TRAIL OFBITS

#### The Dos and Don'ts of testing

### Test Your Tests



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**Blockchain Team** 

### Overview

- Motivation for topic
- Examples: Testing shortcomings
- Exploring various testing strategies
- Takeaways

### The Role of Testing

- Fault identification
- Invariant validation
- Spec adherence
- Build up confidence and trust in performance
- Guarding code functionality: Regression tests

**But**: No testing method is foolproof.

Testing is an ongoing process of refinement, not a final endpoint!

### Motivation for Topic

- Reflections on past shortcomings
- Improving development and testing process
- Driver for becoming security-oriented

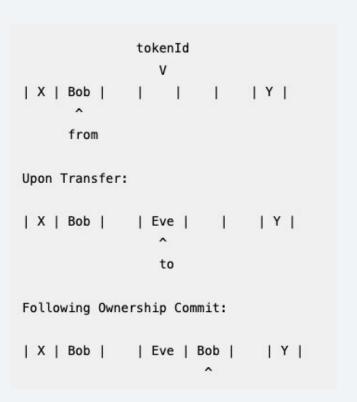
## Improving ERC721A

### ERC721A Optimization

```
tokenId
from
Upon Transfer:
| X | Bob | | Eve | | | Y |
            to
Following Ownership Commit:
| X | Bob | | Eve | Bob | | Y |
```

### ERC721A Optimization

- Save gas on all future transfers
- Store boolean nextTokenDataSet in ownership slot
- Only touch subsequent token data if !nextTokenDataSet



### Development & Testing Approach

- Test-driven
- "Sufficient testing will uncover flaws"
- Quality through quantity

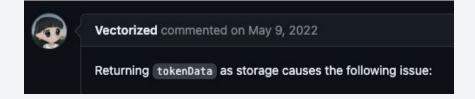
**But:** Lost sight of the bigger picture

### Unit-Testing Functionality

```
/// Transfer last minted id.
/// Ensure id beyond last is not written to.
/// Ensure correct ownership.
function test_transferFrom1() public {
/// Transfer last two minted ids in batch.
/// Ensure correct ownership.
function test_transferFrom2() public {
/// Mint new tokens after previous transfers.
/// Ensure correct ownership.
function test_transferFrom3() public {
/// Transfer tokens in middle of batch.
/// Ensure correct ownership.
function test_transferFrom4() public {
```

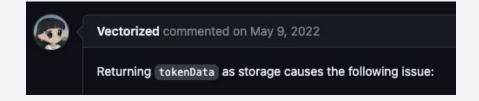
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```



How??!

### Apply Patch and Test

```
function transferFrom(
    address from,
   address to.
   uint256 tokenId
) public {
   // Get token data. This might be implicit and
   // thus stored at an id other than 'tokenId'.
   TokenData storage tokenData = tokenDataOf(tokenId);
   TokenData storage actualTokenData = _tokenData[tokenId];
   actualTokenData.owner = to;
   actualTokenData.nextTokenDataSet = true:
   tokenData.owner = to:
   if (!tokenData.nextTokenDataSet) {
       tokenData.nextTokenDataSet = true;
       // If the ownership slot of 'tokenId + 1' is not explicitly set, then 'from' owns it.
       // Set the slot of 'tokenId + 1' explicitly in storage to maintain correctness.
       TokenData storage nextTokenData = _tokenData[tokenId + 1];
       if (nextTokenData.owner == address(0) && tokenId + 1 < _currentIndex) {</pre>
           nextTokenData.owner = from;
```

```
/// Transfer first token in batch.
/// Ensure correct ownership.
function test_transferFrom5() public {
    token.mint(bob, 10);

    vm.prank(bob);
    token.transferFrom(bob, alice, 1);

    assertEq(token.owner0f(1), alice);
    assertEq(token.owner0f(2), bob);
}
```

Fixed!! All tests pass...

### Apply Patch and Test

```
function transferFrom(
    address from,
   address to.
   uint256 tokenId
) public {
   // Get token data. This might be implicit and
   // thus stored at an id other than 'tokenId'.
   TokenData storage tokenData = tokenDataOf(tokenId);
   TokenData storage actualTokenData = tokenData[tokenId];
   actualTokenData.owner = to;
   actualTokenData.nextTokenDataSet = true:
   tokenData.owner = to:
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```

Fixed!! (Not quite)
All tests pass...

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100% code line & branch coverage != 100% state coverage

### Good Testing is Hard...

# Shortcomings Exemplified: Testing WAD Conversions

### Testing WAD Conversions

```
uint256 constant WAD = 1e18;

function fromWAD(uint256 a) pure returns (uint256 c) {
    c = a / WAD;
}

function toWAD(uint256 a) pure returns (uint256 c) {
    c = a * WAD;
}

contract TestFromWAD_DONT is Test {
    function test_toWAD_fromWAD(uint256 a) external {
        if (a >= type(uint256).max / WAD) vm.expectRevert();
        assertEq(fromWAD(toWAD(a)), a);
    }
}
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- Don't solely rely on one type of tests

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```
contract TestFromWAD_DO is Test {
    /// Testing for values where `toWAD(a)` shouldn't revert.
    function test_toWAD_fromWAD(uint256 a) public {
        a = bound(a, 0, type(uint256).max / WAD);

        assertEq(fromWAD(toWAD(a)), a);
}

/// Testing for values where `toWAD(a)` should revert.
function test_toWAD_fromWAD_revert_Panic(uint256 a) public {
        a = bound(a, type(uint256).max / WAD + 1, type(uint256).max);

        vm.expectRevert(abi.encodeWithSignature("Panic(uint256)", (0x11)));

        assertEq(fromWAD(toWAD(a)), a);
}
```

- Know your tool!
- Don't solely rely on one type of tests
- Restructure tests
  - Split tests by outcome/behavior

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        assertEq(fromWAD(toWAD(a)), a);
}
```

- Know your tool!
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  - Ensure coverage around boundary points

```
contract TestFromWAD_D0 is Test {
    /// Testing for values where `toWAD(a)` shouldn't revert.
    function test_toWAD_fromWAD(uint256 a) public {
        a = bound(a, 0, type(uint256).max / WAD);

        assertEq(fromWAD(toWAD(a)), a);
}

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        a = bound(a, type(uint256).max / WAD + 1, type(uint256).max);

        vm.expectRevert(abi.encodeWithSignature("Panic(uint256)", (0x11)));

        assertEq(fromWAD(toWAD(a)), a);
}
```

 $uint256 ext{ domain}$   $\left| \begin{array}{c} uint256 ext{ domain} \end{array} \right| \left| \begin{array}{c} reverting \\ \frac{MAX}{WAD} + 1 \end{array} \right| MAX$ 

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  - Reduce complex decision trees

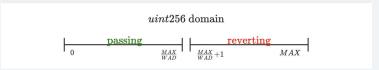
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- Know your tool!
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  - Expect specific revert

# Shortcomings Exemplified: Testing WAD Multiplication

### Testing WAD Multiplication (DON'T)

```
contract TestMulWAD_DONT is Test {
    function mulWAD(uint256 a, uint256 b) public pure returns (uint256 c) {
        unchecked {
            if (b == 0 && a > type(uint256).max / b) revert Overflow();

            c = a * b / WAD;
        }
    }

function test_mulWAD(uint256 a, uint256 b) public {
        if (b == 0 && a > type(uint256).max / b) vm.expectRevert();

        uint256 c = mulWAD(a, b);

        assertEq(c, a * b / WAD);
    }
}
```

Running 1 test for test/TestMulWAD.sol:TestMulWAD\_DONT [PASS] test\_mulWAD(uint256,uint256) (runs: 10000,  $\mu$ : 1730,  $\sim$ : 755) Test result: ok. 1 passed; 0 failed; 0 skipped; finished in 214.91ms

### Testing WAD Multiplication

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function test_mulWAD(uint256 a, uint256 b) public {
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function test_mulWAD(uint256 a, uint256 b) public {
   if (b == 0 && a > type(uint256).max / b) vm.expectRevert();

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```
contract TestMulWAD_D0 is Test {
    /// Unit test
    function test_mulWAD_unit() public {
        uint256 a = 0;
        uint256 b = 0;
        uint256 c = mulWAD(a, b);

        assertEq(c, 0);
    }
}
```

Include unit tests for special cases

```
contract TestMulWAD_DO is Test {
    // Fuzz test commutative property
    function test_mulWAD_fuzz_commutative(uint256 a, uint256 b) public {
        // If `a * b = c` doesn't overflow...
        try this.mulWAD(a, b) returns (uint256 c) {
            // then `b * a = c`.
            assertEq(c, mulWAD(b, a));
        } catch {}
}
```

- Include unit tests for special cases
- Fuzz test multiple properties

```
contract TestMulWAD_DO is Test {
    /// Fuzz test
    function test_mulWAD_fuzz(uint256 a, uint256 b) public {
        unchecked {
            uint256 c = a * b;

            if (a != 0 && b != c / a) vm.expectRevert(Overflow.selector);
            assertEq(mulWAD(a, b), c);
        }
    }
}
```

- Include unit tests for special cases
- Fuzz test multiple properties
- Re-implement logic from a different angle

```
contract TestMulWAD_DO is Test {
    function mulWADNative(uint256 a, uint256 b) public pure returns (uint256 c) {
        c = a * b / WAD;
    }

/// Differential test
function test_mulWAD_differential(uint256 a, uint256 b) public {
        assertEqCall(
            address(this), //
            abi.encodeCall(this.mulWAD, (a, b)),
            abi.encodeCall(this.mulWADNative, (a, b))
        );
    }
}
```

- Include unit tests for special cases
- Fuzz test multiple properties
- Re-implement logic from a different angle
- Use differential fuzzing

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- Test your tests

Offensive Testing
Case Study:
Primitive Finance - Hyper

#### Primitive Finance - Hyper

- CFMM with time-dependent curves (options-like trading)
- Central pool balance accounting and batch swapping functionality
- Non-trivial function approximations
- Use of assembly and inconsistent rounding methods

#### => Fuzz the swap function

#### Fuzz Test: Swapping Back And Forth

```
// Alice create's an honest pool with liquidity.
createPoolAndAllocateLiquidity(alice, 100, 10, 2e18, 1e18, 1_000_000 * 1e18);
// Bob create's a malicious pool with liquidity.
createPoolAndAllocateLiquidity(bob, volatility, duration, stkPrice, price, liquidity);
// Bob tries to extract tokens by swapping back and forth.
uint128 targetValue = 1e18;
// Swap input X -> tempOutput Y -> output X.
bool success = swapBackAndForth(sellAsset, input, tempOutput, input + targetValue);
if (!success) return;
// Bob withdraws all of his assets.
withdrawAllAssets(bob):
int256 assetGain = int256(asset.balanceOf(bob)) - int256(INITIAL_BALANCE);
int256 quoteGain = int256(quote.balanceOf(bob)) - int256(INITIAL_BALANCE);
// Bob should gain tokens.
if (assetGain < 0 || quoteGain < 0) return;</pre>
// Log the balance gain.
console.log("Asset gain", vm.toString(assetGain));
console.log("Quote gain", vm.toString(quoteGain));
// Report the test case.
fail();
```



#### Refining the Testing Strategy

 Address all reverts and bound parameters

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- Sanity check setup and improve coverage insight
- Question assumptions and conclusions in testing

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bool success = swapBackAndForth(sellAsset, input, tempOutput, input + targetValue);
if (!success) return;
// Bob withdraws all of his assets.
withdrawAllAssets(bob):
int256 assetGain = int256(asset.balanceOf(bob)) - int256(INITIAL_BALANCE);
int256 quoteGain = int256(quote.balanceOf(bob)) - int256(INITIAL_BALANCE);
// Bob should gain tokens.
if (assetGain < 0 || quoteGain < 0) return;</pre>
// Log the balance gain.
console.log("Asset gain", vm.toString(assetGain));
console.log("Quote gain", vm.toString(quoteGain));
// Report the test case.
fail();
```

### Takeaway

- Offensive testing requires a persistent, dynamic approach
- Aim to actively find potential cracks rather than just confirming robustness
- Question assumptions and validate your setup

# Stay in Touch

Full-length blog post

lovethewired.github.io/blog/2023/test-your-tests





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Questions?

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