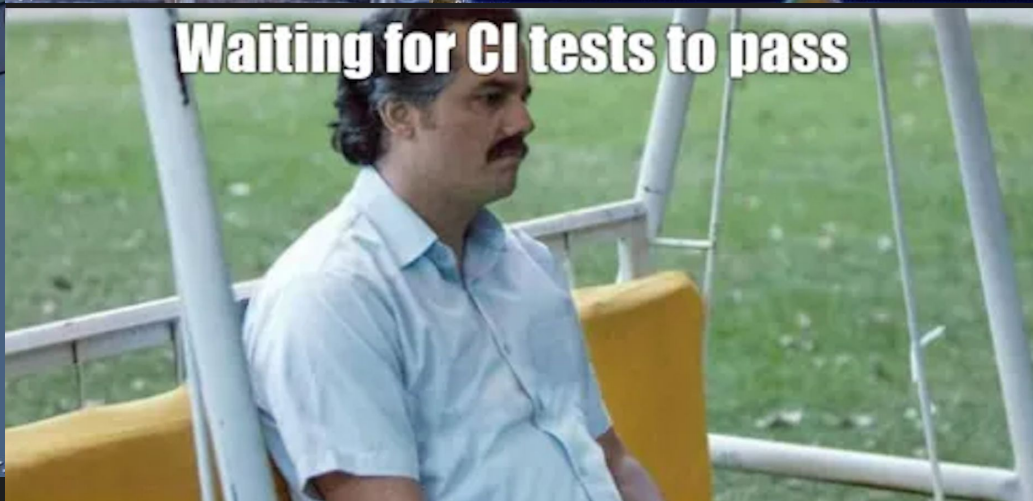
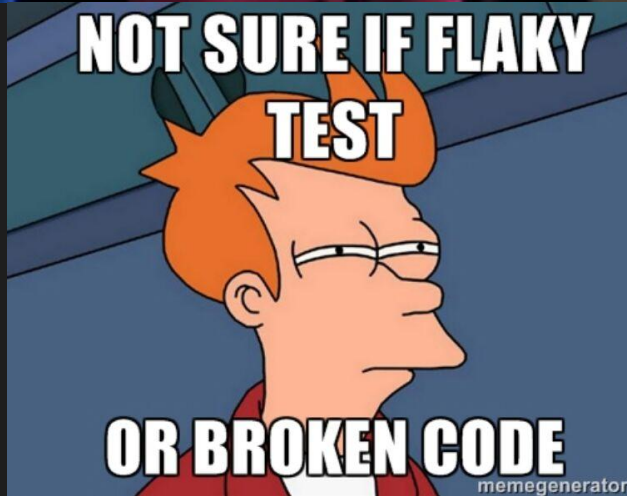
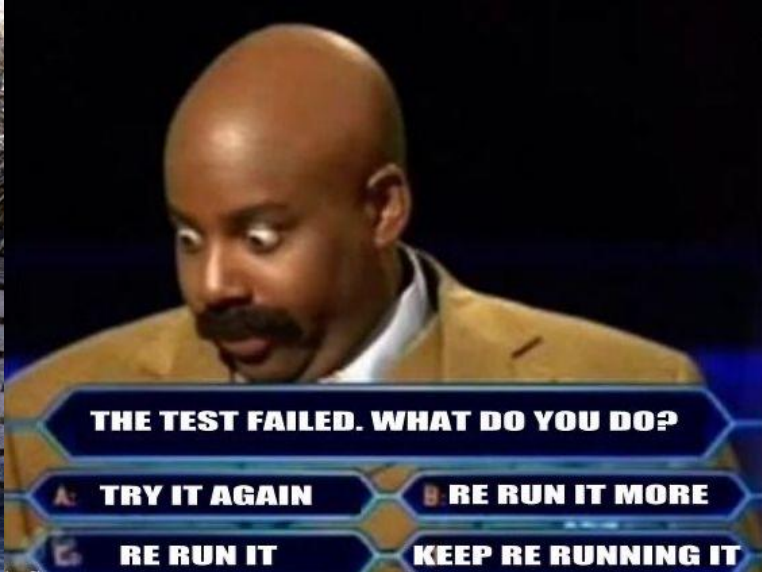
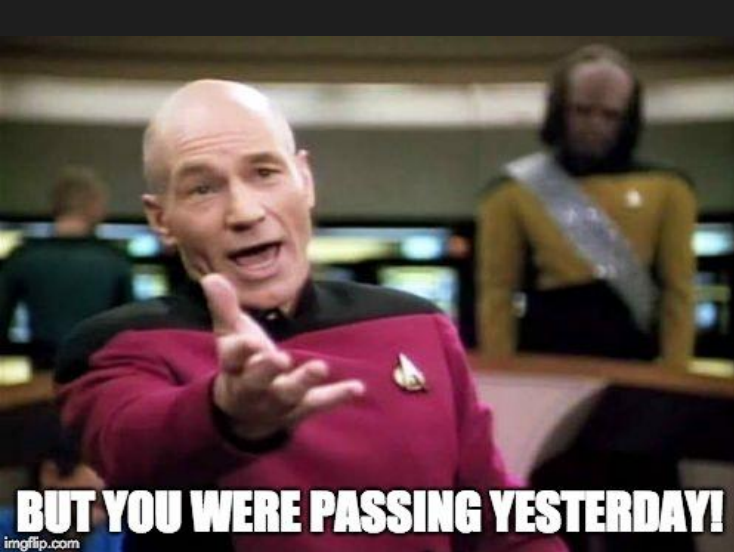


Hands on with CRUX

How behaviour-focused architecture
enables UI testing you can love



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Tech Director at Red Badger



@charypar on GitHub

@charypar on Twi... I mean X



RED BADGER

Building an app: a case study

- 2x platforms
- React Native + TypeScript
- About 30 engineers across 6 teams
- About 10 automation testers
- Several **hours** of E2E tests, pretty flaky
- Slows teams down, reduces confidence in testing, sucks all joy out of app dev

There must be a better way...?

What would we like?

- Minimise need for testing: pick a safer language, **Rust**
- Build and test most of the app **once**
(but with native look and feel)
- Make testing much faster: **?**



**Headless app
development in Rust.**

- Uses Rust for quality and performance
- High reuse of behaviour logic across platforms (iOS, Android, Web, ...)
- End to end testing that runs reliably, in milliseconds

We will cover

- Why is testing GUIs difficult?
- A better approach to build more testable apps
- How Crux works
- Code walkthrough of an example Crux app
- What's new in Crux

Why is testing UI slow and flaky?

Testing overhead

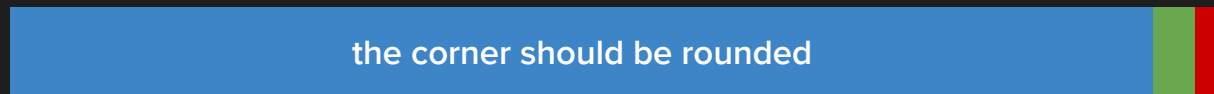


Visuals

Decision making

I/O

Visual bugs



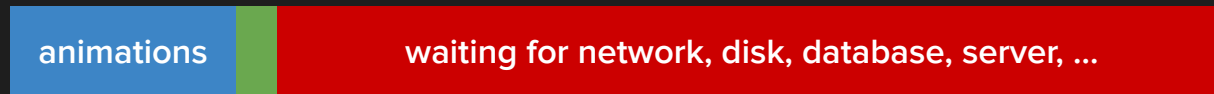
Behaviour bugs



Code volume



Real-time spend

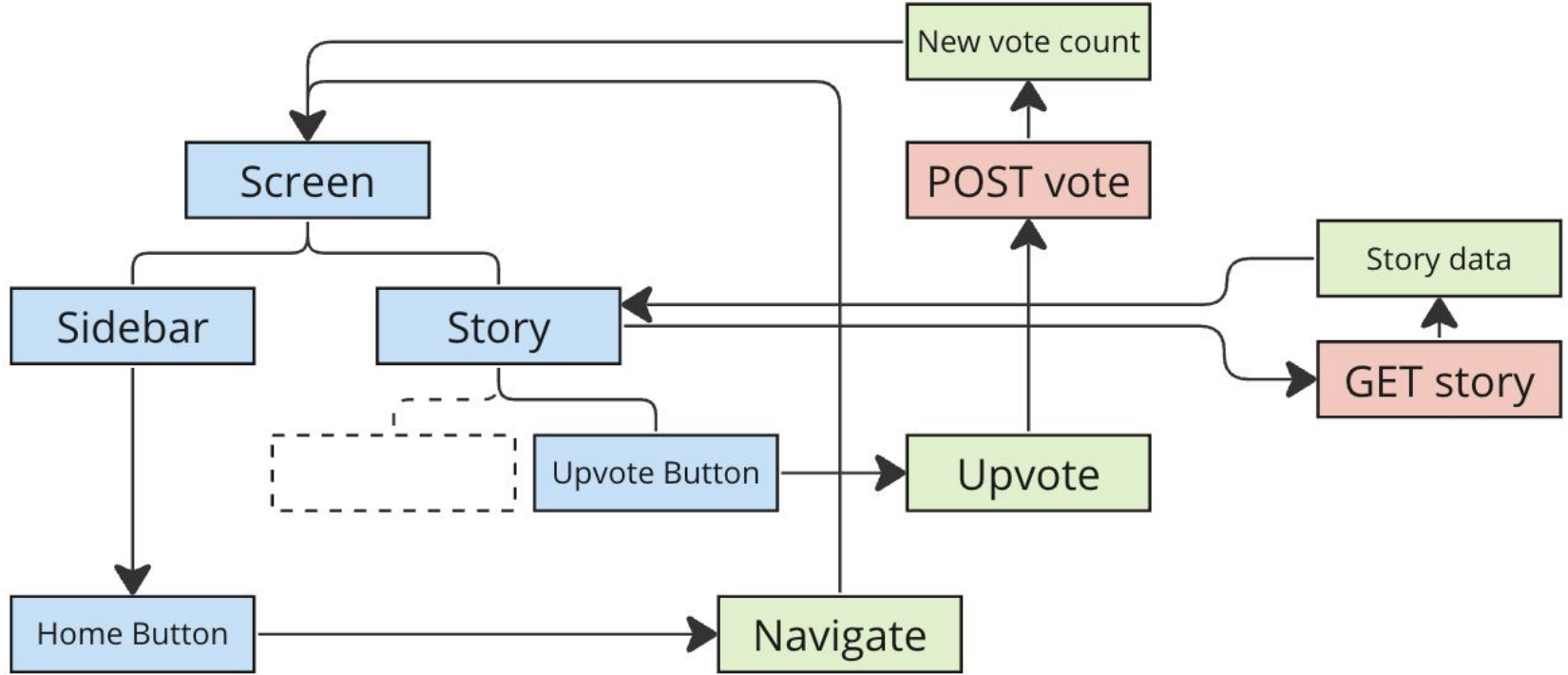


False positives



So **why** do we do it?!

The App



Two problems

- UI-centric - the **UI is the organising principle** of the code
 - We basically need the UI to run the code
- We layer and mix **pure** code with **dirty*** code
 - In tests we then need to swap out the dirty code

* Code with side-effects - especially I/O, date & time, randomness...

Start with the behaviour

Modeling a GUI in code

- **Behaviour:**

Interaction leads
to state update
and some I/O

```
fn update(state: Model, event: Event) → Model {  
    // change state  
    // perform a HTTP request  
}
```

- **User interface:**

New state is drawn
on screen

```
fn view(state: Model) {  
    // update the screen  
}
```

Separate pure and dirty code

Behaviour: pure and dirty

```
fn update(state: Model, event: Event) → (Model, Vec<Effect>) {  
    // change state  
}  
  
fn http(effect: Effect) {  
    // perform a HTTP request  
}
```

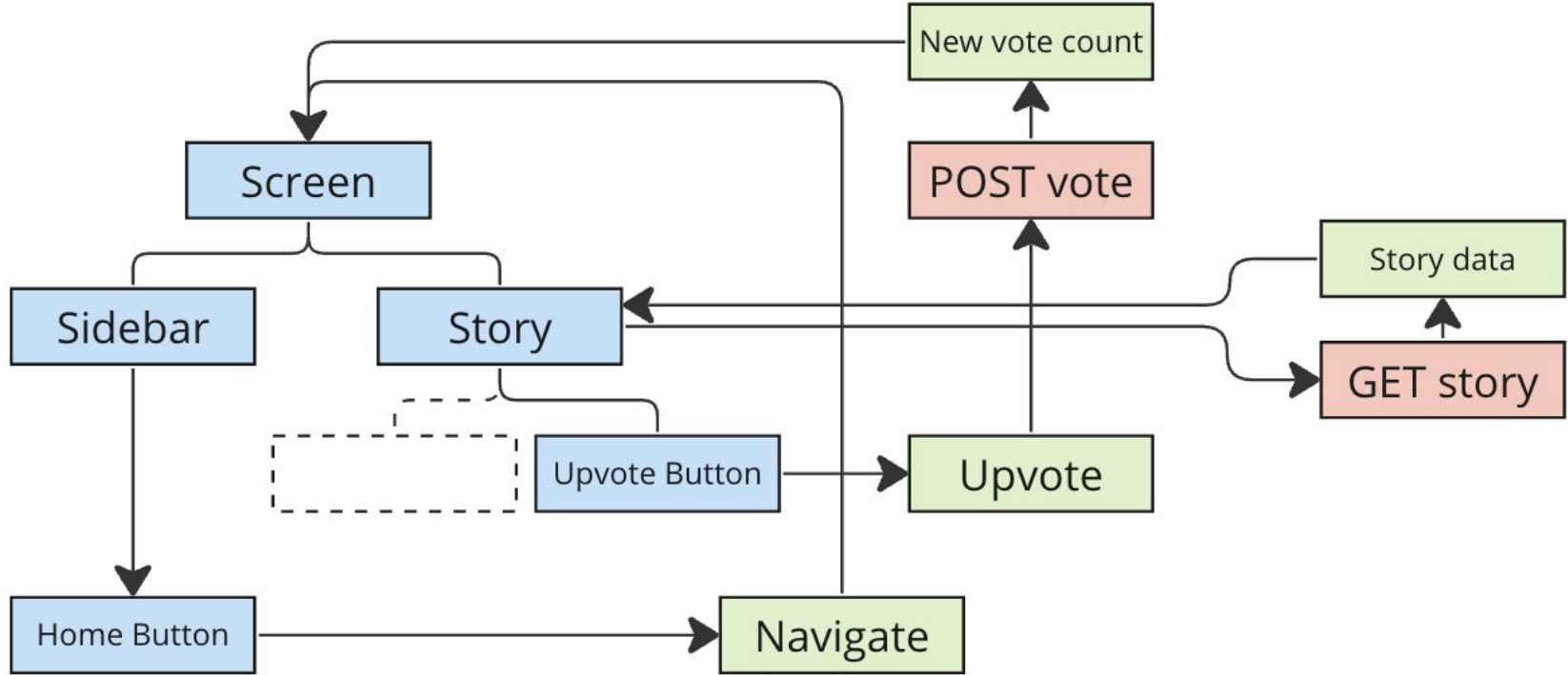
User Interface: pure and dirty

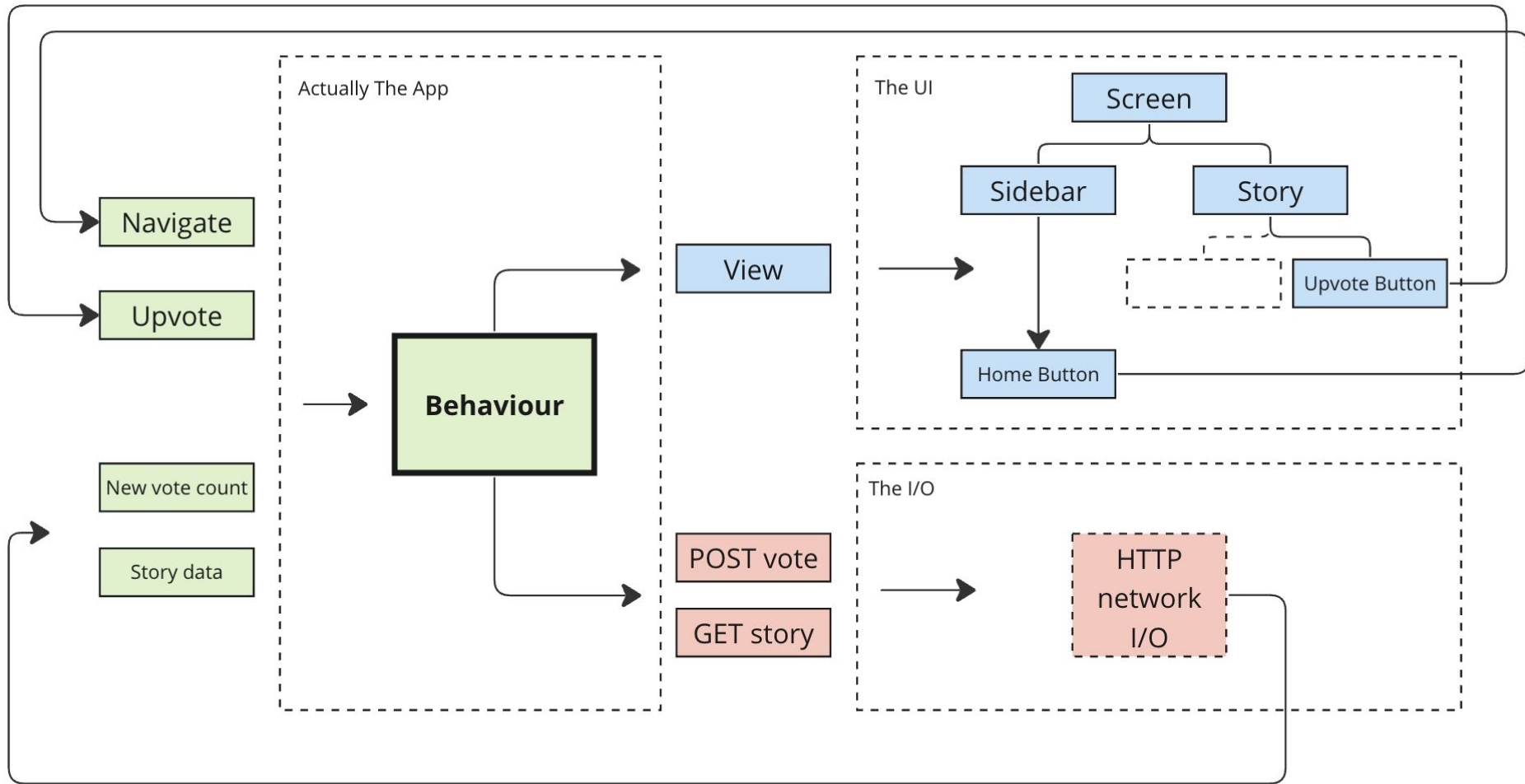
```
fn view(state: Model) → ViewModel {  
    // decide what to show on screen  
}  
  
fn render(view: ViewModel) {  
    // update the screen  
}
```

```
fn update(state: Model, event: Event) → (Model, Vec<Effect>) {  
    // change state  
}  
  
fn view(state: Model) → ViewModel {  
    // decide what to show on screen  
}
```

```
fn http(effect: Effect) {  
    // perform a HTTP request  
}  
  
fn render(view: ViewModel) {  
    // update the screen  
}
```

The App





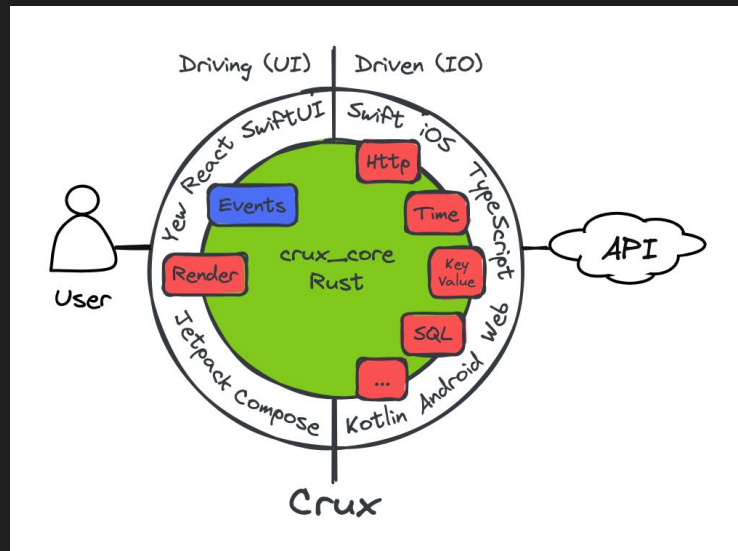
The app is now

- **Headless**
Can run and be tested without the UI
- **Sans I/O**
Can run and be tested with
different I/O implementations

AKA: Hexagonal architecture, ports and adapters, other names...

CRUX

- Practical implementation of this
- Rust **core** (1x)
and platform **shells** (Nx)
- Core is **pure**, shell performs **effects** and draws user interface
- Communicate over a small FFI with message passing
- Shell is always driving execution

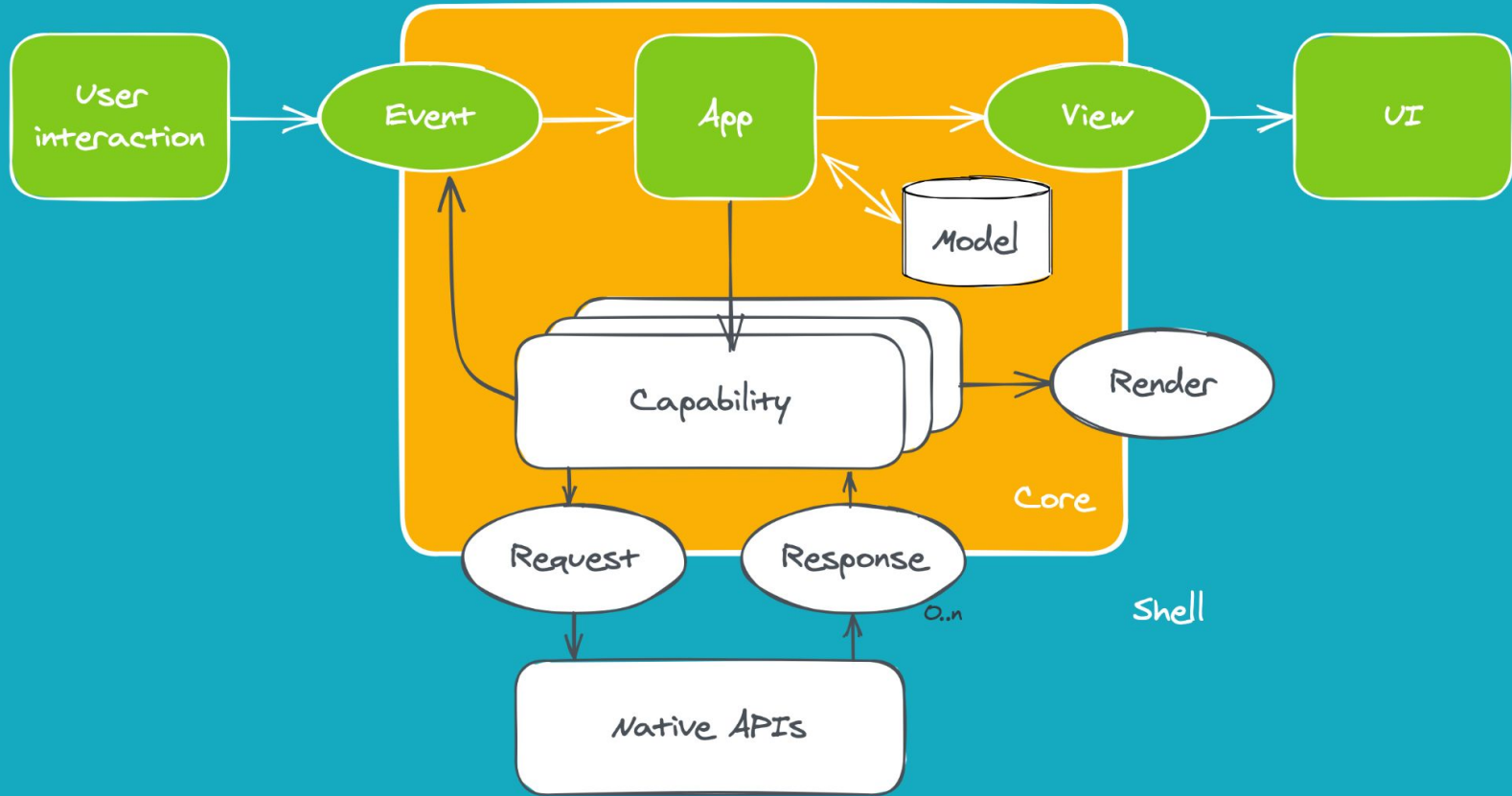




Capabilities specify interfaces to the shell

- Notify (no response)
- Request (one response)
- Stream (many responses)

Internally access to async code



Let's see some code!



github: [charypar/rust-nation-2024-egg-timer](https://github.com/charypar/rust-nation-2024-egg-timer)

Key ideas to steal

- Headless :
Build apps from inside-out, behaviour first
- Sans I/O:
split intent and execution of side-effects
- Data oriented interfaces

New since last year

- Use from Rust without FFI
- Allow custom serialisation (no codegen)
- **Capability orchestration**
- Next: improve code generation

Thank you!



github: [redbadger/crux](https://github.com/redbadger/crux)



crux-community.zulipchat.com