Property-based testing is about

 Specifying your system under test in terms of properties, where properties describe invariants of the system based on its input and output.

Property-based testing is about

- Specifying your system under test in terms of properties, where properties describe invariants of the system based on its input and output.
- 2. Testing that those properties hold against a large variety of inputs.

1

Property-based testing is about

- Specifying your system under test in terms of properties, where properties describe invariants of the system based on its input and output.
- 2. Testing that those properties hold against a large variety of inputs.

1

Property-based testing is about

- Specifying your system under test in terms of properties, where properties describe invariants of the system based on its input and output.
- 2. Testing that those properties hold against a large variety of inputs.
- Oskar Wickstrom, *Property-Based Testing in a Screencast Editor*

Property-based testing is about

- 1. Specifying your system under test in terms of properties, where properties describe invariants of the system based on its input and output.
- Testing that those properties hold against a large variety of inputs.
- Oskar Wickstrom, *Property-Based Testing in a Screencast Editor*

Has its roots in Haskell, but PBT is not specific to functional programming.

Goals

We don't use property-based testing very much in our codebase, so hopefully by the end of this, we'll be able to:

· Identify some common properties and how to test them

Goals

We don't use property-based testing very much in our codebase, so hopefully by the end of this, we'll be able to:

- Identify some common properties and how to test them
- · Get some familiarity with the fast-check API

Proving basic algebraic laws for xor (packages/monorail/src/sharedHelpers/fp-ts-ext/__tests__/Array.jest.ts):

· identity

- · identity
- inverse

- · identity
- inverse
- · associativity

- · identity
- inverse
- · associativity
- (pseudo-) commutativity

Probably won't come up too often, but usually when defining type class instances for Semigroup, Monoid, Functor, Applicative, Monad, you might also want to test the corresponding type class laws.

(Or when defining optics, there are laws for those too!)

Already had an existing

```
formatBytes: (bytes: number) => string
```

```
Already had an existing
```

```
formatBytes: (bytes: number) => string
```

but wanted to sort by number of bytes

Already had an existing

formatBytes: (bytes: number) => string

Tormatbytes: (bytes: number) => string

but wanted to sort by number of bytes, so needed

parseBytes: (formatted: string) => Option<number>

```
Already had an existing

formatBytes: (bytes: number) => string

but wanted to sort by number of bytes, so needed

parseBytes: (formatted: string) => Option<number>
(src/catalog/attackDesigner/common/formatBytes.ts)
```

In order to write custom

arbFormattedBytes: Arbitrary<string>

In order to write custom
arbFormattedBytes: Arbitrary<string>
I needed to combine
fc.nat: Arbitrary<number>
(natural numbers)

```
In order to write custom
arbFormattedBytes: Arbitrary<string>
I needed to combine
fc.nat: Arbitrary<number>
(natural numbers) and
arbByteUnit: Arbitrary<ByteUnit>
(units such as "B", "KB", "MB", etc.).
```

In order to write custom arbFormattedBytes: Arbitrary<string> I needed to combine fc.nat: Arbitrary<number> (natural numbers) and arbByteUnit: Arbitrary<ByteUnit> (units such as "B", "KB", "MB", etc.). I can combine a number and a ByteUnit to get a "formatted byte" by converting to string and using string concatenation, but how do I combine an Arbitrary<number> and an Arbitrary<ByteUnit>?

Normally we would use sequenceT and map

```
pipe(
  sequenceT(Arb.arbitrary)(fc.nat(), arbByteUnit()),
  Arb.map(([nat, byteUnit]) => `${nat} ${byteUnit}`)
)
```

Normally we would use sequenceT and map

```
pipe(
  sequenceT(Arb.arbitrary)(fc.nat(), arbByteUnit()),
  Arb.map(([nat, byteUnit]) => `${nat} ${byteUnit}`)
)
```

...but Arbitrary doesn't have an Apply/Applicative instance (so can't use with sequenceT) :sad-face:

Normally we would use sequenceT and map

```
pipe(
  sequenceT(Arb.arbitrary)(fc.nat(), arbByteUnit()),
  Arb.map(([nat, byteUnit]) => `${nat} ${byteUnit}`)
)
```

...but Arbitrary doesn't have an Apply/Applicative instance (so can't use with sequenceT) :sad-face:

...but there is a chain

Type classes

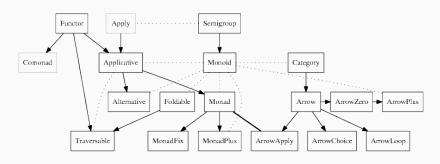


Figure 1: Type classes

Example: reference implementation

A more general Array.prototype.every that works on all Foldables

(packages/monorail/src/sharedHelpers/fp-tsext/_tests__/Foldable.jest.ts)

Summary of scenarios I've come across where PBT has been effective:

 Testing a system that has obvious algebraic properties (e.g., type classes)

- Testing a system that has obvious algebraic properties (e.g., type classes)
- Encoding/decoding (or parsing/formatting)

- Testing a system that has obvious algebraic properties (e.g., type classes)
- Encoding/decoding (or parsing/formatting)
- Reference implementation ("test oracle")

- Testing a system that has obvious algebraic properties (e.g., type classes)
- Encoding/decoding (or parsing/formatting)
- Reference implementation ("test oracle")
- Handling user string input

Summary of scenarios I've come across where PBT has been effective:

- Testing a system that has obvious algebraic properties (e.g., type classes)
- Encoding/decoding (or parsing/formatting)
- Reference implementation ("test oracle")
- Handling user string input

More examples here:

Choosing properties for property-based testing (Scott Wlaschin)

GSM-7: A case study

Text encoding for SMS that packs a 7-bit character set into 8-bit bytes (so a 140-byte text message can contain 160 characters)

Wikipedia page: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GSM_03.38

An encoding/decoding pair fails *rarely*, and there is no solution for it

More resources

Videos

- Code Checking Automation Computerphile (with John Hughes, author of QuickCheck, and uses the GSM-7 encoding as an example)
- The Magic of Generative Testing: Fast-Check in JavaScript (lightning talk by Gabriel Lebec, more introductory material)
- Property-Based Testing for Better Code (Jessica Kerr)

Articles

Choosing properties for property-based testing (Scott Wlaschin)

Other approaches

- Quickstrom: https://quickstrom.io/
- smallspace: https://github.com/briancavalier/smallspace