

specs and Scala

Tips and tricks for a friendly DSL syntax



Be lazy



About...





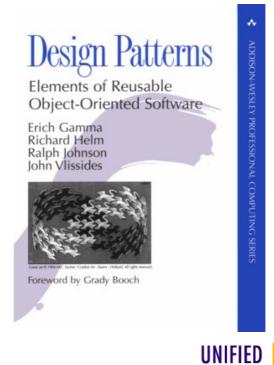
About...



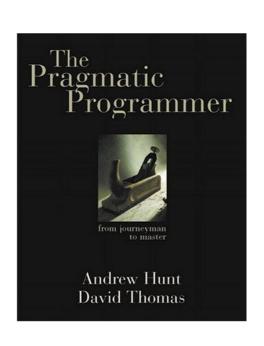


About...





MODELING



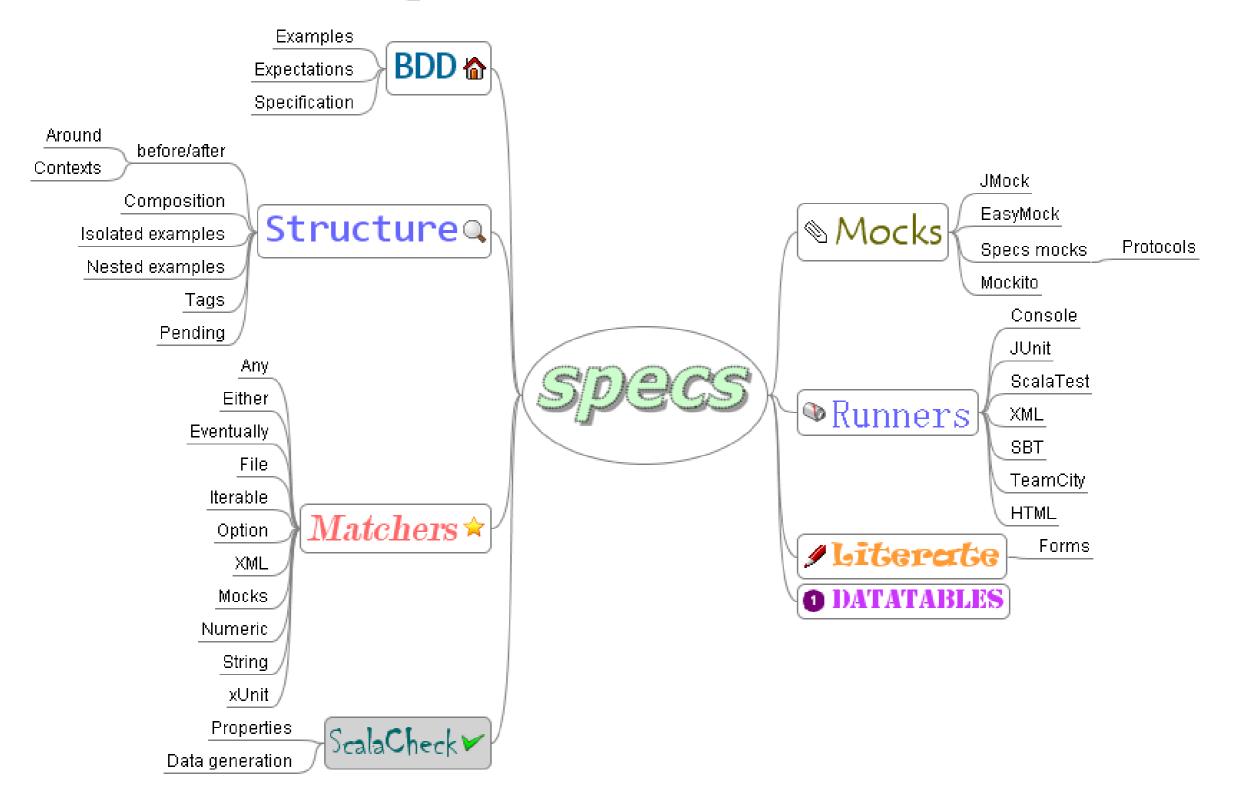








tour







tour



Specificatio n



specif

y

example example example example example example example example example





```
import IncredibleStringReverser.
class ReverserSpec extends Specification {
  "a reversed empty string must be empty" in {
    reverse("") must ==
  "a reversed empty string must really *be empty*" in {
    reverse("") must be empty
  "a reversed string must be reversed abc -> cba" in {
    reverse ("abc") must be == ("cba")
  "a longer string must also be reversed. Whoops!" in {
    reverse ("abcdef") must be == ("xxxxxx")
```



```
"a reversed empty string must be empty" in {
  reverse("") must be empty
}
```



Specification "ReverserSpec"

- + a reversed empty string must be empty
- + a reversed empty string must really *be empty*
- + a reversed string must be reversed abc -> cba
- x a longer string must also be reversed. Whoops! 'fedcba' is not equal to 'xxxxx'
 (ReverserSpec.scala:17)

Total for specification "ReverserSpec": Finished in 0 second, 140 ms 4 examples, 4 expectations, 1 failure, 0 error



```
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```



System Under Specificatio



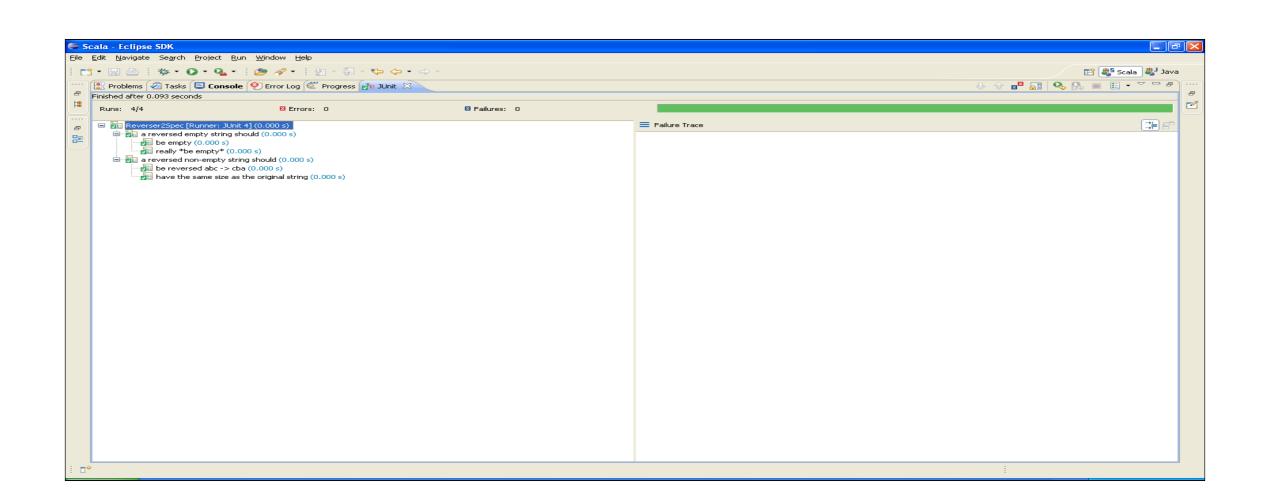


```
class Reverser2Spec extends Specification {
  "a reversed empty string" should {
   val reversed = reverse("")
    "be empty" in {
      reversed must == ""
    "really *be empty*" in {
     reversed must be empty
  "a reversed non-empty string" should {
   val reversed = reverse("abc")
    "be reversed abc -> cba" in {
      reversed must be == ("cba")
    "have the same size as the original string" in {
     reversed must have size(3)
```

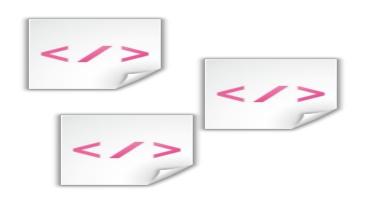
Specs tour

```
"a reversed empty string" should {
 val reversed = reverse("")
"a reversed non-empty string" should {
 val reversed = reverse("abc")
```











Be specific

Matchers



```
"the snippet must output a div element" >> {
  hello("Eric") must \\(<div/>)
}
"it must have an attribute class=txt" >> {
  hello("You") must \\(<div/>, "class" -> "txt")
}
```





Be exhaustive

Propertie

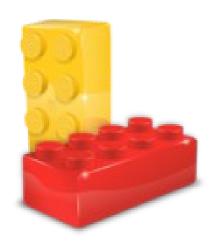




```
class Reverser3Spec extends Specification with ScalaCheck {
  "reverse must preserve the length of a string" verifies {
    s: String => reverse(s).size == s.size
  "reverse applied twice must return the same string" verifies {
    s: String => reverse(reverse(s)) == s
  "reverse 2 concatenated strings must return the reversed second
   string concatenated with the reversed first one" verifies {
    (s1: String, s2: String) \Rightarrow reverse(s1 + s2) ==
                                reverse(s2) + reverse(s1)
  def center(s: String) = s(s.size / 2)
  "keep the same 'center' character - Whoops!" verifies {
    s: String => s.isEmpty || center(reverse(s)) == center(s)
```

```
"reverse applied twice must return " +
"the same string" verifies {
   s: String => reverse(reverse(s)) == s
}
```

```
x keep the same 'center' character - Whoops!
A counter-example is 'bc'
(after 1 try - shrinked ('bcab' -> 'bc'))
```





Isolat e

Mocks



```
/ * *
 * A simple Observable-Observer implementation
 * /
trait Observable {
 private var observers: List[Observer] = Nil
  def add(o: Observer) =
            observers = o :: observers
  def changed(event: String) =
     observers foreach ( .notify(event))
trait Observer {
  def notify(event: String)
```



```
class ObservableSpec extends Specification with Mockito {
  val observer = mock[Observer]
  val observable = new Observable { add(observer) }
  "An observable notifies its observers if changed" >> {
    observable.changed("event")
    there was one (observer).notify("event")
  "Each change event is notified" >> {
    observable.changed("event1")
    observable.changed("event2")
    there was two (observer) .notify(startWith("event"))
```

```
"An observable notifies its observers if " +
"changed" >> {
  observable.changed("event")

  there was one(observer).notify("event")
}
```





How does it work?





Scala DSL The best tool in the box

```
"This is ok" in {
  1 + 1
}
// is the same as
"This is ok".in(1 + 1)
```

"In" method on





Scala DSL The best tool in the box

```
class Example(description: String) {
  def in(e: Any) = e
}
implicit def forExample(d: String) = {
  new Example(d)
}
```





Scala DSL Namin

Q

```
forExample("this works") in {
  1 + 1
}
```





Scala DSL Some

```
"This is true" in {
  true must beTrue
3.seconds
3 seconds
3 times { i => println(i) }
```





Be lazy















Restric

t

```
class Example(description: String) {
  def in(e: Any) = expectations
  def tag(t: String) = this
}
```







Restric t

"this is a" tag ("really?")





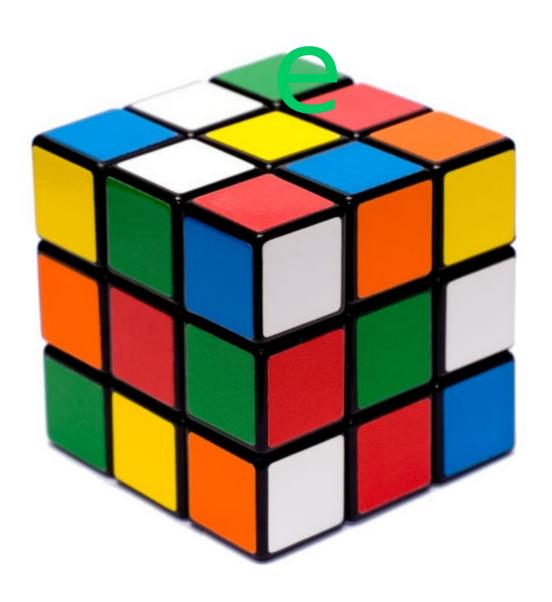
Scala DSL Restric

```
class ExampleDesc(description: String) {
  def in(e: Any): Example = new
    Example (description, e)
class Example(d: String, e: Any) {
  def tag(t: String): Example = this
```



Scala DSL

Combin









Combin

```
trait Matcher[-T] {
  def apply(y: =>T): (Boolean, String, String)
  def not: Matcher[T]
  def when(condition: =>Boolean): Matcher[T]
  def unless(condition: =>Boolean): Matcher[T]
  def orSkip: Matcher[T]
  def or[S <: T](m: Matcher[S]): Matcher[S]</pre>
  def xor[S <: T] (m: Matcher[S]): Matcher[S]</pre>
  def and[S <: T] (m: Matcher[S]): Matcher[S]</pre>
  def ^^[S <: T, U](f: S => U): Matcher[U]
  def toIterable: Matcher[Iterable[T]]
```







Some examples

def beFalse = beTrue.not

condition must beTrue or beFalse

condition must beTrue.unless(condition2)

def trimmedSize(i: Int) = size(i) ^^ (_.trim)

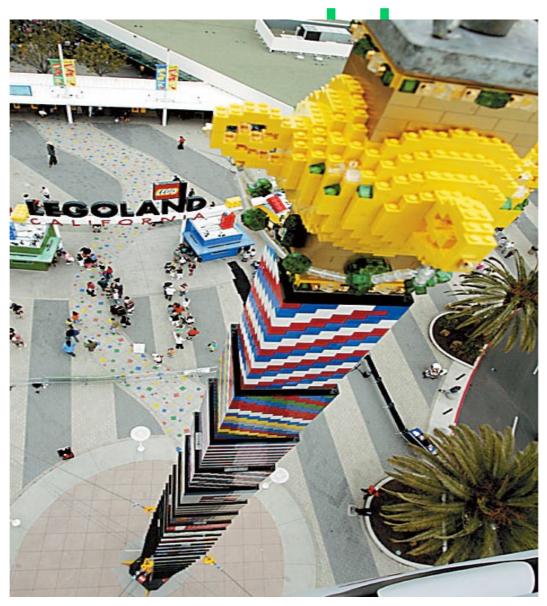
string must have trimmedSize(3)



Scala DSL



Add, add,







Scala DSL

Repeated parameters

```
include(spec1)
include(spec1, spec2)
```

1 must be0neOf(1, 2, 3)





Scala DSL Use and

nacc

```
result + 1  // result = ?
result.pp + 1 // print and pass
```





Scala DSL

Use and nass

Customers.findBy(_.age >= 18)
 aka "adult customers"
 must haveSize(3)

> adult customers 'Bob, Lee'
doesn't have size 3





Scala DSL this.typ

9

```
class BigSpec extends Spec {
   // I want to "tag" the
   // slow spec as slow
   include(slowSpec, fastSpec)
}
```







this.typ

6

```
class BigSpec extends Spec {
  include(slow tag "slow", fast)
}
```







this.typ

```
class Spec extends Tagged {
  def include(other: Spec*) = ...
}

trait Tagged {
  def tag(t: String): ?
}
```







this.typ

0

```
// store the tag and return this
def tag(t: String): this.type = this
```







Configurati on

```
val prop = forAll { (s: String) =>
  reverse(reverse(s)) == s
}
"With the default configuration" in {
  prop must pass
}
```







Configurati on

```
"With a 3 tests ok" in {
  prop must pass(set(minTestsOk -> 3))
}
"With 3 tests ok - in the console" in {
  prop must pass(display(minTestsOk -> 3))
}
```





Scala DSL Implicit parameters

```
def pass(implicit p: Params) = {
   new Matcher[Prop] {
     def apply(prop: =>Prop) = check(prop)(p)
   }
}
implicit val defaultParams = new Params
```



Scala DSL



Be









```
Be
```

```
"This should not explode" in {
  error("boom")
}
```







Be

```
class ExampleDesc(d: String) {
  def in(e: =>Any) =
    new Example(description, e)
}
class Example(d: String, e: =>Any)
```







Be

271/

$$def in(e: =>Any) = ...$$







By name parallely parallely once!





By name parametric parametri parametric parametric parametric parametric parametric parametric parametric parametric para

```
// not legal!!
def method[T] (params: =>T*)
```

method(1., 2., math.pow(100, 100))





Scala DSL By name paran Withwarargs!

```
implicit def lazyfy[T](value: =>T) =
  new LazyParameter(() => value)
class LazyParameter[T](value: () => T) {
  lazy val v = value()
  def get() = v
```





Scala DSL By name parantellithysarargs!

def method[T] (params: LazyParameter[T]*)





Be lazy





Scala DSL Operator

S

```
class ExampleDesc(d: String) {
 def >>(e: =>Any) = new Example(d, e)
"When I setup the system" >> {
  "And a customer is entered" >> {
    "if he has a discount" >> {}
    "if he doesn't have a discount" >> {}
```





Scala DSL

Operator

```
// contexts
"A full stack" ->-(fullStack) should { ... }
// matchers
xml must \\(<node/>)
// repl matcher
> "This is the expected result"
```





Scala DSL DataTable

S

Use '!' to separate cells and '| ' to separate rows





Scala DSL DataTable

```
class DataTablesSpec extends Specification
with DataTables {
  "lots of examples" >> {
        | "b" | "a + b"
                         |> \{ (a, b, c) => 
       a + b must == c
```





Scala DSL DataTable

```
// the 'play' operator |>
2 ! 3 ! 4 |> { (a, b, c) =>
```



Scala DSL

Class manifests







Class manifests

```
import scala.reflect._

def throwA[T](implicit m: ClassManifest[T]) =
   new Matcher[Any] {
   // use m.erasure
   }
```





Scala DSL Make a Quess

```
"When I setup the system" >> {
   "And a customer is entered" >> {
     "if he has a discount" >> {}
     "if he doesn't have a discount" >> {}
}
```

Discover leaves without executing?





Scala DSL Make a

```
def in[T : Manifest](e: =>T) = {
  expectationsAre(e)
  if (manifest[T].erasure == getClass)
    hasNestedExamples = true
  this
```



Be lazy





http://code.google.com/p/specs http://etorreborre.blogspot.com/oscon-201







Scala DSL



Bag of







Scala DSL want a

nonv

```
/**
 * how to write:
 * I want a pony ??
 */
```







Some examples

```
list must have size(3)
list must be empty

list must have size(2) or have size(3)

(((list must have).size(2)).or(have)).size(3)
```

Fancy but difficult to
reason about







I want a

```
trait Word; class AWord extends Word
class Result[T](v: T)
class Expectable[T](v: T) {
  def want(a: Word) = new Result[T](v)
implicit def the Value [T] (v: T): Expectable [T] = ...
implicit def ponyable[T](r: Result[T]) {
  def pony = // check the result
val a = new Aword; val I = 1
I want a pony
```





Scala DSL apply

```
object DBContext extends Specification {
 val setup = new SpecContext {
   beforeExample (deleteUsersTable)
    aroundExpectations(inDatabaseSession())
object RepositorySpecification extends Specification {
  // equivalent to: DBContext.setup.apply(this)
 DBContext.setup(this)
  "A Users repository" can { /*...*/ }
             object.apply(object) =
```

verb(object)

O'REILLY
OSCON"
Open Source Convention





Varianc Mow the rules!

```
trait Matcher[-T] { def apply(y: =>T): Boolean }
class EqualMatcher(x: Any) extends Matcher[Any] {
  def apply(y: =>Any) = x == y
class HelloMatcher extends Matcher[String] {
  def apply(x: =>String) = x == "hello"
val beHello = new HelloMatcher
val equalToHello = new EqualMatcher("hello")
"hello" must beHello
"hello" must equalToHello
```







typin

9

implicit def forExample(d: String): Example

"An implicit conversion without explicit result type is visible only in the text following its own definition"

