PROPERTIES FOR ALL

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WHY PROPERTY TESTING?

SIMPLE CACHE EXAMPLE

```
property "get for the empty cache returns nil", numtests: 5 do
   forall {key} <- {term()} do
      equals(nil, SimplerCache.get(key))
   end
  end
end</pre>
```

COMPONENTS OF A PROPERTY TESTING LIBRARY:

GENERATORS

SHRINKING

GENERATORS

- 1. A programatic way to create a set of values to be fed into your tests
- 2. Propcheck example: "pos_integer()" aka an integer from 1 to :infinity

SOME VERY SIMPLE EXAMPLES OF COMPOSITION

```
defp key(), do: term()
defp val(), do: term()
defp update_function(), do: function(1, term())
defp fallback_function(), do: function(0, term())
```

SHRINKING

- 1. Simplifying a counter-example (something that caused a test failure) through X cycles until a minimum example or maximum cycle count is reached
- 2. Usually can be derived from other generators as generators tend to be composed
- 3. Attempts to bring generators back to zero point

SHRINKING EXAMPLE: (I REMOVED SETTING A TTL)

(propcheck) lib/properties.ex:126: PropCheck.Properties.handle check results/3

 $[\{0.3503550953096605, [], 2\}]$

test/simple cache test.exs:15: (test)

code: nil

stacktrace:

PROBLEMS WITH PROPERTY TESTING

WHAT IS MODEL CHECKING?

WHAT IS A MODEL?

- 1. A simple representation of the state of your system
- 2. For a simple cache an example model could just be a map

def initial_state(), do: %{}



USE OF FORMAL METHODS AT AMAZON WEB SERVICES

http://lamport.azurewebsites.net/tla/formal-methods-amazon.pdf

WHY PROPERTY TESTING, THEN?



INSERT_NEW MACRO COMMAND EXAMPLE FOR SIMPLE CACHE

```
defcommand :insert_new do
    def impl(key, val), do: SimplerCache.insert_new(key, val)
    def args( state), do: [key(), val()]
    def next(old state, args, {:error, any}), do: old_state
    def next(old_state, [key, val], any) do
        Map.put_new(old_state, key, val)
    end

def post(entries, [key, new_val], call_result) do
    case Map.has_key?(entries, key) do
        true ->
        call_result == {:error, :item_is_in_cache}
        false =>
        call_result == {:ok, :inserted}
    end
    end
end
```

EXAMPLE FAILURE (FAULTY GET)

EXAMPLE MACRO-DSL TEST OUTPUT

```
OK: Passed 100 test(s).
length of commands
minimum: 1
average: 26.5
maximum: 60

23% {'Elixir.PropCheck.Test.CacheModel', get_or_store, 2}
16% {'Elixir.PropCheck.Test.CacheModel', insert_new, 2}
15% {'Elixir.PropCheck.Test.CacheModel', get, 1}
15% {'Elixir.PropCheck.Test.CacheModel', put, 2}
14% {'Elixir.PropCheck.Test.CacheModel', delete, 1}
8% {'Elixir.PropCheck.Test.CacheModel', update_existing, 2}
7% {'Elixir.PropCheck.Test.CacheModel', size, 0}
```

WHY USE STATEM VARIANT?

result == :ok | result == :no_possible_interleaving

HTTPS://GITHUB.COM/IROG/SIMPLER_CACHE

HTTPS://WWW.THEREALREAL.COM/CAREERS