... are fast to execute.

... don't forget about specific use-cases.

... prevent regression.

... serve as documentation.

- 1. Write down some input values.
- 2. Write down expected output values.
- 3. Execute code and check the result is as expected.

Example - List Reverse

Test with a collection of integer values

```
[Test]
public void ReversalOfListOfIntsWorks()
{
    var list = new List<int> { 1, 2, 3, 10 };
    var reversedList = Reverse(list);
    CollectionAssert.AreEqual(
        expected: new List<int> { 10, 3, 2, 1 },
        actual: reversedList
    );
}
```

```
[Test]
public void ReversalOfListOfIntsWorks()
   var list = new List<int> { 1, 2, 3, 10 };
   var reversedList = Reverse(list);
   CollectionAssert.AreEqual(
        expected: new List<int> { 10, 3, 2, 1 },
        actual: reversedList
   );
[Test]
public void ReversalOfEmptyListOfIntsWorks()
   var list = new List<int>();
   var reversedList = Reverse(list);
   CollectionAssert.AreEqual(
        expected: new List<int>(),
        actual: reversedList
    );
```

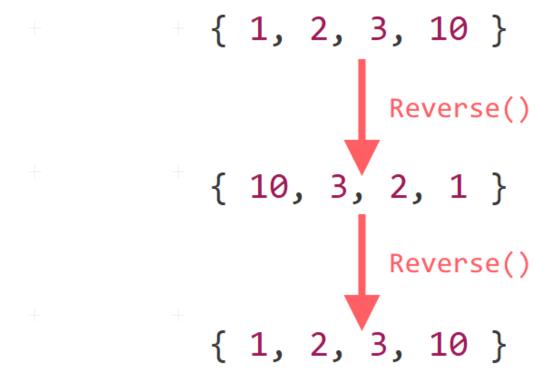
```
[Test]
public void ReversalOfListOfIntsWorks()
    TestListReversal(
        list: new List<int> { 1, 2, 3, 10 },
        expected: new List<int> { 10, 3, 2, 1 }
    );
[Test]
public void ReversalOfEmptyListOfIntsWorks()
    TestListReversal(
        list: new List<int>(),
        expected: new List<int>()
    );

    2 usages

private void TestListReversal<T>(List<T> list, List<T> expected)
    var reversedList = Reverse(list);
    CollectionAssert.AreEqual(
        expected: expected,
        actual: reversedList
    );
```

Property based testing

- Describe the input.
- 2. Describe the properties of the code under test.
- 3. Run test with randomly generated values and verify the properties.





```
[Test]
public void DoubleReversalOfListReturnsOriginalList()
    var random = new Random();
    for (var \underline{i} = 0; \underline{i} < 100; \underline{i} + +)
        var list =
             Enumerable.Range(0, random.Next(1000))
             .Select(_ => random.Next())
             .ToList();
        var reversedList = Reverse(list);
        var doubleReverseList = Reverse(reversedList);
        CollectionAssert.AreEqual(
             expected: list,
             actual: doubleReverseList
```

First generative test

PropertyBasedTesting.ListReverse.DoubleReversalOfListReturnsOriginalList System.ArgumentOutOfRangeException: Index was out of range. Must be non-negative and less than the size of the collection. (Parameter 'index') at System.Collections.Generic.List`1.get Item(Int32 index) at PropertyBasedTesting.ListReverse.Reverse[T](List`1 input) in C:\Users\marek\OneDrive\mews\prezentace\property-based-testing\samples \PropertyBasedTesting\PropertyBasedTesting\ListReverse.cs:line 18 at PropertyBasedTesting.ListReverse.DoubleReversalOfListReturnsOriginalList() in C:\Users\marek\OneDrive\mews\prezentace\property-based-testing\samples \PropertyBasedTesting\PropertyBasedTesting\ListReverse.cs:line 71

Different flavors of QuickCheck

- 1. (
- 2. C++
- 3. Chicken
- 4. Clojure
- 5. Common Lisp
- 6. Coq
- 7. D
- 8. Elm
- 9. Elixir
- 10. Erlang
- 11. F#
- 12. C#
- 13. Visual Basic .NET
- 14. Factor

- 15. Go
- 16. lo
- 17. Java
- 18. JavaScript
- 19. Julia
- 20. Logtalk
- 21. Lua
- 22. Mathematica
- 23. Objective-C
- 24. OCaml
- 25. Perl
- 26. Prolog
- 27. PHP
- 28. Pony

- 29. Python
- 30. R
- 31. Racket
- 32. Ruby
- 33. Rust
- 34. Scala
- 35. Scheme
- 36. Smalltalk
- 37. Standard ML
- 38. Swift
- 39. TypeScript
- 40. Whiley

```
[Test]
public void DoubleReversalOfListReturnsOriginalList()
    Prop.ForAll<<u>List<int></u>>(list =>
    });
                  97:
                  seq [0; 0; 0; 0; ...]
                  98:
                  seq [3; 0; -3; -5; ...]
                  99:
                  seq [0; 1; 34; 0; ...]
```

```
[Test]
public void DoubleReversalOfListReturnsOriginalList()
    Prop.ForAll<List<int>>(list =>
        var reversedList = Reverse(list);
        var doubleReversedList = Reverse(reversedList);
        return list.SequenceEqual(doubleReversedList);
    });
```

```
[Test]
public void DoubleReversalOfListReturnsOriginalList()
   Prop.ForAll<List<int>>(list =>
        var reversedList = Reverse(list);
        var doubleReversedList = Reverse(reversedList);
        return list.SequenceEqual(doubleReversedList);
    }).QuickCheckThrowOnFailure();
```

```
[Test]
public void DoubleReversalOfListReturnsOriginalList()
   Prop.ForAll<List<int>>(list =>
        var reversedList = Reverse(list);
        var doubleReversedList = Reverse(reversedList);
        return list.SequenceEqual(doubleReversedList);
    }).QuickCheckThrowOnFailure();
```

DoubleReversalOfListReturnsOriginalList [173 ms] Success

Implementation of Reverse()

return input;

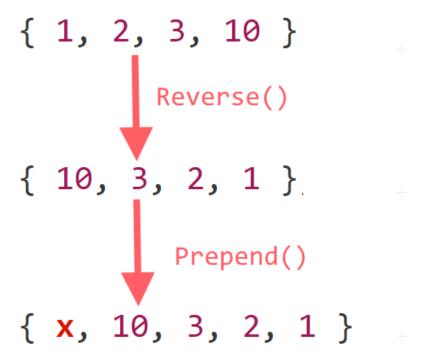
✓ DoubleReversalOfListReturnsOriginalList [173 ms] Success

private List<T> Reverse<T>(List<T> input)

```
{ 1, 2, 3, 10 }
Append()

{ 1, 2, 3, 10, x }
Reverse()
{ x, 10, 3, 2, 1 }
```

Reverse(Append(list)) = Prepend(Reverse(list))



Multiple auto-generated values

```
[Test]
public void AppendThenReverseIsEqualToReverseThenPrepend()
{
    Prop.ForAll(Arb.From<int>(), Arb.From<List<int>>(), (element, list) =>
    {
    });
}
```

Test Reverse(Append) = Prepend(Reverse)

```
[Test]
public void AppendThenReverseIsEqualToReverseThenPrepend()
   Prop.ForAll(Arb.From<int>(), Arb.From<List<int>>(), (element, list) =>
       var appendThenReverse = Reverse(Append(list, element));
       var reverseThenPrepend = Prepend(Reverse(list), element);
        return appendThenReverse.SequenceEqual(reverseThenPrepend);
    }).QuickCheckThrowOnFailure();
```

Test Reverse(Append) = Prepend(Reverse)

```
[Test]
public void AppendThenReverseIsEqualToReverseThenPrepend()
   Prop.ForAll(Arb.From<int>(), Arb.From<List<int>>(), (element, list) =>
       var appendThenReverse = Reverse(Append(list, element));
       var reverseThenPrepend = Prepend(Reverse(list), element);
        return appendThenReverse.SequenceEqual(reverseThenPrepend);
    }).QuickCheckThrowOnFailure();
```

AppendThenReverseIsEqualToReverseThenPrepend [203 ms] Failed: System.Exception: Falsifiable

✓ AppendThenReverseIsEqualToReverseThenPrepend [130 ms] Success

✓ DoubleReversalOfListReturnsOriginalList [71 ms] Success

private List<T> Reverse<T>(List<T> input)

var output = new List<T>(input);

Working implementation of Reverse()

output.Reverse();

return output;

Test Reverse(Append) = Prepend(Reverse)

```
PropertyBasedTesting.ListReverse.AppendThenReverseIsEqualToReverseThenPrepend
System. Exception: Falsifiable, after 3 tests (3 shrinks) (4277081541671057107,
 14413507071265457431)
Last step was invoked with size of 4 and seed of (8928640929221858429,
 1429398716816633359):
Original:
-3
seq [0]
Shrunk:
seq [0]
```

Shrinker

```
PropertyBasedTesting.ListReverse.AppendThenReverseIsEqualToReverseThenPrepend

System.Exception: Falsifiable, after 3 tests (3 shrinks) (4277081541671057107, 14413507071265457431)

Last step was invoked with size of 4 and seed of (8928640929221858429, 1429398716816633359):
Original:
-3
seq [0]
Shrunk:
1
seq [0]
```

Seed

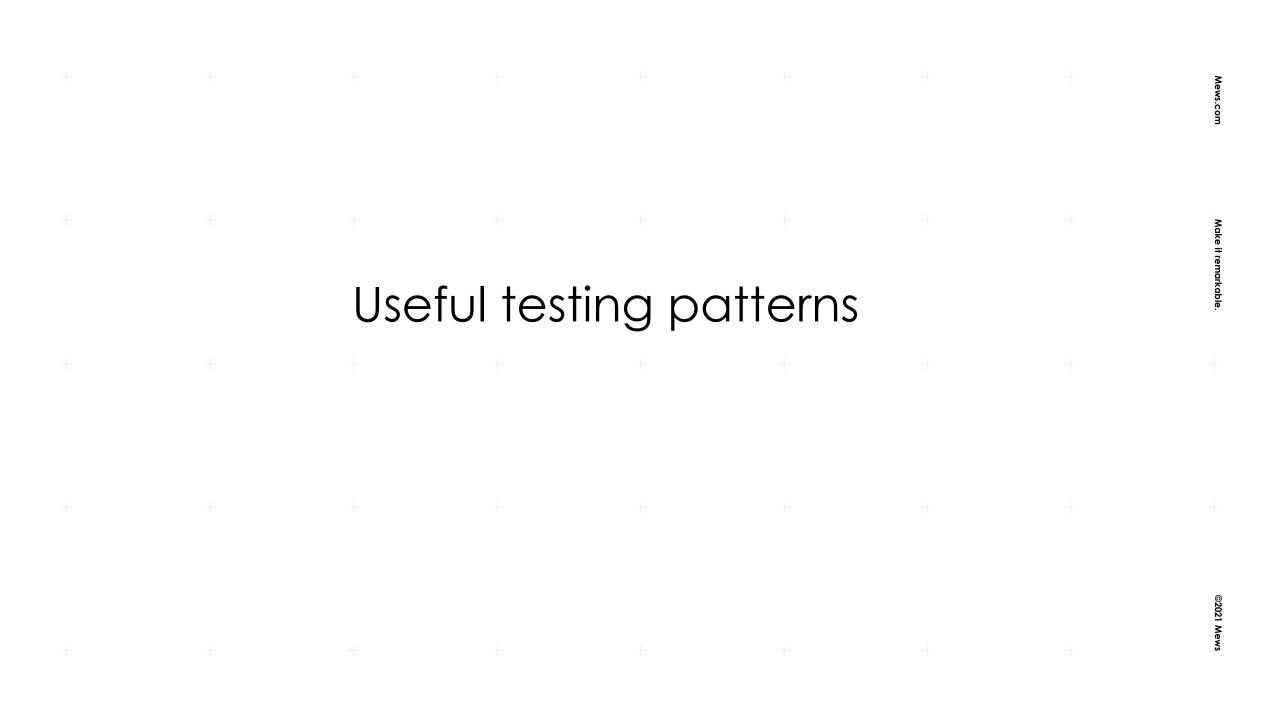
```
PropertyBasedTesting.ListReverse.AppendThenReverseIsEqualToReverseThenPrepend

System.Exception: Falsifiable, after 3 tests (3 shrinks) (4277081541671057107, 14413507071265457431)

Last step was invoked with size of 4 and seed of (8928640929221858429, 1429398716816633359):

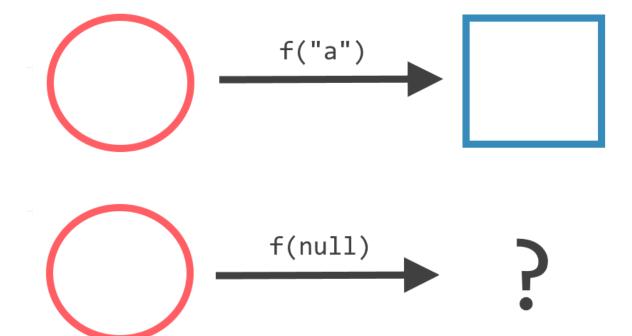
Original:
-3 seq [0]

Shrunk:
1 seq [0]
```



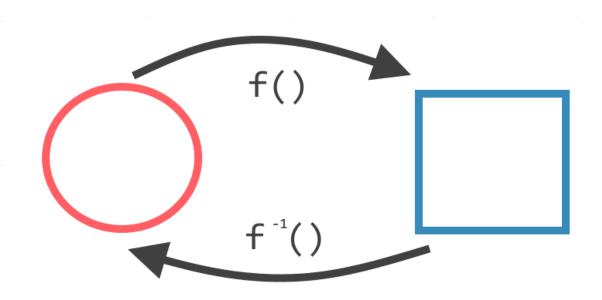
Fuzz testing

Checking that the code doesn't crash.

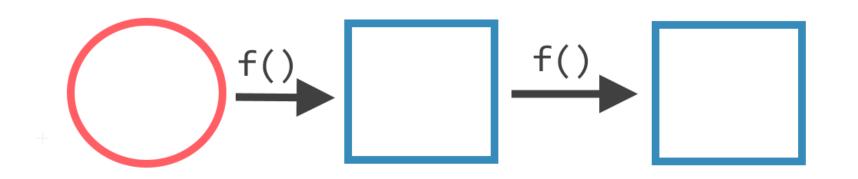


Inverse function

- Encode / Decode
- Serialize / Deserialize
- Write / Read

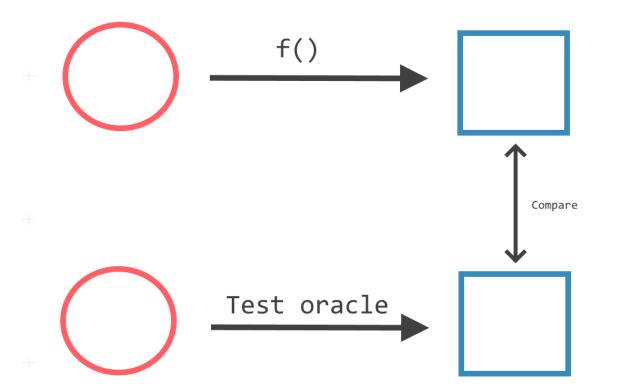


- List.Distinct()
- String.Trim()



Test oracle

- New vs old implementation.
- Naive vs optimized implementation.



- It's often beneficial to combine EBT and PBT.
- Example based tests are usually easier to understand.
- Few generative test can replace many example based tests.
- Generative tests are more likely to discover edge-cases.

FSharpForFunAndProfit.com

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/QuickCheck

github.com/marektresnak/talks

