Exop on StreamData

Me: quick facts

C# 5 years > Ruby 4 years > Elixir (since 2016)

Number of services (not all of them are micro) in production.

https://github.com/madeinussr

https://medium.com/@andreichernykh

Currently: Elixir developer at Coingaming Group 🐔

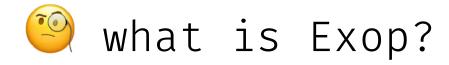


Contents

Evolution of an idea: from

inspiration to the result

Contents







idea

result

What is Exop?

Elixir library that provides a macros which allow you to encapsulate business logic and validate incoming parameters with predefined contract.

since 2016





end

Encapsulation

```
defmodule IntegersDivision do
 use Exop.Operation
 parameter :a, type: :integer, default: 1, required: false
 parameter :b, type: :integer, numericality: %{greater_than: 0}
 def process(params) do
    result = params[:a] / params[:b]
    IO.inspect "The division result is: #{result}"
 end
```

Contract

```
defmodule IntegersDivision do
 use Exop.Operation
  parameter :a, type: :integer, default: 1, required: false
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 end
end
```

Contract

```
parameter :user_email, type: :string, format: ~r/@/
parameter :items, type: :list, length: %{min: 1}, list_item: %{
  inner: %{
    "name" ⇒ [type: :string, length: %{min: 1}],
    "price" ⇒ [type: :float, numericality: %{greater_than: 0}],
    "quantity" \Rightarrow [type: :integer, numericality: %{greater_than: 0}]
```

Validation & Unified output

```
parameter :a, type: :integer, default: 1, required: false
parameter :b, type: :integer, numericality: %{greater_than: 0}
iex> IntegersDivision.run(a: 50, b: 5)
{:ok, "The division result is: 10"}
iex> IntegersDivision.run(a: "50", b: 5)
{:error, {:validation, %{a: ["has wrong type"]}}}
```

Validation & Unified output

```
parameter :a, inner: %{b: [type: :atom], c: [type: :string]}
iex> YourOperation.run(a: :a)
{:error, {:validation, %{a: ["has wrong type"]}}}
iex> YourOperation.run(a: %{})
{:error, {:validation, %{"a[:b]" \Rightarrow ["is required"], "a[:c]" \Rightarrow ["is required"]}}}
```

Playtime

Other Exop features

- Parameter coercion
- Invocation interruption
- Policy check
- Fallbacks
- Operations chain

ElixirConfEU 2018 & StreamData





StreamData.integer() ▷ Stream.map(&abs/1) ▷ Enum.take(3)
#⇒ [1, 0, 2]



require ExUnitProperties

```
domains = [
  "gmail.com",
  "hotmail.com",
  "yahoo.com",
email_generator =
 ExUnitProperties.gen all name ← StreamData.string(:alphanumeric),
                           name \neq "",
                           domain ← StreamData.member_of(domains) do
   name ◇ "@" ◇ domain
 end
Enum.take(StreamData.resize(email_generator, 20), 2)
#⇒ ["efsT6Px@hotmail.com", "swEowmk7mW0VmkJDF@yahoo.com"]
```



StreamData & Property-based testing

```
property "bin1 ♦ bin2 always starts with bin1" do
 check all bin1 ← binary(),
           bin2 ← binary() do
   assert String.starts_with?(bin1 	o bin2, bin1)
  end
end
```

StreamData & Typespecs

stream_data

+
dialyzer

Google Summer of Code

Generators from type

@type timeout() :: :infinity | non_neg_integer()

from_type(timeout())

one_of([:infinity, map(integer(), &abs/1)])

StreamData & Typespecs

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  parameter :b, type: :integer, numericality: %{greater_than: 0}
  def process(params) do
    result = params[:a] / params[:b]
    IO.inspect "The division result is: #{result}"
  end
end
```

₹ Eureka!

```
parameter :a, type: :integer, default: 1, required: false
parameter :b, type: :integer, numericality: %{greater_than: 0}
```

The goal of this library is to help you to write property-based tests by utilizing the power of Exop
(and it's contracts) and StreamData.



ExopData: contract

```
%{name: param_a, opts: [type: :atom, required: false]},
%{name: param_b, opts: [type: :integer, numericality: %{min: 0, max: 10}]},
# more params here
```



ExopData: data generators

```
contract = [
 %{name: :a, opts: [type: :integer, numericality: %{greater_than: 0}]},
 %{name: :b, opts: [type: :integer, numericality: %{greater_than: 10}]}
#iex> contract ▷ ExopData.generate() ▷ Enum.take(5)
 %{a: 3808, b: 3328},
 %{a: 7116, b: 8348},
 %{a: 3432, b: 7134},
 %{a: 7024, b: 7941},
 %{a: 7941, b: 6944}
```



ExopData: data generators

```
defmodule MultiplyService do
  use Exop.Operation
  parameter(:a, type: :integer, numericality: %{greater_than: 0})
  parameter(:b, type: :integer, numericality: %{greater_than: 10})
 def process(%{a: a, b: b} = params), do: a * b
end
#iex> MultiplyService ▷ ExopData.generate() ▷ Enum.take(5)
 %{a: 401, b: 2889},
 %{a: 7786, b: 5894},
  %{a: 9187, b: 1863},
 %{a: 3537, b: 1285},
 %{a: 6124, b: 5521}
```



ExopData: crazy generators

```
contract = [
 %{
   name: :complex param,
    opts: [
      type: :map, inner: %{
        a: [type: :integer, numericality: %{in: 10..100}],
        b: [type: :list, length: %{min: 1}, list item: %{
          type: :map, inner: %{
            c: [type: :list, list_item: %{
              type: :list, list_item: %{
                type: :map, inner: %{
                  d: [type: :string, length: %{is: 12}]
```

```
%{
  complex_param: %{
                       #CodeBEAMSTO
   a: -5,
    b: [
        Hvj: "gao2^",
       QY: "a",
       Qb: "}\\ I(",
        c: [
           %{b: "BQic.", d: "ZsyVe<ofu$0C", qq: "a"},
           %{b: "09", d: "711\"#|DA?#s%", qq: "ZVTY"}
           %{b: "@w", d: ">}f+l ^}Qy!;", qq: "+Q"},
           %{b: "u{P!", d: "P3t(IJ> Hn9L", qq: ""},
           %{b: "Z", d: "/%p:A$UNn%6U", qq: "gd*"}
           %{b: "WfU", d: "CKq2<*m-M41", qq: "3"},
           %{b: "\"", d: "&7/U3QZSnqT-", qq: "nEw&h"}
           %{b: "", d: "12Yw, LE BRyX", qq: ""},
           %{b: "ZNFM", d: "bLb?t| H5}Z ", qq: "F$e"},
            %{b: "zc'U1", d: "3>Gm 0@;0E,1", qq: "\"\\;/"}
        iXU: "",
        nSGR: "*\\Z"
        Hvj: "*6".
        QY: "h4")Z",
        Qb: "t;98W",
        c: [
           %{b: "[(uAW", d: "40e3U0'.N'cw", qq: "c3'"},
           %{b: "", d: "fjHNpd\\1(nC1", qq: "{0^oI"},
           %{b: ")o", d: ";%u0{v5V(h;&", qq: "Dq"}
        f: "C\\Q8",
        iXU: "".
        nSGR: "m"
```

Playtime



ExopData: property-based testing

```
defmodule IntegersDivision do
 use Exop.Operation
 parameter :a, type: :integer, default:
 parameter :b, type: :integer, requi
               numericality:
 def process(params) do
   result = params[:a] / parama.
   IO.inspect "The division res  #{result}"
 end
end
```

...properly



end

😂 ExopData: property-based testing

```
defmodule MultiplyService do
 use Exop.Operation
  parameter(:a, type: :integer, numericality: %{greater_than: 0})
  parameter(:b, type: :integer, numericality: %{greater than: 10})
 def process(%{a: a, b: b} = _params), do: a * b
end
defmodule ExopPropsTest do
 use ExUnit.Case, async: true
 use ExUnitProperties
  property "Multiply" do
   check all %{a: a, b: b} = params ← ExopData.generate(MultiplyService) do
     {:ok, result} = MultiplyService.run(params)
     expected_result = a * b
     assert result = expected result
   end
  end
```



ExopData: property-based testing

```
property "Multiply" do
  check_operation(MultiplyService, [], fn params →
    assert is_integer(params.a)
    {:ok, params.a * params.b}
 end)
end
```

ExopData: property-based testing

```
property "Multiply" do
  check_operation(MultiplyService, [], &({:ok, &1.a - &1.b}))
end

    property Multiply (ExopPropTest)

   test/exop_data/exop_prop_test.exs:14
   Failed with generated values (after 0 successful runs):
       * Clause:
                  params <- ExopData.generate(operation, opts)</pre>
         Generated: %{a: 1, b: 0}
   Assertion with == failed
   code: assert operation_result == expected_result
   left: \{:ok, 0\}
   right: {:ok, 1}
```



X ExopData: custom generators

```
property "Multiply" do
  custom_generators = %{
   a: 1, # StreamData.constant(1)
   b: StreamData.integer(11..21)
  check_operation(MultiplyService, [generators: custom_generators], fn params →
   assert params.a = 1
    assert params.b ≥ 11
    assert params.b ≤ 21
    {:ok, params.a * params.b}
  end)
end
```





```
defmodule ExopData.Generator do
 amoduledoc """
  Defines ExopData generators behaviour.
 An ExopData's generator should define `generate/1` function
 which takes a contract's parameter options with your property test options
  and returns StreamData generator made with respect to the options.
  11 11 11
 @callback generate(map(), map()) :: StreamData.t()
end
```



```
defmodule ExopData.Generators.String do
 amoduledoc """
 Implements ExopData generators behaviour for `string` parameter type.
 @behaviour ExopData.Generator
 def generate(opts \\ %{}, _props_opts \\ %{}) do
   opts ▷ Map.get(:length) ▷ do generate()
  end
 defp do_generate(%{is: exact}), do: StreamData.string(:ascii, length: exact)
 defp do_generate(%{in: min..max}) do
   StreamData.string(:ascii, min_length: min, max_length: max)
  end
 defp do generate(%{min: min, max: max}) do
   StreamData.string(:ascii, min_length: min, max_length: max)
  end
 defp do_generate(%{min: min}), do: StreamData.string(:ascii, min_length: min)
 defp do_generate(%{max: max}), do: StreamData.string(:ascii, max_length: max)
 defp do_generate(_), do: StreamData.string(:ascii)
end
```





```
def generator_for_opts(%{equals: value}, _props_opts), do: resolve_exact(value)

def generator_for_opts(%{exactly: value}, _props_opts), do: resolve_exact(value)

def generator_for_opts(%{in: _values} = opts, _props_opts), do: resolve_in_list(opts)

def generator_for_opts(%{format: regex}, _opts), do: resolve_format(regex)

def generator_for_opts(%{regex: regex}, _opts), do: resolve_format(regex)
```

defp resolve_exact(value), do: StreamData.constant(value)



```
defp run_generator(param_opts, opts) do
 param_type = param_type(param_opts)
 generator module =
     ExopData.Generators,
     param_type > Atom.to_string() > String.capitalize()
    Module.concat()
  if Code.ensure_compiled?(generator_module) do
   generator_module
    apply(:generate, [param_opts, opts])
    CommonFilters.filter(param_opts)
 else
   raise("""
   ExopData: there is no generator for params of type :#{param_type},
   you can add your own clause for such params
    """)
  end
end
```



end

```
# CommonGenerators.map/2 function makes the final StreamData.fixed_map generator
def map(data_map, optional_keys) do
 required_keys = Map.keys(data_map) -- optional_keys
 optional_keys_data = sublist(optional_keys)
  new(fn seed, size \rightarrow
    {seed1, seed2} = split_seed(seed)
    subkeys_tree = call(optional_keys_data, seed1, size)
    data_map
    Map.take(required_keys ++ subkeys_tree.root)
    StreamData.fixed map()
    ▷ call(seed2, size)

    LazyTree.map(fn fixed_map →
      LazyTree.map(subkeys tree, fn keys →
       Map.take(fixed_map, required_keys ++ keys)
      end)
    end)
    LazyTree.flatten()
  end)
```



```
defmodule MultiplyService do
   use Exop.Operation

parameter :a, type: :integer, numericalily: %{gt: 0}
   parameter :b, type: :integer, numericalily: %{gt: 10}

def process(params), do: params.a * params.b
end
```

```
StreamData.fixed_map(%{
    a: StreamData.integer(), # + opts filters
    b: StreamData.integer(), # + opts filters
})
```

Limitations

- struct parameter is populated with a structure of random data
- data generating based on regex may be very slow
- complex generators may be slow (list in a map, within a list...)
- property tests of some operations may be slow (for ex. DB)

Limitations

- struct parameter is populated with a structure of random data
- · data generating that try to replace all unit tests
- complex gwith property based tests a map, within a list...)
- property tests of some operations may be slow (for ex. DB)

- operations chain support
- parameter's coercion support
- consider PropEr as possible generator
- ...and of course constant improvements based on real usage feedback



OSS three main words

Learn, Share, Contribute







ExopData

Special credits to: Aleksandr Fomin (llxff)

Thank > you