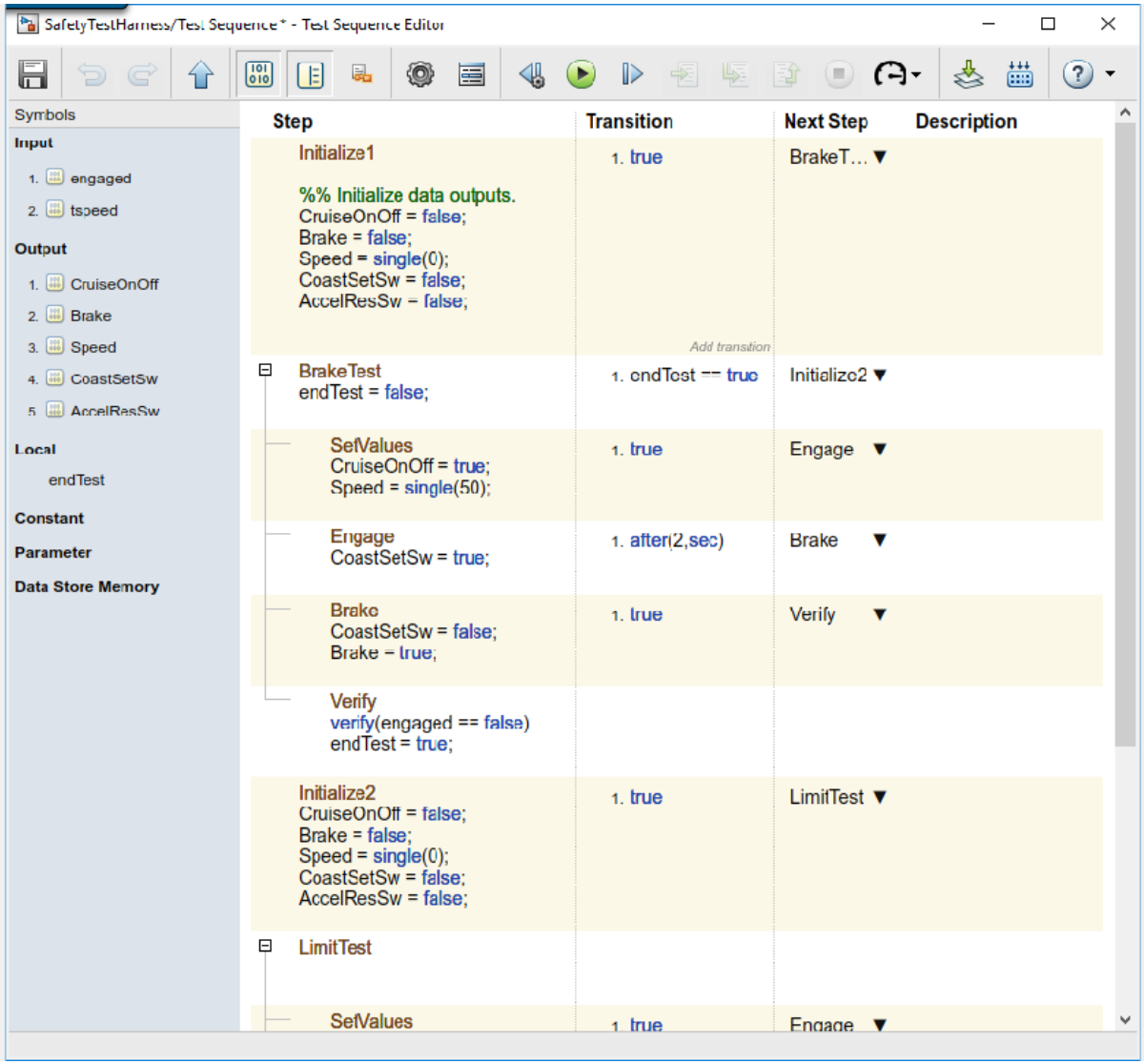
4. Add a step `Initialize2` to initialize component inputs again, and add a transition from `BrakeTest` to `Initialize2`.

```
init2Actions = sprintf(['CruiseOnOff = false;\n'...
    'Brake = false;\n'...
    'Speed = single(0);\n'...
    'CoastSetSw = false;\n'...
    'AccelResSw = false;']);
sltest.testsequence.addStepAfter('SafetyTestHarness/Test Sequence',...
    'Initialize2','BrakeTest','Action',init2Actions)
sltest.testsequence.addTransition('SafetyTestHarness/Test Sequence',...
    'BrakeTest','endTest == true','Initialize2')
```

5. Add a step `LimitTest` to test cruise control disengagement when the vehicle speed exceeds the high limit. Also, add a transition from the `Initialize2` step, and add sub-steps to define the scenario actions and verification.

```
sltest.testsequence.addStepAfter('SafetyTestHarness/Test Sequence',...
    'LimitTest','Initialize2')
sltest.testsequence.addTransition('SafetyTestHarness/Test Sequence',...
    'Initialize2','true','LimitTest')

    % Add a step to enable cruise control and set the speed.
    setValuesActions2 = sprintf('CruiseOnOff = true;\nSpeed = 60;');
    sltest.testsequence.addStep('SafetyTestHarness/Test Sequence',...
        'LimitTest.SetValues','Action',setValuesActions2)

    % Add a step to engage the cruise control.
    setCCActions = sprintf('CoastSetSw = true;');
    sltest.testsequence.addStepAfter('SafetyTestHarness/Test Sequence',...
        'LimitTest.Engage','LimitTest.SetValues','Action',setCCActions)

    % Add a step to ramp the vehicle speed.
    sltest.testsequence.addStepAfter('SafetyTestHarness/Test Sequence',...
        'LimitTest.RampUp','LimitTest.Engage','Action','Speed = Speed + ramp(5*et);')

    % Add a step to verify that the cruise control is off.
    highLimVerifyActions = sprintf('verify(engaged == false)');
    sltest.testsequence.addStepAfter('SafetyTestHarness/Test Sequence',...
        'LimitTest.VerifyHigh','LimitTest.RampUp','Action',highLimVerifyActions)

    % Add transitions between steps. The speed ramp transitions when the
    % vehicle speed exceeds 90.
    sltest.testsequence.addTransition('SafetyTestHarness/Test Sequence',...
        'LimitTest.SetValues','true','LimitTest.Engage')
    sltest.testsequence.addTransition('SafetyTestHarness/Test Sequence',...
        'LimitTest.Engage','true','LimitTest.RampUp')
    sltest.testsequence.addTransition('SafetyTestHarness/Test Sequence',...
        'LimitTest.RampUp','Speed > 90','LimitTest.VerifyHigh')
```

Double-click the Test Sequence block to open the editor and view the created test sequence.


SafetyTestHarness/Test Sequence* - Test Sequence Editor
Symbols
Input
1. engaged
2. tspeed
Output
1. CruiseOnOff
2. Brake
3. Speed
4. CoastSetSw
5. AccelResSw
Local
endTest
Constant
Parameter
Data Store Memory
Step
Transition
Next Step
Description
Initialize1
%% Initialize data outputs.
CruiseOnOff = false;
Brake = false;
Speed = single(0);
CoastSetSw = false;
AccelResSw = false;
1. true
BrakeT...
Add transition
BrakeTest
endTest = false;
1. endTest == true
Initialize2
SetValues
CruiseOnOff = true;
Speed = single(50);
1. true
Engage
Engage
CoastSetSw = true;
1. after(2,sec)
Brake
Brake
CoastSetSw = false;
Brake = true;
1. true
Verify
Verify
verify(engaged == false)
endTest = true;
Initialize2
CruiseOnOff = false;
Brake = false;
Speed = single(0);
CoastSetSw = false;
AccelResSw = false;
1. true
LimitTest
LimitTest
SetValues
1. true
Engage

### Close the Test Harness and Model

```
sltest.harness.close('simulinkCruiseAddReqExample','SafetyTestHarness');
close_system('simulinkCruiseAddReqExample.slx',0);
slproject.closeCurrentProject;
```

# Syntax for Test Sequences and Assessments

| In this section... |
| --- |
| “Assessment Statements” on page 3-57 |
| “Temporal Operators” on page 3-59 |
| “Transition Operators” on page 3-60 |
| “Signal Generation Functions” on page 3-61 |
| “Logical Operators” on page 3-64 |
| “Relational Operators” on page 3-65 |

This topic describes syntax used in Test Sequence and Test Assessment blocks. You can also work with Test Sequence blocks using the test sequence API, which provides functions to create, read, edit, and delete test sequence steps, transitions, and data symbols. See the functions listed in the **Test Sequence Programming** section on the “Test Sequences and Assessments” page.

Within test step actions, transitions, and assessments, Test Sequence and Test Assessment blocks use MATLAB as the action language. In addition to the MATLAB language, the block includes keywords and operators to create action, transition, and assessment statements. For example:

- Output a square wave with a period of `10` sec:

  ```
  square(et/10)
  ```

- Transition when `h` changes to `0`:

  ```
  hasChangedTo(h,0)
  ```

- Verify that `x` is greater than `y`:

  ```
  verify(x > y)
  ```

## Assessment Statements

To verify simulation, stop simulation, and return verification results, use assessment statements.

| Keyword | Statement Syntax | Description | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| `verify` | `verify(expression)`<br><br>`verify(expression, errorMessage)`<br><br>`verify(expression, identifier, errorMessage)` | Assesses a logical expression. Optional arguments label results in the Test Manager and diagnostic viewer. | `verify(x > y,...`<br>`'SimulinkTest:greaterThan',...`<br>`'x and y values are %d, %d',x,y)` |
| `assert` | `assert(expression)`<br><br>`assert(expression, errorMessage)` | Evaluates a logical expression. Failure stops simulation and returns an error. Optional arguments return an error message. | `assert(h == 0 && k == 0,...`<br>`'h and k must initialize to 0')` |

Syntax in the table uses these arguments:

**`expression`**

Logical statement assessed

Examples:

```
h > 0 && k == 0
```

**`identifier`**

Label applied to results in the Test Manager

Value: String of the form `aaa:bbb:...:zzz`, with at least two colon-separated MATLAB identifiers `aaa`, `bbb`, and `zzz`.

Examples:

```
'SimulinkTest:greaterThan'
```

**`errorMessage`**

Label applied to messages in the diagnostic viewer

Value: String

Examples:

```
'x and y values are %d, %d',x,y
```

## Temporal Operators

To create an expression that evaluates the simulation time, use temporal operators. Variables used in signal conditions must be inputs, parameters, or constants in the Test Sequence block.

| Operator | Syntax | Description | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| `et` | `et(TimeUnits)` | The elapsed time of the test step in `TimeUnits`. Omitting `TimeUnits` returns the value in seconds. | The elapsed time of the test sequence step in milliseconds:<br>`et(msec)` |
| `t` | `t(TimeUnits)` | The elapsed time of the simulation in `TimeUnits`. Omitting `TimeUnits` returns the value in seconds. | The elapsed time of the simulation in microseconds:<br>`t(usec)` |
| `after` | `after(n, TimeUnits)` | Returns `true` if `n` specified units of time in `TimeUnits` elapse since the beginning of the current test step. | After 4 seconds:<br>`after(4,sec)` |
| `before` | `before(n, TimeUnits)` | Returns `true` until `n` specified units of time in `TimeUnits` elapse, beginning with the current test step. | Before 4 seconds:<br>`before(4,sec)` |

| Operator | Syntax | Description | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| `duration` | `ElapsedTime = duration (Condition, TimeUnits)` | Returns `ElapsedTime` in `TimeUnits` for which `Condition` has been `true`. `ElapsedTime` is reset when the test step is re-entered or when `Condition` is no longer `true`. | Return `true` if the time in milliseconds since `Phi > 1` is greater than 550:<br>`duration(Phi>1,msec) > 550` |

Syntax in the table uses these arguments:

**`TimeUnits`**

The units of time

Value: `sec|msec|usec`

Examples:

`msec`

**`Condition`**

Logical expression triggering the operator. Variables used in `duration` can be inputs, parameters, or constants, with at most one local or output data.

Examples:

```
u > 0
x <= 1.56
```

## Transition Operators

To create expressions that evaluate signal events, use transition operators. Common transition operators include:

| Operator | Syntax | Description | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| `hasChanged` | `hasChanged(u)` | Returns `true` if `u` changes in value since the beginning of the test step, otherwise returns `false`.<br><br>`u` must be an input data symbol. | Transition when `h` changes:<br><br>`hasChanged(h)` |
| `hasChangedFrom` | `hasChangedFrom(u,A)` | Returns true if `u` changes from the value `A`, otherwise returns false.<br><br>`u` must be an input data symbol. | Transition when `h` changes from `1`:<br><br>`hasChangedFrom(h,1)` |
| `hasChangedTo` | `hasChangedTo(u,B)` | Returns true if `u` changes to the value `B`, otherwise returns false.<br><br>`u` must be an input data symbol. | Transition when `h` changes to `0`:<br><br>`hasChangedTo(h,0)` |

## Signal Generation Functions

Some signal generation functions use the temporal operator `et`, which is the elapsed time of the test step in seconds. Scaling, rounding, and other approximations of argument values can affect function outputs. Common signal generation functions include:

| Function | Syntax | Description | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| `square` | `square(x)` | Represents a square wave output with a period of `1` and range `−1` to `1`.<br><br>Within the interval `0 <= x < 1`, `square(x)` returns the value `1` for `0 <= x < 0.5`and `−1` for `0.5 <= x < 1`. | Output a square wave with a period of `10` sec:<br><br>`square(et/10)` |
| `sawtooth` | `sawtooth(x)` | Represents a sawtooth wave output with a period of `1` and range `−1` to `1`.<br><br>Within the interval `0 <= x < 1`, `sawtooth(x)` increases. | Output a sawtooth wave with a period of `10` sec:<br><br>`sawtooth(et/10)` |
| `triangle` | `triangle(x)` | Represents a triangle wave output with a period of `1` and range `−1` to `1`.<br><br>Within the interval `0 <= x < 0.5`, `triangle(x)` increases. | Output a triangle wave with a period of `10` sec:<br><br>`triangle(et/10)` |
| `ramp` | `ramp(x)` | Represents a ramp signal of slope `1`, returning the value of the ramp at time `x`.<br><br>`ramp(et)` effectively returns the elapsed time of the test step. | Ramp one unit for every 5 seconds of test step elapsed time:<br><br>`ramp(et/5)` |
| `heaviside` | `heaviside(x)` | Represents a heaviside step signal, returning `0` for `x < 0` and `1` for `x >= 0`. | Output a heaviside signal after `5` seconds:<br><br>`heaviside(et-5)` |

| Function | Syntax | Description | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| `latch` | `latch(x)` | Saves the value of `x` at the first time `latch(x)` evaluates in a test step, and subsequently returns the saved value of `x`. Resets the saved value of `x` when the step exits. Reevaluates `latch(x)` when the step is next active. | Latch `b` to the value of `torque`:<br>`b = latch(torque)` |
| `sin` | `sin(x)` | Returns the sine of `x`, where `x` is in radians. | A sine wave with a period of 10 sec:<br>`sin(et*2*pi/10)` |
| `cos` | `cos(x)` | Returns the cosine of `x`, where `x` is in radians. | A cosine wave with a period of 10 sec:<br>`cos(et*2*pi/10)` |
| `rand` | `rand` | Uniformly distributed pseudorandom values | Generate new random values for each simulation by declaring `rand` extrinsic with `coder.extrinsic`. Assign the random number to a local variable. For example:<br>`coder.extrinsic('rand')`<br>`nr = rand`<br>`sg = a + (b-a)*nr` |

| Function | Syntax | Description | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| `randn` | `randn` | Normally distributed pseudorandom values | Generate new random values for each simulation by declaring `randn` extrinsic with `coder.extrinsic`. Assign the random number to a local variable. For example:<br>`coder.extrinsic('randn')`<br>`nr = randn`<br>`sg = nr*2` |
| `exp` | `exp(x)` | Returns the natural exponential function, $e^x$. | An exponential signal progressing at one tenth of the test step elapsed time:<br>`exp(et/10)` |

## Logical Operators

You can use logical connectives in actions, transitions, and assessments. In these examples, `p` and `q` represent Boolean signals or logical expressions.

| Operation | Syntax | Description | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| Negation | `~p` | not `p` | `verify(~p)` |
| Conjunction | `p && q` | `p` and `q` | `verify(p && q)` |
| Disjunction | `p \|\| q` | `p` or `q` | `verify(p \|\| q)` |
| Implication | `~p \|\| q` | if `p`, `q`. Logically equivalent to implication $p \rightarrow q$. | `verify(~p \|\| q)` |
| Biconditional | `(p && q) \|\| (~p && ~q)` | `p` and `q`, or not `p` and not `q`. Logically equivalent to biconditional $p \leftrightarrow q$. | `verify((p && q) \|\| (~p && ~q))` |

## Relational Operators

You can use relational operators in actions, transitions, and assessments. In these examples, `x` and `y` represent numeric-type variables.

Using == or ~= operators in a `verify` statement returns a warning when comparing floating-point data. Consider the precision limitations associated with floating-point numbers when implementing `verify` statements. See “Floating-Point Numbers” (MATLAB). If you use floating-point data, consider defining a tolerance for the assessment. For example, instead of `verify(x == 5)`, verify `x` within a tolerance of `0.001`:

```
verify(abs(x-5) < 0.001)
```

| Operator and Syntax | Description | Example |
|---|---|---|
| `x > y` | Greater than | `verify(x > y)` |
| `x < y` | Less than | `verify(x < y)` |
| `x >= y` | Greater than or equal to | `verify(x >= y)` |
| `x <= y` | Less than or equal to | `verify(x <= y)` |
| `x == y` | Equal to | `verify(x == y)` |
| `x ~= y` | Not equal to | `verify(x ~= y)` |

# See Also

## Related Examples

- “Run-Time Assessments” on page 3-45
- “Test Step Actions and Transitions” on page 3-28
- “Signal Generation Functions” on page 3-37
- “Programmatically Create a Test Sequence” on page 3-52

# Debug a Test Sequence

| In this section... |
| --- |
| “View Test Step Execution During Simulation” on page 3-66 |
| “Set Breakpoints to Enable Debugging” on page 3-66 |
| “View Data Values During Simulation” on page 3-67 |
| “Step Through Simulation” on page 3-68 |

You can debug a test sequence using tools in the test sequence editor. Debugging involves setting breakpoints to stop simulation, observing data and test sequence progression, and manually stepping through test steps. You can try these features using the model `sltestTestSeqDebuggingExample`. To open the model, enter

```
cd(fullfile(docroot,'toolbox','sltest','examples'))
open_system('sltestTestSeqDebuggingExample')
```

Save a copy of the model to a writable location on the MATLAB path. Double-click the Test Sequence block to open the test sequence editor.

## View Test Step Execution During Simulation

By default, simulation animates the test sequence by highlighting active steps and transitions. Observing test step execution can help you debug, particularly when manually stepping through the test sequence. Adjust the animation speed using the **Change Animation Speed** button in the toolbar.

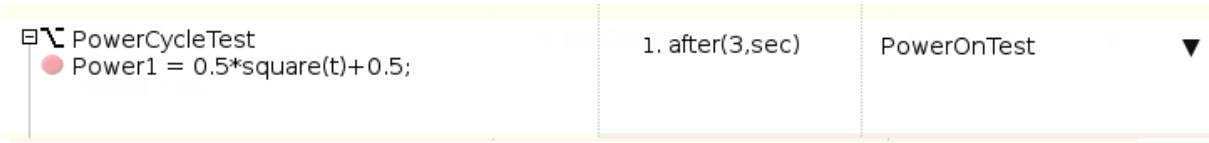
Animation speed affects simulation speed. If you slow down animation speed for debugging, return the speed to **Fast** or **Lightning Fast** when you finish debugging to avoid slowing your simulation. If you do not need the test step highlights and want the fastest simulation, choose **None**.

## Set Breakpoints to Enable Debugging

You enable debugging for a test sequence by adding one or more breakpoints. Breakpoints halt simulation every time the test step is evaluated. Therefore, breakpoints on some test steps, such as **When decomposition** parent steps, halt simulation repeatedly because the step is evaluated repeatedly. When simulation halts, you can view data used in the test sequence to investigate the sequence simulation behavior.

You can add breakpoints to test step actions or transitions:

- To add a breakpoint to a test step action, right-click the test step and select **Break while executing step**.

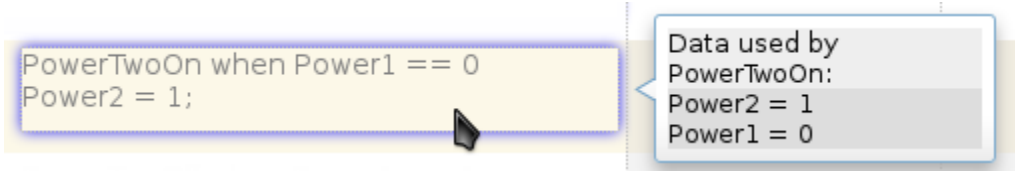



- To add a breakpoint to a test step transition, right-click the test step transition and select **Break when transition taken**.

The editor displays a breakpoint marker. After adding breakpoints, simulate the test sequence by clicking **Run**.

## View Data Values During Simulation

If the simulation pauses (for example, at a breakpoint), you can view the status of data used in a test step by hovering over the test step. The data values at the current simulation time display next to the test sequence cell.




**Note** If you advance the simulation to another stop (for example, using the keyboard shortcuts), the data display does not update. Move off the test step and then hover over the step again to refresh the values.

## Step Through Simulation

When simulation halts, you can step through the test sequence using the toolbar buttons. Also see “Debugging and Breakpoints Keyboard Shortcuts” (Simulink).

| Objective | Details | Toolbar Button |
|---|---|---|
| Simulate until breakpoint | Simulation runs until the next breakpoint | |
| Step forward through simulation time | Simulation advances one simulation step | |
| Step forward through test step actions and transitions | Simulation advances by each step of a test sequence, with pauses at actions and transitions. Does not step into a function call. | |
| Step in to a test step group or called function | Simulation advances into the substeps of a parent step and executes each action and transition. Steps into a function call. | |
| Step out of a test step group or called function | Simulation advances through the remaining substeps of a parent step and then out to the parent step hierarchy level. Also finishes execution of a function call. | |

# See Also

“Test Sequence Editor” on page 3-22 | Test Sequence

# Test a Model Component Using Signal Functions

| In this section... |
| --- |
| “Create a Test Sequence” on page 3-69<br>“Simulate the Test Harness” on page 3-70 |

Using the Test Sequence block, you can define a set of input functions to test your component, and conditionally switch the function based on component signals. See Test Sequence for more information.

This example demonstrates building and simulating a test sequence using ramp and square wave signals. The test initializes at constant temperature, ramps down to a limit, and executes a square-wave temperature cycle.

## Create a Test Sequence

1. Access the model. Enter

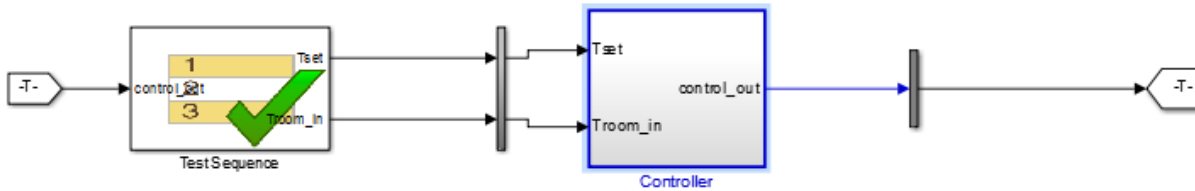
   ```
   cd(fullfile(docroot,'toolbox','sltest','examples'))
   ```

2. Copy this model file and supporting files to a writable location on the MATLAB path:

   ```
   sltestSignalFunctionExample.slx
   sltestHeatpumpBusPostLoadFcn.mat
   PumpDirection.m
   ```

3. Open the model, and open the harness.

   ```
   open_system('sltestSignalFunctionExample');
   sltest.harness.open('sltestSignalFunctionExample/Controller',...
   'RampSquareHarness')
   ```



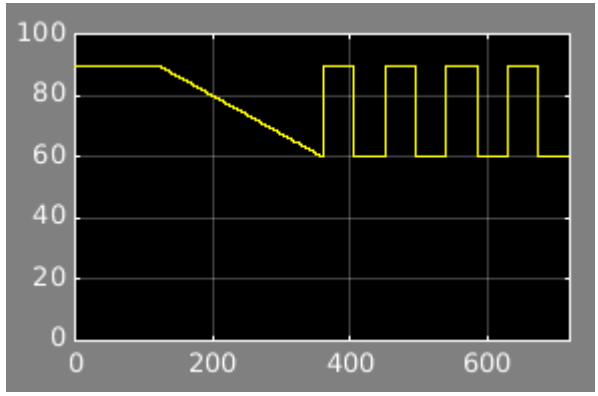

4. Double-click the Test Sequence block to open the test sequence editor.

5. Rename the first and second steps. Delete the default names and replace them with `const_90` and `ramp_down`.
6. Add a third step to the table. Right-click the `ramp_down` line, and select **Add step after**. Name the third step `temp_step`.
7. Add output conditions and transition fields to the steps. Copy and paste the listings from the table.

| Step | Transition | Next step |
|---|---|---|
| `const_90`<br>`Tset = 75;`<br>`Troom_in = 90;` | `after(120,sec)` | `ramp_down` |
| `ramp_down`<br>`Tset = 75;`<br>`Troom_in = 90-ramp(et)/8;` | `Troom_in <= 60` | `temp_step` |
| `temp_step`<br>`Tset = 75;`<br>`Troom_in = 75+15*square(et/90);` | | |

## Simulate the Test Harness

1. Set the simulation time to `720` sec.
2. Simulate the Test Harness. Observe the `Troom_in` signal in the scope.




## See Also

**Blocks**
Test Sequence

# Test Downshift Points of a Transmission Controller

This example demonstrates how to test a transmission shift logic controller using test sequences and test assessments.

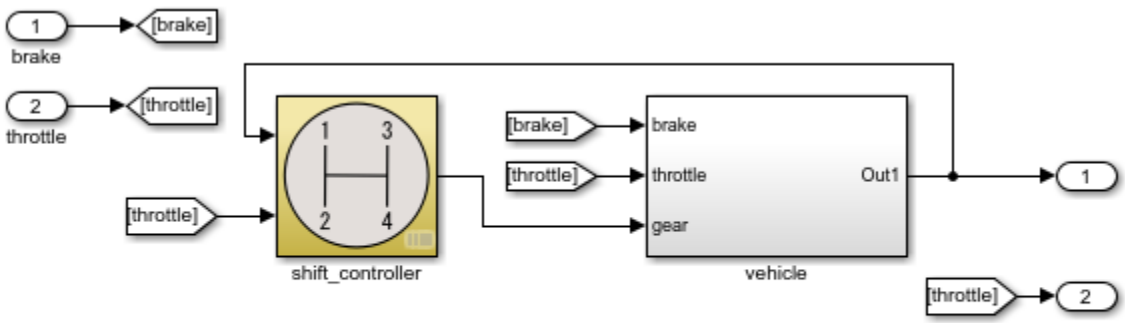
### The Model and Controller

This example uses a simplified drivetrain system arranged in a controller-plant configuration. The objective of the example is to test the transmission controller in isolation, ensuring that it downshifts correctly.

### The Test

The controller should downshift between each of its gear ratios in response to a ramped throttle application. The test inputs hold vehicle speed constant while ramping the throttle. The Test Assessment block includes requirements-based assessments of the controller performance.

```
path = fullfile(matlabroot,'examples','simulinktest');
mdl = 'TransmissionDownshiftTestSequence';
harness = 'controller_harness';
open_system(fullfile(path,mdl));
```




**Testing Downshift Points of a Transmission Controller**

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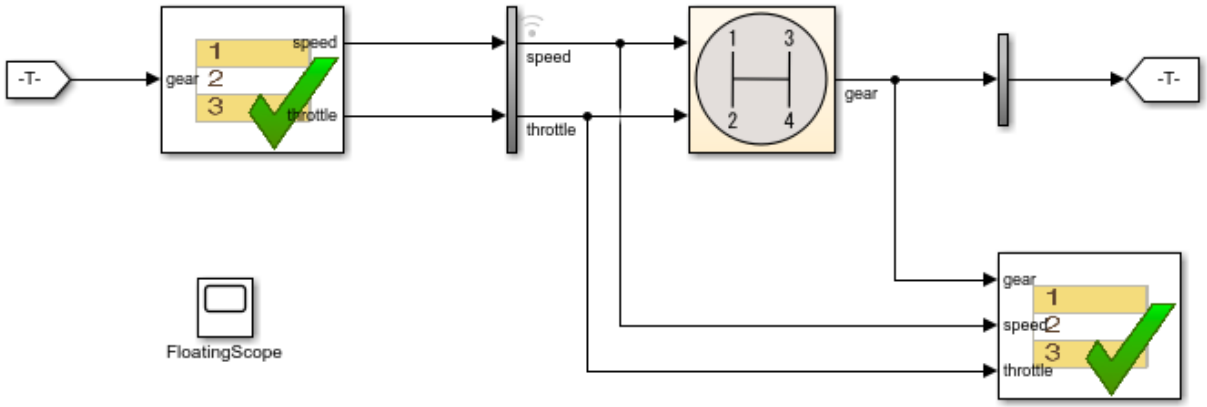
### Open the Test Harness

Click the badge on the subsystem `shift_controller` and open the test harness `controller_harness`. `shift_controller` is connected to a Test Sequence block and a Test Assessment block.

```
sltest.harness.open([mdl '/shift_controller'],harness)
```

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### The Test Sequence

Double-click the Test Sequence block to open the test sequence editor.

The test sequence begins by ramping speed to 75 to initialize the controller to fourth gear. Throttle is then ramped at constant speed until a gear change. Subsequent initialization and downshifts execute. After the change to first gear, the test sequence stops.

```
open_system([harness '/Test Sequence']);
```

| Step | Transition | Next Step |
|---|---|---|
| initialize_4_3<br>throttle = 10;<br>speed = 0+ramp(25*et); | 1. speed == 75 | down_4_3 ▼ |
| down_4_3<br>throttle = 10+ramp(10*et);<br>speed = 75; | 1. hasChanged(gear) | initialize_3_2 ▼ |
| initialize_3_2<br>throttle = 10;<br>speed = 45; | 1. after(4,sec) | down_3_2 ▼ |
| down_3_2<br>throttle = 10+ramp(10*et);<br>speed = 45; | 1. hasChanged(gear) | initialize_2_1 ▼ |
| initialize_2_1<br>throttle = 10;<br>speed = 15; | 1. after(4,sec) | down_2_1 ▼ |
| down_2_1<br>throttle = 10+ramp(10*et);<br>speed = 15; | 1. hasChanged(gear) | stop ▼ |
| stop<br>throttle = 0;<br>speed = 0; | | |

### Test Assessments for the Controller

The requirements for the shift controller include conditions which would invalidate the test.

- Speed shall never be negative.
- Gear shall always be positive.
- Throttle shall be between 0% and 100%.

In addition, the functional requirement tested is that the shift controller shall keep the vehicle speed below specified maximums in each of the first three gears.

Open the Test Assessment block. These assertions in the block correspond to the first three requirements. If the controller violates one of the assertions, the simulation fails.

```
assert(speed >= 0, 'speed must be >= 0');
assert(throttle >= 0, 'throttle must be >= 0 and <= 100');
assert(throttle <= 100, 'throttle must be >= 0 and <= 100');
assert(gear > 0,'gear must be > 0');
```

The last requirement has three sub-requirements.

- The controller shall not let the vehicle speed exceed 90 in gear 3.
- The controller shall not let the vehicle speed exceed 50 in gear 2.
- The controller shall not let the vehicle speed exceed 30 in gear 1.

You can model these assessments with a When decomposition sequence. When decomposition step selection is based on signal conditions defined in the **Step** column, with each condition preceded by the `when` operator. The **Transition** and **Next Step** columns do not affect the transition. The last step `Else` covers any undefined condition and does not use a `when` declaration.

To change a sequence to a When decomposition, right-click a step and select **When decomposition**. Sub-steps of this step then operate using the `when` operator. The assessments use `verify` statements so that results are available in the Simulation Data Inspector, and so that failures do not stop simulation.

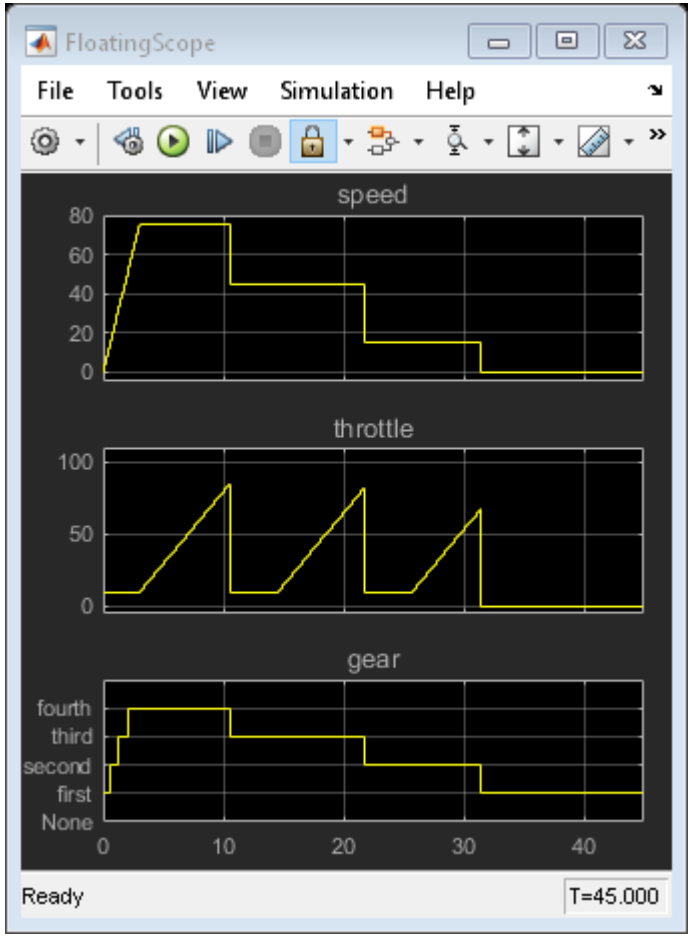
```
OverSpeed3 when gear==3
verify(speed <= 90,'Engine overspeed in gear 3')

OverSpeed2 when gear==2
verify(speed <= 50,'Engine overspeed in gear 2')

OverSpeed1 when gear==1
verify(speed <= 30,'Engine overspeed in gear 1')
```

| Step | Transition | Next Step |
|---|---|---|
| AssertConditions<br>% These conditions ensure simulation validity.<br><br>assert(speed >= 0, 'speed must be >= 0');<br>assert(throttle >= 0, 'throttle must be >= 0 and <= 100');<br>assert(throttle <= 100, 'throttle must be >= 0 and <= 100');<br>assert(gear > 0,'gear must be > 0'); | | |
| OverSpeed3 when gear==3<br>% Verify speed within specified range for 3rd gear<br><br>verify(speed <= 90,'Engine overspeed in gear 3') | | |
| OverSpeed2 when gear==2<br>% Verify speed within specified range for 2nd gear<br><br>verify(speed <=50,'Engine overspeed in gear 2') | | |
| OverSpeed1 when gear==1<br>% Verify speed within specified range for 1st gear<br><br>verify(speed <= 30,'Engine overspeed in gear 1') | | |
| Else<br>% Else step required for any conditions not corresponding to<br>% the above three when conditions | | |

### Testing the Controller

Simulate the test harness demonstrates the progressive throttle ramp at each test step, and the corresponding downshifts. The controller passes all of the assessments in the Test Assessment block.

```
open_system([harness '/FloatingScope'])
sim(harness);
```




### View the Results

Click the Simulation Data Inspector button in the test harness toolstrip to view the results. You can compare the `speed` signal to the `verify` statement outputs.

```
Simulink.sdi.view
```

```
Simulink.sdi.close
close_system(mdl);
```

# Test Assessment Reuse

If one test assessment covers many test cases, consider reusing the assessment from a single source such as a library. Reusing test assessments allows you to update and manage the source rather than multiple copies of the same assessment. Often, such assessments are associated with broad requirements such as:

- “The `speed` signal must never be negative.”
- “The cruise control must never be engaged while the brake is engaged.”
- “The heat pump must wait more than 5 seconds before switching from on to off or off to on.”
- “The projector temperature must never exceed 65 degrees Celsius.”

## Reuse Test Assessments Using a Library

This example shows how to reuse test assessments contained in a test sequence block using a linked block from a library.

When you create a test harness, you can include a standalone Test Sequence block for test assessments (a Test Assessment block). Often, assessments cover multiple test cases, making it convenient to reuse the same Test Assessment block. Test assessment reuse has these advantages:

- Assessments are stored in a single source. If the requirements change, you update only the assessments in the library.
- You can link to test requirements from the source. Linking from the source reduces the number of requirements links to manage.

To reuse a standalone Test Assessment block in multiple test harnesses, create the Test Assessment block in a library, and reuse the Test Assessment block in multiple test harnesses by way of linked blocks.

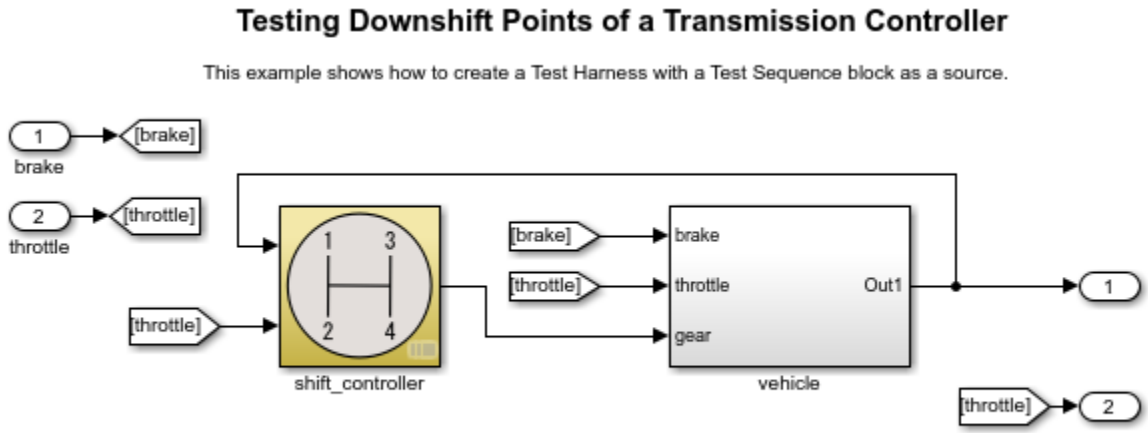
Consider using a library for high-level test assessments that correspond to multiple test cases.

You can also create reusable assessments in a library using blocks from the Model Verification library in Simulink.

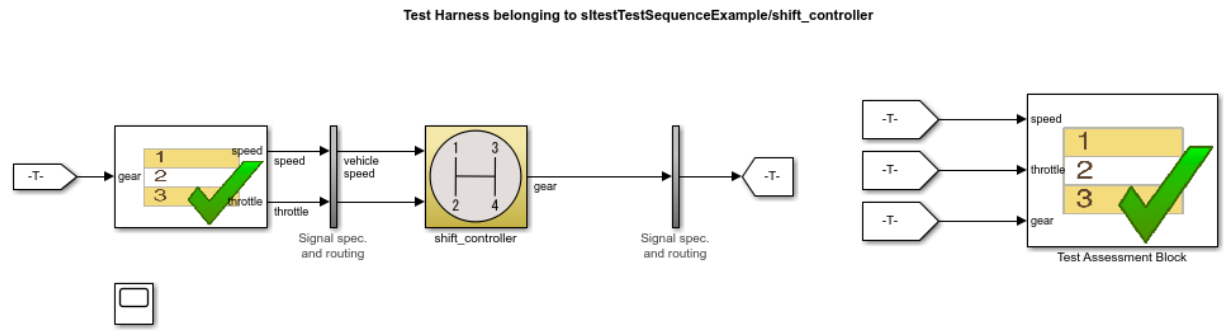
### Explore the Test Sequence Example Model

1. Open the model. At the command line, enter:

```
sltestTestSequenceExample
```




2. Click the badge on the `shift_controller` subsystem and open the `controller_harness` test harness.

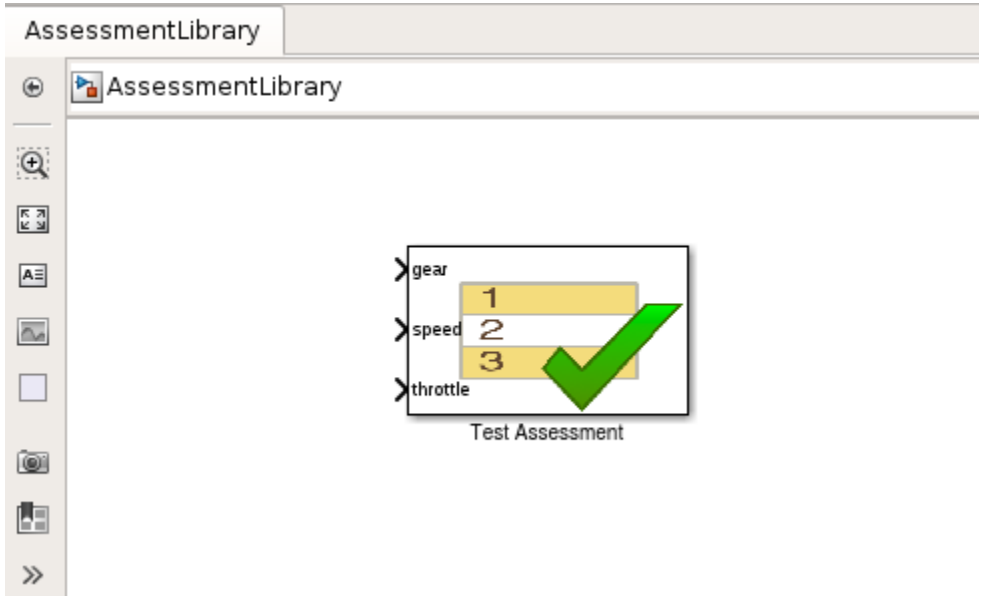



The Test Assessment block contains four assertions that define the assessment criteria:

```
assert(speed >= 0)
assert(throttle >= 0)
assert(throttle <= 100)
assert(gear > 0)
```

### Create a Library for the Test Assessments

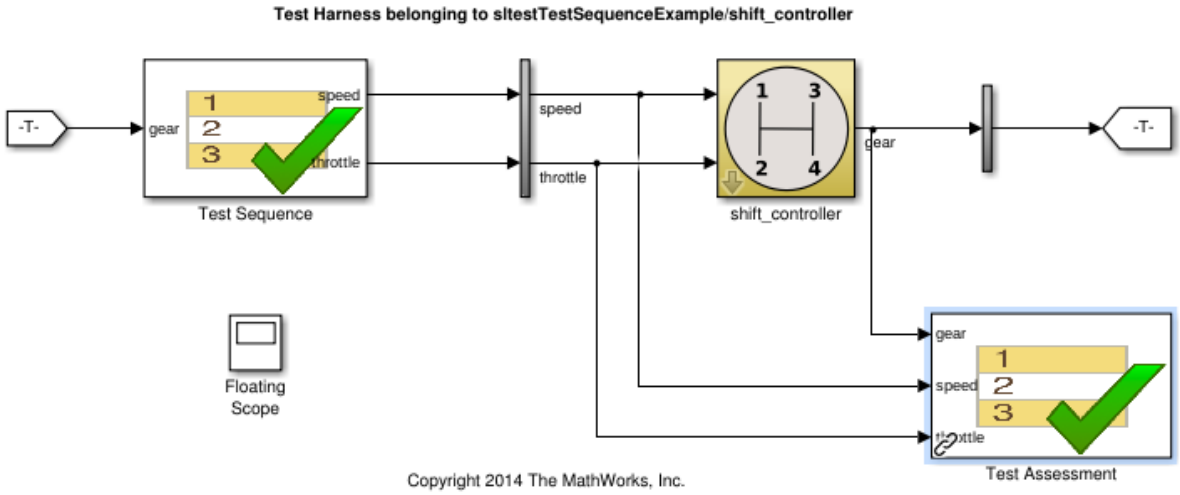
1. In the test harness, select **File > New > Library**.
2. Save the new library as `AssessmentLibrary` in a writable location on the MATLAB® path.
3. Copy the Test Assessment block from the test harness to the library, and then delete the Test Assessment block from the test harness.
4. Save the library.




### Create a Linked Test Assessment Block in Test Harnesses

Copy the Test Assessment block from the library to the test harness to create a linked block.

1. In the test harness, enable the library link display. Select **Display > Library Links > All**.
2. Copy the Test Assessment block from `AssessmentLibrary` into `controller_harness`. The block displays a library link badge.
3. Connect the signal inputs to the Test Assessment block.




### Edit the Assessment Block in the Library

1. Unlock the library. Select **Diagram > Unlock Library**.
2. Add a fifth assertion to the Test Sequence block: `assert(gear < 5);`
3. Save and close the library. Closing locks the library.

# View Graphical Results From Model Verification Library

Simulink® Test™ outputs graphical results of the Model Verification block library so you can use the Test Manager or Simulation Data Inspector to see when your test assessments pass and fail.

In addition to warnings or stop-simulation behavior, the graphical results show the block evaluation results during simulation. Viewing Model Verification block results graphically helps you to:

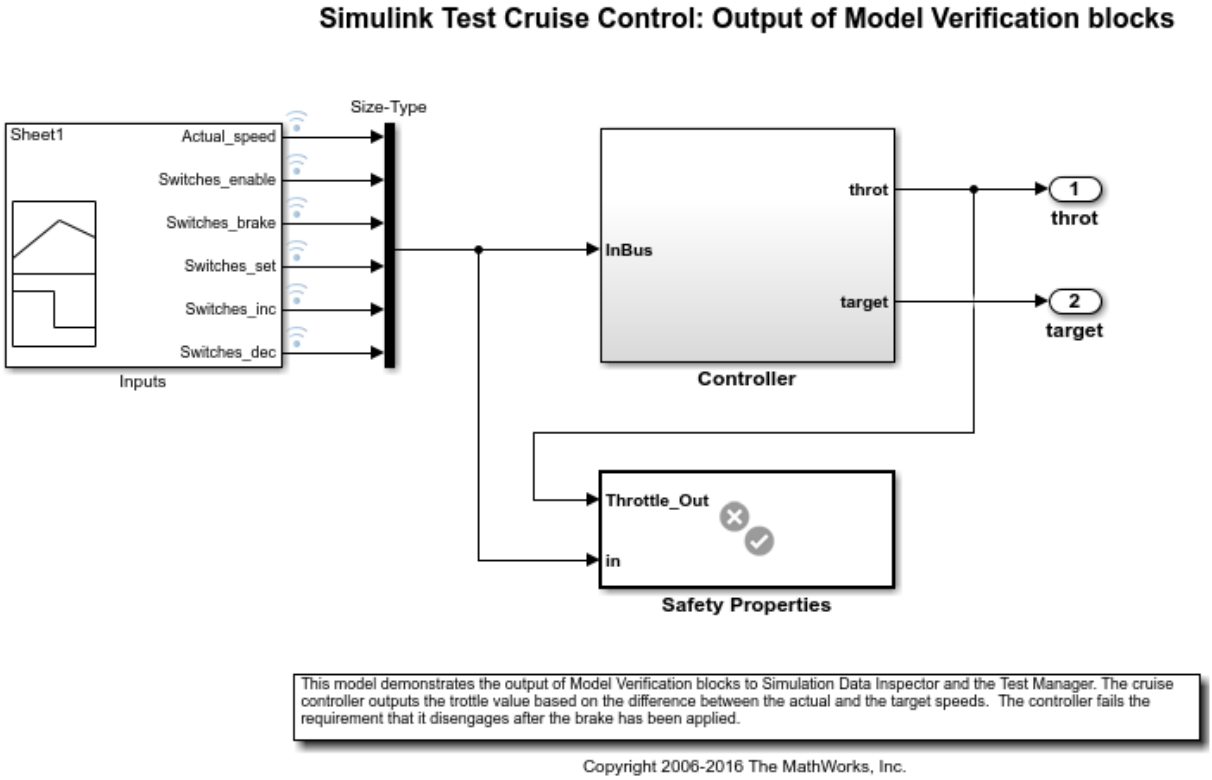
- Determine the time step when a failure occurs.
- Debug the model by comparing the verification result with relevant signals.
- Trace failures from the results to the model.

This example shows how to view outputs from Model Verification blocks in the Test Manager or Simulation Data Inspector.

### Open the Model

The model contains a verification subsystem `Safety Properties` that uses an Assertion block to check whether the system disengages if the brake has been applied for three time steps. The verification subsystem also uses Simulink® Design Verifier™ blocks.

```
open_system(fullfile(matlabroot,'examples','simulinktest',...
    'sltestCruiseControlDefective'))
```

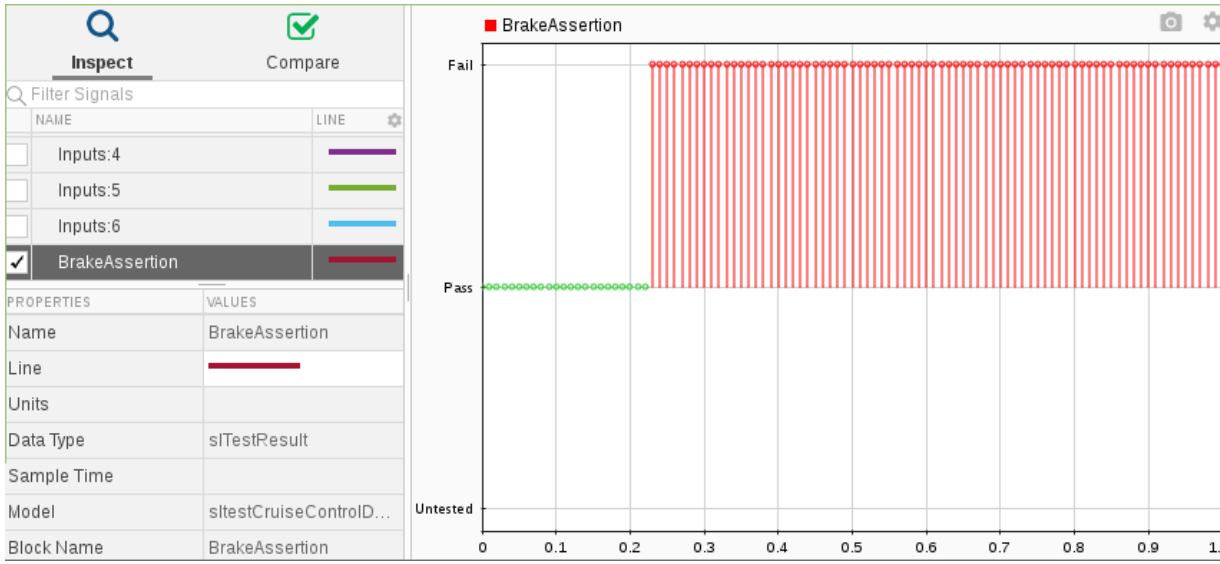



### Simulate the Model and View Results in SDI

```
sim('sltestCruiseControlDefective')
```

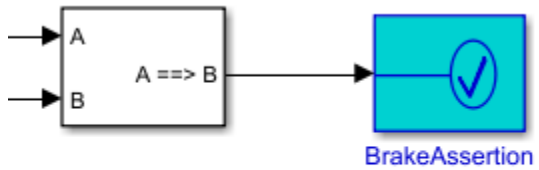
After the simulation completes, open SDI. The results show that the assertion failed at 0.23 seconds.

```
Simulink.sdi.view
```




### Highlight Assertion Block in the Model

To find the assertion block in the model, right-click **BrakeAssertion** in SDI and select **Highlight in Model**. The block is highlighted in the verification subsystem.



# Test Harness Software- and Processor-in-the-Loop


- “SIL Verification for a Subsystem” on page 4-2
- “Test Code in S-Functions” on page 4-7

# SIL Verification for a Subsystem

| In this section... |
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This example shows subsystem verification by ensuring the output of software-in-the-loop (SIL) code matches that of the model subsystem. You generate a SIL verification harness, collect simulation results, and compare the results using the simulation data inspector. You can apply a similar process for processor-in-the-loop (PIL) verification.

With SIL simulation, you can verify the behavior of production source code on your host computer. Additionally, with PIL simulation, you can verify the compiled object code that you intend to deploy in production. You can run the PIL object code on real target hardware or on an instruction set simulator.

If you have an Embedded Coder license, you can create a test harness in SIL or PIL mode for model verification. You can compare the SIL or PIL block results with the model results and collect metrics, including execution time and code coverage. Using the test harness to perform SIL and PIL verification, you can:

- Manage the harness with your model. Generating the test harness generates the SIL block. The test harness is associated with the component under verification. You can save the test harness with the main model.
- Use built-in tools for these test-design-test workflows:
  - Checking the SIL or PIL block equivalence
  - Updating the SIL or PIL block to the latest model design
- View and compare logged data and signals using the Test Manager and Simulation Data Inspector.

This example models a closed-loop controller-plant system. The controller regulates the plant output.

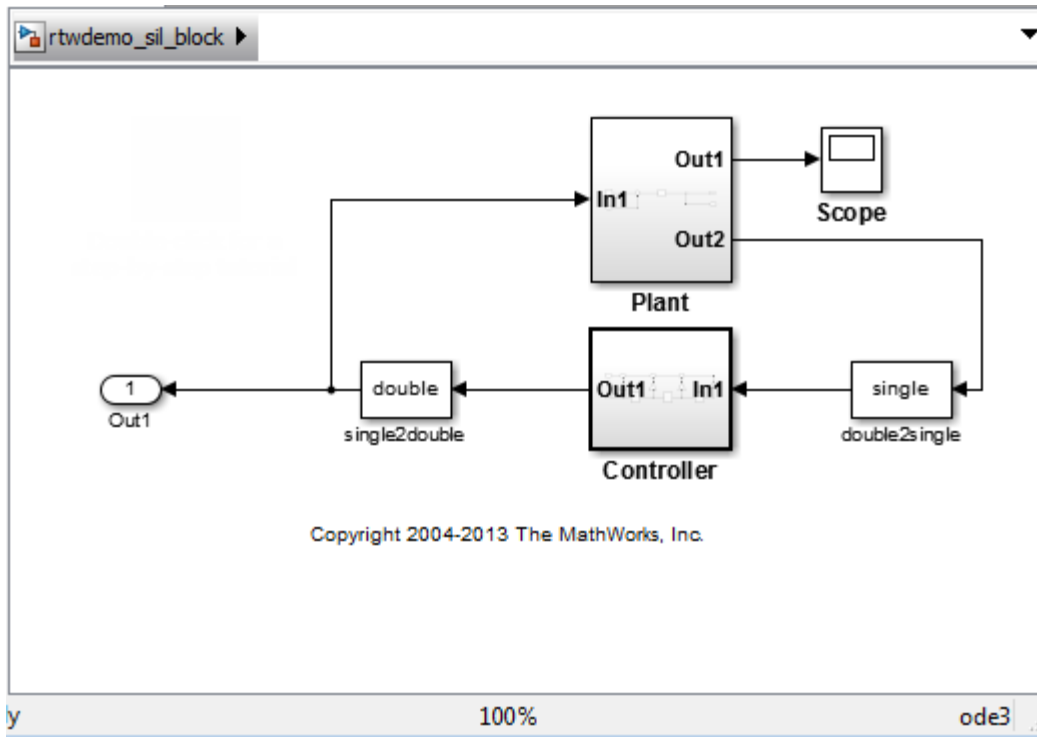
## Create a SIL Verification Harness for a Controller

Create a SIL verification harness using data that you log from a controller subsystem model simulation. You need an Embedded Coder license for this example.

1. Open the example model by entering

   ```
   rtwdemo_sil_block
   ```

   at the MATLAB command prompt,




2. Save a copy of the model using the name `controller_model` in a new folder, in a writable location on the MATLAB path.
3. Enable signal logging for the model. At the command prompt, enter

   ```
   set_param(bdroot,'SignalLogging','on','SignalLoggingName',...
   'SIL_signals','SignalLoggingSaveFormat','Dataset')
   ```

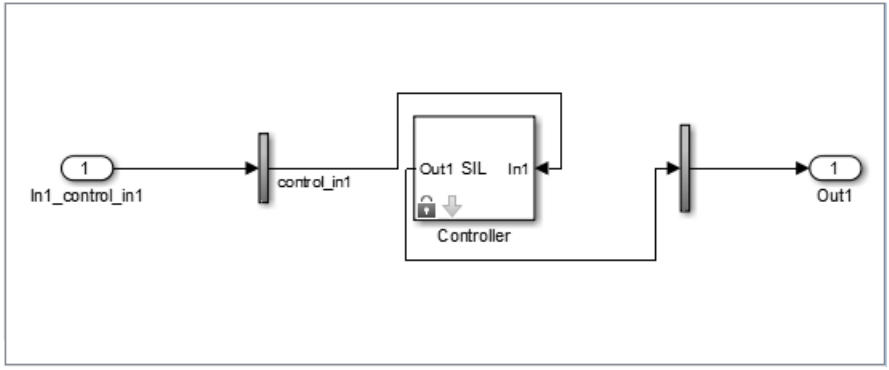
4. Right-click the signal into Controller port In1, and select **Properties**. In the **Signal Properties** dialog box, for the **Signal name**, enter `controller_model_input`. Select **Log signal data** and click **OK**.

5. Right-click the signal out of Controller port Out1, and select **Properties**. In the **Signal Properties** dialog box, for the **Signal name**, enter `controller_model_output`. Select **Log signal data** and click **OK**.
6. Simulate the model.
7. Get the logged signals from the simulation output into the workspace. At the command prompt, enter

   ```
   out_data = out.get('SIL_signals');
   control_in1 = out_data.get('controller_model_input');
   control_out1 = out_data.get('controller_model_output');
   ```
8. Create the software-in-the-loop test harness. Right-click the Controller subsystem and select **Test Harness > Create Test Harness (Controller)**.
9. Set the harness properties:

   - **Name**: `SIL_harness`
   - **Sources and Sinks**: `Inport` and `Outport`
   - **Initial harness configuration**: `Verification`
   - **Verification Mode**: `Software-in-the-loop (SIL)`
   - Select **Open harness after creation**

   Click **OK**. The resulting test harness has a SIL block.




## Configure and Simulate a SIL Verification Harness

Configure and simulate a SIL verification harness for a controller subsystem.

1. Configure the test harness to import the logged controller input values. From the top level of the test harness, in the model **Configuration Parameters** dialog box, in the **Data Import/Export** pane, select **Input**. Enter `control_in1.Values` as the input and click **OK**.
2. Enable signal logging for the test harness. At the command prompt, enter

   ```
   set_param('SIL_harness','SignalLogging','on','SignalLoggingName',...
   'harness_signals','SignalLoggingSaveFormat','Dataset')
   ```
3. Right-click the output signal of the SIL block and select **Properties**. In the **Signal Properties** dialog box, for the **Signal name**, enter `SIL_block_out`. Select **Log signal data** and click **OK**.
4. Simulate the harness.

## Compare the SIL Block and Model Controller Outputs

Compare the outputs for a verification harness and a controller subsystem.

1. In the test harness model, click the Simulation Data Inspector button to open the Simulation Data Inspector.
2. In the Simulation Data Inspector, click **Import**. In the **Import** dialog box.
   - Set **Import from** to: `Base workspace`.
   - Set **Import to** to: `New Run`.
   - Under **Data to import**, select **Signal Name** to import data from all sources.
3. Click **Import**.
4. Select the `SIL_block_out` and `controller_model_out` signals in the **Runs** pane of the data inspector window.

   The chart displays the two signals, which overlap. This result suggests equivalence for the SIL code. You can plot signal differences using the **Compare** tab in SDI, and perform more detailed analyses for verification. For more information, see “Compare Simulation Data” (Simulink).

Autogenerated iteration combinations are ordered in lockstep. Lockstep means that each iteration is formed using sequential pairings of test case settings. For example, the model `sldemo_autotrans` has a Signal Builder block with four signal groups, labeled in the figure as S1, S2, S3, and S4. If you use this model in a test case with three parameter sets, labeled as P1, P2, and P3, then the Test Manager generates three iterations. Generated iterations are limited to the minimum number settings between Signal Builder groups and parameter sets, which is three. Each iteration, labeled as I1, I2, and I3, contains one Signal Builder group with the corresponding parameter set. The Signal Builder group and parameter set are matched in the order that they are listed in the Signal Builder block or parameter set section, respectively.

In the table iterations, `Default [None]` means that the iteration does not change the test case setting. The test iteration setting is the same as what is specified in the test case.

### View Table Iterations

To see a list of iterations from the **Table Iterations** section, click **Show Iterations**. The list includes table iterations and scripted iterations.

### Generate Table Iterations

If you have test case settings that you want to transform into test iterations, then you can use the **Auto Generate** button. You can select the test case sections to use to generate iterations. If you select multiple sections, then the Test Manager combines iterations, and lockstep ordering applies.

When you autogenerate iterations, you can specify the naming rule for each iteration. Click **Auto Generate** and select the settings to use as the basis for the iterations. You can then use a rule to name the iterations to help to identify them. In the **Iteration naming rule** box, enter the rule using:

- The name of each setting you want to use in the name, with spaces removed
- An underscore or space to separate each setting

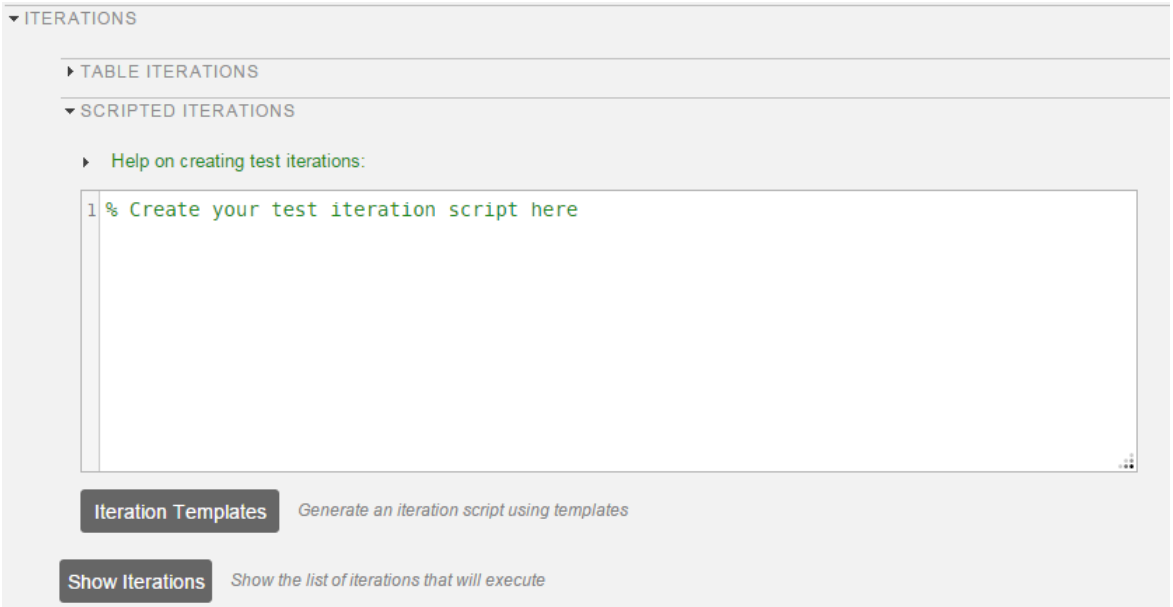
For example, if you want to include the name of the parameter set, configuration set, and baseline file name, enter `ParameterSet_ConfigurationSet_Baseline`. When you generate the iterations, the corresponding names of the test case replace each part of the rule.

| Section Option | Purpose |
|---|---|
| Signal Builder Group | Applies to the **Inputs** section of a simulation, baseline, or equivalence test case, for the specified **Signal Builder Group**. Each Signal Builder group is used to generate an iteration. |
| Parameter Set | Applies to the **Parameter Overrides** section of a simulation, baseline, or equivalence test case. Each parameter override set is used to generate an iteration. |

| Section Option | Purpose |
|---|---|
| External Input | Applies to the **Inputs** section of a simulation, baseline, or equivalence test case, for the specified **External Inputs** sets. Each external input set is used to generate an iteration. |
| Configuration Set | Applies to the **Configuration Setting Overrides** section of a simulation, baseline, or equivalence test case. Each iteration uses the configuration setting specified. |
| Baseline | Applies only to baseline test case types, specifically to the **Baseline Criteria** section of a baseline test case. Each baseline criteria set is used to generate an iteration. |
| Simulation 1 or 2 | Applies only to equivalence test case types. At the top of the Auto Generate Reports dialog box, there is a menu for **Simulation 1** or **Simulation 2**. These sections correspond to the two simulation sections within the equivalence test case. |

## Create Scripted Iterations

In the scripted iterations section of the test case, you can customize your own set of iterations using a programmatic workflow. You can define your own parameter sets, customize the order of the iterations, create your own Monte Carlo script, and more. Scripted iterations are generated at run time when a test executes. Enter the script into the Scripted Iterations section text box.




### Iteration Script Components

An iteration script must have certain components to execute the tests. The basic iteration script contains three elements: an iteration object, an iteration setting, and the iteration registration. This script iterates over a single signal builder groups. This example is not practical, but it is meant to illustrate the anatomy of an iteration script.

```
%% Iterate Using a Signal Builder Group

% Set up a new iteration object
testItr = sltestiteration;

% Set iteration setting using Signal Builder group
setTestParam(testItr,'SignalBuilderGroup',sltest_signalBuilderGroups{1});

% Add the iteration to run in this test case
% The predefined sltest_testCase variable is used here
addIteration(sltest_testCase,testItr);
```

For more information about the test iteration class, see `sltest.testmanager.TestIteration`. In practice, you iterate over numerous

settings, such as multiple Signal Builder groups. If you take the stripped-down iteration script and put it into a loop, you can iterate over all Signal Builder groups in the test case.

```
%% Iterate Over All Signal Builder Groups

% Determine the number of possible iterations
numSteps = length(sltest_signalBuilderGroups);

% Create each iteration
for k = 1 : numSteps
    % Set up a new iteration object
    testItr = sltestiteration;

    % Set iteration settings
    setTestParam(testItr,'SignalBuilderGroup',sltest_signalBuilderGroups{k});

    % Add the iteration to run in this test case
    % You can pass in an optional iteration name
    addIteration(sltest_testCase,testItr);
end
```

### Predefined Variables

You can use predefined variables to write iterations scripts. To see the list of predefined variables in the Test Manager, expand the **Help on creating test iterations** section. You write the iterations script in the script box within the **Scripted Iterations** section. The script box is a functional workspace, which means the MATLAB base workspace cannot access information from the script box. If you define variables in the script box, then other workspaces cannot use the variable.

The predefined variables are:

- `sltest_bdroot` — Model simulated by the test case, defined as a string
- `sltest_sut` — The System Under Test, defined as a string
- `sltest_isharness` — `true` if `sltest_bdroot` is a harness model, defined as a logical
- `sltest_externalInputs` — Name of external inputs, defined as a cell array of strings
- `sltest_parameterSets` — Name of parameter override sets, defined as a cell array of strings
- `sltest_configSets` — Name of configuration settings, defined as a cell array of strings

- `sltest_tableIterations` — Iteration objects created in the iterations table, defined as a cell array of `sltest.testmanager.TestIteration` objects
- `sltest_testCase` — Current test case object, defined as an `sltest.testmanager.TestCase` object

#### Scripted Iteration Templates

You can quickly generate iterations for your test case using templates for Signal Builder groups, parameter sets, external inputs, configuration sets, and baseline sets, if you are using a baseline test case. Scripted iteration templates follow lockstep ordering and pairing of test settings. For more information about lockstep ordering, see “Create Table Iterations” on page 6-52.

For example, if you want to run all signal builder groups in a scripted iteration:

1. Click **Iteration Templates**.
2. Select the test case settings you want to iterate through. Click **OK**.

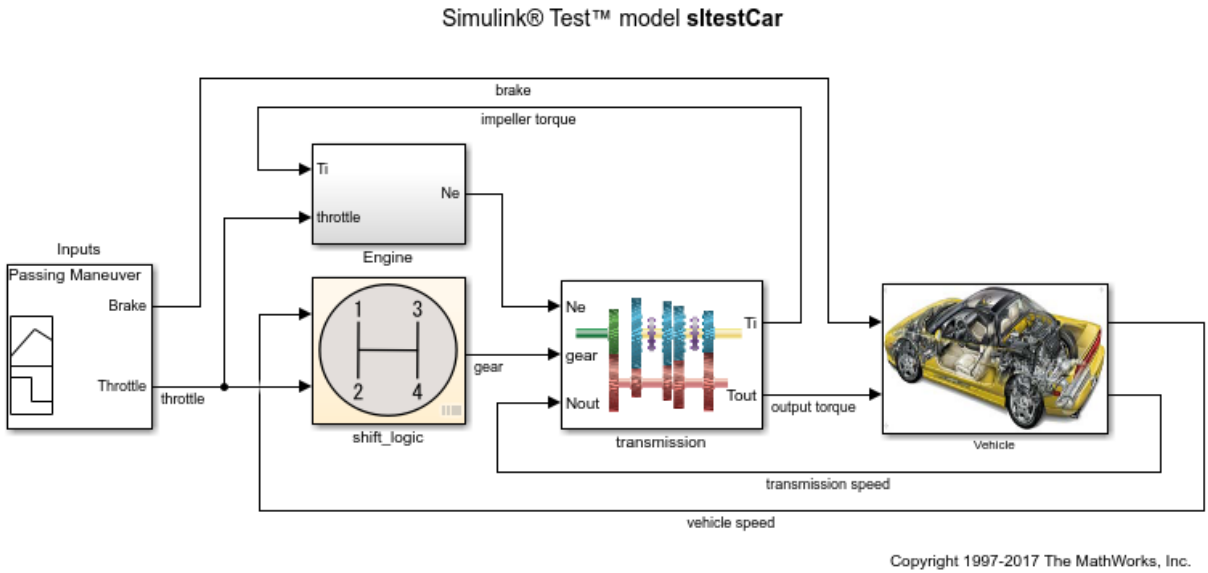
   The script is generated and added to the script box below any existing scripts.
3. To generate a table that gives a preview of the iterations that execute when you run the test case, click **Show Iterations**.

## Capture Baseline Data from Iterations

This example shows how to create a baseline test by capturing data from a test case with table iterations. You create the iterations from Signal Builder groups in the model. Before running the example, navigate to a writable folder on the MATLAB® path.

1. Open the model. At the command line, enter

```
Model = 'sltestCar';
open_system(fullfile(matlabroot,'examples','simulinktest',Model));
```




2. Create a test file that contains iterations, and open the Test Manager. At the command line, enter

```
tf = sltest.testmanager.TestFile('IterationBaselineTest');
sltest.testmanager.load(tf.Name);
sltest.testmanager.view;
```

3. In the Test Manager, right-click the test case and select **Rename**. Rename the test case **Baseline Test**.

4. In the **System Under Test** section, for **Model**, enter `sltestCar`.

5. Select the signals for the baseline data:

1. In the **Simulation Outputs** section, click **Add**. The Signal Selection dialog box appears.
2. In the model canvas, select the `output torque` and `vehicle speed` signals. The signals appear in the Signal Selection dialog box.
3. In the dialog box, select both signals and click **Add**.
4. The signals appear in the **Logged Signals** table.

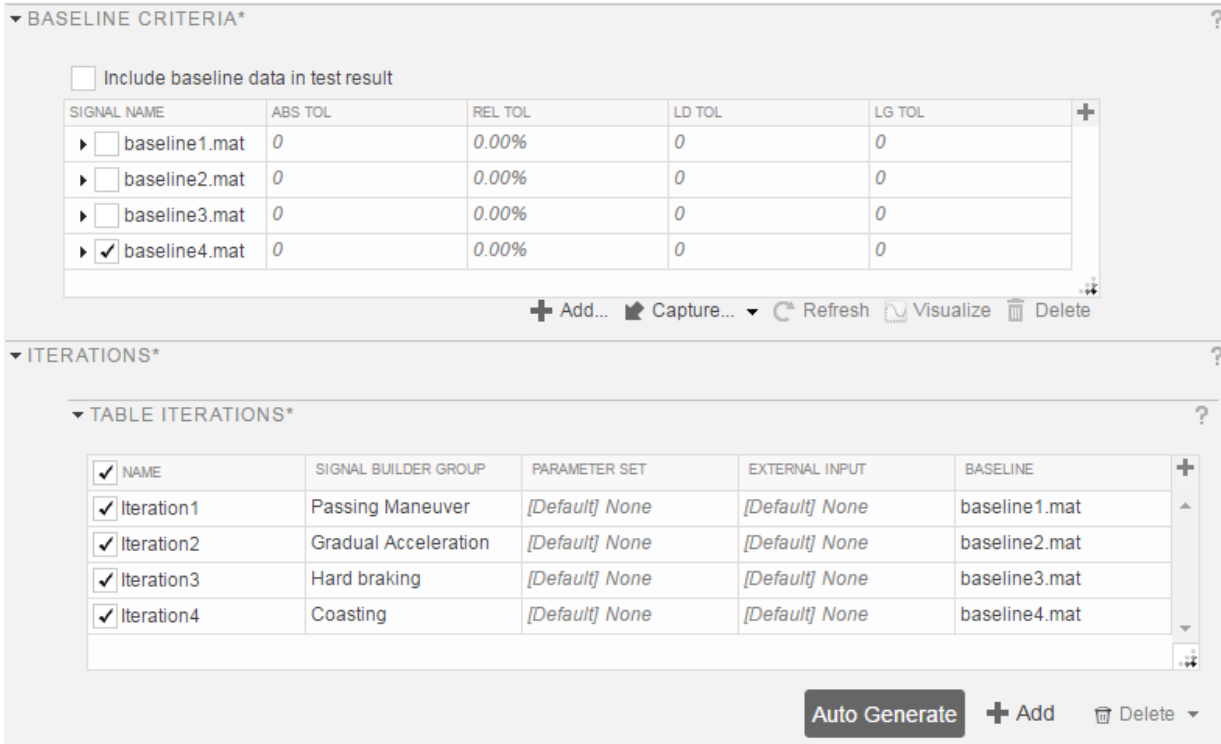
6. Add iterations for the test case:

1. Expand the **Iterations** section of the test case.
2. Expand the **Table Iterations** section and click **Auto Generate**.
3. In the dialog box, select **Signal Builder Group**. Click **OK**.
4. The table lists the iterations corresponding to the four Signal Builder groups.

7. Capture baseline data for the iterations:

1. In the **Baseline Criteria** section, click the arrow next to **Capture**, and select **Capture for Iterations**.
2. Specify a location for the baseline data files.
3. Click **Create**.

The model simulates for all Signal Builder groups. The baseline data for `output_torque` and `vehicle_speed` are captured in four MAT files. Also, each baseline data set is added to its corresponding iterations in the table.




## Sweep Through a Set of Parameters

Scripted iterations can be used to test a model by sweeping through a set of parameters. In this example of a parameter sweep, the number of Signal Builder groups and parameter values is the same. Each iteration has one Signal Builder group and one parameter value for a total of four iterations.

```
%% Iterate over all Signal Builder Groups and Parameters

% Determine the number of possible iterations
numSteps = length(sltest_signalBuilderGroups);

% Set up the parameter values to sweep over
IeiValues = [0.021,0.022,0.022,0.023];

% Create each iteration
```

```
for k = 1 : numSteps
    % Set up a new iteration object
    testItr = sltestiteration;

    % Set Signal Builder iteration setting
    setTestParam(testItr,'SignalBuilderGroup',sltest_signalBuilderGroups{k});

    % Set value of lei (parameter in model workspace)
    setVariable(testItr,'Name','Iei','Source','model workspace',...
                'Value',IeiValues(k));

    % Add the iteration to run in this test case
    addIteration(sltest_testCase,testItr);
end
```

## See Also

`sltest.testmanager.TestIteration`

### Related Examples

- “Automate Tests Programmatically” on page 6-45

# Collect Coverage in Tests

| In this section... |
| --- |
| “Enable and Collect Coverage for a Test File” on page 6-63 |
| “Considerations for Collecting Coverage in Test Harnesses” on page 6-66 |

If you use Simulink Coverage to generate model and code coverage, then you can collect coverage metrics when you run your test cases. For test cases with coverage collection turned on, Test Manager includes the coverage of each metric you specify to collect in the results.

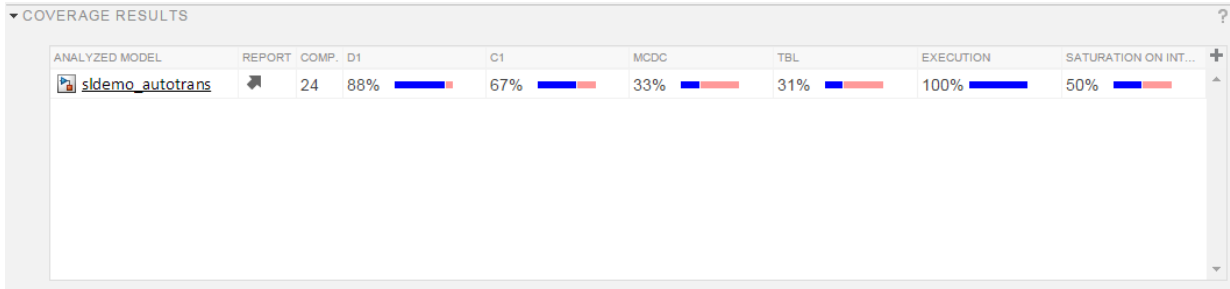
To test a model for coverage, turn on coverage collection on the test file and specify the metrics you want to collect. Test suites and test cases inherit the settings from the test file. After coverage is turned on at the file level, you can turn it off and on for each test suite or test case.

## Enable and Collect Coverage for a Test File

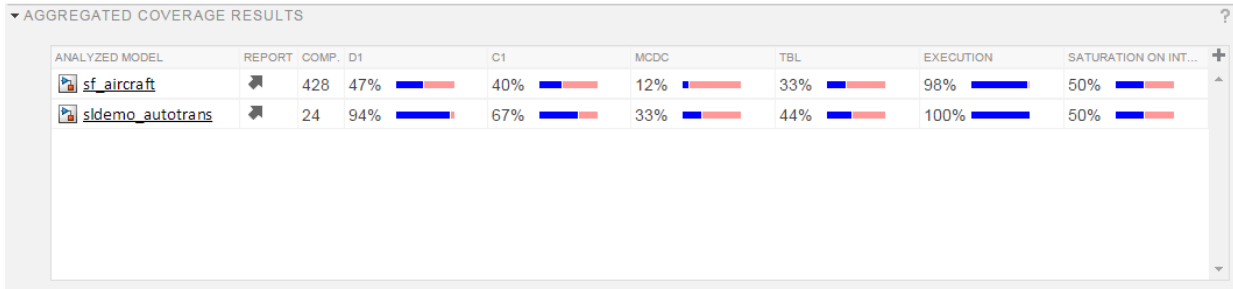
Enable coverage collection, view coverage results in Test Manager, and trace coverage results from Test Manager to the model. The model `sldemo_autotrans` specifies coverage.

For information about types of model coverage, see “Types of Model Coverage” (Simulink Coverage).

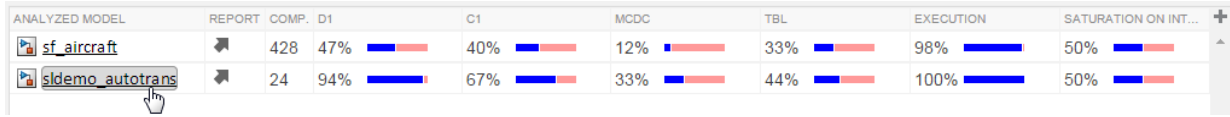
1. Create a test file and set up the test case for your model.
2. In the test file settings, under **Coverage Settings**, select **Record coverage for system under test**. You can also specify whether to collect coverage for referenced models.
3. Select the coverage metrics that you want to collect.
4. Run the test file.
5. To view the coverage results, select the test case result in the **Results and Artifacts** pane and expand the **Coverage Results** section.



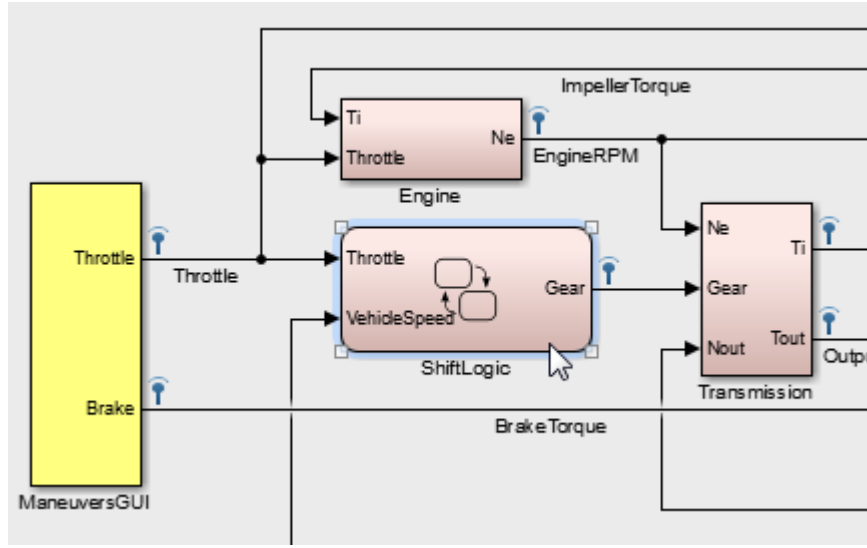

6 If your test file or test suite collected coverage metrics for more than one model, you can view all the coverage metrics in one place. Select the result and expand the **Aggregated Coverage Results** section.

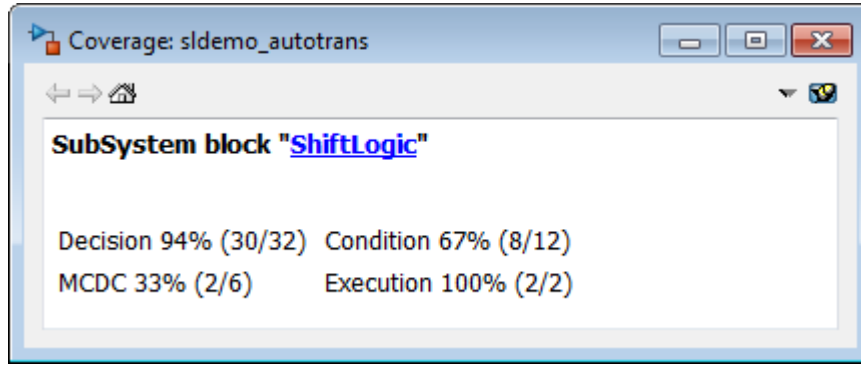



7 To trace the coverage results to the model, click the model name in the coverage results table.

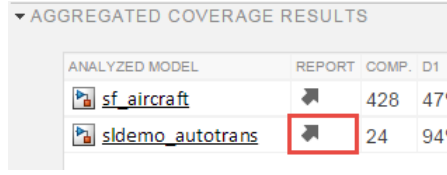



In the model, select model elements to see the coverage data.




8 To create a report of the coverage for a model, click the arrow under the **Report** column in the coverage results.



**Tip** To see aggregated results from different test files, in the **Results and Artifacts** pane, select the test file results whose coverage results you want to see in the same results file. From the context menu, select **Merge Coverage Results**. A results file that contains the combined coverage results appears in the list.

## Considerations for Collecting Coverage in Test Harnesses

Loading coverage results to a model, or aggregating coverage results across models, requires a model consistent with the coverage results. Therefore, to perform aggregated coverage collection, it is recommended that you use test harnesses configured to automatically synchronize the component under test. Set **SynchronizationMode** to `Synchronize on harness open and close`. For more information, see “Synchronize Changes Between Test Harness and Model” on page 2-55.

Coverage results association depends on test harness – main model synchronization:

- If the test harness is configured to synchronize the component under test when you open or close the harness, coverage results from the test harness are associated with the main model. When you close the test harness, the coverage results remain active in memory. You can aggregate coverage with additional results collected from the main model or another synchronized test harness.
- If the test harness is configured to only synchronize the component under test when you manually push or rebuild, the coverage results are associated with the test harness.
    - When you close the test harness, the coverage results are removed from memory.
    - If the component under test design differs between test harness and main model, you cannot aggregate coverage results.
    - You can aggregate coverage results with the main model if the component under test design does not differ, but you must manually load the coverage results into the main model. See the function cvload.

# See Also

`sltest.testmanager.CoverageSettings`

## Related Examples

- “Perform Functional Testing and Analyze Test Coverage” on page 9-9
- “Automate Tests Programmatically” on page 6-45
- “Specify Coverage Options” (Simulink Coverage)

# Run Tests Using Parallel Execution

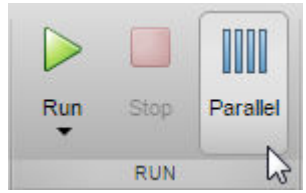
| In this section... |
| --- |
| “Use Parallel Execution” on page 6-68<br>“When Do Tests Benefit from Using Parallel Execution?” on page 6-69 |

If you have a license to Parallel Computing Toolbox, then you can execute tests in parallel using a parallel pool (parpool). Running tests in parallel can speed up execution and decrease the amount of time it takes to get test results.

## Use Parallel Execution

To run a test file using parallel execution:

1. The Test Manager uses the default Parallel Computing Toolbox cluster. For information about where to specify or change the cluster, see “Discover Clusters and Use Cluster Profiles” (Parallel Computing Toolbox).
2. On the Test Manager toolstrip, click the **Parallel** button.




3. Run a test file. The test file executes using parallel pool.
4. To turn off parallel execution, click the **Parallel** button to toggle it off.

Starting a parallel pool can take time, which would slow down test execution. To reduce time:

- Make sure that the parallel pool is already running before you run a test. By default, the parallel pool shuts down after being idle for a specified number of minutes. To change the setting, see “Specify Your Parallel Preferences” (Parallel Computing Toolbox).
- Load Simulink on all the parallel pool workers.

### When Do Tests Benefit from Using Parallel Execution?

In general, parallel execution can help reduce test execution time if you have

- A complex Simulink model that takes a long time to simulate.
- Numerous long-running tests, such as iterations.

## See Also

`sltest.testmanager.run`

### Related Examples

- “Clusters and Clouds” (Parallel Computing Toolbox)

# Apply Tolerances to Test Criteria

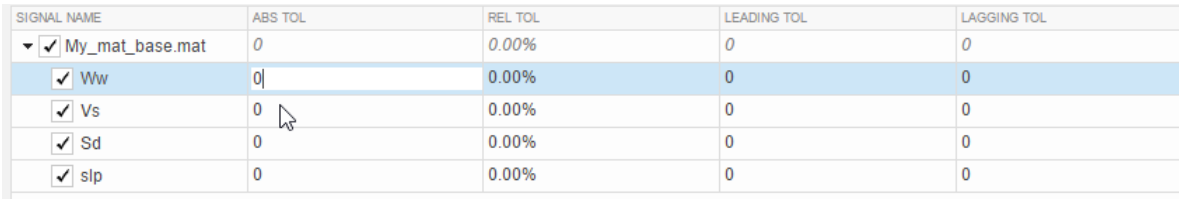
| In this section... |
| --- |
| “Modify Criteria Tolerances” on page 6-70<br>“Change Leading Tolerance in a Baseline Comparison Test” on page 6-70 |

You can specify tolerances in the **Baseline Criteria** or **Equivalence Criteria** sections of baseline and equivalence test cases. You can specify relative, absolute, leading, and lagging tolerances for a signal comparison.

To learn about how tolerances are calculated, see “How the Simulation Data Inspector Compares Data” (Simulink).

## Modify Criteria Tolerances

To modify a tolerance, select the signal name in the criteria table, double-click the tolerance value, and enter a new value.




If you modify a tolerance after you run a test case, rerun the test case to apply the new tolerance value to the pass-fail results.

## Change Leading Tolerance in a Baseline Comparison Test

Specify a tolerance when the difference between results falls in a range you consider acceptable. Suppose that your model under test uses a particular solver. Solvers are sometimes updated from one release to the next, and new solvers also become available. If you use an updated solver or change solvers, you can specify an acceptable tolerance for differences between your baseline and later tests.

### Generate the Baseline

Generate the baseline for the `sf_car` model, which uses the `ode-5` solver.

1. Open the model `sf_car`.
2. Open the Test Manager and create a test file named `Solver Compare`. In the test case, set the system under test to `sf_car`.
3. Select the signal to log. Under **Simulation Outputs**, click **Add**. In the model, select the `shift_logic` output signal. In the Signal Selection dialog box, select the check box next to `shift_logic` and click **Add**.
4. Save the baseline. Under **Baseline Criteria**, click **Capture**. Set the file format to `MAT`. Name the baseline `solver_baseline` and click **Capture**.

   After you capture the baseline MAT-file, the model runs and the baseline criteria appear in the table. Each default tolerance is 0.

| SIGNAL NAME | ABS TOL | REL TOL | LEADING TOL | LAGGING TOL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| solver_baseline.mat | *0* | *0.00%* | *0* | *0* |
| shift_logic:1 | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0 |

### Change Solvers and Run the Test Case

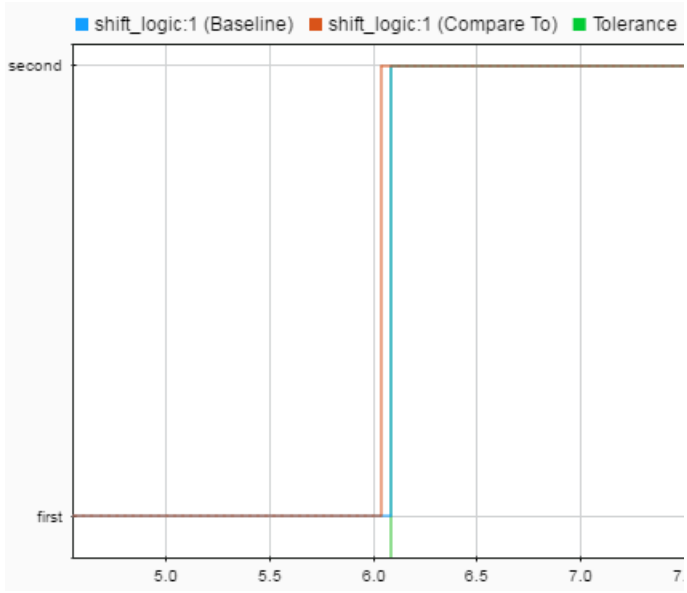
Suppose that you want to use a different solver with your model. You run a test to compare results using the new solver with the baseline.

1. In the model, change the solver to `ode1`.
2. In the Test Manager, with the `Solver Compare` test file selected, click **Run**.

   In the **Results and Artifacts** pane, notice that the test failed.
3. Expand the results of the failed test. Under **Baseline Criteria Result**, select the `shift_logic` signal.

   The **Comparison** tab shows where the difference occurred.

4 Zoom the comparison chart where the results diverged. The comparison signal changes ahead of the baseline, that is, it leads the baseline signal.

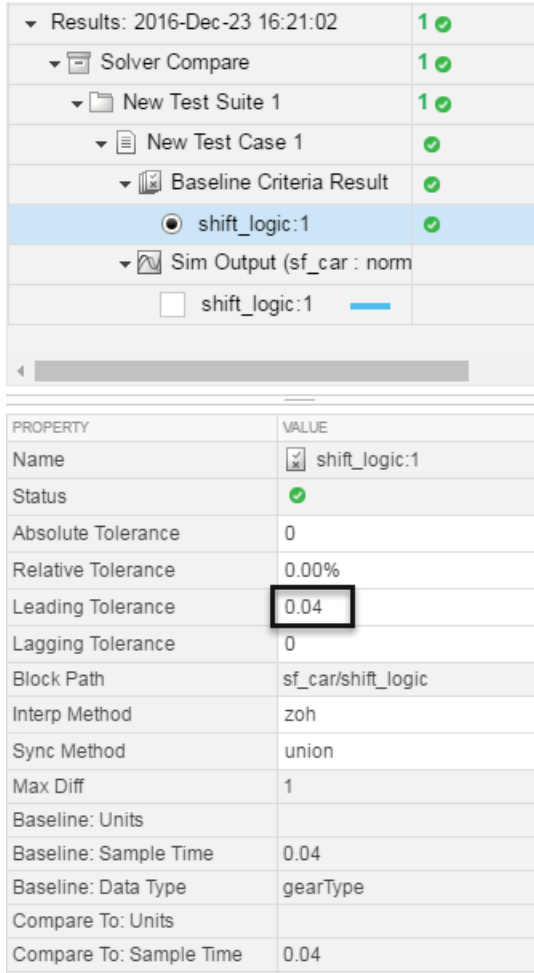



### Preview and Set a Leading Tolerance Value

Suppose that your team determines that a tolerance the size of the simulation step size (.04 in this case) is acceptable. In the Test Manager, set a leading tolerance value. Use a leading tolerance for the signal whose change occurs ahead of your baseline. Use a lagging tolerance for a signal whose change occurs after your baseline.

You can preview how the tolerance value affects the test to see if the test passes with the specified tolerance. Then set the tolerance on the baseline criteria and rerun the test.

1. Preview whether the tolerance you want to use causes the test to pass. With the result signal selected, in the property box, set **Leading Tolerance** to `.04`.




When you change this value, the status changes to show that the failed tests pass.

2. When you are satisfied with the tolerance value, enter it in the baseline criteria so you can rerun the test and save the new pass-fail result. In the **Test Browser** pane, select the test case in the `Solver Compare` test.
3. Under **Baseline Criteria**, change the **Leading Tol** value for the `solver_baseline.mat` file to `.04`.

   By default, each signal inherits this value from the baseline file. You can override the value for each signal.

| SIGNAL NAME | ABS TOL | REL TOL | LEADING TOL | LAGGING TOL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ▾ ✓ solver_baseline.mat | *0* | *0.00%* | *0.04* | *0* |
| ✓ shift_logic:1 | 0 | 0.00% | 0.04 | 0 |

4 Run the test again. The test passes.
5 To store the tolerance value and the passed test with the test file, save the test file.

# See Also

`sltest.testmanager.BaselineCriteria` | `sltest.testmanager.SignalCriteria`

## Related Examples

- “Test Model Output Against a Baseline” on page 6-9

# Test Manager Limitations

| In this section... |
| --- |
| “Simulation Mode” on page 6-76 |
| “Callback Scripts” on page 6-76 |
| “Protected Models” on page 6-76 |
| “Parameter Overrides” on page 6-77 |
| “Breakpoints” on page 6-77 |
| “Highlight in Model” on page 6-77 |

## Simulation Mode

There are some limitations for the simulation mode in test cases:

- The **System Under Test** cannot be in fast restart or external mode for test execution.
- A test that is running with the **System Under Test** simulation mode set to **Rapid Accelerator** cannot be stopped using **Stop** on the Test Manager toolstrip. To stop the test, enter **Ctrl+C** in the MATLAB command prompt.
- If you run a test using parallel execution in rapid accelerator mode, streamed signals do not show up in the Test Manager.

## Callback Scripts

The test case callback scripts are not stored with the model and do not override Simulink model callbacks. Test case callback scripts have some limitations:

- The Test Manager cannot stop the execution of an infinite loop inside a callback script. To stop execution of an infinite loop from a callback script, press **Ctrl+C** at the MATLAB command prompt.
- `sltest.testmanager` functions are not supported.

## Protected Models

You cannot specify a protected model as the model used for a test case in the **System Under Test** section.

## Parameter Overrides

The Test Manager displays only top-level system parameters from the system under test.

## Breakpoints

Breakpoints in Simulink and Stateflow are not supported and interrupt test execution without warning.

## Highlight in Model

If you use parallel test execution to run your tests, then you cannot use the **Highlight in Model** button for `verify` signals.

# Test Sections

| In this section... |
| --- |
| “Select Releases for Testing” on page 6-78 |
| “Set Preferences to Display Test Sections” on page 6-79 |
| “Select releases for simulation” on page 6-79 |
| “Tags” on page 6-79 |
| “Description” on page 6-79 |
| “Requirements” on page 6-80 |
| “System Under Test” on page 6-80 |
| “Parameter Overrides” on page 6-81 |
| “Callbacks” on page 6-81 |
| “Inputs” on page 6-83 |
| “Simulation Outputs” on page 6-83 |
| “Configuration Setting Overrides” on page 6-84 |
| “Simulation 1 and Simulation 2” on page 6-84 |
| “Equivalence Criteria” on page 6-84 |
| “Baseline Criteria” on page 6-85 |
| “Custom Criteria” on page 6-86 |
| “Iterations” on page 6-87 |
| “Coverage Settings” on page 6-87 |
| “Test File Options” on page 6-87 |

To view or edit the test sections, select a test file, suite, or case in the **Test Browser** pane. For information on the types of test cases, see “Introduction to Test Manager” on page 5-2.

## Select Releases for Testing

You can select MATLAB releases installed on your system to create and run tests in. Use this preference to specify the MATLAB installations that you want to make available for testing with Test Manager. You can use releases from R2011b forward. The releases you

add become available to select from the **Select releases for simulation** list when you design the test.

You can add releases to the list and delete them. You cannot delete the release you started MATLAB in.

To add a release, click **Add**, navigate to the location of the MATLAB installation you want to add, and click **OK**.

For more information, see “Run Tests in Multiple Releases” on page 6-34.

## Set Preferences to Display Test Sections

To simplify the Test Manager layout, you can select the sections of the test case, test suite, or test file that appear in the Test Manager. Test case sections that were modified appear in the Test Manager, regardless of the preference setting.

1. In the toolstrip, click **Preferences**.
2. Select the **Test File**, **Test Suite**, or **Test Case** tab.
3. Select sections to show, or clear sections to hide. To show only sections where settings are set, clear all selections in the **Preferences** dialog box.
4. Click **OK**.

Also see `sltest.testmanager.getpref` and `sltest.testmanager.setpref`.

## Select releases for simulation

Select the releases that you want available for running test cases. Build the list of releases using the **Release** pane in the Test Manager Preferences dialog box. For more information, see “Run Tests in Multiple Releases” on page 6-34.

## Tags

Tag your tests with useful categorizations, such as `safety`, `logged-data`, or `burn-in`. Filter tests using these tags when executing tests or viewing results. See “Filter Test Execution and Results” on page 6-117.

## Description

In this section, add descriptive text to your test case, test suite, or test file.

## Requirements

If you have a Simulink Requirements license, you can establish traceability by linking your test cases to requirements. For more information, see “Link to Test Cases from Requirements” (Simulink Requirements).

To link a test case, test suite, or test file to a requirement:

1. Open the Requirements Editor. In the Simulink menu, select **Analysis > Requirements > Requirements Editor**.
2. Highlight a requirement.
3. In the Test Manager, in the **Requirements** section, click the arrow next to the **Add** button and select **Link to Selected Requirement**.
4. The requirement link appears in the **Requirements** list.

## System Under Test

Specify the model you want to test in the **System Under Test** section. To use an open model in the currently active Simulink window, click the **Use current model** button .

**Note** The model must be available on the path to run the test case. You can set the path programmatically using the preload callback. See “Callbacks” on page 6-81.

Specifying a new model in the **System Under Test** section can cause the model information to be out of date. To update the model test harnesses, Signal Builder groups, and available configuration sets, click the **Refresh** button .

### Test Harness

If you have a test harness in your system under test, then you can select the test harness to use for the test case. If you have added or removed testy harnesses in the model, click the **Refresh** button to view the updated test harness list.

For more information about using test harnesses, see “Refine, Test, and Debug a Subsystem” on page 2-22.

### Simulation Settings

You can override the **System Under Test** simulation settings such as the simulation mode, start time, stop time, and initial state.

## Parameter Overrides

In this section, you can specify parameter values in the test case to override the parameter values in the model workspace, data dictionary, or base workspace. Parameters are grouped into sets. You can turn parameter sets and individual parameter overrides on or off by using the check box next to the set or parameter.

To add a parameter override:

1. Click **Add**.

   A dialog box opens with a list of parameters. If the list of parameters is not current, click the **Refresh** button in the dialog box.
2. Select the parameter you want to override.
3. To add the parameter to the parameter set, click **OK**.
4. Enter the override value in the parameter **Override Value** column.

To restore the default value of a parameter, clear the value in the **Override Value** column and press **Enter**.

You can also add a set of parameter overrides from a MAT-file. Click the **Add** arrow and select `Add File` to create a parameter set from a MAT-file.

For an example that uses parameter overrides, see “Overriding Model Parameters in a Test Case”.

## Callbacks

### Test-File Level Callbacks

Two callback scripts are available in each test suite that execute at different times during a test:

- Setup runs before test file executes.

- Cleanup runs after test file executes.

### Test-Suite Level Callbacks

Two callback scripts are available in each test suite that execute at different times during a test:

- Setup runs before the test suite executes.
- Cleanup runs after the test suite executes.

### Test-Case Level Callbacks

Three callback scripts are available in each test case that execute at different times during a test:

- Pre-load runs before the model loads and before the model callbacks.
- Post-load runs after the model loads and the `PostLoadFcn` model callback.
- Cleanup runs after simulations and model callbacks.

To run a single callback script, click the **Run** button above the corresponding script.

See “Test Manager Limitations” on page 6-76 for the limitations of callback scripts in test cases. For information on Simulink model callbacks, see “Model Callbacks” (Simulink).

You can use these predefined variables in the test case callbacks:

- `sltest_bdroot` available in **Post-Load**: The model simulated by the test case. The model can be a harness model.
- `sltest_sut` available in **Post-Load**: The system under test. For a harness, it is the component under test.
- `sltest_isharness` available in **Post-Load**: Returns true if `sltest_bdroot` is a harness model.
- `sltest_simout` available in **Cleanup**: Simulation output produced by simulation.
- `sltest_iterationName` available in **Pre-Load**, **Post-Load**, and **Cleanup**: Name of the currently executing test iteration.

## Inputs

For test inputs, you can use inputs from signal builder groups in the model, or you can use external inputs from MAT-files or Microsoft Excel files.

- To use inputs from a Signal Builder block group in the model or test harness, select the **Signal Builder Group** check box, and then select the group from the list.
- To select an external input set in the **External Inputs** table to run when the test case executes, click **Add**. Select a MAT-file or Microsoft Excel file to import as inputs to your test case. Select the file you want to use from the table.

  For more information on using external files as inputs, see “Use External Inputs in Test Cases” on page 6-29. For information about the file format for Microsoft Excel files in Test Manager, see “Specify Microsoft Excel File Format for Signal Data” on page 6-21.

You can also use Test Manager to create input file templates as MAT-files or Excel files and enter the data in them. See “Create Data Files to Use as Test Inputs” on page 6-31.

### Edit Input Data Files in Test Manager

From the Test Manager, you can edit your input data files.

To edit a file, select the file and click **Edit**. You can then edit the data in the signal editor for MAT-files or Microsoft Excel for Excel files.

To learn about the syntax for Excel files, see “Specify Microsoft Excel File Format for Signal Data” on page 6-21.

## Simulation Outputs

Use the **Simulation Outputs** section to add signal outputs to your test results. Signals logged in your model or test harness show up in the results. You add signals to log or add a signal set.

Adding signals to log to the test case does not alter the model or test harness.

1. Under **Simulation Outputs**, click **Add**.
2. In the system under test, select the signals you want to log.
3. In the **Signal Selection** dialog box, select the check box next to the signals whose output you want to capture, and click **Add**.

To add a signal set, click the **Add** arrow and select **Signal Set**.

## Configuration Setting Overrides

In the test case, you can specify configuration settings that differ from the settings in the model. Setting the configuration settings in the test case enables you to try different configurations without modifying your model.

## Simulation 1 and Simulation 2

These sections appear in equivalence test cases. Use them to specify the details about the simulations that you want to compare. Enter the system under test, the test harness if applicable, and simulation setting overrides under **Simulation 1**. You can then click **Copy settings from Simulation 1** under **Simulation 2** to use a starting point for your second set of simulation settings.

For the test to pass, Simulation 1 and Simulation 2 must log the same signals.

Use these sections with the **Equivalence Criteria** section to define the premise of your test case. For an example of an equivalence test, see “Test Two Simulations for Equivalence”.

## Equivalence Criteria

This section appears in equivalence test cases. The equivalence criteria is a set of signal data to compare in Simulation 1 and Simulation 2. Specify tolerances to regulate pass-fail criteria of the test. You can specify absolute, relative, leading, and lagging tolerances for the signals.

To specify tolerances, first click **Capture** to run the system under test in Simulation 1 and add signals marked for logging to the table. Specify the tolerances in the table.

After you capture the signals, you can select signals from the table to narrow your results. If you do not select signals under **Equivalence Criteria**, running the test case compares all the logged signals in Simulation 1 and Simulation 2.

For an example of an equivalence test case, see “Test Two Simulations for Equivalence”.

## Baseline Criteria

The **Baseline Criteria** section appears in baseline test cases. When a baseline test case executes, Test Manager captures signal data from signals in the model marked for logging and compares them to the baseline data.

### Capture Baseline Criteria

To capture logged signal data from the system under test to use as the baseline criteria, click **Capture**. Then follow the prompts in the Capture Baseline dialog box. Capturing the data compiles and simulates the system under test and stores the output from the logged signals to the baseline. For a baseline test example, see “Test Model Output Against a Baseline” on page 6-9.

You can save the signal data to a MAT-file or a Microsoft Excel file. To understand the format of the Excel file, see “Specify Microsoft Excel File Format for Signal Data” on page 6-21.

You can capture the baseline criteria using the current release for simulation or another release installed on your system. Add the releases you want to use in the Test Manager preferences. Then, select the releases you want available in your test case using the **Select releases for simulation** option in the test case. When you run the test, you can compare the baseline against the release you created the baseline in or against another release. For more information, see “Run Tests in Multiple Releases” on page 6-34.

When you select Excel as the output format, you can specify the sheet name to save the data to. If you use the same Excel file for input and output data, by default both sets of data appear in the same sheet.

If you are capturing the data to a file that already contains outputs, specify the sheet name to overwrite the output data only in that sheet of the file.

To save a baseline for each test case iteration in a separate sheet in the same file, select **Capture a baseline for each iterations**. This check box appears only if your test case already contains iterations. For more information iterations, see “Run Combinations of Tests Using Iterations” on page 6-52.

### Specify Tolerances

You can specify tolerances to determine the pass-fail criteria of the test case. You can specify absolute, relative, leading, and lagging tolerances for individual signals or the entire baseline criteria set.

After you capture the baseline, the baseline file and its signals appear in the table. In the table, you can set the tolerances for the signals. To see tolerances used in an example for baseline testing, see “Test Model Output Against a Baseline” on page 6-9.

#### Add File as Baseline

By clicking **Add**, you can select an existing file as a baseline. You can add MAT-files and Microsoft Excel files as the baseline. Format Microsoft Excel files as described in “Specify Microsoft Excel File Format for Signal Data” on page 6-21.

#### Update Signal Data in Baseline

You can edit the signal data in your baseline, for example, if your model changed and you expect different values. To open the signal editor or the Microsoft Excel file for editing, select the baseline file from the list and click **Edit**. See “Manually Update Signal Data in a Baseline” on page 6-42.

You can also update your baseline when you examine test failures in the data inspector view. See “Examine Test Failures and Modify Baselines” on page 6-39.

## Custom Criteria

This section includes an embedded MATLAB editor to define custom pass/fail criteria for your test. Select **function customCriteria(test)** to enable the criteria script in the editor. Custom criteria operate outside of model run time; the script evaluates after model simulation.

Common uses of custom criteria include verifying signal characteristics or verifying test conditions. MATLAB Unit Test qualifications provide a framework for verification criteria. For example, this custom criteria script gets the last value of the signal `PhiRef` and verifies that it equals `0`:

```
% Get the last value of PhiRef from the dataset Signals_Req1_3
lastValue = test.sltest_simout.get('Signals_Req1_3').get('PhiRef').Values.Data(end);

% Verify that the last value equals 0
test.verifyEqual(lastValue,0);
```

See “Apply Custom Criteria to Test Cases” on page 6-93. For a list of MATLAB Unit Test qualifications, see “Types of Qualifications” (MATLAB).

You can also define plots in the **Custom Criteria** section. See “Create, Store, and Open MATLAB Figures” on page 6-104.

## Iterations

Use this test case section to generate test iterations for multiple combinations of test settings. Iterations are helpful for Monte Carlo or parameter sweep tests. For more information about test iterations, see “Run Combinations of Tests Using Iterations” on page 6-52.

## Coverage Settings

Use this test section to configure coverage collection for test files, test suites, and test cases. For more information about collecting coverage in your test, see “Collect Coverage in Tests” on page 6-63.

## Test File Options

#### Close open figures at the end of execution

When your tests generate figures, select this option to clear the working environment of figures after the test execution completes.

#### Store MATLAB figures

Select this option to store figures generated during the test with the test file. You can enter MATLAB code that creates figures and plots as a callback or in the test case **Custom Criteria** section. See “Create, Store, and Open MATLAB Figures” on page 6-104.

#### Generate report after execution

Select **Generate report after execution** to create a report after the test executes. Selecting this option displays report options that you can set. The settings are saved with the test file.

For detailed reporting information, see “Export Test Results and Generate Reports” on page 7-9 and “Customize Test Reports” on page 7-14.

# See Also

`sltest.testmanager.getpref` | `sltest.testmanager.setpref`

# Test Models Using Inputs Generated by Simulink Design Verifier

| In this section... |
| --- |
| “Overall Workflow” on page 6-88<br>“Test Case Generation Example” on page 6-89 |

Using Simulink Design Verifier, you can generate test inputs that replicate design errors, achieve test objectives, or meet coverage criteria. Simulink Test can create test cases that use test inputs and expected outputs from Simulink Design Verifier.

## Overall Workflow

Test case generation follows this workflow.

1. Choose an existing Simulink Design Verifier results file, or generate new results by analyzing your model.
   - If you use an existing results file, you can load results by either:
     - Using the Simulink Test command `sltest.import.sldvData`.
     - Using Simulink Design Verifier menu items. In the model, select **Analysis** > **Design Verifier** > **Results** > **Load**. Select the MAT file with the analysis results.
   - If you run a model analysis, the Simulink Design Verifier Results Summary window appears after the analysis completes.
2. In the results summary window, click **Export test cases to Simulink Test**.
3. Enter the name of an existing or new test harness.
4. Select a test harness source for the generated test inputs. You can select
   - `Inport`: The inputs are contained in the Simulink Design Verifier data file and mapped to Inport blocks in the test harness. The mapping is shown in the **Inputs** section of the test case. Using the `Inport` option allows you to map other inputs to the test harness Inport blocks, which can be useful for running multiple test cases or iterations using the same test harness.

- `Signal Builder`: The inputs are contained in groups in a Signal Builder block inside the test harness. Using the `Signal Builder` option allows you to view the test inputs in the Signal Builder block editor.

5 Select a new or existing test file, and enter names for the test file and test case.

6 Click OK to export the test cases to Simulink Test. The test files and test cases are updated in the Test Manager.

## Test Case Generation Example

This example shows how to generate test cases for a controller subsystem using Simulink Design Verifier, and export the test cases to a test file in Simulink Test. The example requires a Simulink Design Verifier license.

The model is a closed-loop heat pump system. The controller accepts the measured room temperature and set temperature inputs. The controller outputs a bus of three signals controlling the fan, heat pump, and the direction of the heat pump (heat or cool). The model contains a harness that tests heating and cooling scenarios.

1 Open the model.

```
open_system(fullfile(docroot,'toolbox','sltest','examples',...
'sltestTestCaseFromDVExample.slx'));
```

2 Set the current working folder to a writable folder.

3 In the model, generate tests for the `Controller` subsystem. Right-click the `Controller` block and select **Design Verifier** > **Generate Tests for Subsystem**.

Simulink Design Verifier generates tests for the component.

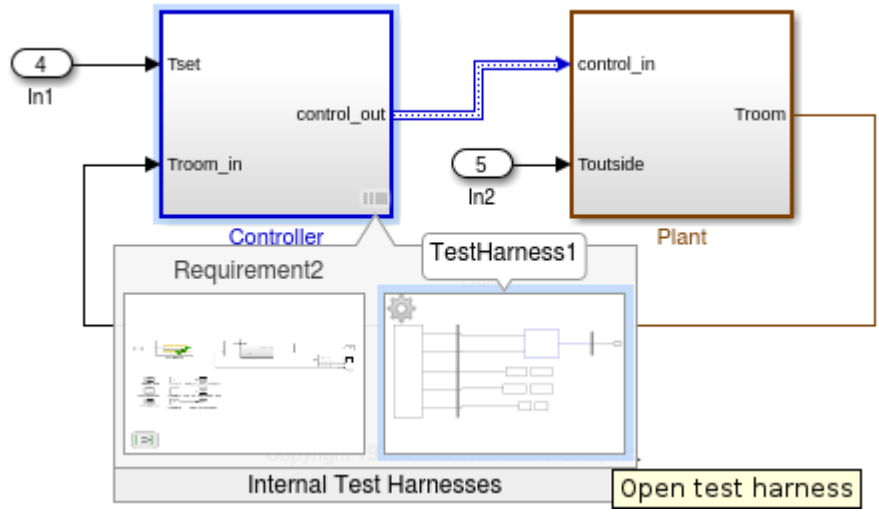
4 In the results summary window, click **Export test cases to Simulink Test**.

5 In the Export Design Verifier Test Cases dialog box, enter:

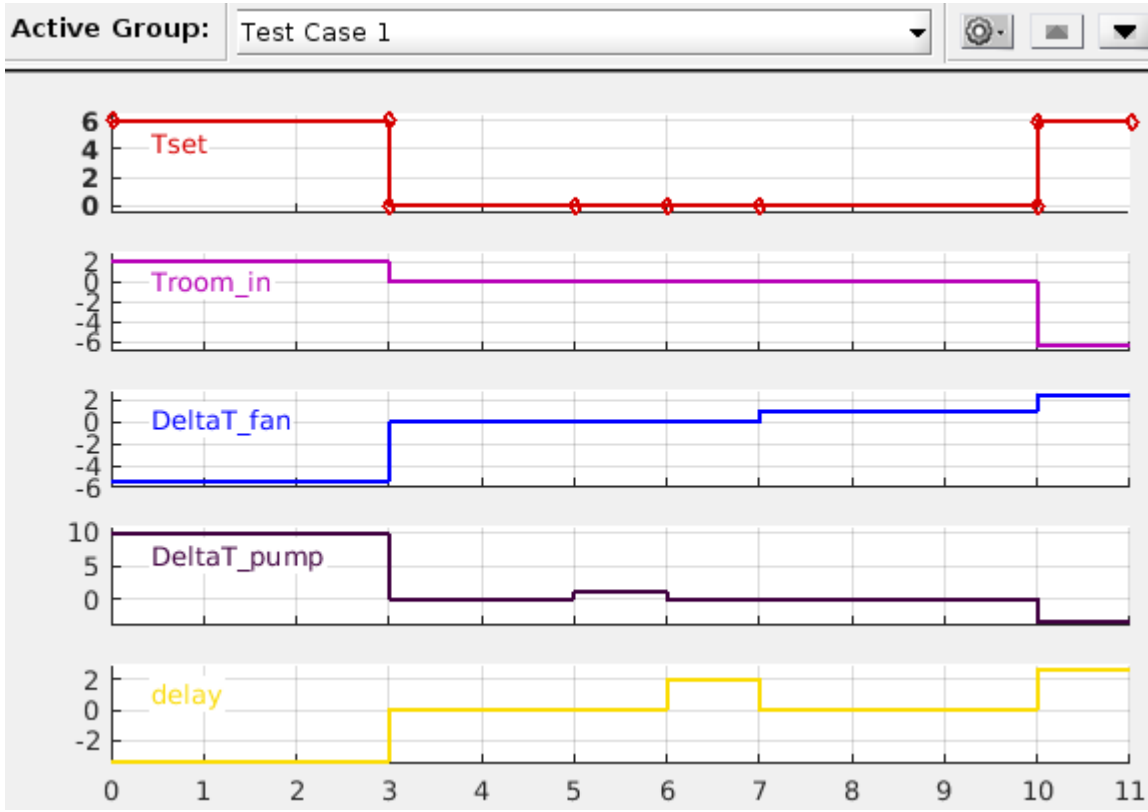
- Test Harness: `TestHarness1`
- Harness Source: `Signal Builder`
- Select **Use a new test file**
- Test File: `./TestFile_GeneratedTests.mldatx`
- Test Case: `<Create a new test case>`

6 Click **OK**.

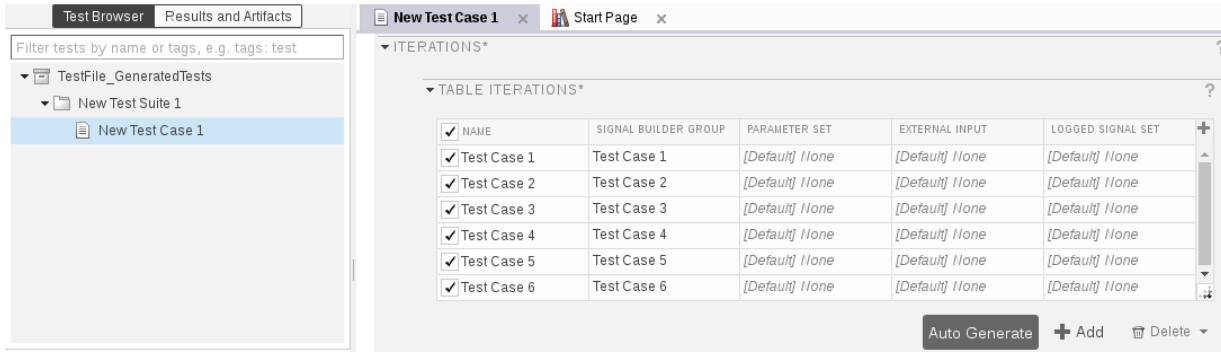
A new test file is created in the working folder, and a test harness is added to the main model, owned by the `Controller` subsystem. Click the harness badge to preview the new test harness.




7 Click the `TestHarness1` thumbnail to open the harness, and double-click the Signal Builder block source to see the generated inputs.




**8** In the Test Manager, the new test case displays the system under test, and the test harness containing the generated inputs in the Signal Builder source. Expand the **Iterations** section to see the iterations corresponding to the signal builder groups.




## See Also

`sltest.import.sldvData`

# Apply Custom Criteria to Test Cases

| In this section... |
| --- |
| “MATLAB Testing Framework” on page 6-93 |
| “Define a Custom Criteria Script” on page 6-94 |
| “Reuse Custom Criteria and Debug Using Breakpoints” on page 6-95 |
| “Assess the Damping Ratio of a Flutter Suppression System” on page 6-97 |
| “Custom Criteria Programmatic Interface Example” on page 6-102 |

Testing your model often requires assessing conditions that ensure a test is valid, in addition to verifying model behavior. MATLAB Unit Test provides a framework for such assessments. In Simulink Test, you can use the test case custom criteria to author specific assessments, and include MATLAB Unit Test qualifications in your script.

Custom criteria apply as post-simulation criteria to the simulation output. If you require run-time verifications, use a `verify()` statement in a Test Assessment or Test Sequence block. See “Run-Time Assessments” on page 3-45.

## MATLAB Testing Framework

A custom criteria script is a method of `test`, which is a `matlab.unittest` test case object. To enable the function, in the test case **Custom Criteria** section of the Test Manager, select **function customCriteria(test)**. Inside the function, enter the custom criteria script in the embedded MATLAB editor.

The embedded MATLAB editor lists properties of `test`. Create test assessments using MATLAB Unit Test qualifications. Custom criteria supports verification and assertion type qualifications. See “Types of Qualifications” (MATLAB). Verifications and assertions operate differently when custom criteria are evaluated:

- Verifications – Failures appear in the test results and other assessments are evaluated. Use verifications for general assessments, such as checking simulation against expected outputs.

  Example: `test.verifyEqual(lastValue,0)`
- Assertions – Use assertions for conditions that render the criteria invalid. Failures appear in the test results and the custom criteria script evaluation exits.

Example: `test.assertEqual(lastValue,0)`.

## Define a Custom Criteria Script

This example shows how to create a custom criteria script for an autopilot test case.

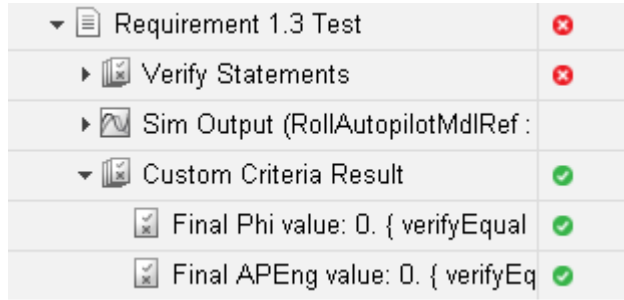
1. Open the test file.

   ```
   sltest.testmanager.load('AutopilotTestFile.mldatx')
   sltest.testmanager.view
   ```

2. In the **Test Browser**, select **AutopilotTestFile** > **Basic Design Test Cases** > **Requirement 1.3 Test**. In the test case, expand the **Custom Criteria** section.
3. Enable the custom criteria script by selecting `function customCriteria(test)`.
4. In the embedded MATLAB editor, enter the following script. The script gets the final value of the signals `Phi` and `APEng`, and verifies that the final values equal `0`.

   ```
   % Get the last values
   lastPhi = test.sltest_simout.get('Signals_Req1_3').get('Phi').Values.Data(end);
   lastAPEng = test.sltest_simout.get('Signals_Req1_3').get('APEng').Values.Data(end);

   % Verify the last values equal 0
   test.verifyEqual(lastPhi,0,['Final Phi value: ',num2str(lastPhi),'.']);
   test.verifyEqual(lastAPEng,false,['Final APEng value: ',num2str(lastAPEng),'.']);
   ```

5. Run the test case.
6. In the **Results and Artifacts** pane, expand the **Custom Criteria** Result. Both criteria pass.



## Reuse Custom Criteria and Debug Using Breakpoints

In addition to authoring criteria scripts in the embedded MATLAB editor, you can author custom criteria in a standalone function, and call the function from the test case. Using a standalone function allows you

- To reuse the custom criteria in multiple test cases.
- To set breakpoints in the criteria script for debugging.
- To investigate the simulation output using the command line.

In this example, you add a breakpoint to a custom criteria script. You run the test case, list the properties of the test object at the command line, and call the custom criteria from the test case.

### Call Custom Criteria Script from the Test Case

1. Navigate to the folder containing the criteria function.

   ```
   cd(fullfile(docroot,'toolbox','sltest','examples'))
   ```

2. Open the custom criteria script

   ```
   open('sltestCheckFinalRollRefValues.m')
   ```

   ```
   % This is a custom criteria function for a Smiulink Test test case.
   % The function gets the last values of Phi and APEng from the
   % Requirements 1.3 test case in the test file AutopilotTestFile.

   function sltestCheckFinalRollRefValues(test)

   % Get the last values
   lastPhi = test.sltest_simout.get('Signals_Req1_3').get('Phi').Values.Data(end)
   lastAPEng = test.sltest_simout.get('Signals_Req1_3').get('APEng').Values.Data(end)

   % Verify the last values equal 0
   test.verifyEqual(lastPhi,0,['Final Phi value: ',num2str(lastPhi),'.']);
   test.verifyEqual(lastAPEng,false,['Final APEng value: ',num2str(lastAPEng),'.']);
   ```

3. Open the test file

   ```
   sltest.testmanager.load('AutopilotTestFile.mldatx')
   sltest.testmanager.view
   ```

4. In the embedded MATLAB editor under **Custom Criteria**, enter the function call to the custom criteria:

```
sltestCheckFinalRollRefValues(test)
```

### Set Breakpoints and List test Properties

1. On line 8 of `sltestCheckFinalRollRefValues.m`, set a breakpoint by clicking the dash to the right of the line number.
2. In the Test Manager, run the test case.

   The command window displays a debugging prompt.
3. Enter `test` at the command prompt to display the properties of the `STMCustomCriteria` object. The properties contain characteristics and simulation data output of the test case.

```
test =

  STMCustomCriteria with properties:

              TestResult: [1×1 sltest.testmanager.TestCaseResult]
                  sltest_simout: [1×1 Simulink.SimulationOutput]
         sltest_testCase: [1×1 sltest.testmanager.TestCase]
           sltest_bdroot: {'RollReference_Requirement1_3'}
              sltest_sut: {'RollAutopilotMdlRef/Roll Reference'}
       sltest_isharness: 1
    sltest_iterationName: ''
```

   The property `sltest_simout` contains the simulation data. To view the data `PhiRef`, enter

```
test.sltest_simout.get('Signals_Req1_3').get('PhiRef')

ans =

  Simulink.SimulationData.Signal
  Package: Simulink.SimulationData

  Properties:
  struct with fields:

              Name: 'PhiRef'
    PropagatedName: ''
         BlockPath: [1×1 Simulink.SimulationData.BlockPath]
          PortType: 'outport'
         PortIndex: 1
            Values: [1×1 timeseries]
```

4. In the MATLAB editor, click **Continue** to continue running the custom criteria script.
5. In the **Results and Artifacts** pane, expand the **Custom Criteria** Result. Both criteria pass.
6. To reuse the script in another test case, call the function from the test case custom criteria.

## Assess the Damping Ratio of a Flutter Suppression System

Using a custom criteria script, verify that wing oscillations are damped in multiple altitude and airspeed conditions.

### The Simulation and Model

The model uses Simscape™ to simulate a Benchmark Active Controls Technology (BACT) / Pitch and Plunge Apparatus (PAPA) setup. It uses Aerospace Blockset™ to simulate aerodynamic forces on the wing.

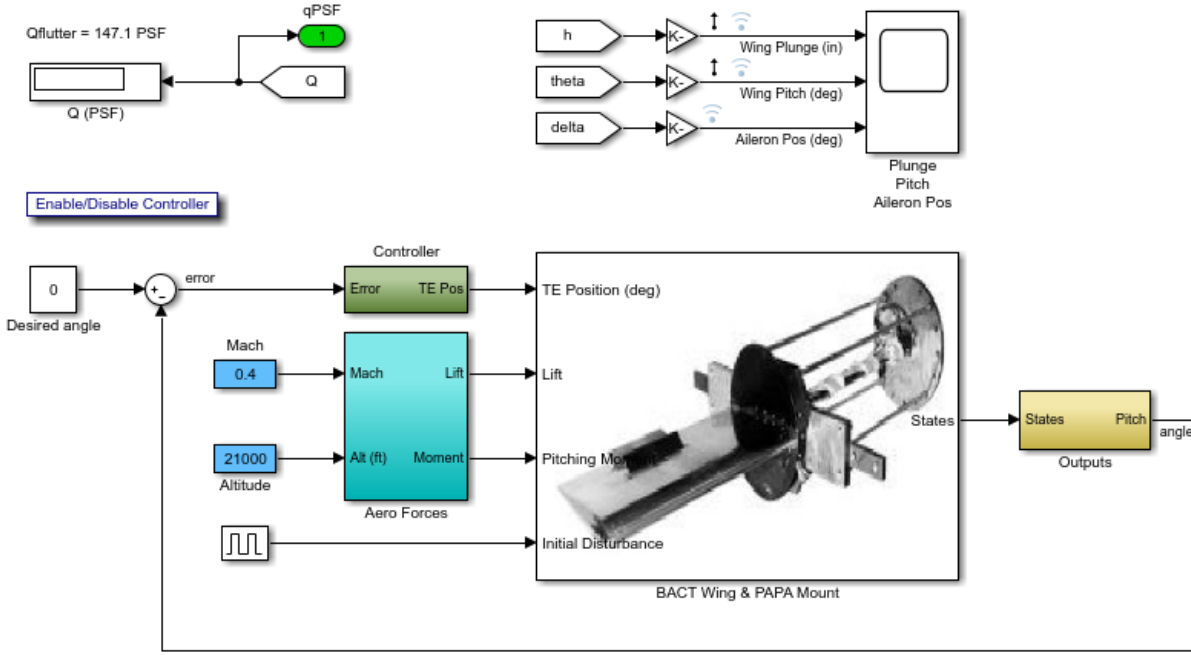
The test iterates over 16 combinations of `Mach` and `Altitude`. The test case uses custom criteria with Curve Fitting Toolbox™ to find the peaks of the wing pitch, and determine the damping ratio. If the damping ratio is not greater than zero, the assessment fails.

Running this test case requires

- Simulink® Test™
- Simscape Multibody™
- Aerospace Blockset™
- Curve Fitting Toolbox™

Open the model and the test file.

```
open_system(fullfile(matlabroot,'examples','simulinktest',...
    'sltestFlutterSuppressionSystemExample.slx'))
```




```
open(fullfile(matlabroot,'examples','simulinktest',...
    'sltestFlutterCriteriaTest.mldatx'))
```

### Custom Criteria Script

The test case custom criteria uses this script to verify that the damping ratio is greater than zero.

```
% Get time and data for pitch
Time = test.sltest_simout.get('sigsOut').get('pitch').Values.Time(1:15000);
Data = test.sltest_simout.get('sigsOut').get('pitch').Values.Data(1:15000);

% Find peaks
[~, peakIds] = findpeaks(Data,'minpeakheight', 0.002, 'minpeakdistance', 50);
peakTime= Time(peakIds);
peakPos = Data(peakIds);
rn = peakPos(1)./peakPos(2:end);
L = 1:length(rn);
```

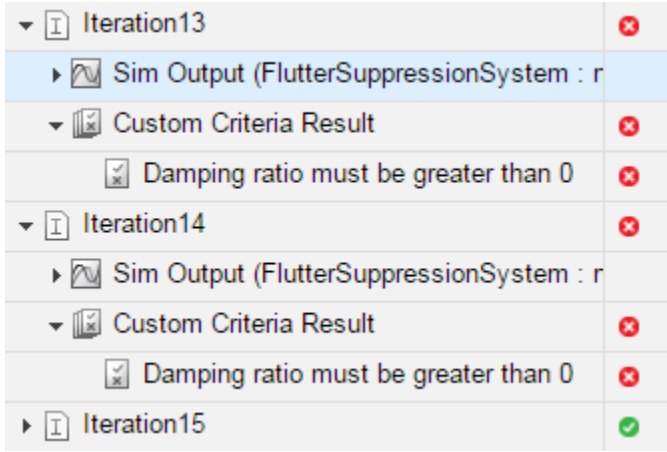
```
% Do curve fitting
fittedModel = exponentialFitAndPlot(L, rn);
delta = fittedModel.d;

% Find damping ratio
dRatio = delta/sqrt((2*pi)^2+delta^2);

% Make sure damping ratio is greater than 0
test.verifyGreaterThan(dRatio,0,'Damping ratio must be greater than 0');
```

### Test Results

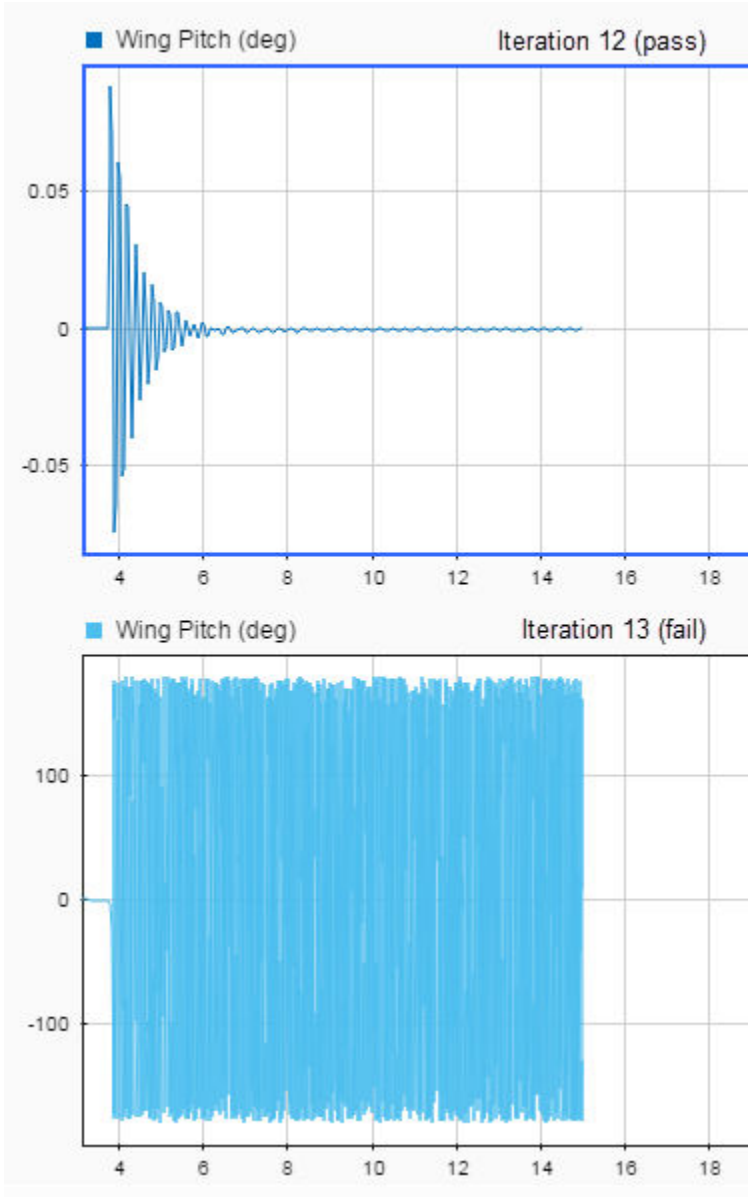
Running the test case returns two conditions in which the damping ratio is greater than zero.

```
results = sltest.testmanager.run
```

```
results =

  ResultSet with properties:

                  Name: 'Results: 2018-Feb-26 19:40:05'
             NumPassed: 14
             NumFailed: 2
           NumDisabled: 0
         NumIncomplete: 0
              NumTotal: 16
    NumTestCaseResults: 0
   NumTestSuiteResults: 0
    NumTestFileResults: 1
               Outcome: Failed
             StartTime: '2018-Feb-26 19:40:05'
              StopTime: '2018-Feb-26 19:43:20'
              Duration: 195
       CoverageResults: []
               Release: ''
```




The wing pitch plots from iteration 12 and 13 show the difference between a positive damping ratio (iteration 12) and a negative damping ratio (iteration 13).




```
sltest.testmanager.close
```

```
close_system('sltestFlutterSuppressionSystemExample.slx',0)
```

## Custom Criteria Programmatic Interface Example

This example shows how to set and get custom criteria using the programmatic interface.

Before running this example, temporarily disable warnings that result from verification failures.

```
warning off Stateflow:Runtime:TestVerificationFailed;
warning off Stateflow:cdr:VerifyDangerousComparison;
```

### Load a Test File and Get Test Case Object

```
tf = sltest.testmanager.load('AutopilotTestFile.mldatx');

ts = getTestSuiteByName(tf,'Basic Design Test Cases');

tc = getTestCaseByName(ts,'Requirement 1.3 Test');
```

### Create the Custom Criteria Object and Set Criteria

Create the custom criteria object.

```
tcCriteria = getCustomCriteria(tc)
```

```
tcCriteria =
  CustomCriteria with properties:

     Enabled: 0
    Callback: '% Return value: customCriteria...'
```

Create the custom criteria expression. This script gets the last value of the signal `Phi` and verifies that it equals `0`.

```
criteria = ...
    sprintf(['lastPhi = test.SimOut.get(''Signals_Req1_3'')',...
    '.get(''Phi'').Values.Data(end);\n',...
    'test.verifyEqual(lastPhi,0,[''Final: '',num2str(lastPhi),''.'']);'])
```

```
criteria =
    'lastPhi = test.SimOut.get('Signals_Req1_3').get('Phi').Values.Data(end);
     test.verifyEqual(lastPhi,0,['Final: ',num2str(lastPhi),'.']);'
```

Set and enable the criteria.

```
tcCriteria.Callback = criteria;
tcCriteria.Enabled = true;
```

**Run the Test Case and Get the Results**

Run the test case.

```
tcResultSet = run(tc);
```

Get the test case results.

```
tcResult = getTestCaseResults(tcResultSet);
```

Get the custom criteria result.

```
ccResult = getCustomCriteriaResult(tcResult)
```

```
ccResult =
  CustomCriteriaResult with properties:

            Outcome: Failed
    DiagnosticRecord: [1x1 sltest.testmanager.DiagnosticRecord]
```

Restore warnings from verification failures.

```
warning on Stateflow:Runtime:TestVerificationFailed;
warning on Stateflow:cdr:VerifyDangerousComparison;

sltest.testmanager.clearResults
sltest.testmanager.clear
sltest.testmanager.close
```

# See Also

## Related Examples

- “Test Models Using MATLAB Unit Test” on page 6-107
- “Create, Store, and Open MATLAB Figures” on page 6-104

# Create, Store, and Open MATLAB Figures

| In this section... |
| --- |
| “Create a Custom Figure for a Test Case” on page 6-104 |
| “Include Figures in a Report” on page 6-106 |

You can create figures using MATLAB commands to include with test results and reports. Enter the commands in a test case section that accepts MATLAB code. These sections include the test case **Custom Criteria** section, and callbacks that can execute with your test case.

If you include code that creates figures with your test case, you can:

- Display the figures after the test runs
- Store the figures with your test case
- Include them in a report
- Access stored figures from your test results

To specify this behavior, use the **Test File Options** section under the **Test File** settings.

- Select **Close all open figures at the end of execution** if you do not need to see the figures right after the test executes, for example, if you are storing the figures or including them in a report. Clear this check box if you are not storing the figures and you want to view them after the test executes.
- Select **Store MATLAB figures** if you want to save the figures with the test results. This option also enables you to open the figures from the results and to include them in a report.

After you run the test, the figures appear under **MATLAB Figures** in the test case results.

## Create a Custom Figure for a Test Case

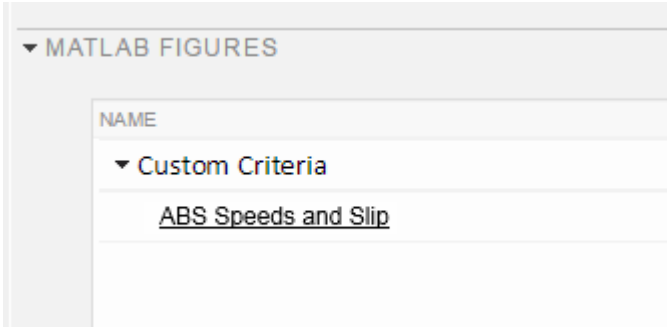
In this example, add code that creates a figure to the **Custom Criteria** section of a test case. To access the figure from the test results, set options on the test file.

1. Open the model `sldemo_absbrake`.
2. In the Test Manager, create a test file and name it `custom_figures`.

3. In the default test case, under **System Under Test**, set the model to `sldemo_absbrake`.
4. Under **Custom Criteria**, select the **function customCriteria(test)** check box and paste this code in the text box.

```
h = findobj(0,'Name','ABS Speeds and Slip');
if isempty(h)
    h=figure('Position',[26   100   452   700],...
        'Name','ABS Speeds and Slip',...
        'NumberTitle','off');
end
figure(h)
set(h,'DefaultAxesFontSize',8)

% Log data in sldemo_absbrake_output
out = test.sltest_simout.get('sldemo_absbrake_output');

% Plot wheel speed and car speed
subplot(3,1,1);
plot(out.get('yout').Values.Vs.Time, ...
    out.get('yout').Values.Vs.Data);
grid on;
title('Vehicle speed'); ylabel('Speed(rad/sec)'); xlabel('Time(sec)');
subplot(3,1,2);
plot(out.get('yout').Values.Ww.Time, ...
    out.get('yout').Values.Ww.Data);
grid on;
title('Wheel speed'); ylabel('Speed(rad/sec)'); xlabel('Time(sec)');
subplot(3,1,3);
plot(out.get('slp').Values.Time, ...
    out.get('slp').Values.Data);
grid on;
title('Slip'); xlabel('Time(sec)'); ylabel('Normalized Relative Slip');
```

5. Set the figure options for the test file `custom_figures`. Under **Test File Options**:
   - Select **Close all open figures at the end of execution**. This option closes figures created by your Test Manager MATLAB code.
   - Select **Store MATLAB figures**.
6. With the test case or the test file selected, click **Run**.
7. In the **Results and Artifacts** pane, select the test case under the results for this test run. Click the links under **MATLAB Figures** to see the plots generated when the test ran. The plot generated by the code you entered appears under **Custom Criteria**.




## Include Figures in a Report

You can select the **MATLAB Figures** option in the Create Test Results Report dialog box to include custom figures in your report. Alternatively, you can set report options under **Test File Options**. The **Test File Options** settings are saved with the test file.

1. Select the test file `custom_figures`.
2. Under **Test File Options**, select **Generate report after execution**. The section expands, displaying the same report options you can set using the dialog box.
3. To see the figures regardless of how the tests performed, set **Results for** to `All Tests`.
4. Select the **MATLAB figures** check box.
5. With the test file selected, run the test. Running the test generates the report and opens it in the PDF viewer.
6. Examine the report. The plot generated by the code you entered under **Custom Criteria** appears in the report section **Custom Criteria Plots**.

# See Also

`sltest.testmanager.Options` | `sltest.testmanager.TestCase.getOptions` | `sltest.testmanager.TestFile.getOptions` | `sltest.testmanager.TestSuite.getOptions`

## Related Examples

- “Export Test Results and Generate Reports” on page 7-9

# Test Models Using MATLAB Unit Test

| In this section... |
| --- |
| “Overall Workflow” on page 6-107 |
| “Considerations” on page 6-107 |
| “Comparison of Test Nomenclature” on page 6-108 |
| “Basic Workflow Using MATLAB® Unit Test” on page 6-109 |
| “Test a Model for Continuous Integration Systems” on page 6-110 |

You can use the MATLAB Unit Test framework to run tests authored in Simulink Test. Using the MATLAB Unit Test framework:

- Allows you to execute model tests together with MATLAB Unit Test scripts, functions, and classes.
- Enables model and code testing using the same framework.
- Enables integration with continuous integration (CI) systems, such as Jenkins™.

## Overall Workflow

To run tests with MATLAB Unit Test:

1. Create a `TestSuite` from the Simulink Test file.
2. Create a `TestRunner`.
3. Create plugin objects to customize the `TestRunner`. For example:
   - The TAPPlugin produces a results stream according to the Test Anything Protocol for use with certain CI systems.
   - The ModelCoveragePlugin specifies model coverage collection and makes coverage results accessible from the command line.
4. Add the plugins to the `TestRunner`.
5. Run the test using the `run` method, or run tests in parallel using the `runInParallel` method.

## Considerations

When running tests using MATLAB Unit Test, consider the following:

- If you disable a test in the Test Manager, the test is filtered using MATLAB Unit Test, and the result reflects a failed assumption.

## Comparison of Test Nomenclature

MATLAB Unit Test has analogous properties to the functionality in Simulink Test. For example,

- If the test case contains iterations, the MATLAB Unit Test contains parameterizations.
- If the test file or test suite contains callbacks, the MATLAB Unit Test contains one or more callbacks fixtures.

### Test Case Iterations and MATLAB Unit Test parameterizations

parameterization details correspond to properties of the iteration.

| Simulink Test | MATLAB Unit Test |
|---|---|
| Iteration type: Scripted | parameterization property: `ScriptedIteration` |
| Iteration type: Table | parameterization property: `TableIteration` |
| Iteration name | parameterization Name |
| Test case iteration object | parameterization Value |

### Test Callbacks and MATLAB Unit Test Fixtures

Fixtures depend on callbacks contained in the test file. Fixtures do not include test case callbacks, which are executed with the test case itself.

| Callbacks in Simulink Test | Fixtures in MATLAB Unit Test |
|---|---|
| Test file callbacks | `FileCallbacksFixture` |
| Test suite callbacks | `SuiteCallbacksFixture` |
| File and suite callbacks | Heterogeneous `CallbacksFixture`, containing `FileCallbacksFixture` and `SuiteCallbacksFixture` |
| No callbacks | No fixture |

## Basic Workflow Using MATLAB® Unit Test

This example shows how to create and run a basic MATLAB® Unit Test for a test file created in Simulink® Test™. You create a test suite, run the test, and display the diagnostic report.

Before running this example, temporarily disable warnings that result from verification failures.

```
warning off Stateflow:Runtime:TestVerificationFailed;
warning off Stateflow:cdr:VerifyDangerousComparison;
```

1. Author a test file in the Test Manager, or start with a preexisting test file. For this example, `AutopilotTestFile` tests a component of an autopilot system against several requirements, using `verify` statements.

2. Create a `TestSuite` from the test file.

```
apsuite = testsuite('AutopilotTestFile.mldatx');
```

3. Run the test, creating a `TestResult` object. The command window returns warnings from the `verify` statement failures.

```
apresults = run(apsuite);
```

```
Setting up FileCallbacksFixture
Done setting up FileCallbacksFixture: Invoked setup callback of "AutopilotTestFile".
__________

Running AutopilotTestFile > Basic Design Test Cases

================================================================================
Verification failed in AutopilotTestFile > Basic Design Test Cases/Requirement 1.3 Test

    ---------------------
    Framework Diagnostic:
    ---------------------
    Failed criteria: Verification
    --> Simulink Test Manager Results:
            Results: 2018-Feb-26 18:54:26/AutopilotTestFile/Basic Design Test Cases/Req
================================================================================
.
Done AutopilotTestFile > Basic Design Test Cases
__________
```

```
Tearing down FileCallbacksFixture
Done tearing down FileCallbacksFixture: Invoked cleanup callback of "AutopilotTestFile"
__________

Failure Summary:

     Name                                                                  Failed  Incomple
    ===========================================================================================
     AutopilotTestFile > Basic Design Test Cases/Requirement 1.3 Test    X
```

4. To view the details of the test, display the `Report` property of the `DiagnosticRecord` object. The record shows that a verification failed during the test.

```
apresults.Details.DiagnosticRecord.Report
```

```
ans =
    '============================================================================
     Verification failed in AutopilotTestFile > Basic Design Test Cases/Requirement 1.3

         ---------------------
         Framework Diagnostic:
         ---------------------
         Failed criteria: Verification
         --> Simulink Test Manager Results:
                 Results: 2018-Feb-26 18:54:26/AutopilotTestFile/Basic Design Test Case
     ============================================================================='
```

Enable warnings.

```
warning on Stateflow:Runtime:TestVerificationFailed;
warning on Stateflow:cdr:VerifyDangerousComparison;
```

## Test a Model for Continuous Integration Systems

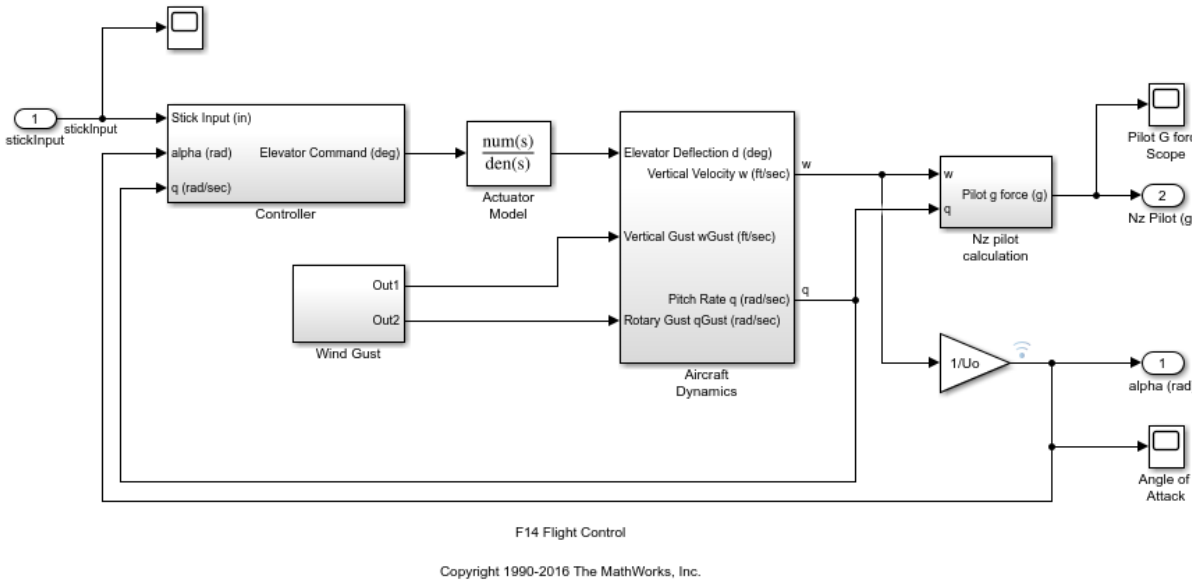
This example shows how to use MATLAB® Unit Test to test a model, and use the TAPPlugin to create TAP results. You can use TAP with CI systems. The model is a controller-plant system of a flight controller, aircraft model, and environment model.

Create a test suite and a test runner, and customize the runner with the plugin that creates the TAP file. When you run the test, it fails on several iterations. The results are written to the TAP file.

Before performing this example, set the working directory to a writable location on the path.

1. Open the Model

```
open_system(fullfile(matlabroot,'examples','simulinktest',...
    'sltestF14ParameterSweep.slx'))
```




2. Open the Test File

The test case creates a square wave input to the controller, and sweeps through 25 iterations of the parameters `a` and `b`. It compares the `alpha` output to a baseline with a tolerance of `0.0046` and fails any output which exceeds this tolerance.

```
sltest.testmanager.view;
sltest.testmanager.load(fullfile(matlabroot,'examples','simulinktest',...
    'f14ParameterSweepTest.mldatx'));
```

3. Import the `TestRunner`, `TestSuite`, `TAPPlugin`, and `ToFile` classes.

```
import matlab.unittest.TestRunner
import matlab.unittest.TestSuite
import matlab.unittest.plugins.TAPPlugin
import matlab.unittest.plugins.ToFile
```

4. Create the test suite object.

```
suite = testsuite(fullfile(matlabroot,'examples','simulinktest',...
    'f14ParameterSweepTest.mldatx'))
```

```
suite =

  1x25 Test array with properties:

    Name
    ProcedureName
    TestClass
    BaseFolder
    Parameterization
    SharedTestFixtures
    Tags

Tests Include:
   25 Unique Parameterizations, 0 Shared Test Fixture Classes, 0 Tags.
```

5. Create the test runner object, and set it to display output to the command window.

```
f14runner = TestRunner.withTextOutput;
```

6. Create a TAP plugin that sends output to the file `F14TapOutput.tap`.

```
tapFile = 'F14TapOutput.tap';
plugin = TAPPlugin.producingVersion13(ToFile(tapFile));
```

7. Add the plugin to the test runner.

```
addPlugin(f14runner,plugin)
```

8. Run the test. The test fails several iterations in which the delta between the signal output and the baseline exceeds the tolerance.

```
result = run(f14runner,suite);
```

```
Running f14ParameterSweepTest > New Test Suite 1
..........
```

```
.........
================================================================================
Verification failed in f14ParameterSweepTest > New Test Suite 1/Iterations Parameter Sw

    ---------------------
    Framework Diagnostic:
    ---------------------
    Failed criteria: Baseline
    --> Logs:
            Inputs may not be compatible for simulation. Test results might not be accu
    --> Simulink Test Manager Results:
            Results: 2018-Feb-26 19:37:54/f14ParameterSweepTest/New Test Suite 1/Iterat
================================================================================
..
...
================================================================================
Verification failed in f14ParameterSweepTest > New Test Suite 1/Iterations Parameter Sw

    ---------------------
    Framework Diagnostic:
    ---------------------
    Failed criteria: Baseline
    --> Logs:
            Inputs may not be compatible for simulation. Test results might not be accu
    --> Simulink Test Manager Results:
            Results: 2018-Feb-26 19:37:54/f14ParameterSweepTest/New Test Suite 1/Iterat
================================================================================
.
================================================================================
Verification failed in f14ParameterSweepTest > New Test Suite 1/Iterations Parameter Sw

    ---------------------
    Framework Diagnostic:
    ---------------------
    Failed criteria: Baseline
    --> Logs:
            Inputs may not be compatible for simulation. Test results might not be accu
    --> Simulink Test Manager Results:
            Results: 2018-Feb-26 19:37:54/f14ParameterSweepTest/New Test Suite 1/Iterat
================================================================================
.
Done f14ParameterSweepTest > New Test Suite 1

__________
```

```
Failure Summary:

     Name
    ================================================================================
     f14ParameterSweepTest > New Test Suite 1/Iterations Parameter Sweep(ScriptedIterat
    --------------------------------------------------------------------------------
     f14ParameterSweepTest > New Test Suite 1/Iterations Parameter Sweep(ScriptedIterat
    --------------------------------------------------------------------------------
     f14ParameterSweepTest > New Test Suite 1/Iterations Parameter Sweep(ScriptedIterat
```

9. Display the results from the TAP file.

```
disp(fileread(tapFile))
```

```
TAP version 13
1..25
ok 1 - f14ParameterSweepTest > New Test Suite 1/Iterations Parameter Sweep(ScriptedIter
ok 2 - f14ParameterSweepTest > New Test Suite 1/Iterations Parameter Sweep(ScriptedIter
ok 3 - f14ParameterSweepTest > New Test Suite 1/Iterations Parameter Sweep(ScriptedIter
ok 4 - f14ParameterSweepTest > New Test Suite 1/Iterations Parameter Sweep(ScriptedIter
ok 5 - f14ParameterSweepTest > New Test Suite 1/Iterations Parameter Sweep(ScriptedIter
ok 6 - f14ParameterSweepTest > New Test Suite 1/Iterations Parameter Sweep(ScriptedIter
ok 7 - f14ParameterSweepTest > New Test Suite 1/Iterations Parameter Sweep(ScriptedIter
ok 8 - f14ParameterSweepTest > New Test Suite 1/Iterations Parameter Sweep(ScriptedIter
ok 9 - f14ParameterSweepTest > New Test Suite 1/Iterations Parameter Sweep(ScriptedIter
ok 10 - f14ParameterSweepTest > New Test Suite 1/Iterations Parameter Sweep(ScriptedIte
ok 11 - f14ParameterSweepTest > New Test Suite 1/Iterations Parameter Sweep(ScriptedIte
ok 12 - f14ParameterSweepTest > New Test Suite 1/Iterations Parameter Sweep(ScriptedIte
ok 13 - f14ParameterSweepTest > New Test Suite 1/Iterations Parameter Sweep(ScriptedIte
ok 14 - f14ParameterSweepTest > New Test Suite 1/Iterations Parameter Sweep(ScriptedIte
ok 15 - f14ParameterSweepTest > New Test Suite 1/Iterations Parameter Sweep(ScriptedIte
ok 16 - f14ParameterSweepTest > New Test Suite 1/Iterations Parameter Sweep(ScriptedIte
ok 17 - f14ParameterSweepTest > New Test Suite 1/Iterations Parameter Sweep(ScriptedIte
ok 18 - f14ParameterSweepTest > New Test Suite 1/Iterations Parameter Sweep(ScriptedIte
not ok 19 - f14ParameterSweepTest > New Test Suite 1/Iterations Parameter Sweep(Scripte
    ---
    Event:
        Event Name: 'VerificationFailed'
        Event Location: 'f14ParameterSweepTest > New Test Suite 1/Iterations Parameter
        Framework Diagnostic: |
            Failed criteria: Baseline
            --> Logs:
                    Inputs may not be compatible for simulation. Test results might not
            --> Simulink Test Manager Results:
```

```
                    Results: 2018-Feb-26 19:37:54/f14ParameterSweepTest/New Test Suite
    ...
ok 20 - f14ParameterSweepTest > New Test Suite 1/Iterations Parameter Sweep(ScriptedIte
ok 21 - f14ParameterSweepTest > New Test Suite 1/Iterations Parameter Sweep(ScriptedIte
ok 22 - f14ParameterSweepTest > New Test Suite 1/Iterations Parameter Sweep(ScriptedIte
ok 23 - f14ParameterSweepTest > New Test Suite 1/Iterations Parameter Sweep(ScriptedIte
not ok 24 - f14ParameterSweepTest > New Test Suite 1/Iterations Parameter Sweep(Scripte
    ---
    Event:
        Event Name: 'VerificationFailed'
        Event Location: 'f14ParameterSweepTest > New Test Suite 1/Iterations Parameter
        Framework Diagnostic: |
            Failed criteria: Baseline
            --> Logs:
                    Inputs may not be compatible for simulation. Test results might not
            --> Simulink Test Manager Results:
                    Results: 2018-Feb-26 19:37:54/f14ParameterSweepTest/New Test Suite
    ...
not ok 25 - f14ParameterSweepTest > New Test Suite 1/Iterations Parameter Sweep(Scripte
    ---
    Event:
        Event Name: 'VerificationFailed'
        Event Location: 'f14ParameterSweepTest > New Test Suite 1/Iterations Parameter
        Framework Diagnostic: |
            Failed criteria: Baseline
            --> Logs:
                    Inputs may not be compatible for simulation. Test results might not
            --> Simulink Test Manager Results:
                    Results: 2018-Feb-26 19:37:54/f14ParameterSweepTest/New Test Suite
    ...
```

```
sltest.testmanager.clearResults
sltest.testmanager.clear
sltest.testmanager.close

close_system('sltestF14ParameterSweep',0)
```

## See Also

Test | TestResult | TestRunner | TestSuite | matlab.unittest.plugins.TAPPlugin | sltest.plugins.ModelCoveragePlugin | sltest.plugins.coverage.CoverageMetrics

## Related Examples

- “Run Tests for Various Workflows” (MATLAB)

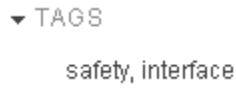
# Filter Test Execution and Results

| In this section... |
| --- |
| “Add Tags” on page 6-117<br>“Filter Tests and Results” on page 6-117<br>“Run Filtered Tests” on page 6-117 |

You can run a subset of tests or view a subset of test results by filtering test tags. Tags are a property of the test case, test suite, or test file.

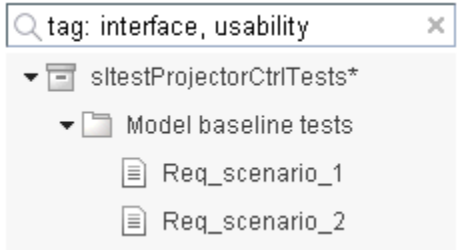
## Add Tags

Add comma-separated tags to the **Tags** section in the Test Browser. Tags cannot contain spaces; spaces are corrected to commas.




## Filter Tests and Results

In the text box at the top of the **Test Browser** or **Results and Artifacts** pane, filter tests by entering `tag: id1, id2, ...` where `id1` and `id2` are example test tags. Enter multiple tags separated by commas to return tests containing any tag in the list.




## Run Filtered Tests

To run a subset of tests

1. Filter the tests using tags.
2. In the toolstrip, click the down arrow below **Run** and select **Run Filtered**.

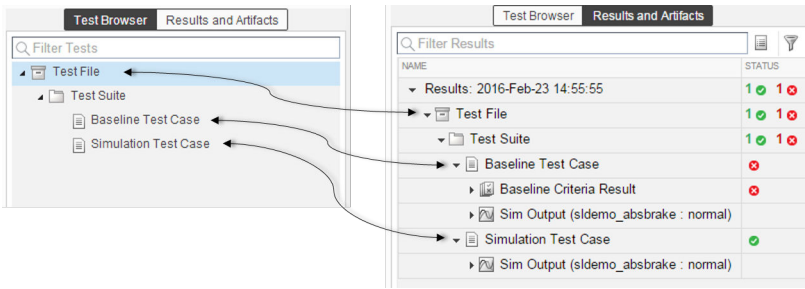
# Test Manager Results and Reports


- “View Test Case Results” on page 7-2
- “Export Test Results and Generate Reports” on page 7-9
- “Customize Test Reports” on page 7-14
- “Append Code to a Test Report” on page 7-20
- “Results Sections” on page 7-23

# View Test Case Results

| In this section... |
| --- |
| “View Results Summary” on page 7-2<br>“Visualize Test Case Simulation Output and Criteria” on page 7-4 |

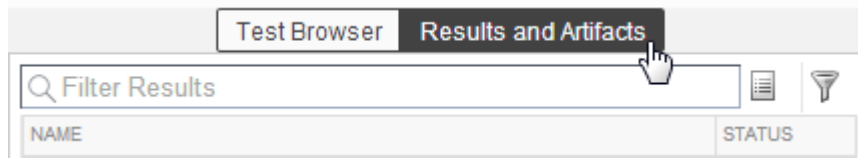
After a test case has finished running in the Test Manager, the test case result becomes available in the **Results and Artifacts** pane. Test results are organized in the same hierarchy as the test file, test suite, and test cases that were run from the **Test Browser** pane. In addition, the **Results and Artifacts** pane shows the criteria results and simulation output, if applicable to the test case.



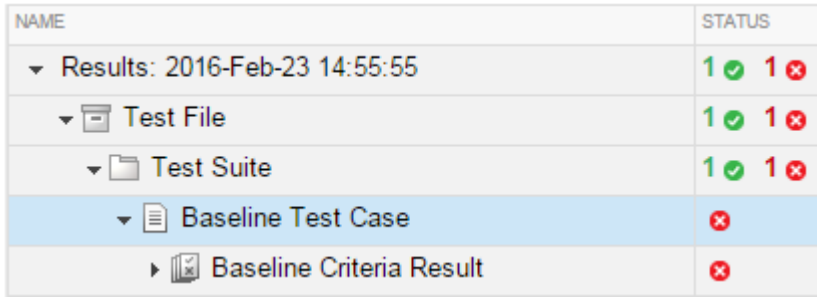

## View Results Summary

The test case results tab gives a high-level summary and other information about an individual test case result. To open the test case results tab:

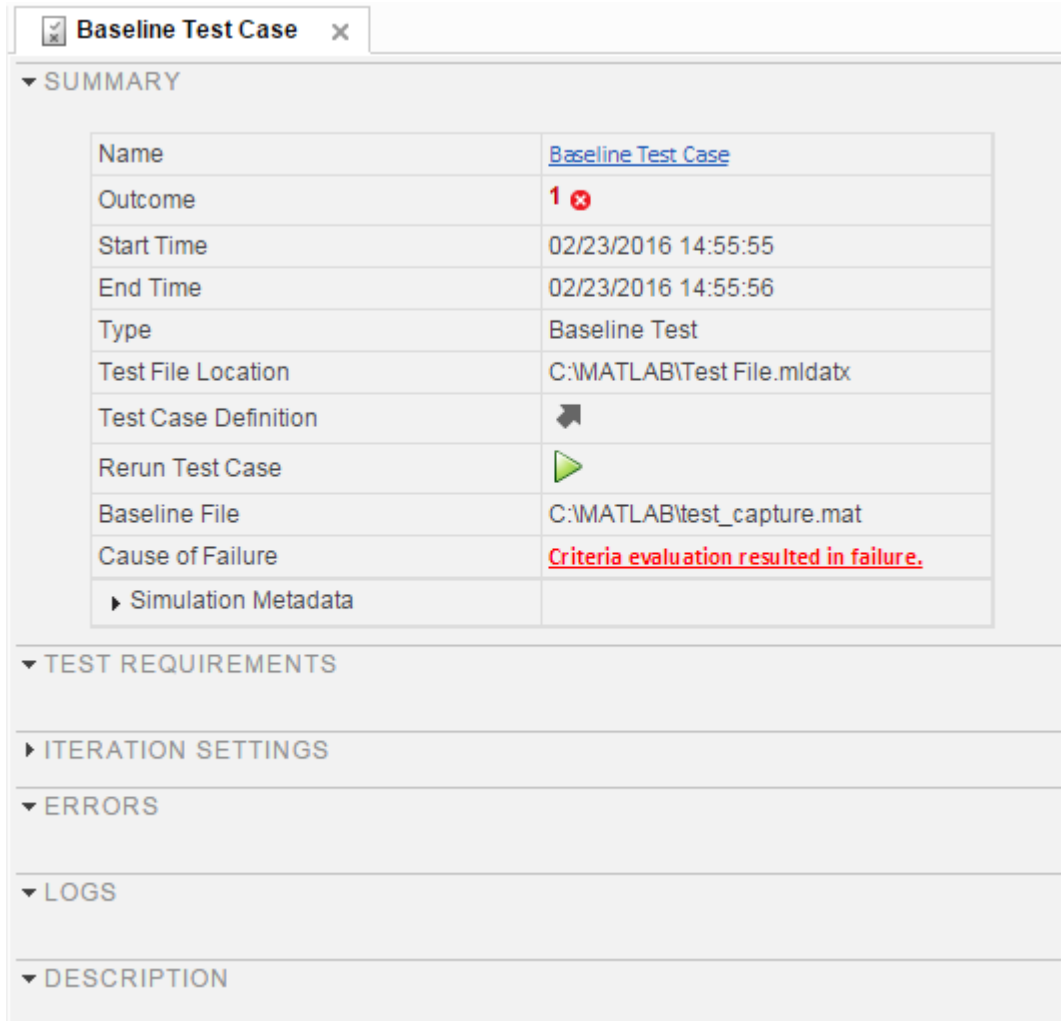
1 Select the **Results and Artifacts** pane.




2 Double-click a test case result.




A tab opens containing the test case results information.

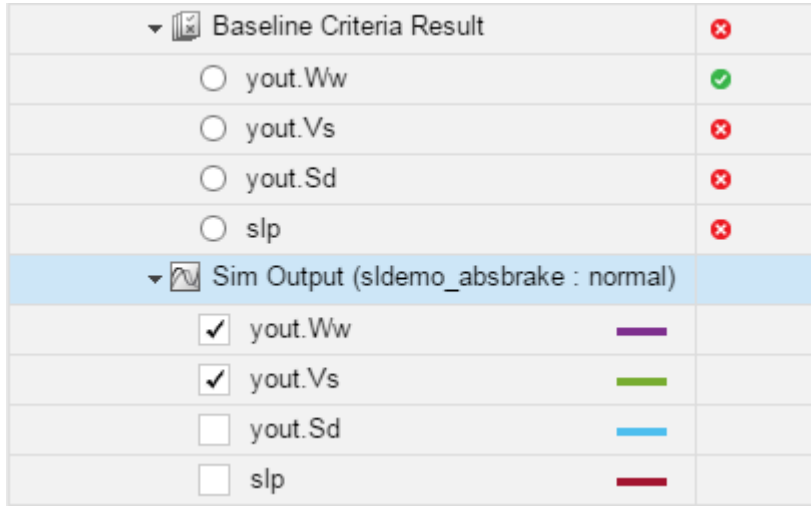



## Visualize Test Case Simulation Output and Criteria

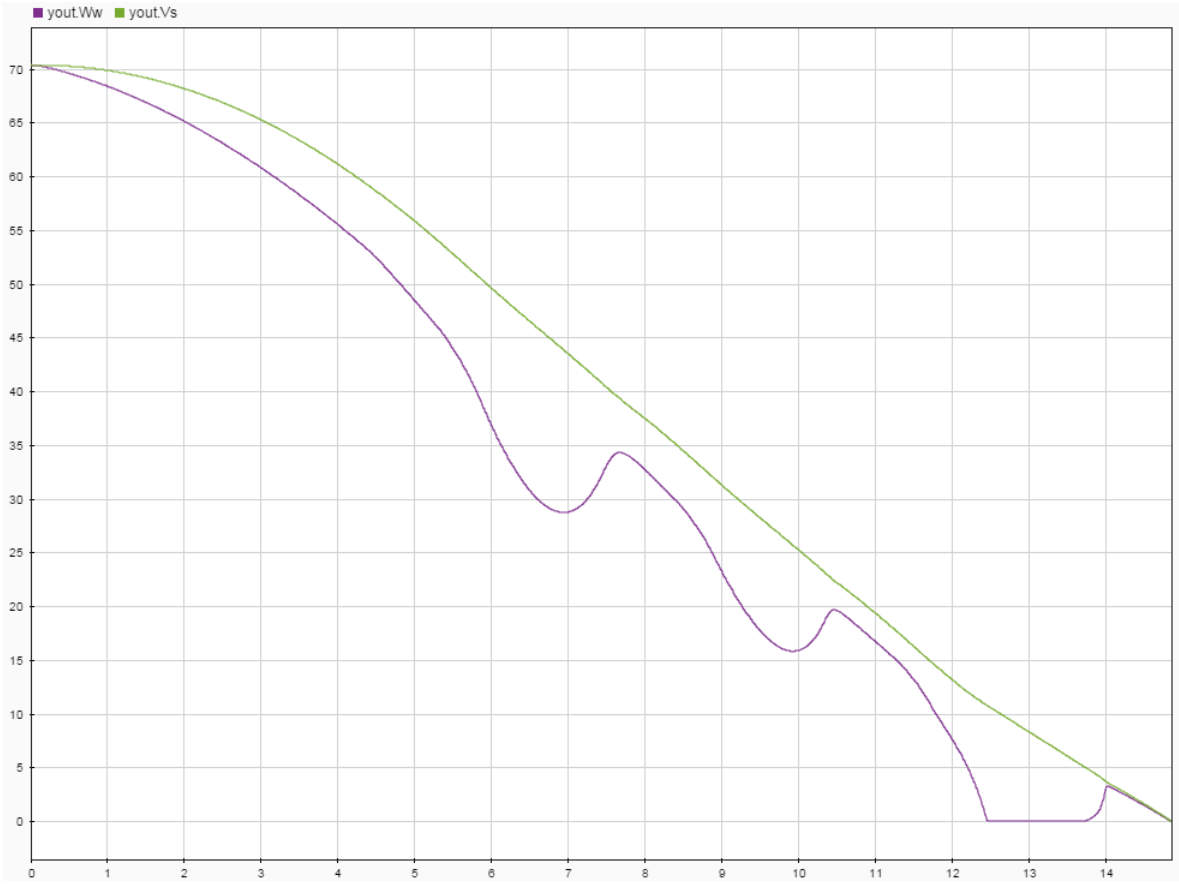
You can view signal data from simulation output or comparisons of signal data used in baseline or equivalence criteria.

To view simulation output from a test case:

1. Select the **Results and Artifacts** pane.
2. Expand the **Sim Output** section of the test case result.
3. Select the check box of signals you want to plot.

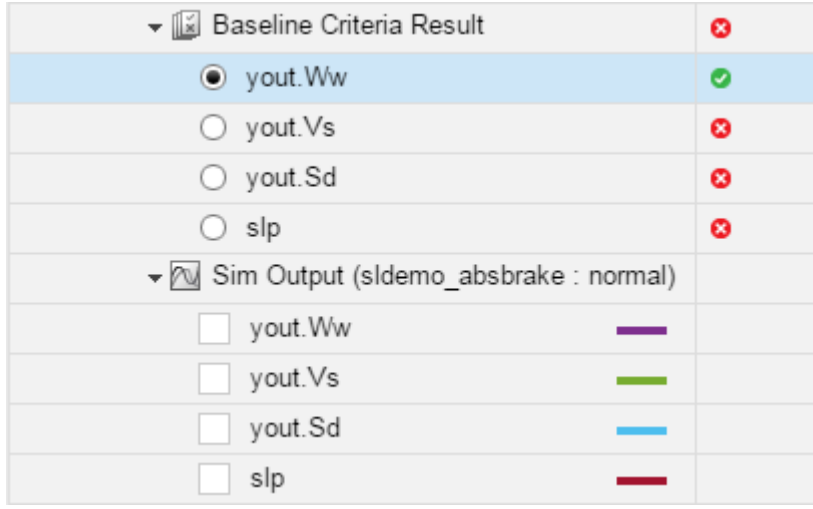



The **Visualize** tab appears and plots the signals.

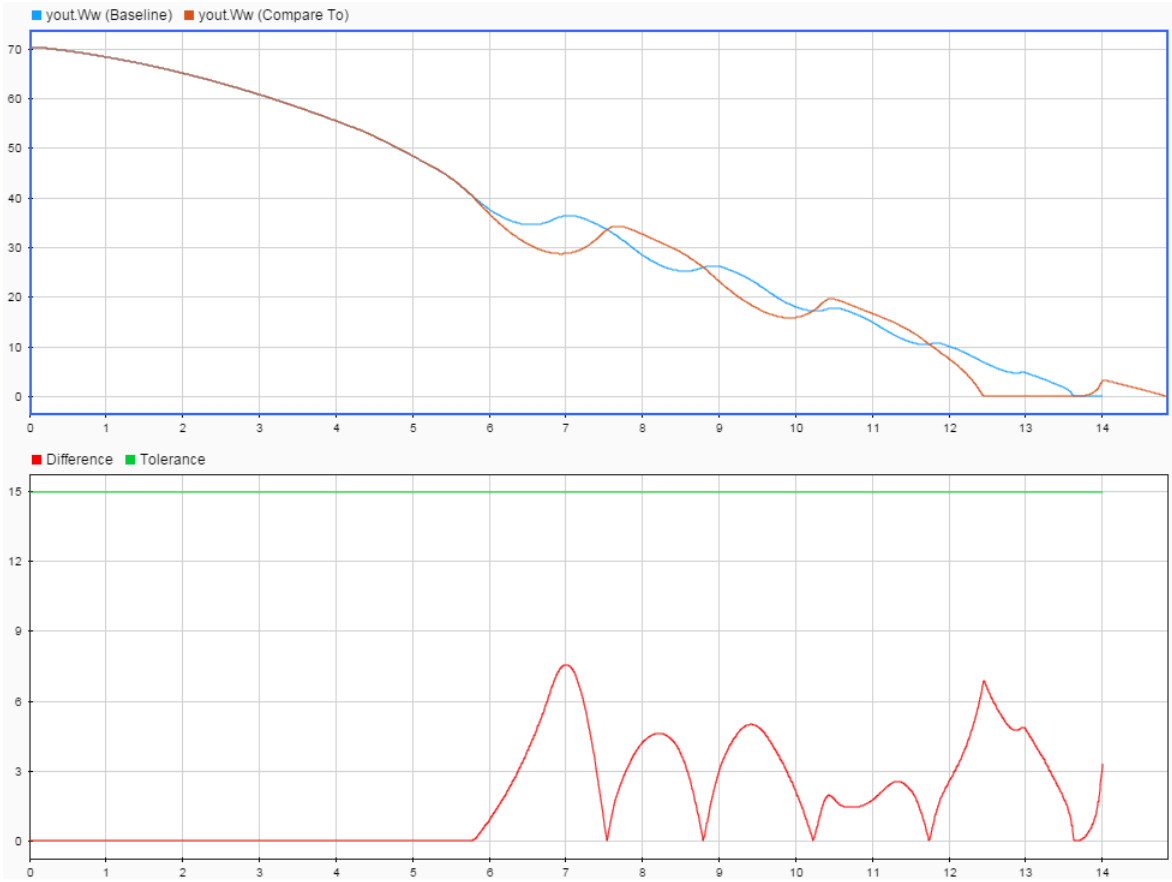



To view equivalence or baseline criteria comparisons:

1. Select the **Results and Artifacts** pane.
2. Expand the **Baseline Criteria Result** or **Equivalence Criteria Result** section of the test case result.
3. Select the option button of the signal comparison you want to plot.




The **Comparison** tab appears and plots the signal comparison.




To see an example of creating a test case and viewing the results, see “Test Model Output Against a Baseline” on page 6-9.

# Export Test Results and Generate Reports

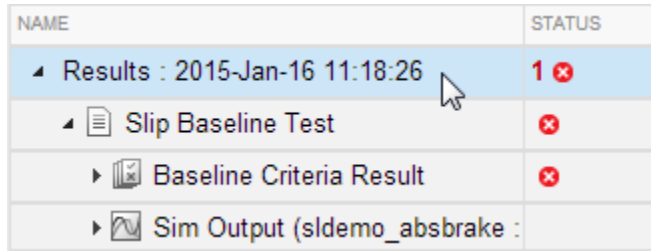
| In this section... |
| --- |
| “Export Results” on page 7-9 |
| “Create a Test Results Report” on page 7-10 |
| “Save Reporting Options with a Test File” on page 7-10 |
| “Generate Reports Using Templates” on page 7-11 |

Once you have run test cases and generated test results, you can export results and generate reports. Test case results appear in the **Results and Artifacts** pane.

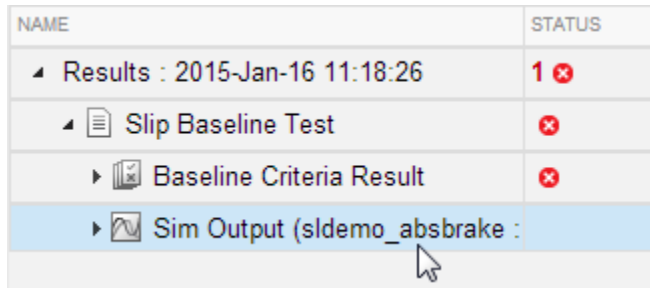
## Export Results

Test results are saved separately from the test file. To save results, select the result in the **Results and Artifacts** pane, and click **Export** on the toolstrip.

- Select complete result sets to export to a MATLAB data export file (`.mldatx`).




- Select criteria comparisons or simulation output to export signal data to the base workspace or to a MAT-file.



## Create a Test Results Report

Result reports contain report overview information, the test environment, results summaries with test outcomes, comparison criteria plots, and simulation output plots. You can customize the information included in the report, and you can save the report in three different file formats: `ZIP (HTML)`, `DOCX`, and `PDF`.

1. In the **Results and Artifacts** pane, select results for a test file, test suite, or test case.

   **Note** You can create a report from multiple result sets, but you cannot create a report from multiple test files, test suites, or test cases within results sets.

2. From the toolstrip, click **Report**.
3. Select the options to specify report contents.
4. Set **File Format** to the output format you want.
5. Click **Create**.

## Save Reporting Options with a Test File

You can generate a report every time you run a test case in a test file, using the same report settings each time. To generate a report each time you run the test, set options under **Test File Options**. These settings are saved with the test file.

1. In the **Test Browser** pane, select the test file whose report options you want to set.
2. Under **Test File Options**, select **Generate report after execution**. The section expands, displaying the same report options you can set using the dialog box.
3. Set the options. To include figures generated by callbacks or custom criteria, select **MATLAB figures**. For more information, see “Create, Store, and Open MATLAB Figures” on page 6-104.
4. Store the settings with your test file. Save the test file.
5. If you want to generate a report using these settings, select the test file and run the test.

## Generate Reports Using Templates

### Microsoft Word Format

If you have a MATLAB Report Generator™ license, you can create reports from a Microsoft Word template. The report can be a Microsoft Word or PDF document.

The report generator in Simulink Test fills information into rich text content controls in your Microsoft Word template document. For more information on how to use rich text content controls or customize part templates, see the MATLAB Report Generator documentation, such as “Add Holes in a Microsoft Word Template” (MATLAB Report Generator).

For a sample template, go to the path:

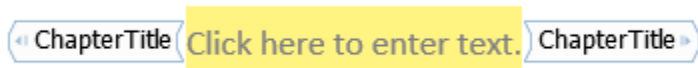
```
cd(matlabroot);
cd('help\toolbox\sltest\examples');
```

In the `examples` folder, open the file `Template.dotx`.

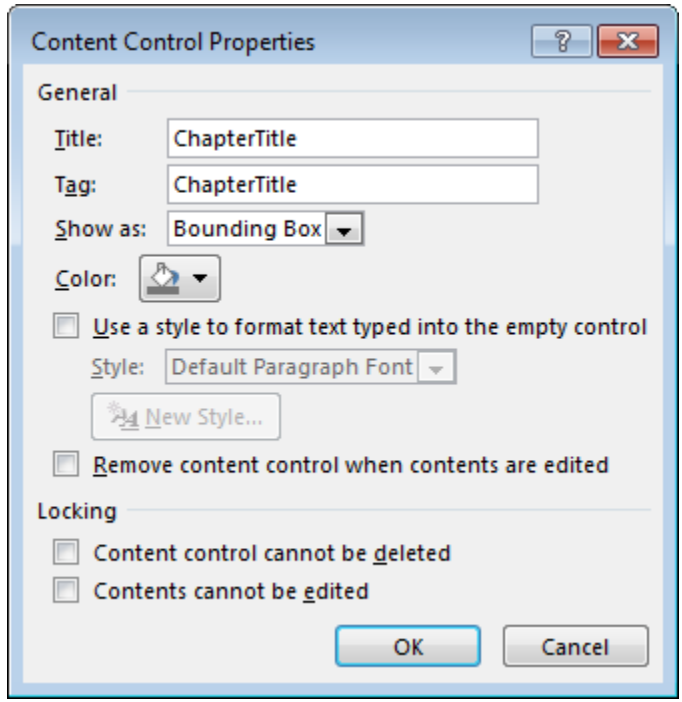
In the Microsoft Word template, you can add rich text content controls. Each Simulink Test report section can be inserted into the rich text content controls. The control names are:

- `ChapterTitle` — report title
- `ChapterTestPlatform` — version of MATLAB used to execute tests
- `ChapterTOC` — test results table of contents
- `ChapterBody` — test results

For example, the chapter title rich text content control appears in the Microsoft Word template as:




To change the control name, right-click the rich text content control and select **Properties**. Specify the control name, `ChapterTitle` or other name, in the **Title** and **Tag** field.




To generate a report from the Test Manager using a Microsoft Word template:

1. In the Test Manager, select the **Results and Artifacts** pane.
2. Select results for a test file, test suite, or test case in the **Results and Artifacts** pane.
3. From the toolstrip, click **Report**.
4. Select the report options.
5. Select `DOCX` or `PDF` for the **File Format**.
6. Specify the full path and file name of your Microsoft Word template.
7. Click **Create**.

### PDF or HTML Formats

If you have a MATLAB Report Generator license, you can create reports from a PDF or HTML template, using a `PDFTX` or `HTMTX` file. To generate a report from the Test Manager using a PDF or HTML template:

1. In the Test Manager, select the **Results and Artifacts** pane.
2. Select results for a test file, test suite, or test case in the **Results and Artifacts** pane.
3. From the toolstrip, click **Report**.
4. Select the report options.
5. Select `ZIP` or `PDF` for the **File Format**. Selecting `ZIP` generates an HTML report.
6. Specify the full path and file name of your template. For PDF, use a `PDFTX` file. For HTML, use an `HTMTX` file. For more information on creating templates, see "Templates" (MATLAB Report Generator).
7. Click **Create**.

# See Also

## Related Examples

- "Templates" (MATLAB Report Generator)
- "Create, Store, and Open MATLAB Figures" on page 6-104

# Customize Test Reports

| In this section... |
| --- |
| “Inherit the Report Class” on page 7-14 |
| “Method Hierarchy” on page 7-14 |
| “Modify the Class” on page 7-16 |
| “Generate a Report Using the Custom Class” on page 7-18 |

You can choose how to format and aggregate test results by customizing reports. Use the `sltest.testmanager.TestResultReport` class to create a subclass and then use the properties and methods to customize how the Test Manager generates the results report. You can change font styles, add plots, organize results into tables, include model images, and more. Using the custom class, requires a MATLAB Report Generator license.

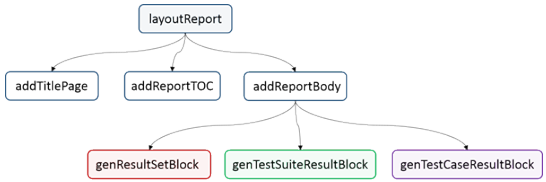
## Inherit the Report Class

To customize the generated report, you must inherit from the `sltest.testmanager.TestResultReport` class. After you inherit from the class, you can modify the properties and methods. To inherit the class, add the class definition section to a new or existing MATLAB script. The subclass is your custom class name, and the superclass that you inherit from is `sltest.testmanager.TestResultReport`. For more information about creating subclasses, see “Design Subclass Constructors” (MATLAB). Then, add code to the inherited class or methods to create your customizations.

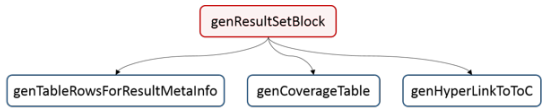
```
% class definition
classdef CustomReport < sltest.testmanager.TestResultReport
    %
    % Report customization code here
    %
end
```

## Method Hierarchy

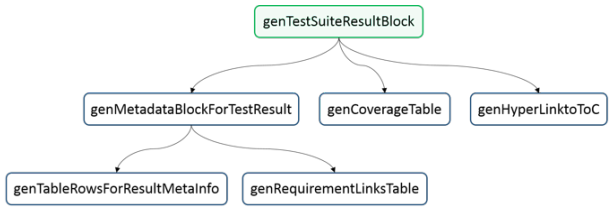
When you create the subclass, the derived class inherits methods from the `sltest.testmanager.TestResultReport` class. The body of the report is separated into three main groups: the result set block, the test suite result block, and the test case result block.



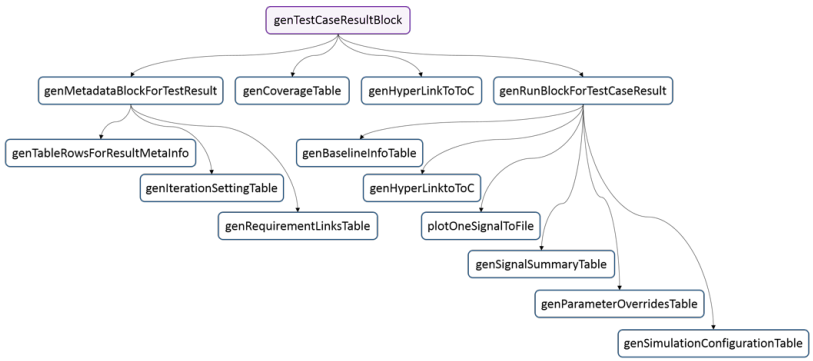

The result set block contains the result set table, the coverage table, and links to the table of contents.




The test suite result block contains the test suite results table, the coverage table, requirements links, and links to the table of contents.




The test case result block contains the test case and test iterations results table, the coverage table, requirements links, signal output plots, comparison plots, test case settings, and links to the table of contents.



## Modify the Class

To insert your own report content or change the layout of the generated report, modify the inherited class methods. For general information about modifying methods, see “Modify Superclass Methods” (MATLAB).

A simple modification to the generated report could be to add some text to the title page. The method used here is `addTitlePage`.

```
% class definition
classdef CustomReport < sltest.testmanager.TestResultReport
    methods
        function this = CustomReport(resultObjects, reportFilePath)
            this@sltest.testmanager.TestResultReport(resultObjects,...
            reportFilePath);
        end
    end

    methods(Access=protected)
        function addTitlePage(obj)
            import mlreportgen.dom.*;

            % Add a custom message
            label = Text('Some custom content can be added here');
            append(obj.TitlePart,label);

            % Call the superclass method to get the default behavior
            addTitlePage@sltest.testmanager.TestResultReport(obj);
        end
    end
end
```

Click here for a code file of this example.

A more complex modification of the generated report is to include a snapshot of the model that was tested.

```
% class definition
classdef CustomReport < sltest.testmanager.TestResultReport
    methods
        function this = CustomReport(resultObjects,reportFilePath)
            this@sltest.testmanager.TestResultReport(resultObjects,reportFilePath);
        end
    end
```

```
methods(Access=protected)
    % Method to customize test case/iteration result section in the report
    function docPart = genTestCaseResultBlock(obj,result)
        % result: A structure containing test case or iteration result
        import mlreportgen.dom.*;

        % Call the superclass method to get the default behavior
        docPart = genTestCaseResultBlock@sltest.testmanager.TestResultReport(...
                                                                    obj,result);

        % Get the test case result data for putting in the report
        tcrObj = result.Data;

        % Insert model screenshot at the test case result level
        if isa(tcrObj, 'sltest.testmanager.TestCaseResult')

            % Initialize model name
            modelName = '';

            % Check in the test case result if it has model information. If
            % not, it means there were iterations in the test case or a
            % model was not used.
            testSimMetaData = tcrObj.SimulationMetaData;

            if (~isempty(testSimMetaData))
                modelName = testSimMetaData.modelName;
            end

            % Get iteration results
            iterResults = getIterationResults(tcrObj);

            % Get the model name in case test case had iterations
            if (~isempty(iterResults))
                modelName = iterResults(1).SimulationMetaData.modelName;
            end

            % Insert model snapshot. This will not work for harnesses. With
            % minimal changes we can also open the harness used for
            % testing.
            if (~isempty(modelName))
                try
                    open_system(modelName);
                    snapObj = SLPrint.Snapshot;
```

```
                        snapObj.Target = modelName;
                        snapObj.Format = 'png';
                        snapObj.FileName = fullfile(tempdir,modelName);
                        if exist(snapObj.FileName, 'file')
                            delete( snapObj.FileName );
                        end
                        snapObj.snap;
                        outputFileName = snapObj.FileName;
                        outputFileName =  [outputFileName '.png'];
                        para = sltest.testmanager.ReportUtility.genImageParagraph(...
                            outputFileName,...
                            '5.2in','3.7in');
                        append(docPart,para);
                    catch
                    end
                end
            end
        end
    end
end
```

Click here for a code file of this example.

## Generate a Report Using the Custom Class

After you customize the class and methods, use the `sltest.testmanager.report` to generate the report. You must use the `'CustomReportClass'` name-value pair for the custom class, specified as a string. For example:

```
% Generate the result set from imported data
result = sltest.testmanager.importResults('demoResults.mldatx');

% Specify the report file name and path
filePath = 'testreport.zip';

% Generate the report using the custom class
sltest.testmanager.report(result,filePath, ...
            'Author','MathWorks',...
            'Title','Test',...
            'IncludeMLVersion',true,...
            'IncludeTestResults',int32(0),...
            'CustomReportClass','CustomReport',...
            'LaunchReport', true);
```

Alternatively, you can create your custom report using the Test Manager report dialog box. Select a test result, click the **Report** button on the toolstrip, and specify the custom report class in the Create Test Result Report dialog box. For the Test Manager to use the custom report class, the class must be on the MATLAB path.

# See Also

`sltest.testmanager.TestResultReport` | `sltest.testmanager.report`

## Related Examples

- “Design Subclass Constructors” (MATLAB)

# Append Code to a Test Report

This example shows how to use a customization class to include code in your test report. When testing systems that include handwritten code, reviewing the code itself can be part of reviewing the test results. Including the code in the test report allows you use a single document.

The example model includes handwritten C code using an S-Function builder block. The block is a component of a cruise control system; functionally, it disregards simultaneous pressing of the Accel/Res switch and the Coast/Set switch.

This example requires Simulink® Report Generator™ and Microsoft® Windows.

### Navigate to the Example Folder

Before running this example, navigate to the example folder and set the filenames.

```
cd(fullfile(matlabroot,'examples','simulinktest'))
```

```
className = 'textAppendReport';
resultsFile = 'DoublePressSfcnSimTestResults';
filePath = 'textAppendedReport.zip';
```

### Report Customization Class

The report customization class `textAppendReport.m` appends the S-Function wrapper code to the end of the report body.

```
open(className)
```

### Load the Test Results and Create the Test Report

1. Load the test results file.

```
result = sltest.testmanager.importResults(resultsFile);
```

2. Create the test report using the customization.

```
sltest.testmanager.report(result,filePath,'CustomReportClass',className,...
    'IncludeTestResults',0)
```

3. The report appends the S-Function wrapper code:

**S-Function Wrapper**

```
/*
 * Include Files
 *
 */
#if defined(MATLAB_MEX_FILE)
#include "tmwtypes.h"
#include "simstruc_types.h"
#else
#include "rtwtypes.h"
#endif



/* %%%-SFUNWIZ_wrapper_includes_Changes_BEGIN --- EDIT HERE TO _END */
#include <math.h>
#include "RejectDoublePress.h"
/* %%%-SFUNWIZ_wrapper_includes_Changes_END --- EDIT HERE TO _BEGIN */
#define u_width 1
#define y_width 1
/*
 * Create external references here.
 *
 */
/* %%%-SFUNWIZ_wrapper_externs_Changes_BEGIN --- EDIT HERE TO _END */
/* extern double func(double a); */
/* %%%-SFUNWIZ_wrapper_externs_Changes_END --- EDIT HERE TO _BEGIN */

/*
 * Output functions
 *
 */
void RejectDoublePress_sfun_Outputs_wrapper(const boolean_T *AccelResSwIn,
                    const boolean_T *CoastSetSwIn,
                    boolean_T *AccelResSwOut,
                    boolean_T *CoastSetSwOut)
```

For more information on report customization, see Customize Generated Reports

```
sltest.testmanager.clearResults;
sltest.testmanager.close;
```

# Results Sections

| In this section... |
| --- |
| “Summary” on page 7-24 |
| “Test Requirements” on page 7-24 |
| “Iteration Settings” on page 7-25 |
| “Errors” on page 7-25 |
| “Logs” on page 7-25 |
| “Description” on page 7-25 |
| “Parameter Overrides” on page 7-25 |
| “Coverage Results” on page 7-25 |

Double-click a test case results in the **Results and Artifacts** pane to open a results tab and view the test case result sections. A baseline test case result is shown as an example.

## Summary

The **Summary** section includes the basic test information and the test outcome. For more information about the simulation, toggle the **Simulation Metadata** arrow to expand the section.

## Test Requirements

A list of test requirements linked to the test case. See “Requirements” on page 6-80 for more information on linking requirements to test cases.

## Iteration Settings

If you are using iterations to run test cases, then this section appears in the results. For more information about test iterations, see “Run Combinations of Tests Using Iterations” on page 6-52.

## Errors

This section displays simulation errors captured from the Simulink Diagnostic Viewer. Errors from incorrect information defined in the test case and callback scripts are also shown here.

## Logs

This section displays simulation warnings captured from the Simulink Diagnostic Viewer.

## Description

You can include notes about the test results here. These notes are saved with the results.

## Parameter Overrides

A list of parameter overrides specified in the test case under **Parameter Overrides**. If parameter overrides are not specified, then this section is not shown in the results summary.

## Coverage Results

If you collect coverage in your test, then the coverage results appear in this section. Coverage results are aggregated at the test file, test suite, and test file level. For more information about coverage, see “Collect Coverage in Tests” on page 6-63.

8

# Real-Time Testing


- “Test Models in Real Time” on page 8-2
- “Reuse Desktop Test Cases for Real-Time Testing” on page 8-13

# Test Models in Real Time

| In this section... |
| --- |
| “Overall Workflow” on page 8-2 |
| “Real-Time Testing Considerations” on page 8-3 |
| “Complete Basic Model Testing” on page 8-3 |
| “Set up the Target Computer” on page 8-3 |
| “Configure the Model or Test Harness” on page 8-4 |
| “Add Test Cases for Real-Time Testing” on page 8-6 |
| “Assess Real-Time Execution Using verify Statements” on page 8-11 |

You can test your system in environments that resemble your application. You begin with model simulation on a development computer, then use software-in-the-loop (SIL) and processor-in-the-loop (PIL) simulations. Real-time testing executes an application on a standalone target computer that can connect to a physical system. Real-time testing can include effects of timing, signal interfaces, system response, and production hardware.

Real-time testing includes:

- Rapid prototyping, which tests a system on a standalone target connected to plant hardware. You verify the real-time tests against requirements and model results. Using rapid prototyping results, you can change your model and update your requirements, after which you retest on the standalone target.
- Hardware-in-the-loop (HIL), which tests a system that has passed several stages of verification, typically SIL and PIL simulations.

## Overall Workflow

This example workflow describes the major steps of creating and executing a real-time test:

1. Create test cases that verify the model against requirements. Run the model simulation tests and save the baseline data.
2. Set up the real-time target computer.
3. Create test harnesses for real-time testing, or reuse model simulation test harnesses. In Test Sequence or Test Assessment blocks, `verify` statements assess the real-time

execution. In the test harnesses, use target and host scopes to display signals during execution.

4. In the Test Manager, create real-time test cases.
5. For the real-time test cases, configure target settings, inputs, callbacks, and iterations. Add baseline or equivalence criteria.
6. Execute the real-time tests.
7. Analyze the results in the Test Manager. Report the results.

## Real-Time Testing Considerations

- Baseline or equivalence comparisons can fail because of missing data or time-shifted data from the real-time target computer. When investigating real-time test failures, look for time shifts or missing data points.
- You cannot override the real-time execution sample time for applications built from models containing a Test Sequence block. The code generated for the Test Sequence block contains a hard-coded sample time. Overriding the target computer sample time can produce unexpected results.
- Your target computer must have a file system to use `verify` statements and test case logging.

## Complete Basic Model Testing

Real-time testing often takes longer than comparative model testing, especially if you execute a suite of real-time tests that cover several scenarios. Before executing real-time tests, complete requirements-based testing using desktop simulation. Using the desktop simulation results:

- Debug your model or make design changes that meet requirements.
- Debug your test sequence. Use the debugging features in the test sequence editor. See “Debug a Test Sequence” on page 3-66.
- Update your requirements and add corresponding test cases.

## Set up the Target Computer

Real-time testing requires a standalone target computer. Simulink Test only supports target computers running Simulink Real-Time™. For more information, see:

- “Development Computer Setup and Configuration” (Simulink Real-Time)
- “Troubleshooting in Simulink Real-Time” (Simulink Real-Time)

## Configure the Model or Test Harness

Real-time applications require specific configuration parameters and signal properties.

### Code Generation

A real-time test case requires a real-time system target file. In the model or harness configuration parameters, in the **Code Generation** pane, set the **System target file** to `slrt.tlc` to generate system target code.

If your model requires a different system target file, you can set the parameter using a test case or test suite callback. After the real-time test executes, set the parameter to its original setting with a cleanup callback. For example, this callback opens the model and sets the system target file parameter to `slrt.tlc` for the model `sltestProjectorController`.

```
open_system(fullfile(matlabroot,'toolbox','simulinktest',...
'simulinktestdemos','sltestProjectorController'));
set_param('sltestProjectorController','SystemTargetFile','slrt.tlc');
```

### Data Import/Export Format

Models must use a data format other than `dataset`. To set the data format:

1. Open the configuration parameters.
2. Select the **Data Import/Export** pane.
3. Select the **Format**.

### Log Signals from Real-Time Execution

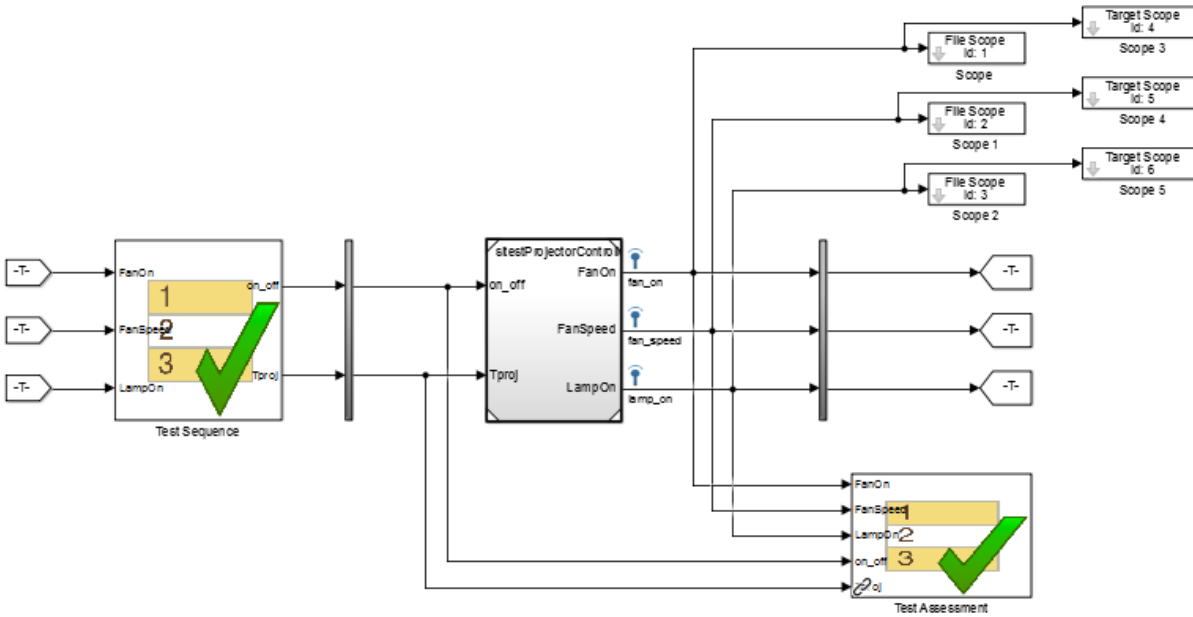
To configure your signals of interest for real-time testing:

- Enable signal logging in the Configuration Parameters, in the Data Import/Export pane.
- Connect signals to Scope blocks from the Simulink Real-Time block library. Set the **Scope type** property to `File`.

- Name each signal of interest using the signal properties. Unnamed signals can be assigned a default name which does not match the name of the baseline or equivalence signal.

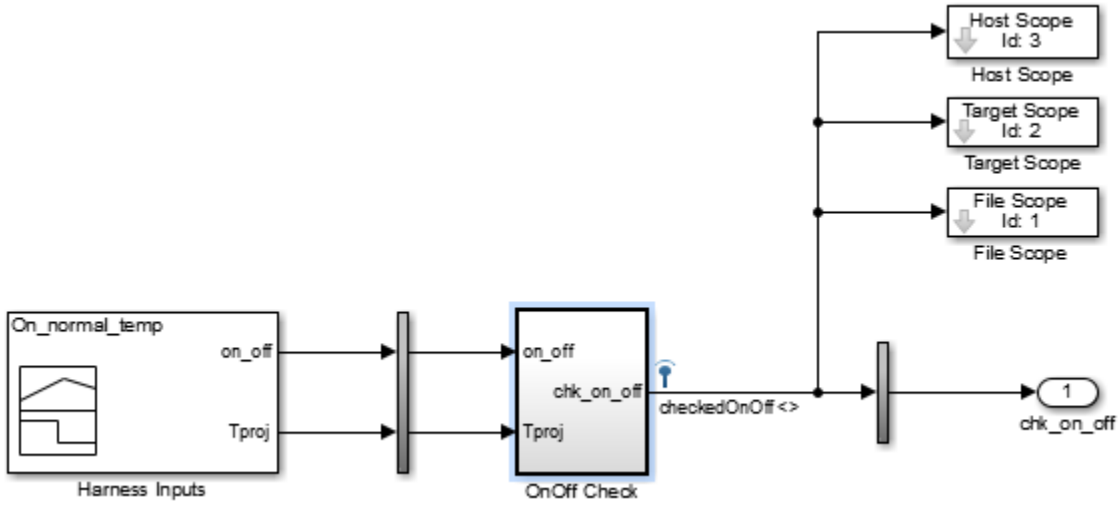
In this example test harness, the logged signals:

- Have explicit names.
- Use file scopes to return signal data to the Test Manager.
- Use target scopes to display data on the target computer.




### View Signals During Real-Time Execution

To display signals on the target computer during real-time execution, add target scopes to your test harness. To display signals in the Simulink Real-Time Explorer, add host scopes. This test harness includes both target and host scopes for signal visualization. See Scope.




## Add Test Cases for Real-Time Testing

Use the Test Manager to create real-time test cases. In the toolstrip, click **New** > **Real-Time Test**.

### Test Type

You can select a baseline, equivalence, or simulation real-time test. For simulation test types, `verify` statements serve as pass/fail criteria in the test results. For equivalence and baseline test types, the equivalence or baseline criteria also serve as pass/fail criteria.

- **Baseline** — Compares the signal data returned from the target computer to the baseline in the test case. To compare a real-time execution result to a model simulation result, add the model baseline result to the real-time test case and apply optional tolerances to the signals.
- **Equivalence** — Compares signal data from a simulation and a real-time test, or two real-time tests. To run a real-time test on the target computer, then compare results to a model simulation:
  - Select **Simulation 1 on target**.

- Clear **Simulation 2 on target**.

The test case displays two simulation sections, **Simulation 1** and **Simulation 2**.

Comparing two real-time tests is similar, except that you select both simulations on target. In the **Equivalence Criteria** section, you can capture logged signals from the simulation and apply tolerances for pass/fail analysis.

- **Simulation**: Assesses the test result using only `verify` statements and real-time execution. If no `verify` statements fail, and the real-time test executes, the test case passes.

### Load Application From

Using this option, specify how you want to load the real-time application. The real-time application is a DLM file built from your model or test harness. You can load the application from:

- **Model** — Choose `Model` if you are running the real-time test for the first time, or your model changed since the last real-time execution. `Model` typically takes the longest because it includes model build and download. `Model` loads the application from the model, builds the real-time application, downloads it to the target computer, and executes it on the target computer.
- **Target Application** — Choose `Target Application` to send the target application from the host to a target computer, and execute the application. `Target Application` can be useful if you want to load an already-built application on multiple targets.
- **Target Computer** — This option executes an application that is already loaded on the real-time target computer. You can update the parameters in the test case and execute using `Target Computer`.

This table summarizes which steps and callbacks execute for each option.

| Test Case Execution Step (first to last) | Load Application From | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Model | Target Application | Target Computer |
| Executes pre-load callback | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Loads Simulink model | Yes | No | No |

| Test Case Execution Step (first to last) | Load Application From | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Model | Target Application | Target Computer |
| Executes post-load callback | Yes | No | No |
| Sets Signal Builder group | Yes | No | No |
| Builds DLM from model | Yes | No | No |
| Downloads DLM to target computer | Yes | Yes | No |
| Sets runtime parameters | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Executes pre-start real-time callback | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Executes real-time application | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Executes cleanup callback | Yes | Yes | Yes |

#### Model

Select the model from which to generate the real-time application.

#### Test Harness

If you use a test harness to generate the real-time application, select the test harness.

#### Simulation Settings Overrides

For real-time tests, you can override the simulation stop time, which can be useful in debugging a real-time test failure. Consider a 60-second test that returns a `verify` statement failure at 15 seconds due to a bug in the model. After debugging your model, you execute the real-time test to verify the fix. You can override the stop time to terminate the execution at 20 seconds, which reduces the time it takes to verify the fix.

### Callbacks

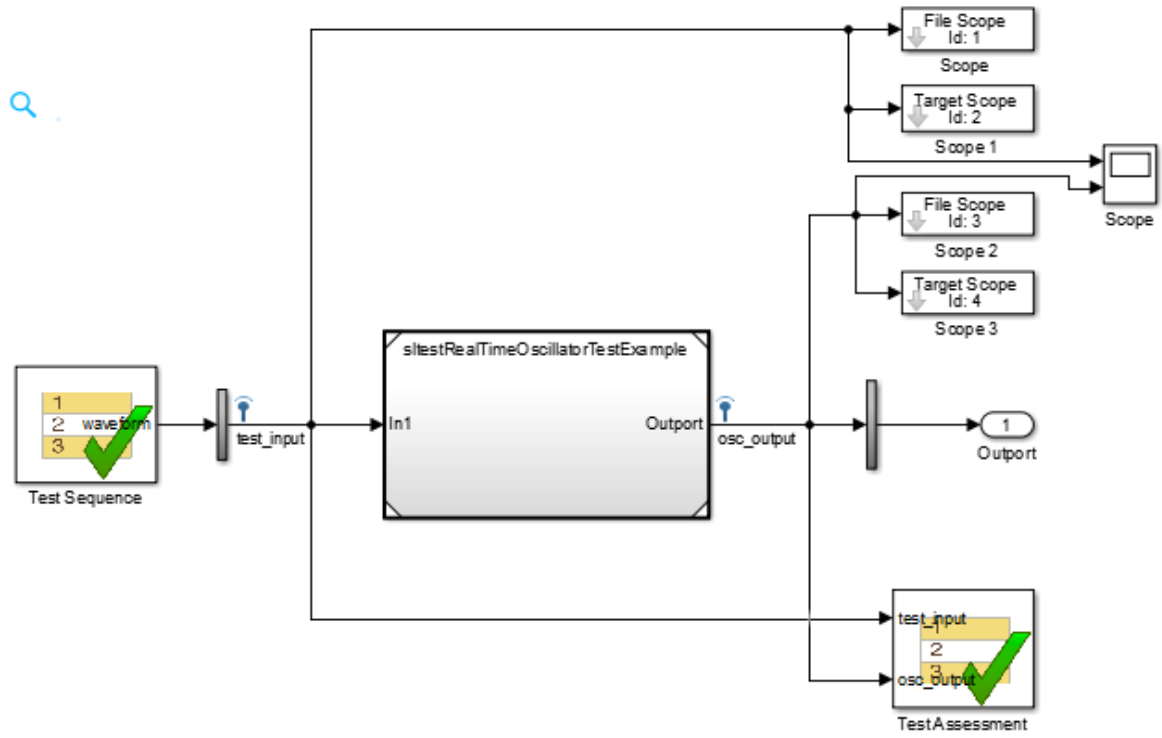
Real-time tests offer a **Pre-start real-time application** callback which executes commands just before the application executes on the target computer. Real-time test callbacks execute in a sequence along with the model load, build, download, and execute steps. Callbacks and step execution depends on how the test case loads the application.

| Sequence | Load application from:<br><br>Model | Load application from:<br><br>Target application | Load application from:<br><br>Target computer |
|---|---|---|---|
| Executes first | **Preload callback** | **Preload callback** | **Preload callback** |
| | **Post-load callback** | — | — |
| | **Pre-start real-time callback** | **Pre-start real-time callback** | **Pre-start real-time callback** |
| Executes last | **Cleanup callback** | **Cleanup callback** | **Cleanup callback** |

### Iterations

You can execute iterations in real-time tests. Iterations are convenient for executing real-time tests that sweep through parameter values or Signal Builder groups. Results appear grouped by iteration. For more information on setting up iterations, see “Run Combinations of Tests Using Iterations” on page 6-52. You can create:

- Tabled iterations from a parameter set — Define several parameter sets in the **Parameter Overrides** section of the test case. Under **Iterations > Table Iterations**, click **Auto Generate** and select **Parameter Set**.
- Tabled iterations from signal builder groups — If your model or test harness uses a signal builder input, under **Iterations > Table Iterations**, click **Auto Generate** and select **Signal Builder Group**. If you use a signal builder group, load the application from the model.
- Scripted iterations — Use scripts to iterate using model variables or parameters. For example, in the model `sltestRealTimeOscillatorTestExample`, the `SettlingTest` harness uses a Test Sequence block to create a square wave test signal for the oscillator system using the parameter `frequency`.




Symbols

**Input**

**Output**

1. waveform

**Local**

**Constant**

**Parameter**

frequency

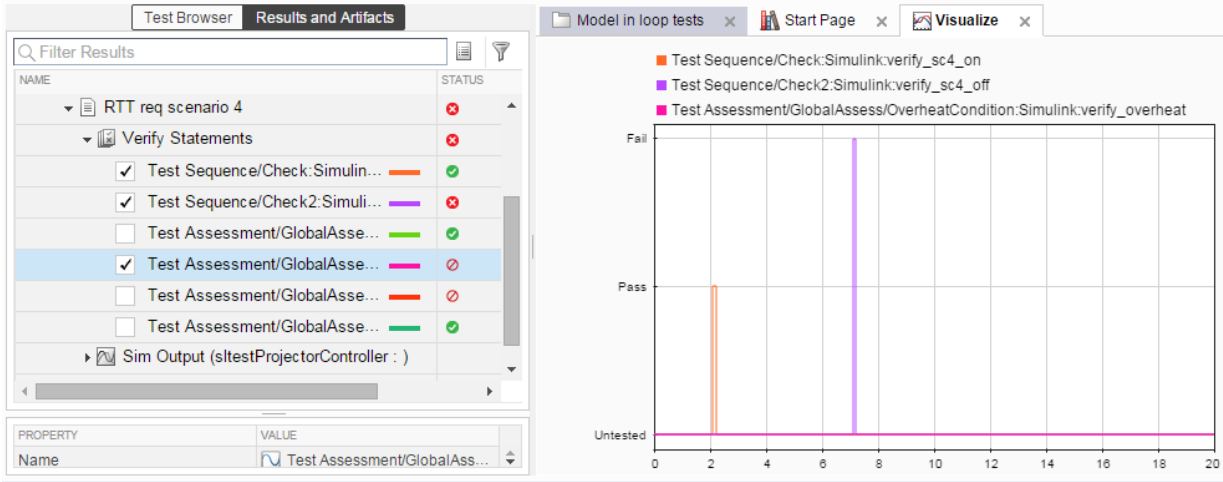
| Step | Transition | Next Step |
|---|---|---|
| Initialize<br>waveform = 0; | 1. true | step_2 ▼ |
| step_2<br>waveform =square(et*frequency)*0.5 + 0.5; | | |

In the test file `SettlingTestCases`, the real-time test scripted iterations cover a frequency sweep from 5 Hz to 35 Hz. The script iterates the value of `frequency` in the Test Sequence block.

```
%% Iterate over frequencies to determine best oscillator settings

% Create parameter sets
freq = 5.0:1.0:35.0;

for i_iter = 1:length(freq)
    % Create iteration object
    testItr = sltestiteration();

    % Set parameters
    setVariable(testItr,'Name','frequency','Source','Test Sequence',...
    'Value',freq(i_iter));

    % Register iteration
    addIteration(sltest_testCase, testItr);
end
```

## Assess Real-Time Execution Using verify Statements

In addition to baseline and equivalence signal comparisons, you can assess real-time test execution using `verify` statements. A `verify` statement assesses a logical expression and returns results to the Test Manager. Use `verify` inside a Test Sequence or Test Assessment block. See “Run-Time Assessments” on page 3-45.




# See Also

## Related Examples

- “Test Real-Time Application” (Simulink Real-Time)

# Reuse Desktop Test Cases for Real-Time Testing

## Convert Desktop Test Cases to Real-Time

In the Test Manager, you can reuse test cases for real-time testing by converting desktop test cases to real-time test cases. For convenience, data can be stored externally so that each test case accesses common inputs and baseline data. The overall workflow is as follows:

1. Create a baseline, equivalence, or simulation test case with external inputs. For baseline tests, add baseline data from external files.
2. In the Test Manager, select the test case in the **Test Browser**.
3. Copy the test case. Right-click the test case and select **Copy**.
4. Paste the new test case into a test suite.
5. Rename the new test case.
6. Right-click the new test case, and select **Convert to** > **Real-Time Test**. For equivalence tests, select which simulation (simulation 1 or simulation 2) to run in real time.
7. Select the **Target Computer** and **Load Application From** options.
8. Ensure that the model settings are compatible with real-time test execution. For more information, see “Development Computer Setup and Configuration” (Simulink Real-Time).

## Use External Data for Real-Time Tests

You can simplify test input data management by defining the input data in an external MAT or Excel file. Map the data to root inports in your model or test harness for desktop simulation. When you convert the desktop simulation test case into a real-time test, the test case uses the same inport mapping.

Using external data depends on how your test case loads the real-time application:

#### Load Real-Time Application from Model

If you are using external data for a real-time test, loading the real-time application from the model gives you the option of using an Excel file, MAT file, or CSV file. The external data is built into the application, and you can rerun the application from the target application or target computer.

In the **System Under Test** section, set the application to load from `Model`. In the **Inputs** section of the test case, click **Add**, and select an Excel file, MAT file, or CSV file. Map the

data to your model inports. For more information on input mapping, see “Use External Inputs in Test Cases” on page 6-29.

#### Load Real-Time Application from Target Application or Target Computer

After running the test from the model, you can run the test from the target application or target computer without recompiling. The application uses the input mapping from when the test ran from the model.

You can map external data to a test case loaded from the target application or target computer, without first running from the model. The external data must be in a MAT file, in the same format used if the test is loaded from the model. In the **System Under Test** section, select to load the application from the `Target Application` or `Target Computer`. In the **Inputs** section, click **Add** and select a MAT file. The Input string is not editable.

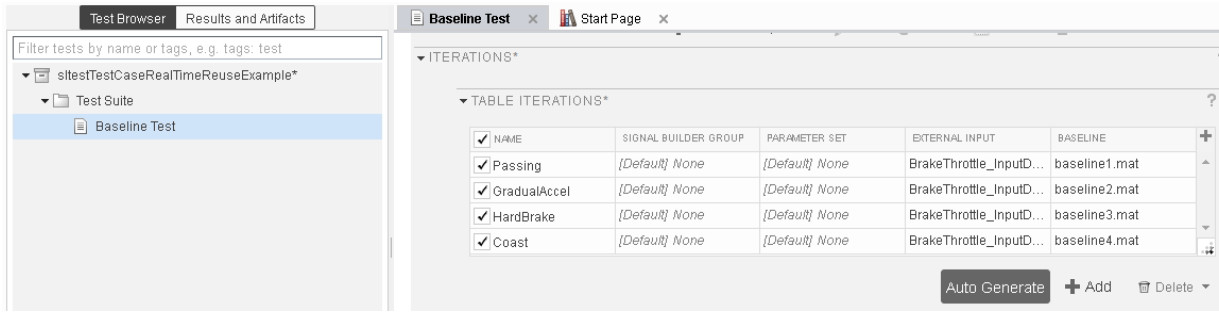
## Example

This example shows a basic desktop test case reuse workflow using external input data defined in an Excel file. You run the baseline test case on the desktop, update the baseline data, convert a copy of the test case to a real-time test, then run the test case on a target computer. This example runs only on Windows systems.

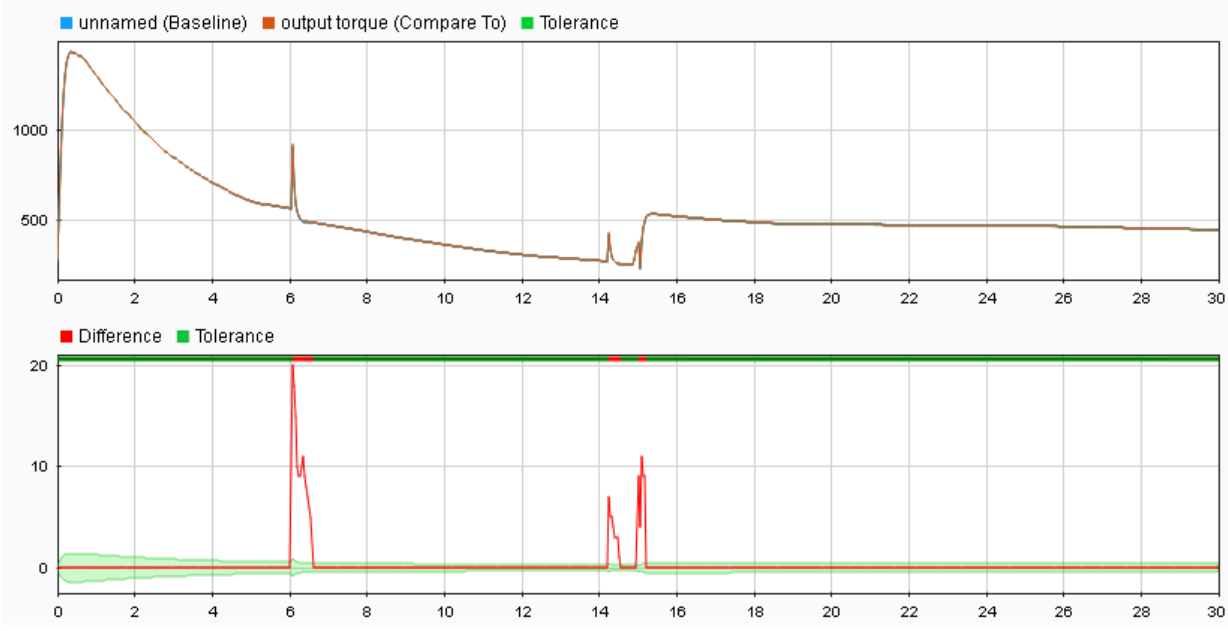
**1** Open the test file.

```
tf = sltest.testmanager.TestFile(fullfile(matlabroot,'examples',...
'simulinktest','sltestTestCaseRealTimeReuseExample.mldatx'));
sltest.testmanager.load(tf.Name);
sltest.testmanager.view;
```

The test file runs a transmission shift controller algorithm through four iterations, each corresponding to a different test scenario: passing, gradual acceleration, hard braking, and coasting. There is baseline data associated with each scenario for the signals `vehicle speed` and `output torque`.




2. Run the baseline test.
3. Under the Baseline Criteria result, select `output torque` under the `Passing` result to view the comparison. The `Passing` result fails due to transient signals that fall outside the relative tolerance.

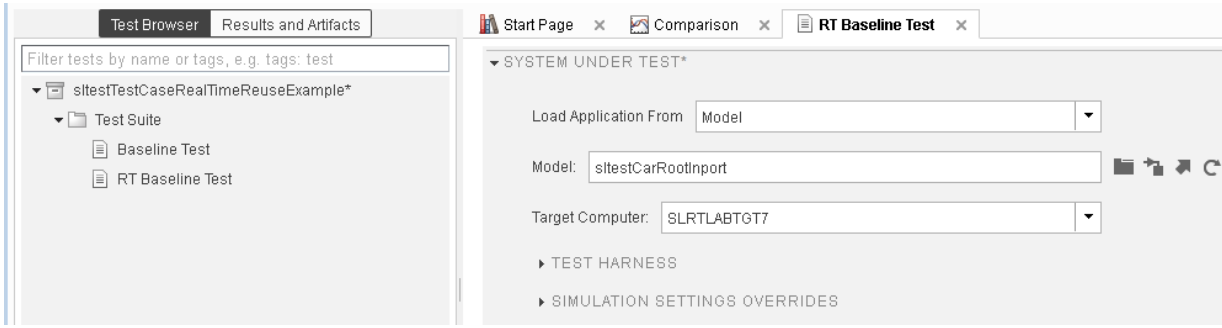



4. Assume that these transient signals are not significant, and update the baseline data:

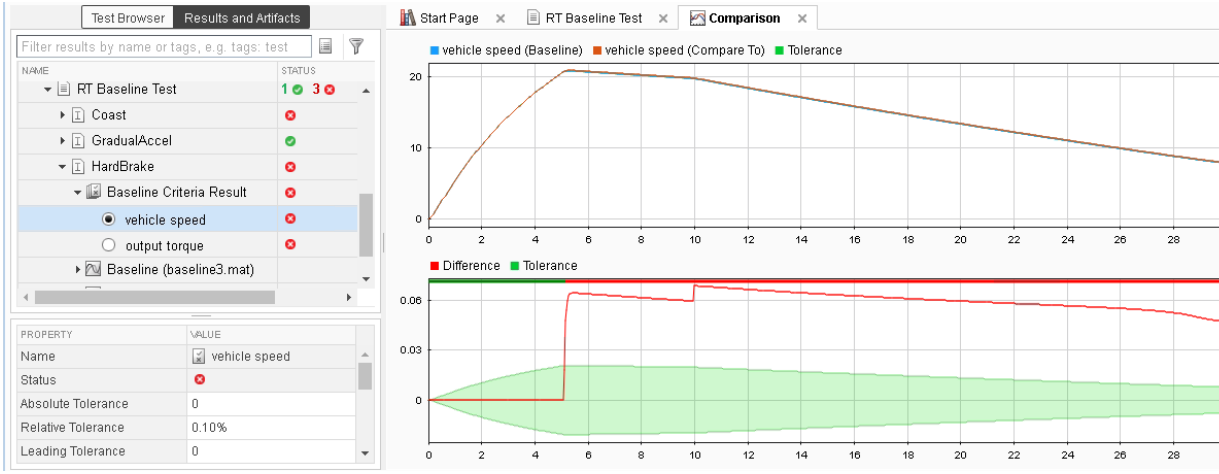
    1. Click **Next Failure**. The first failure region is bounded by data cursors.
    2. Click **Update Baseline + Update selected signal region**, and confirm that you want to overwrite the data.

3. Repeat this process for the other two failure regions.

5. Copy and convert the baseline test case to a real-time test:
   1. In the Test Browser, right-click Baseline Test and select Copy.
   2. Paste the new test case under the test suite.
   3. Rename the new tests case `RT Baseline Test`.
   4. Right-click `RT Baseline Test` and select **Convert to** > **Real-Time Test**.
6. Run the real-time test case:
   1. Set the **Target Computer**.
   2. Set the system under test to load from `Model`.




   3. Run the `RT Baseline Test` test case.
7. In this example, several of the scenarios fail due to timing impacts on the data output. For example, in the `HardBrake` iteration, the `vehicle speed` output falls outside the relative tolerance after the brake is applied. To resolve this failure, you could:
   - Increase the relative tolerance for the real-time test.
   - Create a separate set of baseline data for the real-time test.




# See Also

## Related Examples

- “Test Real-Time Application” (Simulink Real-Time)

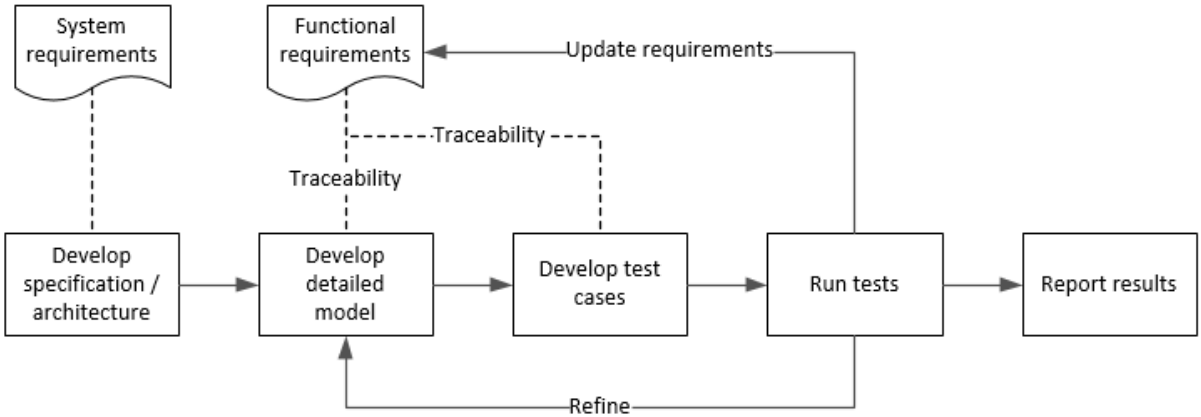
# Verification and Validation


- “Test Model Against Requirements and Report Results” on page 9-2
- “Analyze a Model for Standards Compliance and Design Errors” on page 9-6
- “Perform Functional Testing and Analyze Test Coverage” on page 9-9
- “Analyze Code and Test Software-in-the-Loop” on page 9-13
- “Module Verification and Testing Processor-in-the-Loop” on page 9-22
- “Test a Model in Real Time” on page 9-23

# Test Model Against Requirements and Report Results

## Requirements Overview

Requirements are the basis for your system architecture, algorithm, and test plan. Traceability between requirements documents, model, code, and tests helps you document relationships, manage design changes, and interpret test results. Required model properties and test objectives enable targeted design analysis and test case generation for specific scenarios. You can evaluate your design and identify incomplete or missing requirements with ad-hoc testing, using simulated user interfaces for your model. Also, you can use rapid prototyping to validate requirements, and connect to physical or simulated environments to test your algorithm. Update the design, adding requirements and requirements links as necessary.




## Test a Cruise Control Safety Requirement

This example shows a requirements-based testing workflow for a cruise control model. You start with a model that has traceability to an external requirements document. You add a test to evaluate two safety requirements, checking that the cruise control disengages when the system reaches certain conditions. You add traceability to this test, run the test, and report the results.

**1** Create a copy of the project in a working folder. Enter

```
slVerificationCruiseStart
```

2. Open the model and the test harness. On the command line, enter

```
open_system simulinkCruiseAddReqExample
sltest.harness.open('simulinkCruiseAddReqExample','SafetyTest_Harness1')
```

3. Open the Test Sequence block.

   - The `BrakeTest` sequence tests that the system disengages when the brake pedal is pressed. It includes a `verify` statement

     ```
     verify(engaged == false,...
         'verify:brake',...
         'system must disengage when brake applied')
     ```

   - The `LimitTest` sequence tests that the system disengages when the speed exceeds a limit. It includes a `verify` statement

     ```
     verify(engaged == false,...
         'verify:limit',...
         'system must disengage when limit exceeded')
     ```

4. Open the requirements document. In the Simulink Project window, expand the **documents** folder and open **simulinkCruiseChartReqs.docx**.

5. Add links between the test steps and the requirements document.

   a. In the requirements document, highlight item 3.1, “Vehicle braking will transition system to disengaged (inactive) when engaged (active)”

   b. With item 3.1 highlighted, in the test sequence, right-click the `BrakeTest` step. Select **Requirements traceability > Link to Selection in Word**.

   c. In the requirements document, highlight item 3.4, “Transition to disengaged (inactive) when vehicle speed is outside the limits of 20 mph to 90 mph”

   d. With item 3.4 highlighted, in the test sequence, right-click the `LimitTest` step. Select **Requirements traceability > Link to Selection in Word**.

   e. Save the requirements document and the model.

6. Create a test case in the Test Manager, and link the test case to the requirements section.

   a. Open the Test Manager. In the Simulink menu, select **Analysis > Test Manager**.

   b. In the Test Manager toolstrip, click **New > Test File**. Select the tests folder in the project, and enter a name for the test file. Click **Save**.

      A new baseline test is created.

c Under **System Under Test**, in the **Model** field, click the button to use the current model. The field displays the model name.

d Expand the **Test Harness** section. From the drop-down menu, select the test harness name.

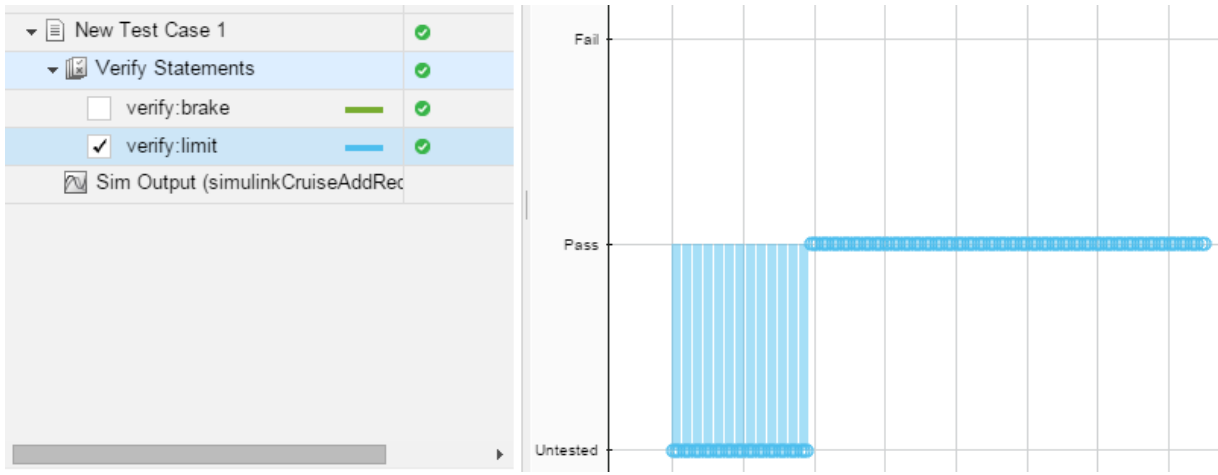
e In the requirements document, highlight section 3.1.

f In the test case, expand the **Requirements** section. Click the arrow next to the **Add** button and select `Link to Selection in Word`.

g Use the same process to link the test case to section 3.4 in the requirements document.

7 Highlight the test case. In the Test Manager toolstrip, click **Run**.

8 When the test finishes, expand the **Verify Statements** results. The results show that both assessments pass, and the plot shows the detailed results of each statement.




9 Create a report using a custom Microsoft Word template.

a In the Test Manager, right-click the test case name. Select **Results:** > **Create Report**.

b In the Create Test Result Report dialog box, set the options:

- Title: `SafetyTest`
- Results for: `All Tests`
- File Format: `DOCX`

- For the other options, keep the default selections.

**c** For the **Template File**, select the `ReportTemplate.dotx` file in the **documents** project folder.

**d** Enter a file name and select a location for the report.

**e** Click **Create**.

**10** Review the report.

**a** In the **Test Case Requirements** section, click the link to trace to the requirements document.

**b** The **Verify Result** section contains details of the two assessments in the test, and links to the simulation output.

| Name | Data Type | Units | Sample Time | Interp | Sync | Link to Plot |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Test Sequence/.../Verify:verify(engaged == false) | slTestResult | | | zoh | union | Link |
| Test Sequence/.../VerifyHigh:verify(engaged == false) | slTestResult | | | zoh | union | Link |

# See Also

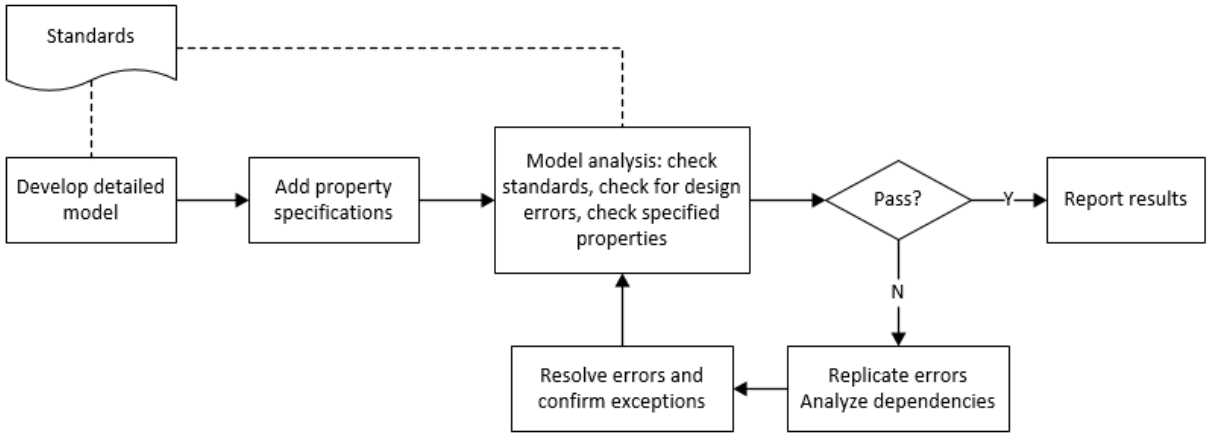
## Related Examples

- “Link Tests to Requirements” on page 1-2
- “Validate Requirements Links in a Model” (Simulink Requirements)
- “Customize Requirements Traceability Report for Model” (Simulink Requirements)

# Analyze a Model for Standards Compliance and Design Errors

## Standards and Analysis Overview

During model development, check and analyze your model to increase confidence in its quality. Check your model against standards such as MAAB style guidelines and high-integrity system design guidelines such as DO-178 and ISO 26262. Analyze your model for errors, dead logic, and conditions that violate required properties. Using the analysis results, update your model and document exceptions. Report the results using customizable templates.




## Check Model for Style Guideline Violations and Design Errors

This example shows how to use the Model Advisor to check a cruise control model for MathWorks® Automotive Advisory Board (MAAB) style guideline violations and design errors. Select checks and run the analysis on the model. Iteratively debug issues using the Model Advisor and rerun checks to verify that it is in compliance. After passing your selected checks, report results.

### Check Model for MAAB Style Guideline Violations

In Model Advisor, you can check that your model complies with MAAB modeling guidelines.

1. Create a copy of the project in a working folder. On the command line, enter

   ```
   slVerificationCruiseStart
   ```

2. Open the model. On the command line, enter

   ```
   open_system simulinkCruiseErrorAndStandardsExample
   ```

3. In the model window, select **Analysis** > **Model Advisor** > **Model Advisor**.
4. Click OK to choose `simulinkCruiseErrorAndStandardsExample` from the System Hierarchy.
5. Check your model for MAAB style guideline violations using Simulink Check.

   a. In the left pane, in the **By Product > Simulink Check > Modeling Standards > MathWorks Automotive Advisory Board Checks** folder, select:

      - **Check for indexing in blocks**
      - **Check for prohibited blocks in discrete controllers**
      - **Check model diagnostic parameters**

   b. Right-click the **MathWorks Automotive Advisory Board Checks** node, and then select `Run Selected Checks`.

   c. Click **Check model diagnostic parameters** to review the configuration parameter settings that violate MAAB style guidelines.

   d. In the right pane, click the parameter links to update the values in the Configuration Parameters dialog box.

   e. To verify that your model passes, rerun the check. Repeat steps `c` and `d`, if necessary, to reach compliance.

   f. To generate a results report of the Simulink Check checks, select the **MathWorks Automotive Advisory Board Checks** node, and then, in the right pane click **Generate Report...**.

### Check Model for Design Errors

While in Model Advisor, you can also check your model for hidden design errors using Simulink Design Verifier.

1. In the left pane, in the **By Product > Simulink Design Verifier** folder, select **Design Error Detection**.
2. In the right pane, click **Run Selected Checks**.
3. After the analysis is complete, expand the **Design Error Detection** folder, then select checks to review warnings or errors.
4. In the right pane, click **Simulink Design Verifier Results Summary**. The dialog box provides tools to help you diagnose errors and warnings in your model.

    a. Review the results on the model. Click **Highlight analysis results on model**. Click the `Compute target speed` subsystem, outlined in red. The Simulink Design Verifier Results Inspector window provides derived ranges that can help you understand the source of an error by identifying the possible signal values.

    b. Review the harness model. The Simulink Design Verifier Results Inspector window displays information that an overflow error occurred. To see the test cases that demonstrate the errors, click **View test case**.

    c. Review the analysis report. In the Simulink Design Verifier Results Inspector window, click **Back to summary**. To see a detailed analysis report, click **HTML** or **PDF**.

# See Also

## Related Examples

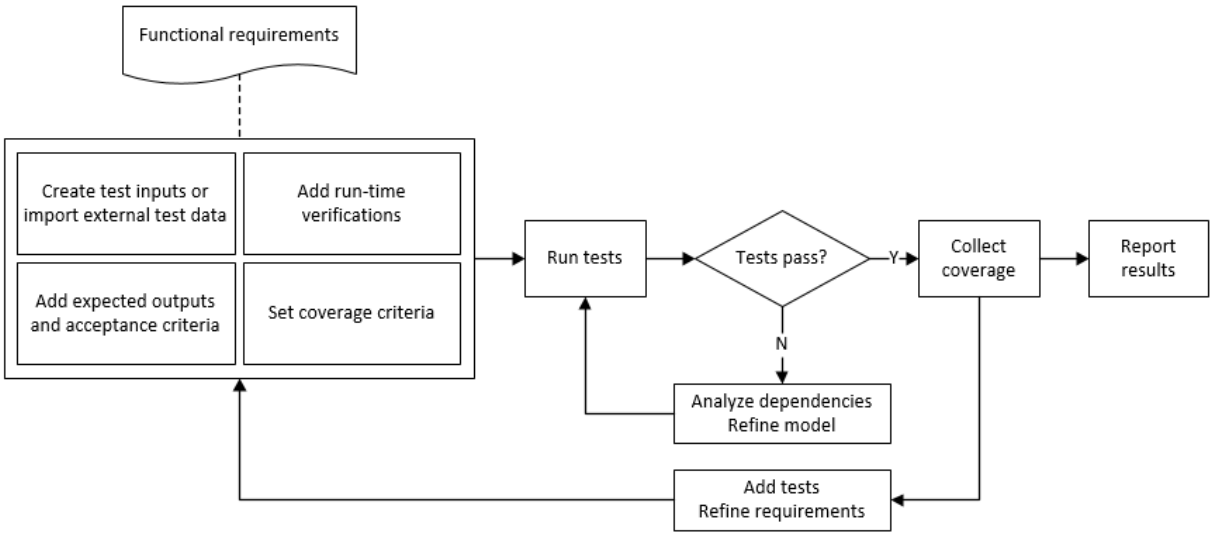
- “Check for Compliance Using the Model Advisor and Edit-Time Checking” (Simulink Check)
- “Collect Model Metrics Using the Model Advisor” (Simulink Check)
- “Run a Design Error Detection Analysis” (Simulink Design Verifier)
- “Prove Properties in a Model” (Simulink Design Verifier)

# Perform Functional Testing and Analyze Test Coverage

## Functional Testing and Coverage Analysis Overview

Functional testing starts with building test cases based on requirements. These tests can cover key aspects of your design and verify that individual model components meet requirements. Test cases include inputs, expected outputs, and acceptance criteria.

By collecting individual test cases within test suites, you can run functional tests systematically. To check for regression, add baseline criteria to the test cases and test the model regularly. Coverage measurement reflects the extent to which these tests have fully exercised the model. Coverage measurement also helps you to add tests and requirements to meet coverage targets.




## Incrementally Increase Test Coverage Using Test Case Generation

This example shows a functional testing-based testing workflow for a cruise control model. You start with a model that has tests linked to an external requirements document, analyze the model for coverage in Simulink Coverage, incrementally increase coverage with Simulink Design Verifier, and report the results.

### Explore the Test Harness and the Model

1. Create a copy of the project in a working folder. At the command line, enter:

   ```
   slVerificationCruiseStart
   ```
2. Open the model and the test harness. At the command line, enter:

   ```
   open_system simulinkCruiseAddReqExample
   sltest.harness.open('simulinkCruiseAddReqExample','SafetyTest_Harness1')
   ```
3. Load the test suite from “Test Model Against Requirements and Report Results” on page 9-2. At the command line, enter:

   ```
   sltest.testmanager.load('slReqTests.mldatx')
   sltest.testmanager.view
   ```
4. Open the test sequence block. The sequence tests:

   - That the system disengages when the brake pedal is pressed
   - That the system disengages when the speed exceeds a limit

   Some test sequence steps are linked to a requirements document `simulinkCruiseChartReqs.docx`.

### Measure Model Coverage

1. In the test manager, enable coverage collection for the test case.

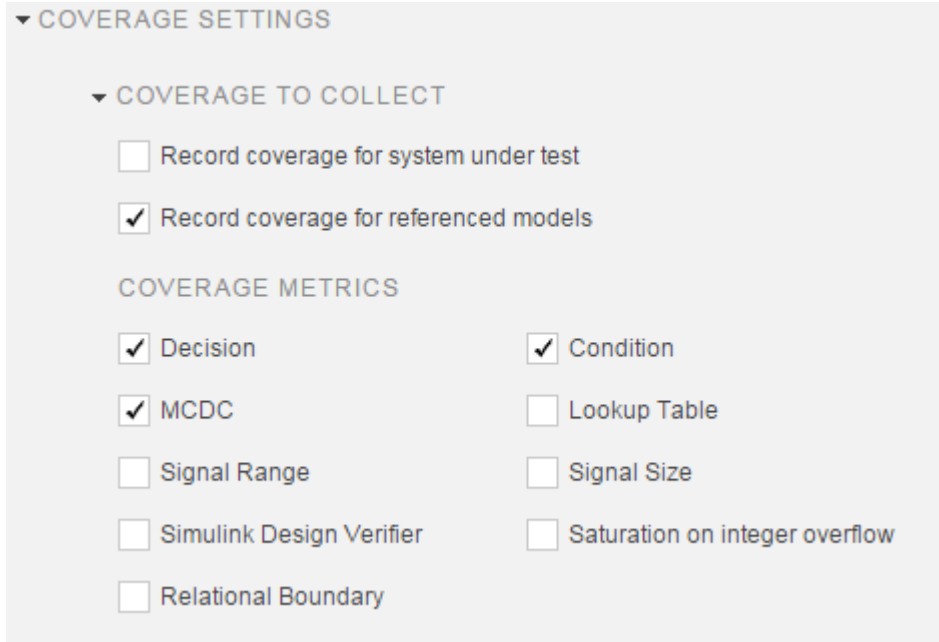
   a. Open the test manager. In the Simulink menu, click **Analysis** > **Test Manager**.

   b. In the **Test Browser**, click the `slReqTests` test file.

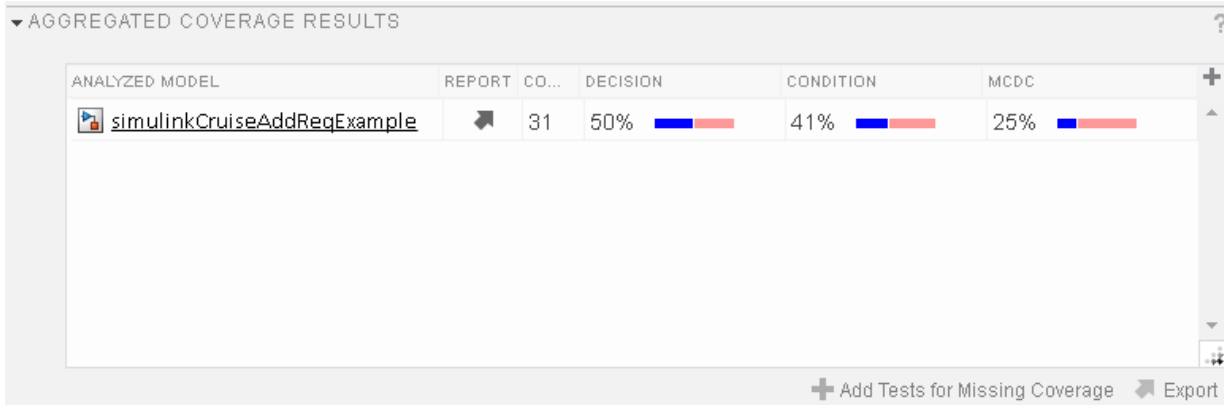
   c. Expand **Coverage Settings**.

   d. Under **COVERAGE TO COLLECT**, select **Record coverage for referenced models**.

   e. Under **COVERAGE METRICS**, select **Decision**, **Condition**, and **MCDC**.




2. Run the test. On the test manager toolstrip, click **Run**.
3. When the test finishes, in the Test Manager, navigate to the test case. The aggregated coverage results show that the example model achieves 50% decision coverage, 41% condition coverage, and 25% MCDC coverage.



### Generate Tests to Increase Model Coverage

1. Use Simulink Design Verifier to generate additional tests to increase model coverage. Select the test case in the **Results and Artifacts** and open the aggregated coverage results section.
2. Select the test results from the previous section and then click **Add Tests for Missing Coverage**.

   The **Add Tests for Missing Coverage** options open.
3. Under **Harness**, choose `Create a new harness`.
4. Click **OK** to add tests to the test suite using Simulink Design Verifier.
5. Run the updated test suite. On the test manager toolstrip, click **Run**. The test results include coverage for the combined test case inputs, achieving increased model coverage.

# See Also

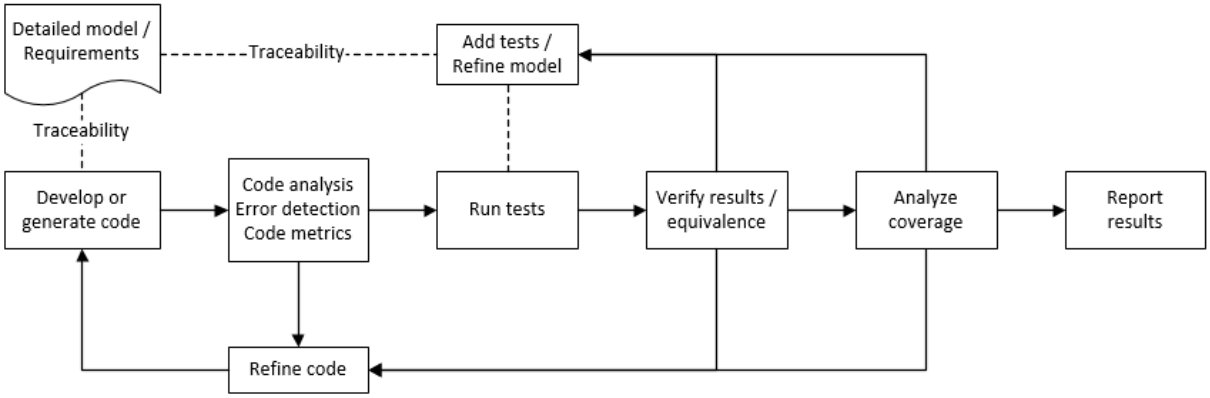
## Related Examples

- “Link Tests to Requirements” on page 1-2
- “Run-Time Assessments” on page 3-45
- “Test Model Output Against a Baseline” on page 6-9
- “Highlight Functional Dependencies” (Simulink Design Verifier)
- “Generate Test Cases for Model Decision Coverage” (Simulink Design Verifier)
- “Extend Model Coverage of a Test Case”

# Analyze Code and Test Software-in-the-Loop

## Code Analysis and Testing Software-in-the-Loop Overview

Analyze code to detect errors, check standards compliance, and evaluate key metrics such as length and cyclomatic complexity. Typically for handwritten code, you check for run-time errors with static code analysis and run test cases that evaluate the code against requirements and evaluate code coverage. Based on the results, refine the code and add tests. For generated code, demonstrate that code execution produces equivalent results to the model by using the same test cases and baseline results. Compare the code coverage to the model coverage. Based on test results, add tests and modify the model to regenerate code.



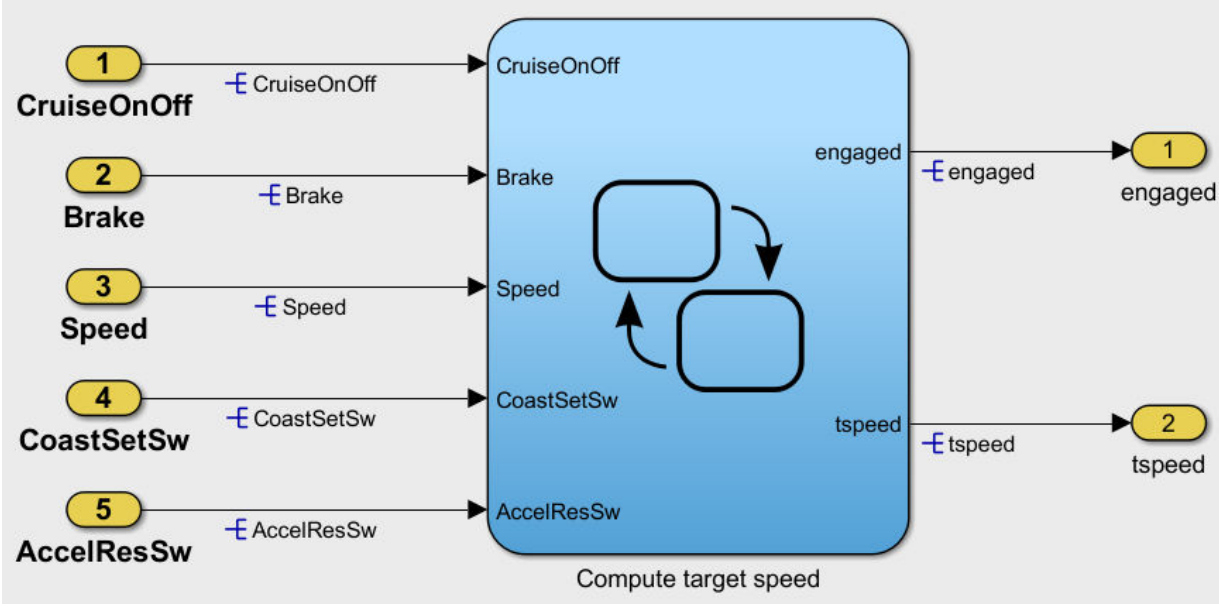

## Analyze Code for Defects, Metrics, and MISRA C:2012

This workflow describes how to check if your model produces MISRA® C:2012 compliant code and how to check your generated code for code metrics, code defects, and MISRA compliance. To produce more MISRA compliant code from your model, you use the code generation and Model Advisor. To check whether the code is MISRA compliant, you use the Polyspace MISRA C:2012 checker and report generation capabilities. For this example, you use the model `simulinkCruiseErrorAndStandardsExample`. To open the model:

1. Open the Simulink project:

   ```
   slVerificationCruiseStart
   ```

2 From the Simulink project, open the model `simulinkCruiseErrorAndStandardsExample`.

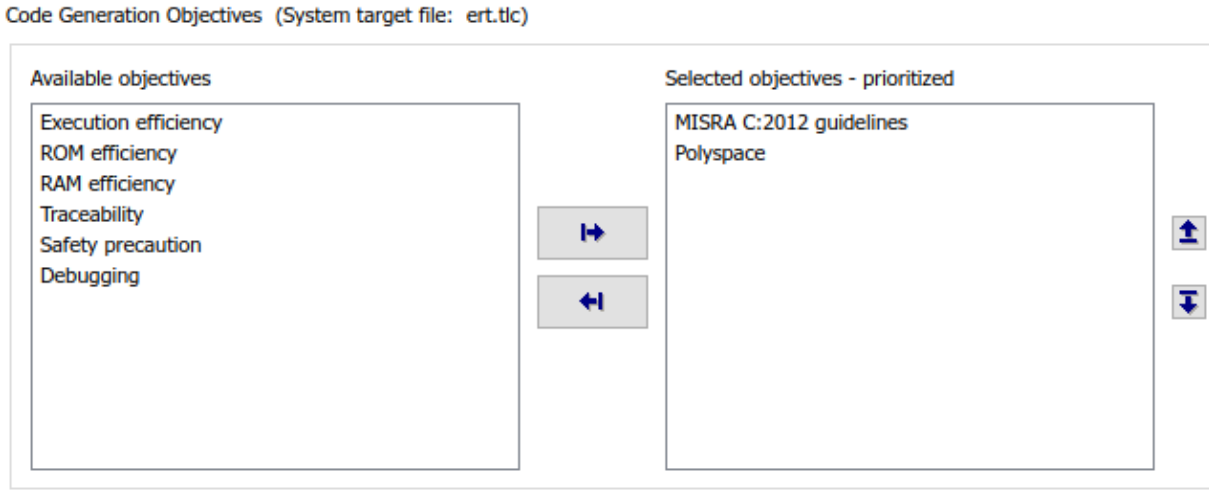



### Run Code Generator Checks

Before you generate code from your model, there are steps that you can take to generate code more compliant with MISRA C and more compatible with Polyspace. This example shows how to use the Code Generation Advisor to check your model before generating code.

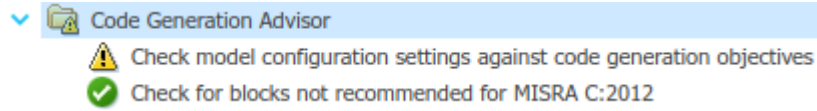
1 Right-click Compute target speed and select **C/C++ > Code Generation Advisor**.

2 Select the Code Generation Advisor folder. Add the `Polyspace` objective. The `MISRA C:2012 guidelines` objective is already selected.




3 Click **Run Selected Checks**.

The Code Generation Advisor checks whether there are any blocks or configuration settings that are not recommended for MISRA C:2012 compliance and Polyspace code analysis. For this mode, the check for incompatible blocks passes, but there are some configuration settings that are incompatible with MISRA compliance and Polyspace checking.




4 Click on check that was not passed. Accept the parameter changes by selecting **Modify Parameters**.

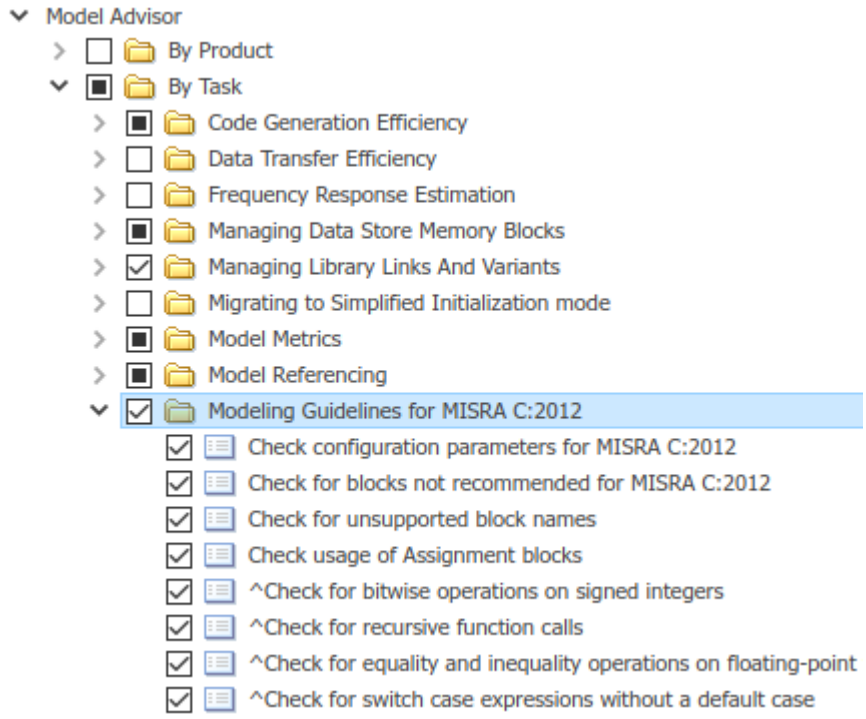
5 Rerun the check by selecting **Run This Check**.

### Run Model Advisor Checks

Before you generate code from your model, there are steps you can take to generate code more compliant with MISRA C and more compatible with Polyspace. This example shows you how to use the Model Advisor to check your model further before generating code.

For more checking before generating code, you can also run the Modeling Guidelines for MISRA C:2012.

1. At the bottom of the Code Generation Advisor window, select **Model Advisor**.
2. Under the **By Task** folder, select the **Modeling Guidelines for MISRA C:2012** advisor checks.



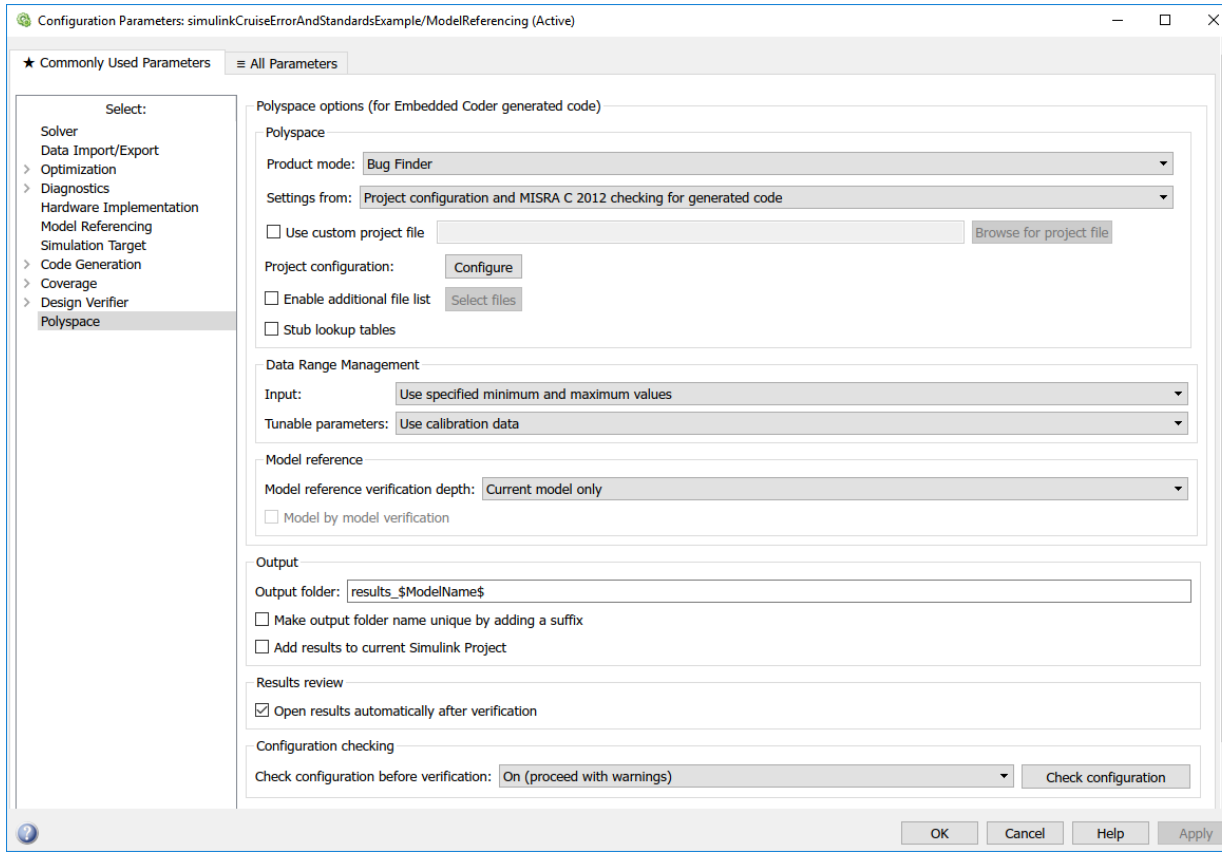

3. Click **Run Selected Checks** and review the results.
4. If any of the tasks fail, make the suggested modifications and rerun the checks until the MISRA modeling guidelines pass.

### Generate and Analyze Code

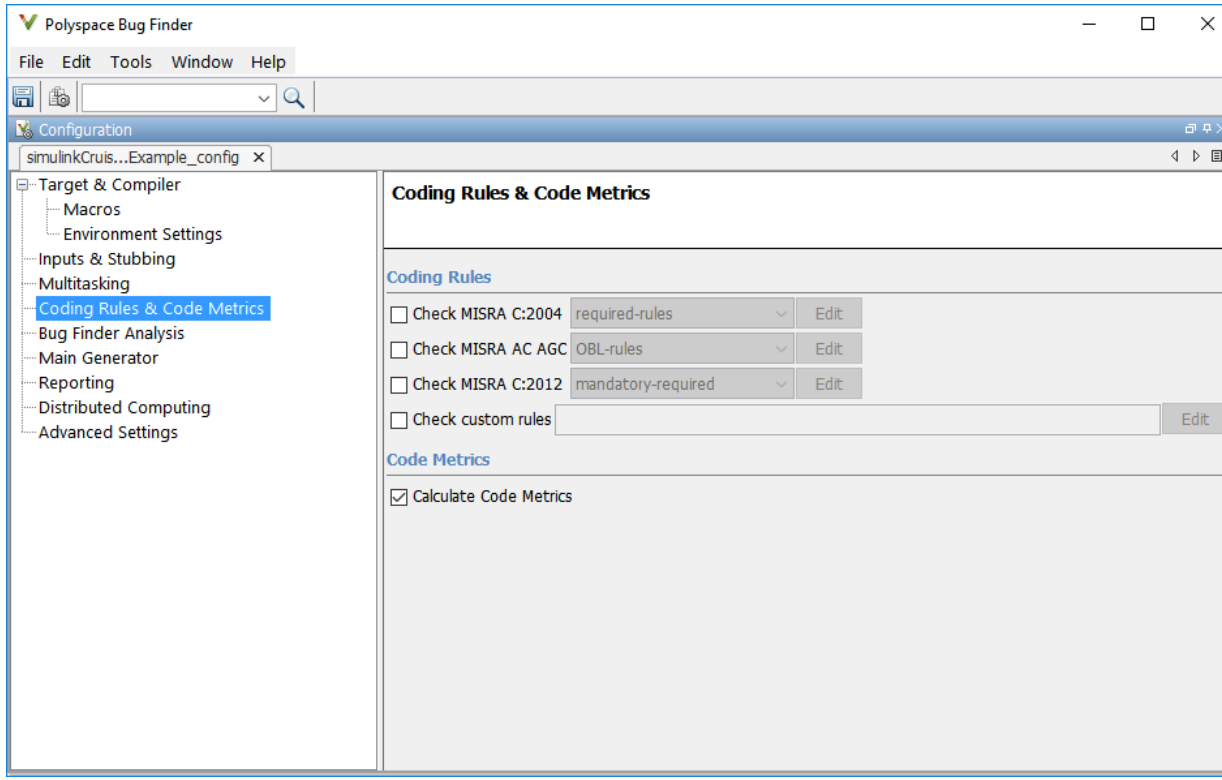
After you have done the model compliance checking, you can now generate code. With Polyspace, you can check your code for compliance with MISRA C:2012 and generate reports to demonstrate compliance with MISRA C:2012.

1. In the Simulink editor, right-click Compute target speed and select **C/C++ > Build This Subsystem**.
2. Use the default settings for the tunable parameters and select **Build**.

3 After the code is generated, right-click Compute target speed and select **Polyspace** > **Options**.




4 Click the **Configure** (Polyspace Bug Finder) button. This option allows you to choose more advanced Polyspace analysis options in the Polyspace configuration window.




5 On the same pane, select **Calculate Code Metrics**. This option turns on code metric calculations for your generated code.

6 Save and close the Polyspace configuration window.

7 From your model, right-click Compute target speed and select **Polyspace > Verify Code Generated For > Selected Subsystem**.

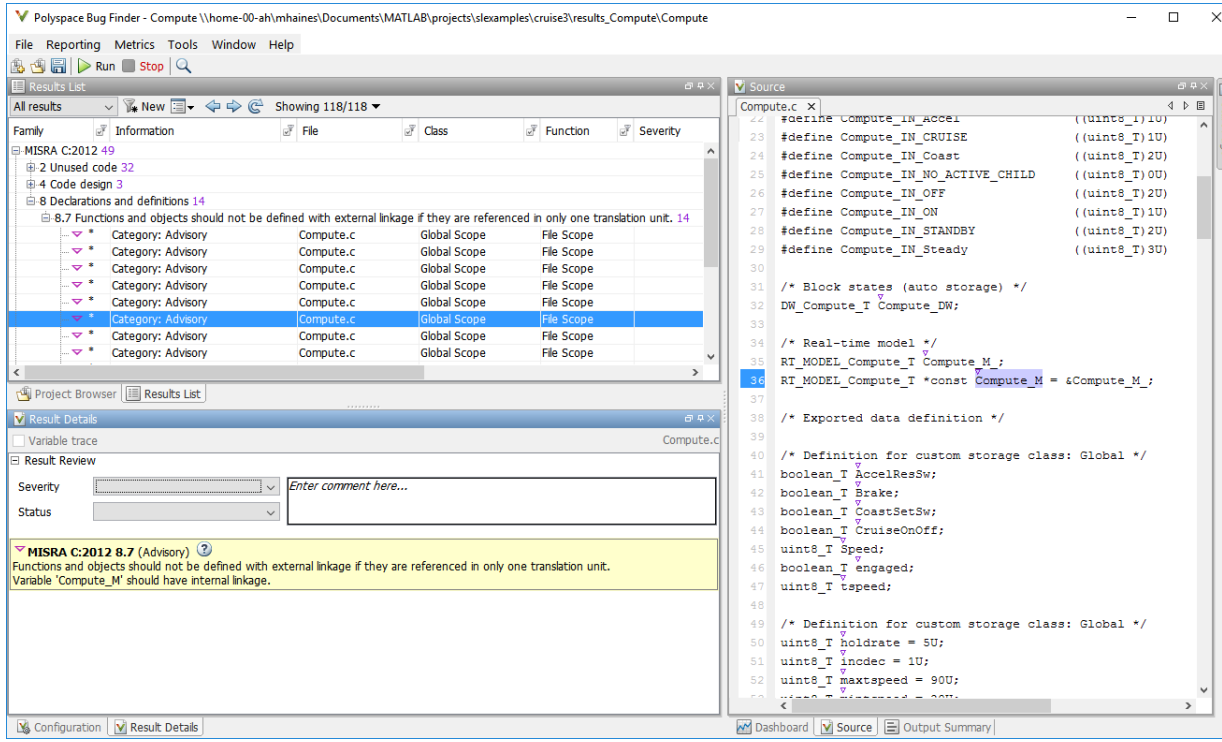
Polyspace Bug Finder analyzes the generated code for a subset of MISRA checks and defect checks. You can see the progress of the analysis in the MATLAB Command Window. Once the analysis is finished, the Polyspace environment opens.

### Review Results

After you run a Polyspace analysis of your generated code, the Polyspace environment shows you the results of the static code analysis. There are 50 MISRA C:2012 coding rule violations in your generated code.

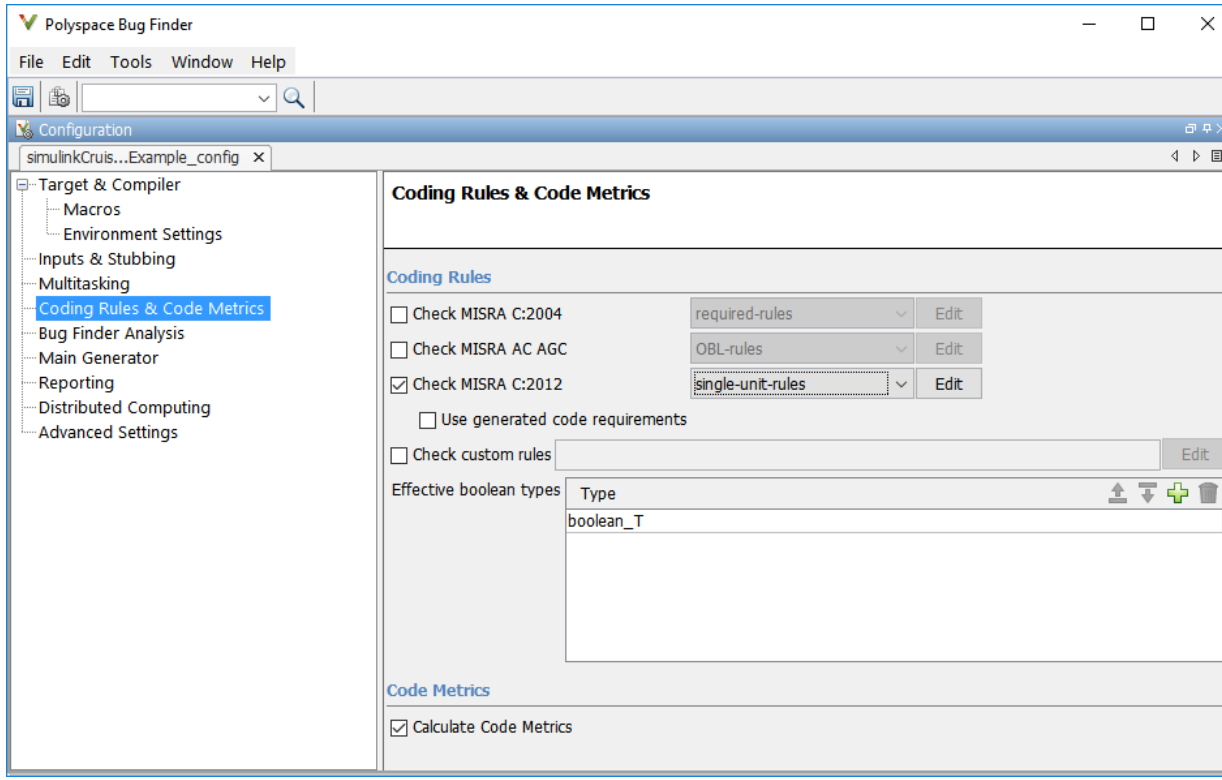
1. Expand the tree for rule 8.7 and click through the different results.

   Rule 8.7 states that functions and objects should not be global if the function or object is local. As you click through the 8.7 violations, you can see that these results refer to variables that other components also use, such as `CruiseOnOff`. You can annotate your code or your model to justify every result. But, because this model is a unit in a larger program, you can also change the configuration of the analysis to check only a subset of MISRA rules.




2. In your model, right-click Compute target speed and select **Polyspace** > **Options**.
3. Set the **Settings from** (Polyspace Bug Finder) option to `Project configuration`. This option allows you to choose a subset of MISRA rules in the Polyspace configuration.
4. Click the **Configure** button.
5. In the Polyspace Configuration window, on the **Coding Rules & Code Metrics** pane, select the check box **Check MISRA C:2012** and from the drop-down list, select

`single-unit-rules`. Now, Polyspace checks only the MISRA C:2012 rules that are applicable to a single unit.




6 Save and close the Polyspace configuration window.

7 Rerun the analysis with the new configuration.

When the Polyspace environment reopens, there are no MISRA results, only code metric results. The rules Polyspace showed previously were found because the model was analyzed by itself. When you limited the rules Polyspace checked to the single-unit subset, no violations were found.

When this model is integrated with its parent model, you can add the rest of the MISRA C:2012 rules.

#### Generate Report

To demonstrate compliance with MISRA C:2012 and report on your generated code metrics, you must export your results. This section shows you how to generate a report after the analysis. If you want to generate a report every time you run an analysis, see `Generate report`.

1. If they are not open already, open your results in the Polyspace environment.
2. From the toolbar, select **Reporting** > **Run Report**.
3. Select **BugFinderSummary** as your report type.
4. Click **Run Report**.

   The report is saved in the same folder as your results.
5. To open the report, select **Reporting** > **Open Report**.

# See Also

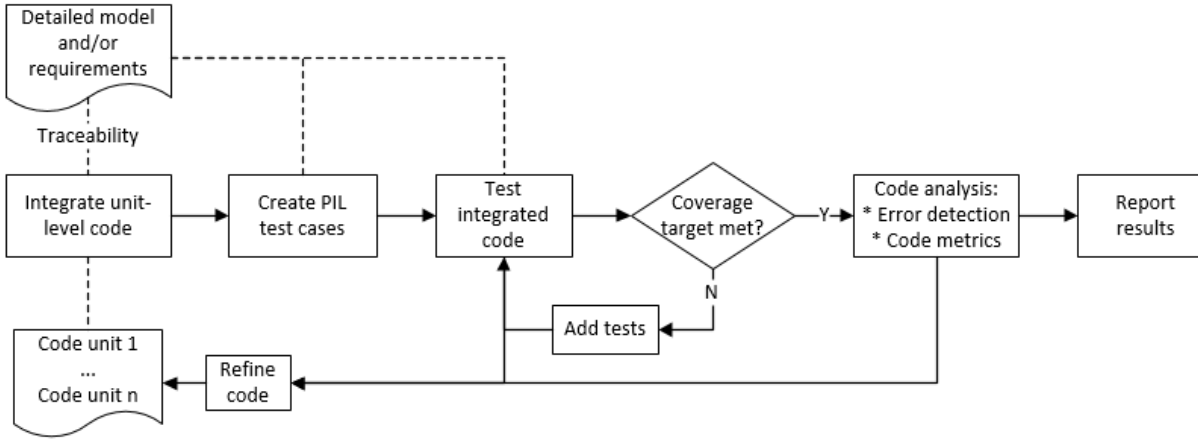
## Related Examples

- “Analyze Generated Code Using Polyspace Bug Finder” (Polyspace Bug Finder)
- “Test Two Simulations for Equivalence”
- “Export Test Results and Generate Reports” on page 7-9

# Module Verification and Testing Processor-in-the-Loop

## Module Verification and Testing Processor-in-the-Loop Overview

Module verification involves testing and analyzing code at a system level, integrating generated code from your model, handwritten code, and legacy code. Module verification often includes generating code that executes on a target object, rather than the desktop environment. Analyze the code to resolve errors and evaluate key metrics. Test the integrated system using new requirements-based tests and system-level tests from your model. Collect coverage on these tests and add tests to meet coverage targets.




# See Also

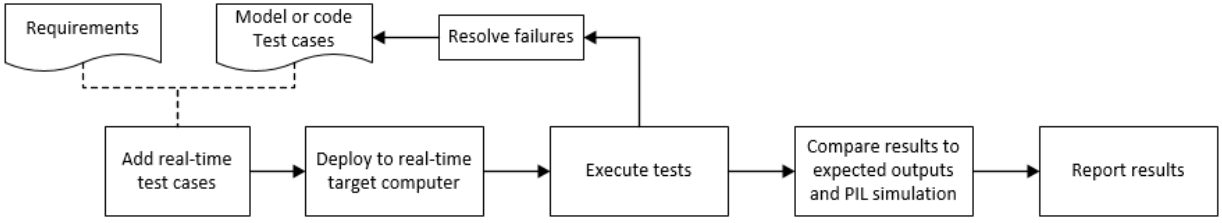
## Related Examples

- “Test Two Simulations for Equivalence”
- “Analyze Generated Code Using Polyspace Bug Finder” (Polyspace Bug Finder)

# Test a Model in Real Time

## Real-Time Testing and Testing Production Models Overview

Real-time testing assesses the system while including the effects of timers, physical signals, and target hardware. Sweep through parameter values on the target, verify system operation during execution, and verify expected results in the desktop environment. Systems that have been verified on target hardware often exist in a change-controlled state. You can test these systems without modifying them by using isolated simulation and analysis environments.




# See Also

## Related Examples

- “Create and Run Real-Time Application from Simulink Model” (Simulink Real-Time)
- “Test Models in Real Time” on page 8-2
- “Run-Time Assessments” on page 3-45