

# Traditional unit testing vs Property-based testing



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# Do you know about these subjects?

...

Online poll in chat...

# Why testing?

"Software testing is an **investigation** conducted to **provide stakeholders** with information about the **quality** of the **software**" - Wikipedia

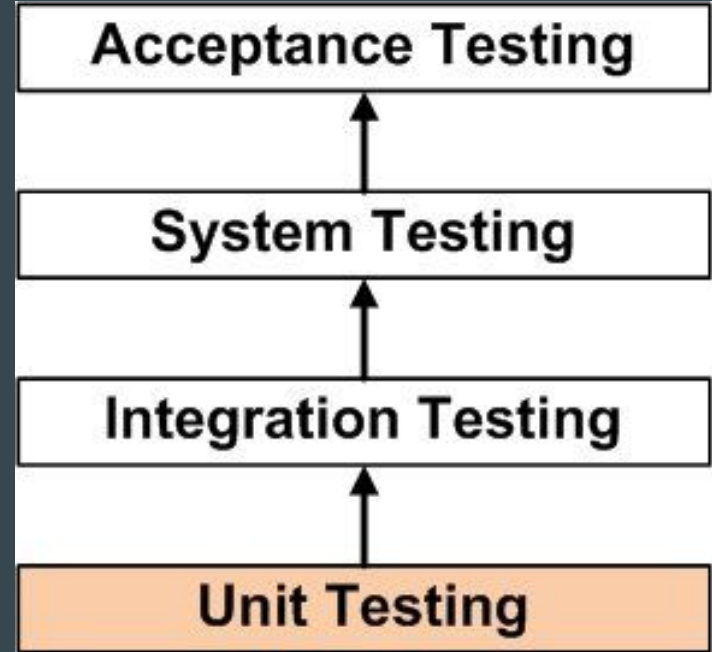
- Find bugs
- Code works after making changes
- Get more trust in our code...

**ANYTHING  
THAT CAN GO WRONG  
WILL GO WRONG**

Murphy's Law

# Traditional unit testing

- Unit is the smallest part of software
- Few inputs and outputs
- Method (object oriented programming)



# Benefits

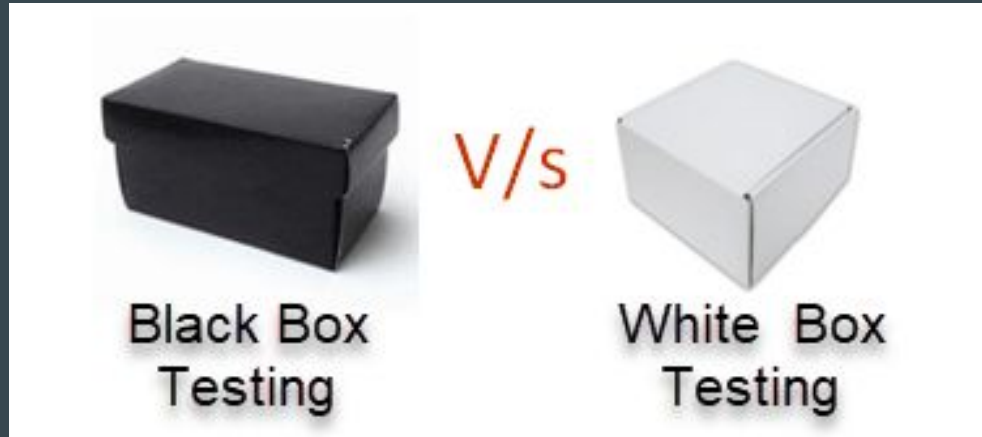
- Faster development - No need to start GUI
- Easier debugging
- Write the test first - Think about usage early
- Documentation

# Not fun to write unit tests?



## It's like doing the dishes....

# White Box Testing



- Black Box Testing - We have **no** knowledge of internal structure
- White Box Testing - We **have** knowledge of internal structure
- Traditional Unit Testing uses White Box Testing



# Traditional unit testing - Given, When, Then

**Given** - some state

**When** - I perform an action

**Then** - I expect a certain result

# Given, When, Then - Example

```
@Test
public void testMultiply(){
    UnitTest1 test = new UnitTest1();

    //Given
    int validResult = 10;
    //When
    int result = test.multiplyNumber( a: 5, b: 2);
    //Then
    assertEquals(validResult,result);
}
```

▼ ✓ UnitTest1Test	2 ms
✓ testMultiply	2 ms

# Property Testing

Generative testing

- QuickCheck
- Quicktheories

Data  $\rightarrow$  Properties

VS

Properties  $\rightarrow$  Data

# Property Testing

- **For any** input value  $(x,y,z, \dots)$
- **Such that** precondition  $(x,y,z, \dots)$  is satisfied
- **Property**  $(x,y,z, \dots)$  must be true

# Example multiplying integers

- For any input value  $i$
- Such that  $i$  is an integer
- $i * i \geq 0$  must be true

@Test

```
public void squaringAnIntegersAlwaysGivesAPositiveInteger(){  
    qt()  
        .forAll(integers().all())  
        .check((i) -> i*i >= 0);  
}
```

```
java.lang.AssertionError: Property falsified after 5 example(s)
```

```
Smallest found falsifying value(s) :-
```

```
46341
```

```
Other found falsifying value(s) :-
```

```
46344
```

```
46346
```

```
46360
```

```
46371
```

```
46739
```

```
46819
```

```
47684
```

```
48921
```

```
49282
```

```
49471
```

```
Seed was 662286519945976
```

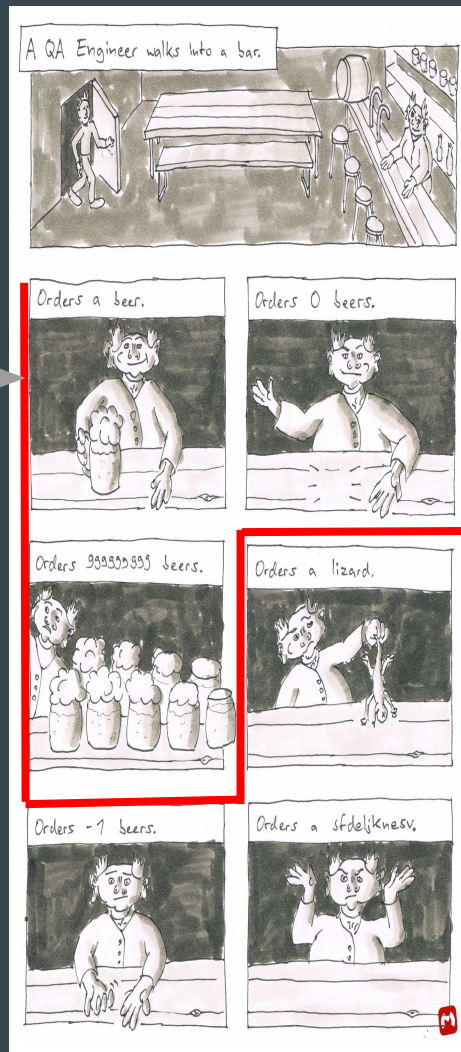
# Benefits

- Covers a larger scope
- Shrink the input in case of failure
- Reproducible and replayable

# Conclusion

- Edge cases
- Complementary
- Defined values vs Non defined values.

Property-based testing



Unit testing





# References

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