

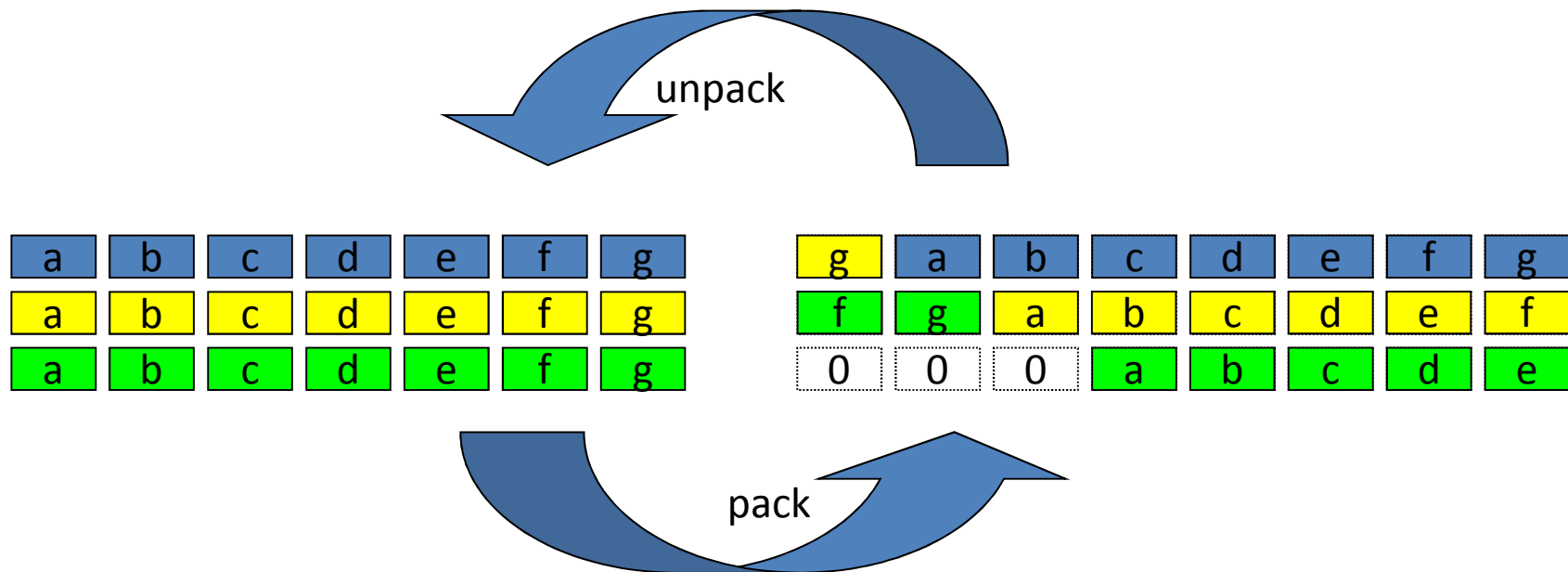
The Joy of Testing

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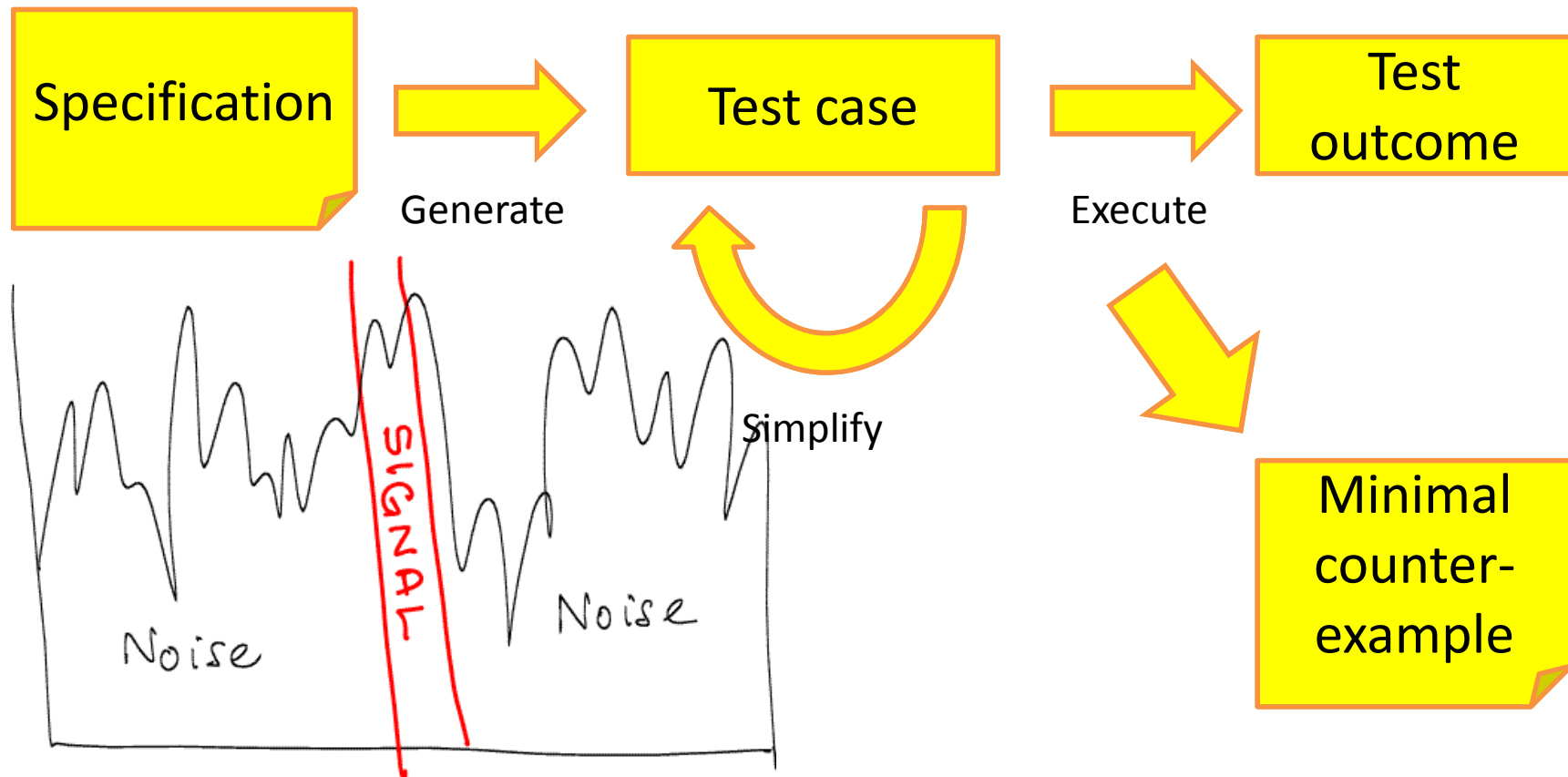
Example: Text Message Encoding

- 7-bit characters packed into 8-bit bytes



DEMO

QuickCheck in Brief



QuickCheck in Context

- QuickCheck in Haskell
 - Koen Claessen and yours truly, 1999
- SmallCheck
 - Enumerates small test cases, University of York
- Property Based Testing (ProTest)
 - Since 2008
- Commercial version in Erlang



Key Idea

**Write properties,
not test cases!**

How about TDD?

- **Example:** a key-value store

```
empty()  
store(Key,Value,Store) } return a new store  
remove(Key,Store) }  
  
find(Key,Store) returns a value
```

EUnit Tests for Remove

```
remove_empty_test() ->  
    ?assertEqual(remove(a,empty()),  
                 empty()).
```

```
remove_yields_empty_test() ->  
    ?assertEqual(remove(a,store(a,1,empty())),  
                 empty()).
```

```
remove_store_first_test() ->  
    ?assertEqual(remove(a,store(a,1,store(b,2,empty()))),  
                 store(b,2,empty)).
```

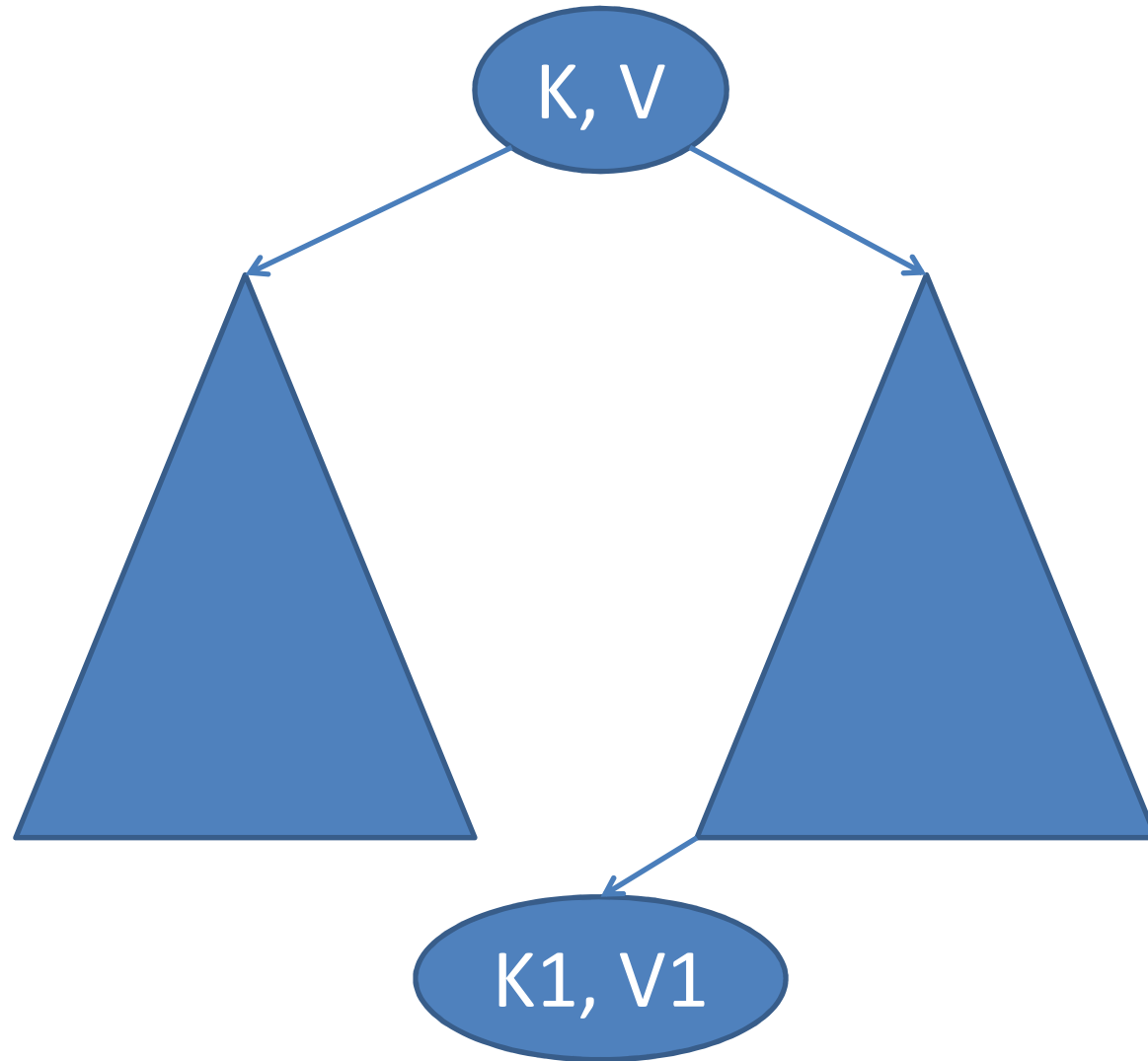
```
remove_store_second_test() ->  
    ?assertEqual(remove(b,store(a,1,store(b,2,empty()))),  
                 store(a,1,empty)).
```


Implementation

- Binary search trees:
 - empty
 - {node, LeftTree, Key, Value, RightTree}

```
store(K, V, empty) ->
    {node, empty, K, V, empty};
store(K, V, {node, L, K1, V1, R}) ->
    if K =<K1 ->
        {node, store(K, V, L), K1, V1, R};
    K > K1 ->
        {node, L, K1, V1, store(K, V, R)}
end.
```

Removing a Key



Code for Remove

```
remove(K, {node, L, K1, V1, R}) ->
  if K < K1 -> {node, remove(K, L), K1, V1, R};
  K == K1 ->
    case R of
      empty -> L;
      _ -> {K2, V2} = leftmost(R),
           {node, L, K2, V2, remove(K2, R)}
    end;
  K > K1 -> {node, L, K1, V1, remove(K, R)}
end.
```

So far so good...

- All the tests pass—what about code coverage?

```
remove(K, {node, L, K1, V1, R}) ->
  if K < K1 -> {node, remove(K, L), K1, V1, R};
  K == K1 ->
    case R of
      empty -> L;
      _ -> {K2, V2} = leftmost(R),
           {node, L, K2, V2, remove(K2, R)}
    end;
  K > K1 -> {node, L, K1, V1, remove(K, R)}
end.
```

Just... one... more... test

- The *order* of keys matters in a binary search tree...

```
remove_store_second_reversed_keys_test() ->  
    ?assertEqual(  
        remove(a, store(b, 2, store(a, 1, empty()))),  
        store(b, 2, empty()) .
```

- A few more tests gives 100% code coverage
 - So the code works, right?

Let's write a property

- Generalise one of the unit tests

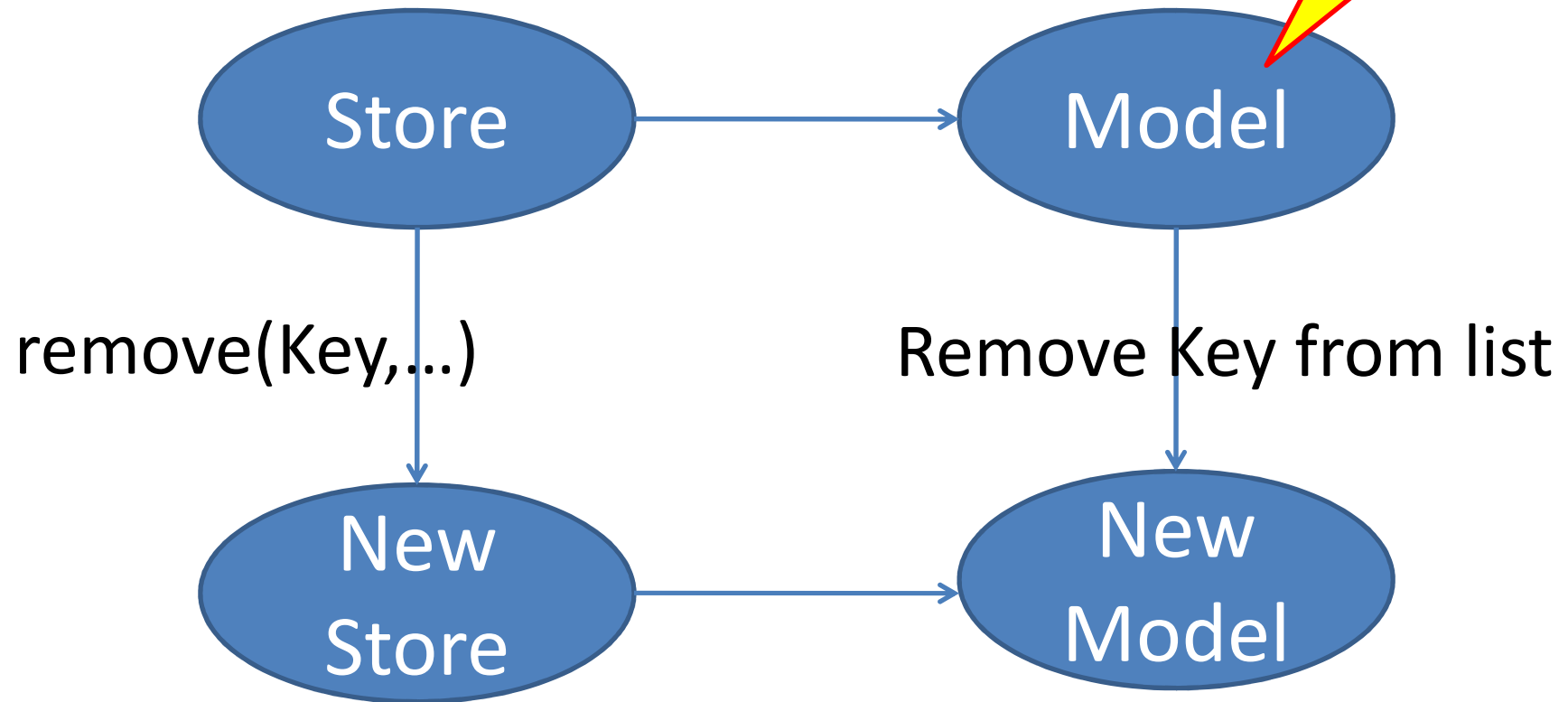
```
prop_remove_store() ->  
  ?FORALL({K,V,T},{key(),val(),tree()},  
    equals(remove(K,store(K,V,T)),T)).
```

...Failed! After 4 tests.

```
{a,1}{node,empty,a,0,empty}  
{node,empty,a,1,empty} /= {node,empty,a,0,empty}  
false
```

Testing against a model

A list



Testing remove

```
prop_remove() ->
```

```
  ?FORALL({K,T},{key(),tree()},
```

```
    equals(
```

```
      model(remove(K,T)),
```

```
      model(T) -- [{K
```

...from a tree
containing c
twice...

Removing
b...

...corrupted the
values stored
with c!

```
Shrink.....(5 t
```

```
{b,{node,empty},b,0,{node,{node,empty,c,0,empty},c,1,empty}}}
```

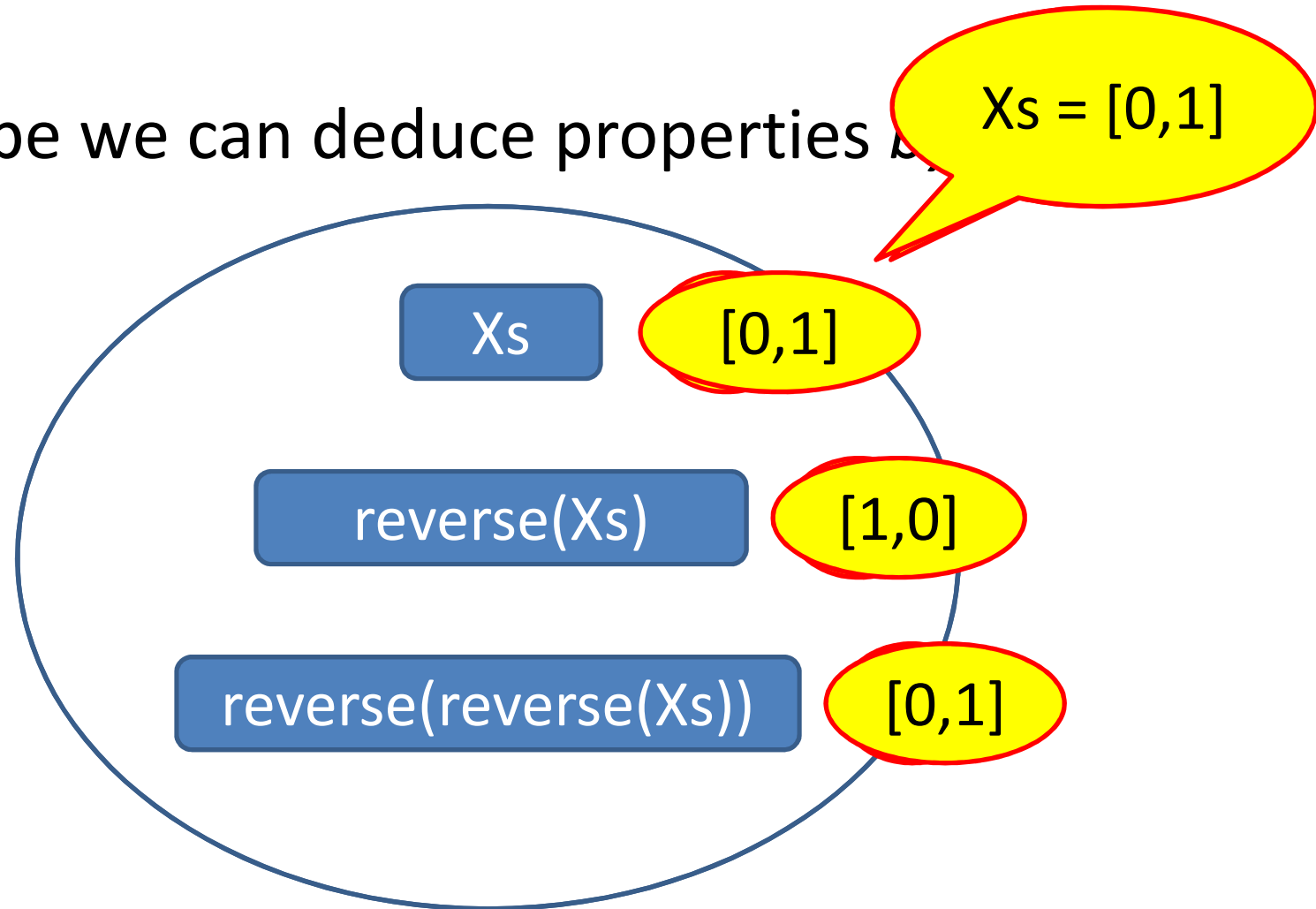
```
 [{c,0},{c,0}] /= [{c,0},{c,1}]
```


Simple Fix

- **Don't** allow duplicate keys!
 - Modify store to *replace* existing keys, rather than add another copy
- `prop_remove()` passes!
 - ...and so do `prop_store()`, `prop_find()`, `prop_empty()`
 - With 100% code coverage (of course)

Where do properties come from?

- Maybe we can deduce properties from



QuickSpec Demo

Properties for trees

1. `find(K,empty()) == undefined()`
2. `remove(K,empty()) == empty()`
3. `remove(K1,remove(K,T)) == remove(K,remove(K1,T))`
4. `find(K,remove(K,T)) == undefined()`
5. `remove(K,remove(K,T)) == remove(K,T)`
6. `find(K,store(K,V,T)) == V`
7. `find(K1,store(K,V,empty())) == find(K,store(K1,V,empty()))`
8. `remove(K,store(K,V,T)) == remove(K,T)`
9. `store(K,V,store(K,V1,T)) == store(K,V,T)`

- Ready-made properties for regression testing, testing a different implementation...

Properties with duplicate keys

Same as
before

1. `find(K,empty()) == undefined()`
2. `remove(K,empty()) == empty()`
3. `remove(K1,remove(K,T)) == remove(K,T)`
4. `find(K1,store(K,V,empty())) == find(K,store(K,V,empty()))`
5. `find(K,store(K,V,empty())) == V`
6. `remove(K,store(K,V,empty())) == empty()`

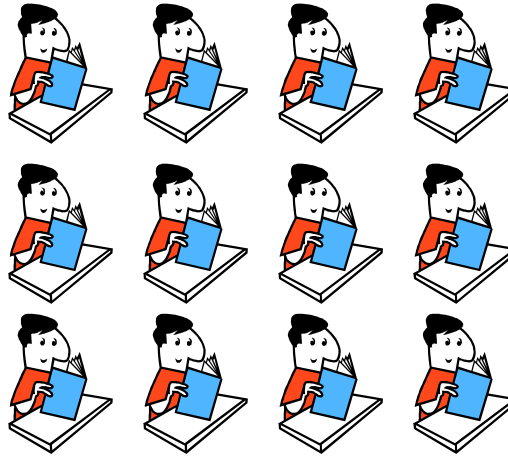
Special cases

Missing
altogether

4. `find(K,remove(K,T)) == undefined()`
5. `remove(K,remove(K,T)) == remove(K,T)`
9. `store(K,V,store(K,V1,T)) == store(K,V,T)`

Is PDD really better than TDD?

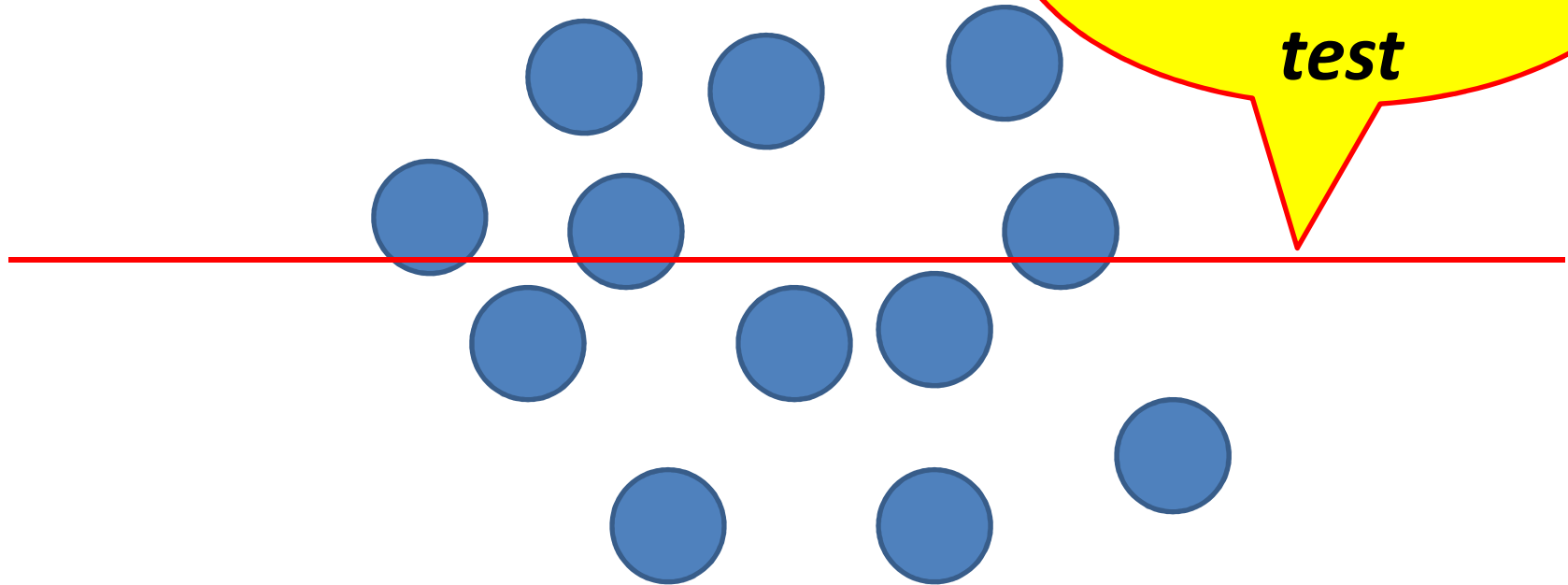
TDD



PDD

Classifying solutions

**Shrink to
find *simplest*
separating
*test***



Example: Interval Sets

- $[(1,3),(6,10)]$ represents $[1,2,3,6,7,8,9,10]$

Distinguishing tests for insert

insert 0 []

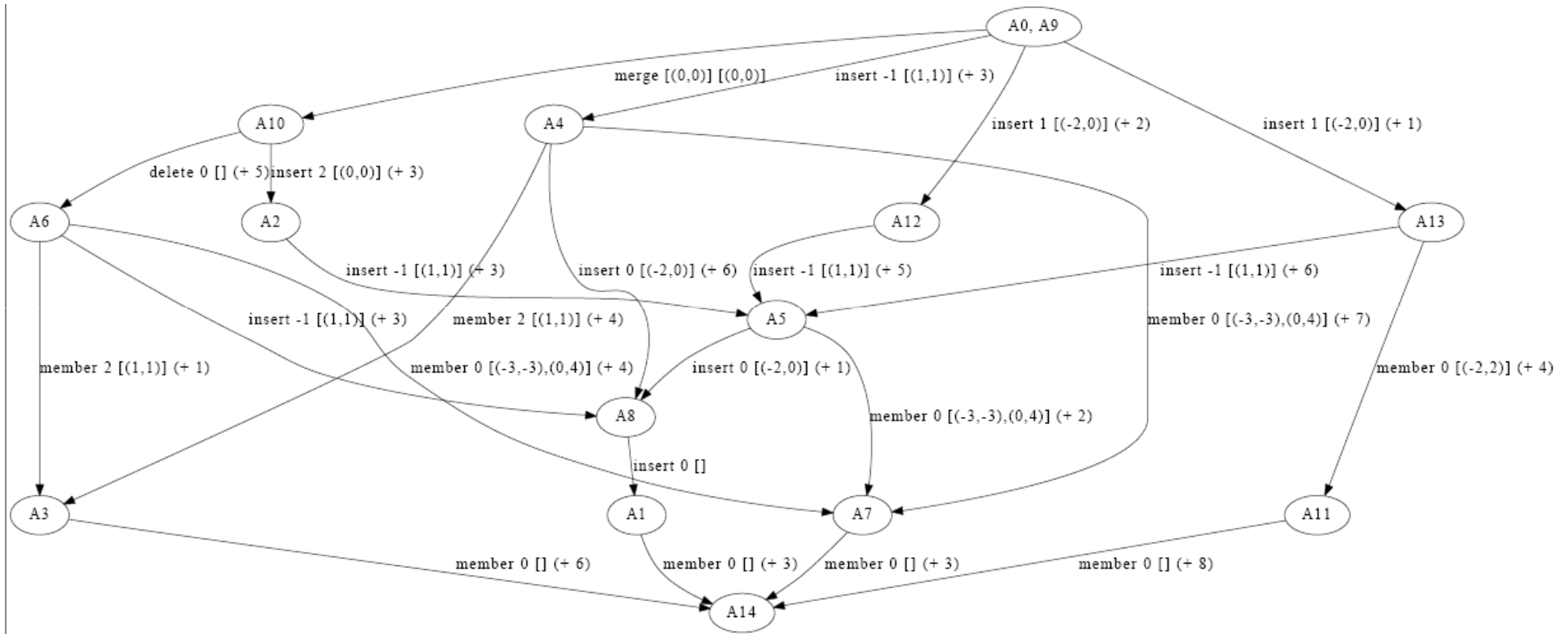
insert -1 [(1,1)]

insert 0 [(-2,0)]

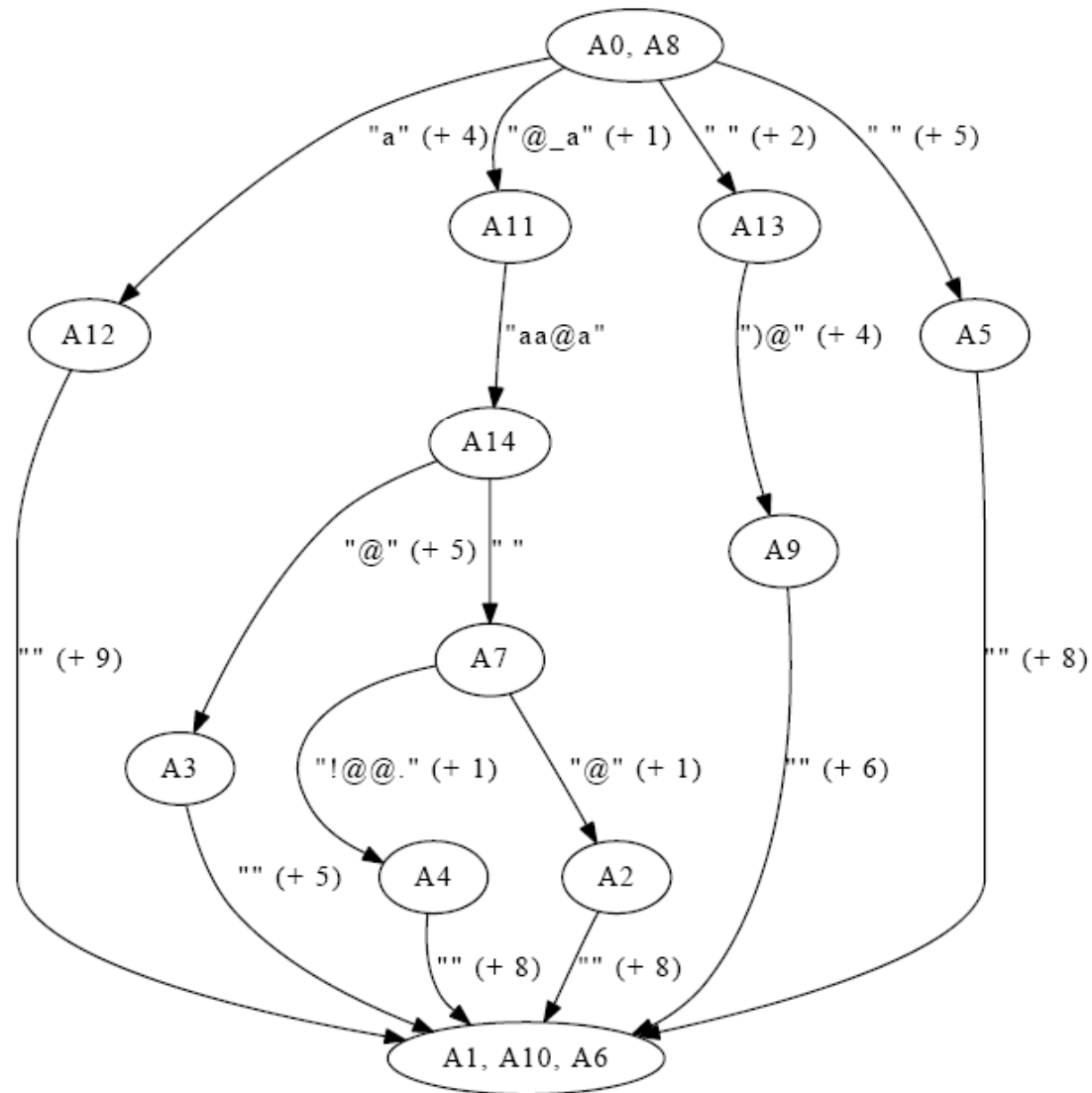
insert 1 [(-2,0)]

insert 2 [(0,0)]

Ranking Interval Set Solutions



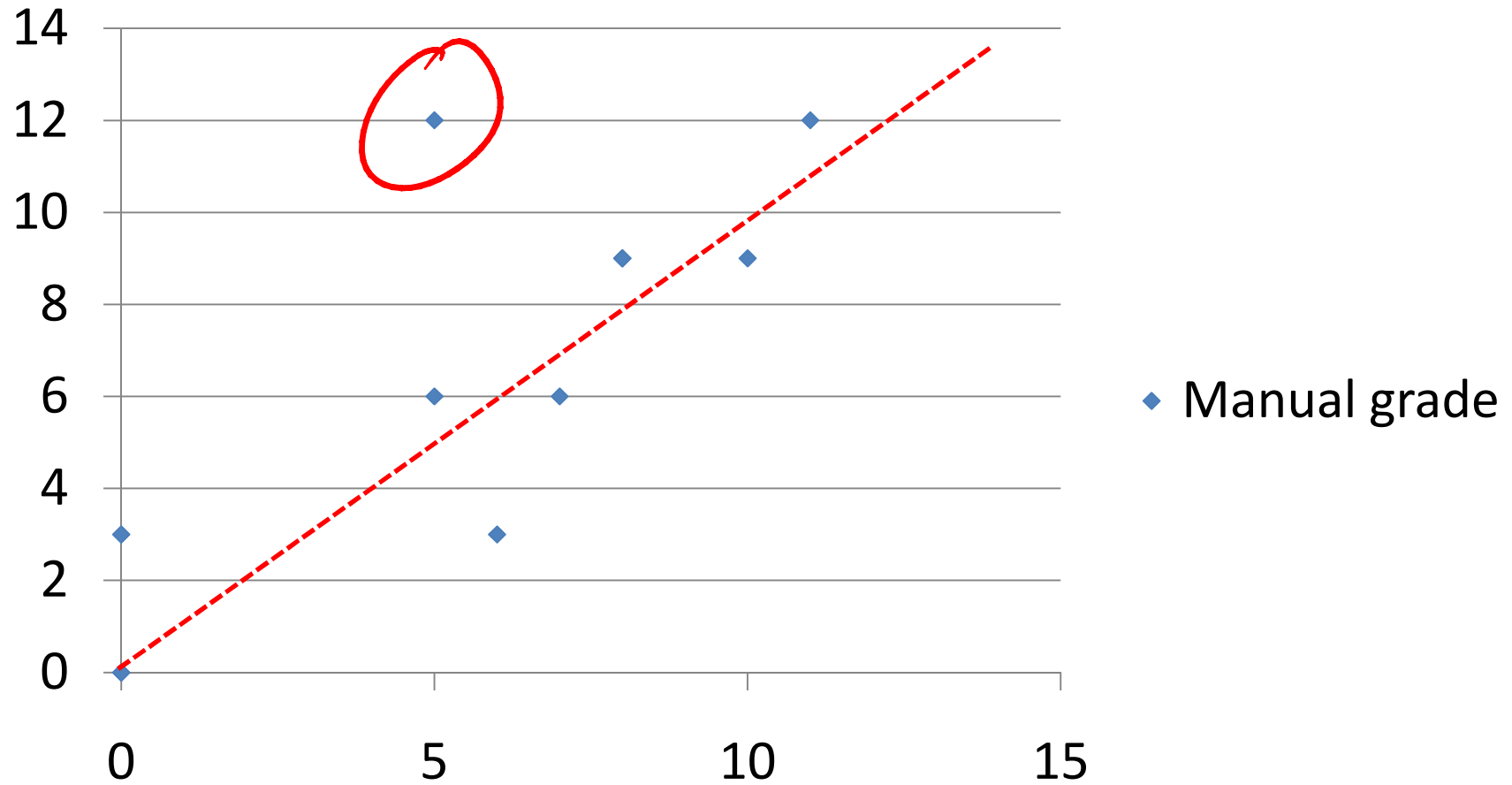
Email Anonymizer Solutions



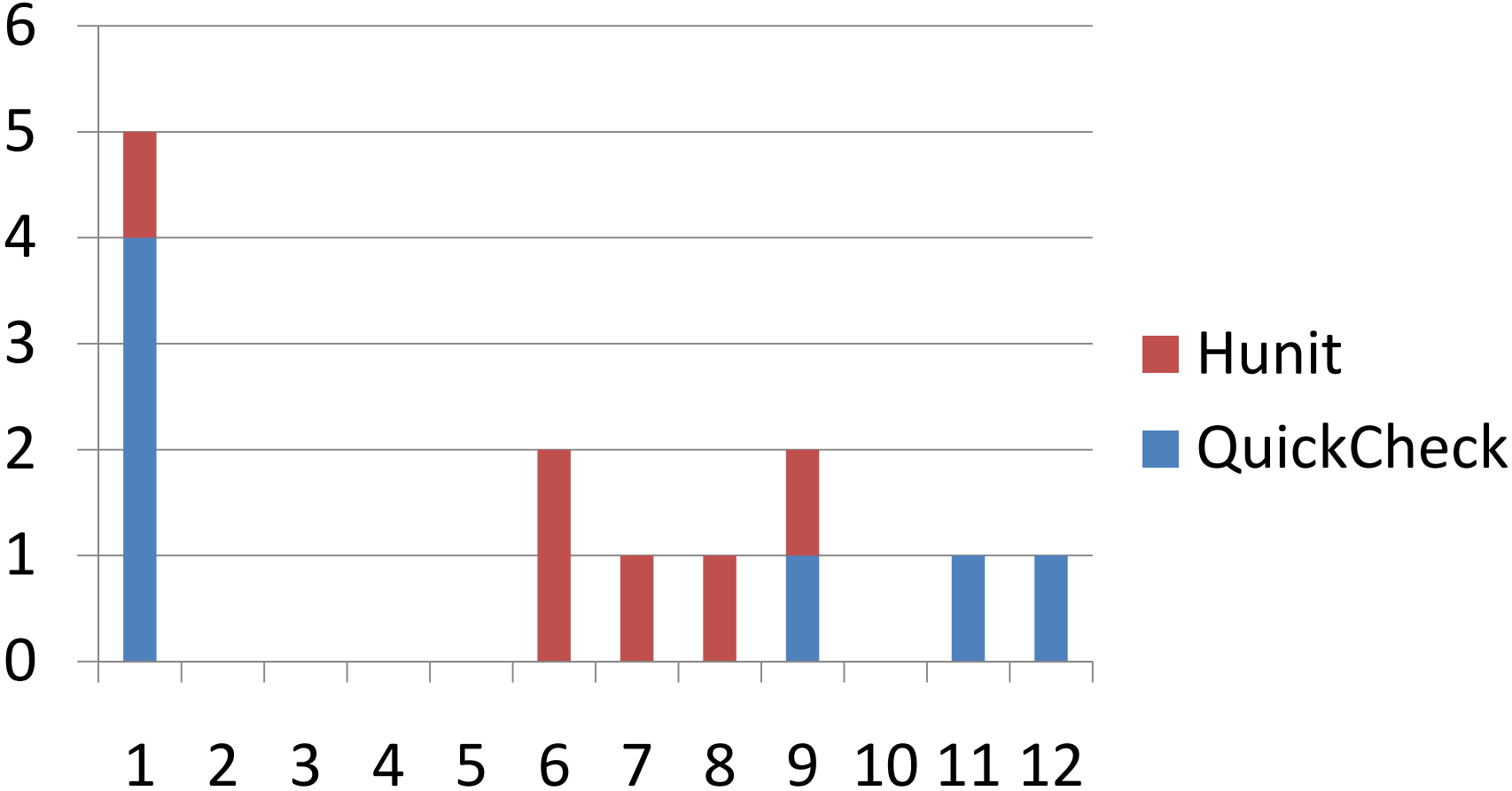
Comparing Test Suites

	Answer 1	Answer 2	Answer 3	Answer 4
Test Suite 1	✗	✓	✗	✓
Test Suite 2	✓	✗	✗	✗
Test Suite 3	✓	✗	✓	✓
Test Suite 4	✗	✓	✗	✓

Manual grading of test suite vs automated scoring



Test Suite Quality



Can we test imperative code this way?

- **YES!** (but with a more complex model)
- **Example:**
 - A circular buffer in C
 - A state machine model using a *list* to model contents

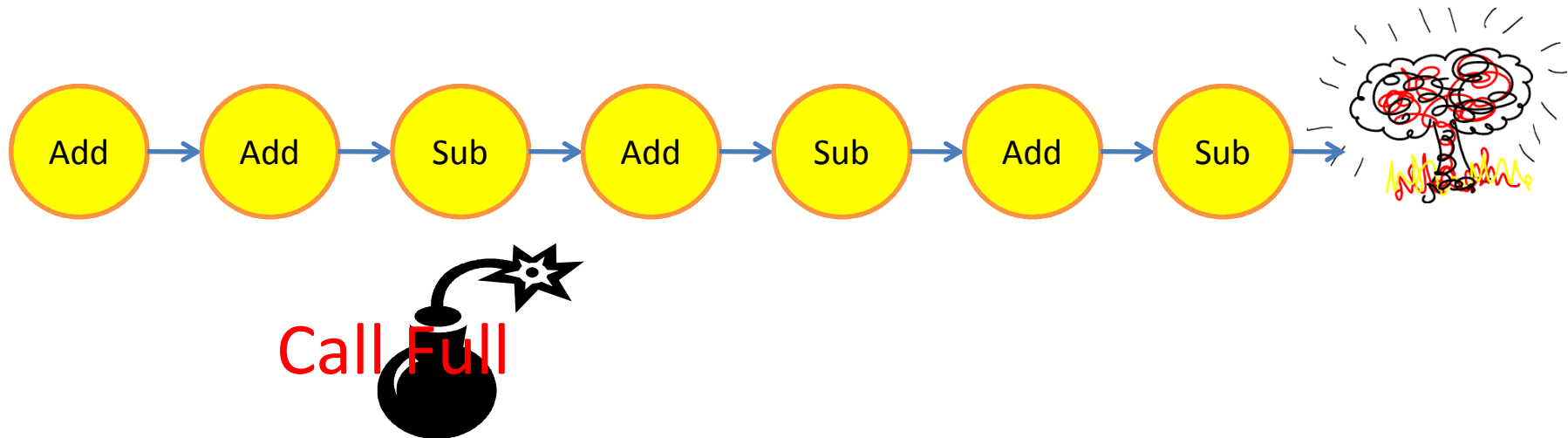
DEMO

Bug found in GCC

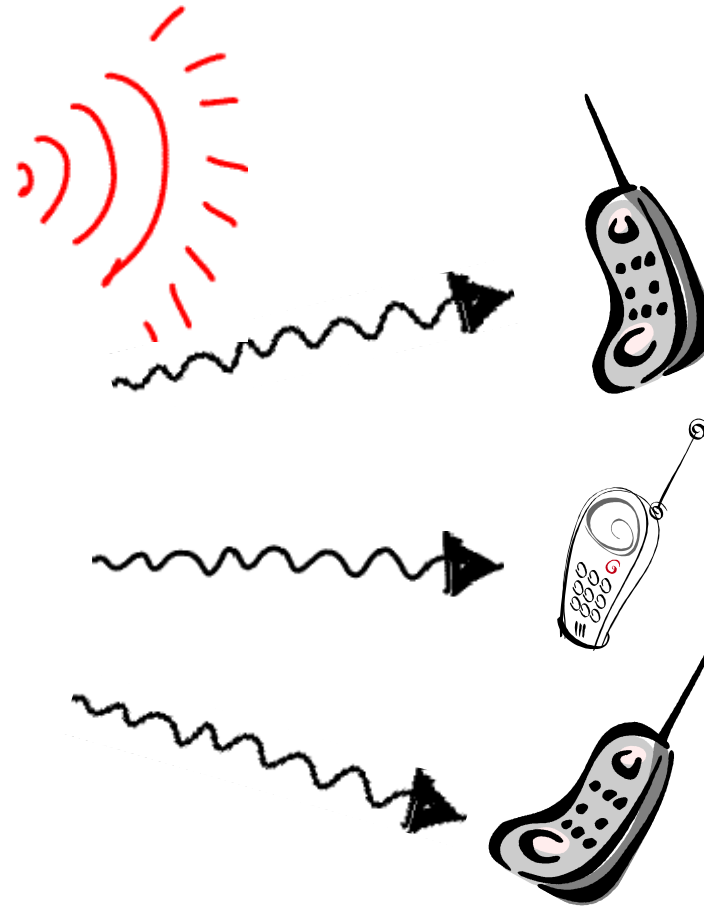
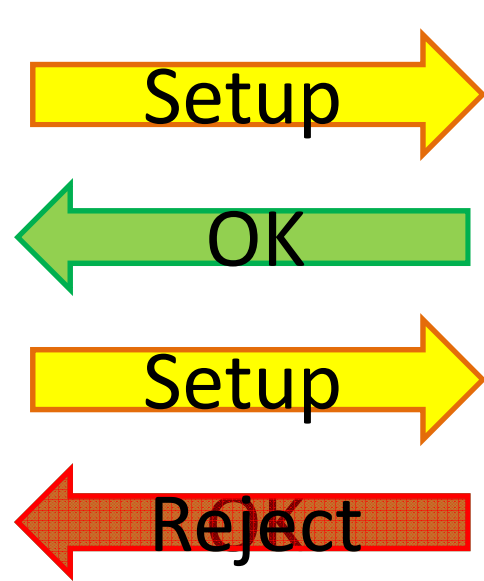
- The type
 - `struct { int n; complex float c; }`
cannot be passed as a parameter!
 - (imaginary part of `c` is corrupted)
- Found while testing `eqc_c`
 - QuickCheck shrank a complicated type to this one

Industrial System Testing: Media Proxy

- Multimedia IP-telephony (IMS)
- Connects calls across a firewall
- Test adding and removing callers from a call



3G Radio Base Station



IM vs IMAP Gateways at Erlang Solutions

- Comparable projects, 3 developers each
- QuickCheck used for *system testing* of IMAP

- **Faults found:**

By QuickCheck tests	48
By tests based on studying QuickCheck traces	9
By fully hand-crafted tests	7
By acceptance tests	17

IM Gateway: 86%
should have been
found earlier

41% should have
been found earlier

Property-Based Testing...

- ...replaces volumes of test cases by compact properties
- ...focusses choices, not
- ...results
- ...has an kind

IT'S A

JOY!!!

SIP Message Parser (Hans Nilsson, Ericsson)

- SIP messages generated from the grammar

- Property?

```
parse(unparse(parse(S))) == parse(S)
```

- 3,300 LOC—no bugs!
 - (during testing+12 months in service)
- 600 lines *not* tested with QuickCheck
 - Several bugs reported
 - Several *more* bugs found later with QuickCheck



Same
developer,
same testers