

Тестирование

Haskell

Упражнение

- ▶ Напишите функцию, которая считает частоту каждого элемента в списке:

```
frequencies :: Eq a => [a] -> [(a,Int)]
```

```
frequencies = undefined
```

Тестирование

Подходы

- ▶ тестовый пример
- ▶ свойство

Библиотеки

- ▶ hspec
- ▶ QuickCheck
- ▶ hedgehog
- ▶ doctest

hspec

```
import Test.Hspec
```

```
main :: IO ()
```

```
main = hspec $ do
```

```
  describe "Prelude.head" $ do
```

```
    it "returns the first element of a list" $ do
```

```
      head [23 ..] `shouldBe` (23 :: Int)
```

<https://hspec.github.io/>

Упражнение

- ▶ Придумайте и напишите два тестовых примера для функции `frequencies`

QuickCheck

```
import Test.QuickCheck
```

```
prop_commutativeAdd :: Int -> Int -> Property
```

```
prop_commutativeAdd x y = x + y === y + x
```

```
ghci>quickCheck prop_commutativeAdd
```

```
+++ OK, passed 100 tests.
```

QuickCheck

```
prop_length1 xs = length (tail xs) == (length xs - 1)
```

```
ghci> quickCheck prop_length1
```

```
*** Failed! Exception: 'Prelude.tail: empty list' (after 1 test):
```

```
[]
```

(==>)

`prop_length2 xs = not (null xs) ==> length (tail xs) == (length xs - 1)`

`ghci> quickCheck prop_length2`
+++ OK, passed 100 tests; 15 discarded.

`ghci> verboseCheck prop_length2`

Skipped (precondition false):

[]

Passed:

[()]

Passed:

[(),(),(),(),(),()]

Passed:

[(),(),(),(),(),(),(),(),()]

...

NonEmptyList, (==)

```
prop_length3 :: NonEmptyList Int -> Property
```

```
prop_length3 (NonEmpty xs) = length (tail xs) == length xs - 1
```

```
ghci> verboseCheck prop_length3
```

Passed:

```
NonEmpty {getNonEmpty = [0]}
```

```
0 == 0
```

Passed:

```
NonEmpty {getNonEmpty = [1,2]}
```

```
1 == 1
```

Passed:

```
NonEmpty {getNonEmpty = [-1,-2]}
```

```
1 == 1
```

Упражнение

Запишите свойства функции `rev`

- ▶ Дважды перевернутый список `===` исходный список
- ▶ Перевернутая конкатенация двух списков `===` конкатенация двух перевернутых списков

`rev :: [a] -> [a]`

`rev [] = []`

`rev (x:xs) = xs ++ [x]`

ошибка

```
import Data.Char
```

```
propToUpperChanges :: Char -> Property
```

```
propToUpperChanges c = toUpper c /= c
```

```
ghci> quickCheck propToUpperChanges
```

```
*** Failed! Falsified (after 2 tests and 1 shrink):
```

```
'A'
```

```
'A' == 'A'
```

forAll

```
import Data.Char
```

```
propToUpperChanges :: Char -> Property
```

```
propToUpperChanges c = toUpper c /= c
```

```
propToUpperChangesLetter :: Property
```

```
propToUpperChangesLetter = forAll (elements ['a'..'z']) propToUpperChanges
```

```
ghci> quickCheck propToUpperChangesLetter
```

```
+++ OK, passed 100 tests.
```

Упражнение (frequencies)

Проверьте, что сумма частот элементов равняется длине исходного списка. Для этого напишите функцию, первый аргумент которой - функция для проверки. Протестируйте свою реализацию `frequencies`. Убедитесь, что функция `freq1` удовлетворяет этому свойству.

```
sumIsLength :: ([Char] -> [(Char,Int)]) -> [Char] -> Property  
sumIsLength freq input = undefined
```

```
freq1 :: Eq a => [a] -> [(a,Int)]  
freq1 [] = []  
freq1 [x] = [(x,1)]  
freq1 (x:y:xs) = [(x,1),(y,length xs + 1)]
```

```
ghci> quickCheck $ sumIsLength freq1  
+++ OK, passed 100 tests.
```

Упражнение (frequencies)

Проверьте свойство: каждый элемент из исходного списка должен иметь какую-то частоту в ответе.

Подсказка: используйте `forall`

```
inputInOutput :: ([Char] -> [(Char,Int)]) ->
```

```
    NonEmptyList Char -> Property
```

```
inputInOutput freq (NonEmpty input) = undefined
```

```
freq2 :: Eq a => [a] -> [(a,Int)]
```

```
freq2 xs = map (\x -> (x,1)) xs
```

Упражнение (frequencies)

Проверьте свойство: для любой пары (x,n) из ответа x встречается в исходном списке ровно n раз

```
outputInInput :: ([Char] -> [(Char,Int)]) ->
```

```
    NonEmptyList Char -> Property
```

```
outputInInput freq (NonEmpty input) = undefined
```

```
freq3 :: Eq a => [a] -> [(a,Int)]
```

```
freq3 [] = []
```

```
freq3 (x:xs) = [(x,1 + length (filter (==x) xs))]
```

```
ghci> quickCheck $ outputInInput freq3
```

```
+++ OK, passed 100 tests.
```

QuickCheck + hspect

```
import Test.Hspec
```

```
import Test.QuickCheck
```

```
main :: IO ()
```

```
main = hspec $ do
```

```
  describe "Prelude.head" $ do
```

```
    it "returns the first element of a list" $ do
```

```
      head [23 ..] `shouldBe` (23 :: Int)
```

```
    it "returns the first element of an *arbitrary* list" $
```

```
      property $ \x xs -> head (x:xs) == (x :: Int)
```


within

factorial 0 = 1

factorial n = n * factorial (n - 1)

$$(n + 1)!! = \frac{(n + 1)!}{n!!}$$

doubleFactorial 0 = 1

doubleFactorial n = n * doubleFactorial (n - 2)

prop_factorial :: NonNegative Integer -> Property

prop_factorial (NonNegative n) = **within 1000000** \$

doubleFactorial (n + 1) === factorial (n + 1) `div` doubleFactorial n

ghci> quickCheck prop_factorial

*** Failed! Timeout of 1000000 microseconds exceeded. (after 1 test):

NonNegative {getNonNegative = 0}

Debug.Trace

```
import Debug.Trace
```

```
doubleFactorial 0 = 1
```

```
doubleFactorial n = trace ("doubleFactorial " ++ show n) $  
    n * doubleFactorial (n - 2)
```

```
ghci> doubleFactorial 5
```

```
doubleFactorial 5
```

```
doubleFactorial 3
```

```
doubleFactorial 1
```

```
doubleFactorial -1
```

```
doubleFactorial -3
```

```
doubleFactorial -5
```

```
doubleFactorial -7
```

```
doubleFactorial -9
```

Создание проекта с cabal

- ▶ Создаем директорию для проекта

```
>mkdir myfirstapp
```

```
> cd myfirstapp
```

- ▶ Создаем новый cabal-проект

```
>cabal init
```

- ▶ Запускаем приложение

```
> cabal run myfirstapp
```

<https://cabal.readthedocs.io/en/3.6/getting-started.html#creating-a-new-application>

Создание проекта со stack

- Создаем новый проект

```
>stack new mysecondapp
```

- Переходим в созданную директорию и собираем проект

```
> cd mysecondapp
```

```
> stack build
```

- Запускаем исполняемый файл

```
>stack exec mysecondapp-exe
```

<https://docs.haskellstack.org/en/stable/GUIDE/>