



MIP Test Reference System

The Multilateral Interoperability Programme (MIP), a military standardization body comprising 26 member nations and NATO, explains what the MIP Test Reference System (MTRS) is and how it helps achieve command and control interoperability.

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Overview

The »MIP Test Reference System« (MTRS) allows to test conformance of C2 information systems with regard to Baseline 3.1 of the Multilateral Interoperability Programme (MIP). The purpose of the MTRS is to improve testing efficiency and to ultimately increase the quality and interoperability of C2ISs.

The MTRS is continuously maintained and extended by Fraunhofer FKIE to support the latest specifications available, to enrich the existing test suite, and to provide the best possible user experience. The conformance test framework has been designed in a way that it opens the door for future standards, coming from MIP or other standardization bodies.

Since its debut in September 2007, the MTRS has been used to test 53 systems from 26 nations and NATO. By December 2014, more than 300,000 test runs have been conducted. A tailored version of the MTRS is available to monitor the data exchange during military exercises and identify problems as they occur. It was used in several years at the Coalition Warrior Interoperability Exercise (CWIX) and in the 5 Power Experiment.

Conformance Testing Approach

Unlike interoperability testing, which checks whether two systems are able to communicate, conformance testing checks whether a system conforms to a given interface specification. When testing with the MTRS, the C2IS under test is considered a black box, i.e., no assumptions are made on its internal structure and processing. The C2IS is tested by sending a message, a stimulus, to the system and observing its response (or the lack thereof). To cover a broad range of scenarios, the system behaviour is checked for valid, valid but unexpected, and invalid input. Load tests check whether the C2IS under test is able to handle a huge amount of data.

The MTRS comes with a formalized test suite, comprising more than 700 test cases that cover all aspects of MIP Baseline 3.1: communication protocols, database replication, and data model mapping (in both directions as sender and receiver).

The test cases are written in domain-specific test languages that include special language constructs for handling concurrency and timers. The formal notation allows automated test execution. This way, the MTRS can be used 24x7 over the Internet without manual intervention by the MTRS administrators. At the end of a test run, a test verdict is assigned by the test system that is not subject to interpretation by human operators.

```
prompt 'Please create a friendly unit named "PzLBtl 9" with some location.:'
oig FRDNEU {
  new unique UNIT unit with name_txt = 'PzLBtl 9';
  new fixed OBJ_ITEM_LOC objItemLoc1;
  fixed GEO_POINT geoPoint1;
}
objItemLoc1 -> unit;
objItemLoc1 -> geoPoint1;

prompt 'Please move the unit southwest:;'
oig FRDNEU {
  new fixed OBJ_ITEM_LOC objItemLoc2;
  GEO_POINT geoPoint2;
}
objItemLoc2 -> unit;
objItemLoc2 -> geoPoint2;

assert:
  geoPoint1.lat_coord < geoPoint2.lat_coord
  AND geoPoint1.long_coord < geoPoint2.long_coord;
```

Test Architecture

The MTRS is a client-server application. Its robust and scalable architecture supports parallel testing with multiple systems.

The MTRS server is subdivided into a test manager and MIP gateways. The MIP gateways are implementations of the MIP Baseline 3.1 protocols. The test manager is responsible for executing test cases, determining and managing test results, and handling users. The test manager is agnostic of any specific interoperability standard, i.e., it could easily be reused for other interoperability solutions. The framework allows for a non-disruptive testing process. For instance, test cases can be updated on the MTRS server without having to restart the server; current testing activities are not affected.

