INTRODUCTION TO PROPERTY TESTING IN JAVASCRIPT

property testing in plain-old-JS



What is a Property Test?

- **Example-based tests**: a particular input produces a particular output
- Generative property tests: for all acceptable inputs, the output has some property
- Works really well with a good type system
- Similar in denotation to contracts
- Examples:
 - o Self-inverse: reverse(reverse(list)) == list
 - o Idempotency: sort(sort(list)) == sort(list)
 - o Identity: 0 + number == number

Prior Art

- Haskell's QuickCheck
 - Originated
- clojure.spec
 - Popularised
- PureScript's StrongCheck
 - exhaustive and statistical tests
- PureScript's Jack
 - shrinking with provenance

Built-in Generators

```
import { types as t } from 'gentest';

• t.int
• t.int.nonNegative
• t.int.nonZero
• t.int.positive
• t.char
• t.string
• t.bool
```

Sampling a Generator

```
import { sample, types as t } from 'gentest';
sample(t.int)
• [ 1, 0, -2, -2, -3, 3, 4, 2, -1, -1 ]
sample(t.bool, 2)
• [ true, false ]
sample(t.char)
• [ 'A', 'y', 'n', 'J', ' ', 'q', 'D', 'M', 'P', '6']
```

```
import { encode, decode } from '../';
import { sample, types as t } from 'gentest';
const SAMPLE_SIZE = 100;

describe('integers should always encode to the same value', () => {
    gentest.sample( t.int , SAMPLE_SIZE).forEach(a => {
        it(`should deterministically encode ${a}`, () => {
            expect( encode(a) ).to.eql( encode(a) );
        });
    });
}
```

```
import { encode, decode } from '../';
import { sample, types as t } from 'gentest';
const SAMPLE_SIZE = 100;

describe('integers should always encode to the same value', () => {
    gentest.sample( t.int , SAMPLE_SIZE).forEach(a => {
        it(`should deterministically encode ${a}`, () => {
```

expect(encode(a)).to.eql(encode(a));

});

});

```
import { encode, decode } from '../';
import { sample, types as t } from 'gentest';
const SAMPLE_SIZE = 100;

describe('integers should round-trip', () => {
    gentest.sample(t.int, SAMPLE_SIZE).forEach(a => {
```

expect(decode(encode(a))).to.eql(a);

 $it(\should\ round-trip\ \$\{a\}\)$, () => {

});

});

Functions Which Produce Generators

```
sample(t.elements(['a', 'b', 'c']))
• [ 'b', 'c', 'b', 'b', 'a', 'a', 'b', 'b', 'a']
sample(t.elements([true, false]), 4)
• [ true, false, false, false ]
sample(t.elements([1]))
• [ 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1]
sample(t.constantly(1))
• [ 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1]
```

```
sample(t.arrayOf(t.int))
• [ [ ] ,
     [-1],
     [ 1, 1 ],
     [ 0 ],
     [ 1, 1 ],
     [ 0 ],
     [2, -2, -1],
     [-3, 2],
     [-5, -5, 0]
```

```
sample(t.arrayOf(t.bool))
• [ [ true ],
     true,
     [ false, false ],
     [ false, true ],
     [ false, false ],
     [ false, false ],
     [ true, false, true ],
     [ false, false, false ],
     [ false ] ]
```

```
sample(t.arrayOf(t.arrayOf(t.int)))
• [ ],
     | | | | ,
     \lceil \lceil 0 \rceil, \lceil -2 \rceil \rceil,
    [ [ -2, -1 ] ],
     [ [ -1, 3, 0 ], [ -2 ] ],
     [ -2, 3, -2, 1 ],
     [ [ 3 ], [ 0 ], [ 3, -1, -3, -1, 4 ], [ 2, -4 ], [ 0 ] ],
     [ [ -5, -2, 1 ], [ 4, -4, -2, 4 ], [ -2 ], [ ] ]
```

```
import { encode, decode } from '../';
import { sample, types as t } from 'gentest';
const SAMPLE_SIZE = 100;

describe('arrays should preserve length through a round-trip', () => {
    gentest.sample( t.arrayOf(t.int) , SAMPLE_SIZE).forEach(a => {
        it(`should preserve length of ${JSON.stringify(a)}`, () => {
            expect( decode(encode(a)).length ).to.eql( a.length );
        });
    });
});
```

```
sample(t.oneOf([t.int, t.bool]))
• [ true, true, true, -2, -2, false, -1, 2, 3, false ]
sample(t.oneOf([t.constantly(0), t.constantly(1)]))
• [ 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1 ]
sample(t.shape({x: t.int, y: t.int}), 6)
• \{x: -1, y: 1\},
     \{ x: -1, y: -1 \},
     \{ x: -2, y: -2 \},
     \{ x: 1, y: -1 \},
     \{ x: 2, y: 0 \},
     { x: 2, y: 3 } ]
```

fmap

```
sample(t.fmap(a => a * 2, t.int))
• [ 0, 2, 0, 4, -2, 0, 6, 2, -10, 4 ]

sample(t.fmap(a => (a * 2) + 1, t.int))
• [ -1, -1, -3, 5, -3, 1, 5, -5, 11, 3 ]

sample(t.fmap(a => a.toString(), t.int))
• [ '-1', '0', '2', '0', '2', '2', '-1', '4', '4', '5' ]
```

```
import { encode, decode } from '../';
import { sample, types as t } from 'gentest';
const SAMPLE_SIZE = 100;

function isUint(typeTag) { /* implementation omitted */ }

describe('non-negative integers should be encoded as uints', () => {
  let generator = t.fmap(Math.abs, t.int) ;
  gentest.sample(generator, SAMPLE_SIZE).forEach(a => {
```

it(`should encode \${a} as a uint`, () => {
 expect(isUint(encode(a))).to.be.true;

});

});

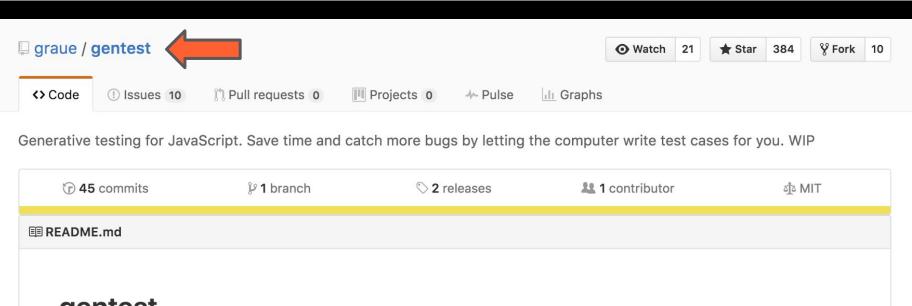
bind

bind

```
function cons(head, arrayGen) {
 return t.fmap(tail => [head].concat(tail), arrayGen);
function nonEmptyArrayOf(gen) {
 return t.bind(gen, el => cons(el, t.arrayOf(gen)));
sample(nonEmptyArrayOf(t.int), 4)
• [ [ 0 ], [ 0, -1 ], [ 1, -2, 0 ], [ -1, 2, -2 ] ]
```

Areas for Improvement

- Use ES2015+ features such as generators
- Shrinking
- Jack-style provenance-based shrinking
- Integration with type checker such as Flow
- Suggestions for fixing violations



gentest

Property-based, generative testing for JavaScript.

Don't handwrite unit tests. Save time and catch more bugs by writing properties, and let the computer generate test cases for you!

(This is a work in progress. Consider it "Stability 1: Experimental" for the time being. Feedback welcome.)

Basic example

That's it!

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