

The background is a dark blue space filled with numerous glowing blue cubes of varying sizes and orientations. A complex network of thin, light blue lines crisscrosses the background, resembling a web or a circuit board. The overall aesthetic is futuristic and technological.

ETHEREUM SMART CONTRACT DEVELOPMENT

Testing Smart Contracts
With Foundry



Installing Foundry

Installing Foundry

Install Git (required for Foundry):

- Linux Fedora: `$ sudo dnf install git-all`
- Linux Ubuntu: `$ sudo apt install git-all`
- MacOS: `$ git --version =>` will prompt you to install it
- Windows: <https://git-scm.com/download/win>

Install Foundry using Foundryup (Foundry toolchain installer)

- For Windows, install GitBash or WSL - PowerShell and CMD are not supported!
- In terminal / GitBash: ***`curl -L https://foundry.paradigm.xyz | bash => installs foundryup`***
- In terminal / GitBash: ***`foundryup`*** => update to the latest versions of foundry, forge, cast, anvil and chisel





Basic Foundry Commands

Basic Foundry Commands 1/2

- Foundry Book – official docs: <https://book.getfoundry.sh>
- Create a new project: ***forge init projectName***
Automatically installs the Forge Standard Library => preferred testing library for Foundry projects
- Build a project: ***forge build***
- Run test(s):
 - ***forge test***
 - ***forge test --match-contract ContractName --match-test testName --gas-report -vvvv***
- Code coverage: ***forge coverage***



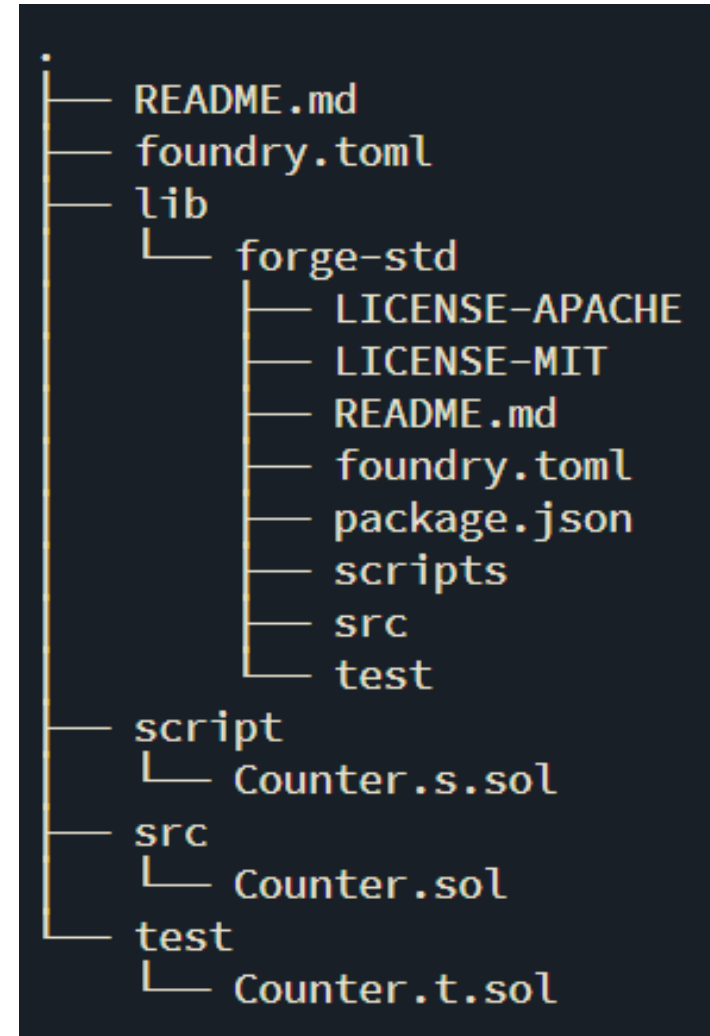
Basic Foundry Commands 2/2

- Install all dependencies for an existing project (git clone...): ***forge install***
- Install specific dependencies:
forge install OpenZeppelin/openzeppelin-contracts
forge install transmissions11/solmate@v7
- Update a dependency to latest commit: ***forge update lib/solmate***
- Remove a dependency: ***forge remove lib/solmate***



Project Layout

- Config file: foundry.toml
- The default directory for contracts is src
- The default directory for tests is test => any contract with a function that starts with test is considered to be a test
- Dependencies are stored in lib



Deploying & Verifying Contracts

```
forge create --rpc-url <your_rpc_url> \
--constructor-args "ForgeUSD" "FUSD" 18 1000000000000000000000000000 \
--private-key <your_private_key> \
--etherscan-api-key <your_etherscan_api_key> \
--verify \
src/MyToken.sol:MyToken
```

Example:

```
forge create --rpc-url sepolia --private-key $PK_SEPOLIA --constructor-args "My NFT" "MNFT"  
"baseUri" --etherscan-api-key sepolia --verify src/2_StandardUnitTests.sol:NFT
```

- Configurations for RPC endpoints and Etherscan (for example: Sepolia) are in config.toml
- Setup of environment variables (e.g.: PK_SEPOLIA): in .bash_profile (C:/User/USERNAME/) => export PK_SEPOLIA="0x77..."



Foundry Configuration - foundry.toml

```
1  [profile.default]
2  src = "src"
3  out = "out"
4  libs = ["lib"]
5  solc_version = "0.8.20"
6  optimizer = true
7  optimizer_runs = 200
8
9  remappings = [
10 |   "openzeppelin-contracts/=lib/openzeppelin-contracts/"
11 | ]
12
13  [rpc_endpoints]
14  sepolia = "${ALCHEMY_SEPOLIA_API_URL}"
15
16  [etherscan]
17  sepolia = { key = "${ETHERSCAN_SEPOLIA_API_KEY}", url = "https://api-sepolia.etherscan.io/api" }
18
19  [fuzz]
20  runs = 256
21  depth = 15
22  fail_on_revert = false
23
```

Additional options: <https://book.getfoundry.sh/reference/config/>





Testing with Foundry

Testing with Foundry

- Tests are written in Solidity. If the test function reverts, the test fails, otherwise it passes
- Functions prefixed with `test_` are run as a test case
- Test functions must have either external or public visibility
- Preferred way of writing tests: using the Forge Standard Library's Test contract =>
import "forge-std/Test.sol";
- **setup()**: optional function invoked before each test case is run => often used to deploy other contract(s) that should be tested



Testing with Foundry

```
1 // SPDX-License-Identifier: UNLICENSED
2 pragma solidity 0.8.20;
3
4 contract Counter {
5     uint256 public number;
6
7     function setNumber(uint256 newNumber) public {
8         number = newNumber;
9     }
10
11     function increment() public {
12         number++;
13     }
14 }
```

```
1 // SPDX-License-Identifier: UNLICENSED
2 pragma solidity 0.8.20;
3
4 import {Test, console} from "forge-std/Test.sol";
5 import {Counter} from "../src/Counter.sol";
6
7 contract CounterTest is Test {
8     Counter public counter;
9
10    function setUp() public {
11        counter = new Counter();
12        counter.setNumber(0);
13    }
14
15    function test_Increment() public {
16        counter.increment();
17        assertEq(counter.number(), 1);
18    }
19 }
```



Foundry Asserts

- ***assertEq***: assert equal
- ***assertLt***: assert less than
- ***assertLe***: assert less than or equal to
- ***assertGt***: assert greater than
- ***assertGe***: assert greater than or equal to
- ***assertTrue***: assert to be true
- The first two arguments of the assert are the comparison arguments. An error message can be provided as a third argument:

assertEq(someNumber, 55, "expect someNumber to equal to 55");



Foundry Cheatcodes - Accounts

Changing the msg.sender to a specific address:

- ***vm.prank(someAddress);***
myContract.someFunction(); //msg.sender is someAddress
- vm.prank only works for the transaction that happens immediately after. If several transactions should use the same address, use vm.startPrank and vm.stopPrank

```
vm.startPrank(owner);  
myContract.function1();  
myContract.function2();  
vm.stopPrank();
```

Addresses:

- address owner = address(1234);
- address owner = 0x0xd8dA6BF26964aF9D7eEd9e03E53415D37aA96045;
- address alice = ***makeAddr("alice");***



Foundry Cheatcodes – Reverts, Errors & Events

➤ Testing Reverts:

```
vm.expectRevert("incorrect amount");  
someContract.depositExactly1Ether{value: 1 ether + 1 wei}();
```

➤ Testing custom errors:

```
error SomeError(uint256); // the specific error needs to be declared in the test contract
```

```
vm.expectRevert(abi.encodeWithSelector(SomeError.selector, 5));  
customErrorContract.functionRevertsWithSomeError(5);
```

➤ Testing Events:

The event needs to be emitted in the test to ensure it worked in the smart contract

```
vm.expectEmit();  
emit EventName();  
someContract.functionThatEmitsEvent();
```



Foundry Cheatcodes – Timestamp & Balances

- Adjusting the block.timestamp

```
vm.warp(1680616584 + 3 days);
```

- Adjusting the block.number

```
vm.roll(1000);
```

- Setting address balances:

```
address alice = makeAddr("alice");  
vm.deal(alice, balanceToGive);
```



Example: Testing a simple NFT Contract

➤ Install dependencies:

forge install transmissions11/solmate Openzeppelin/openzeppelin-contracts

➤ Testing the contract:

forge test --match-contract NFTTest --gas-report -vv

forge test --match-contract NFTTest --match-test test_RevertMintWithoutValue --gas-report -vv

➤ Deploy and verify the contract:

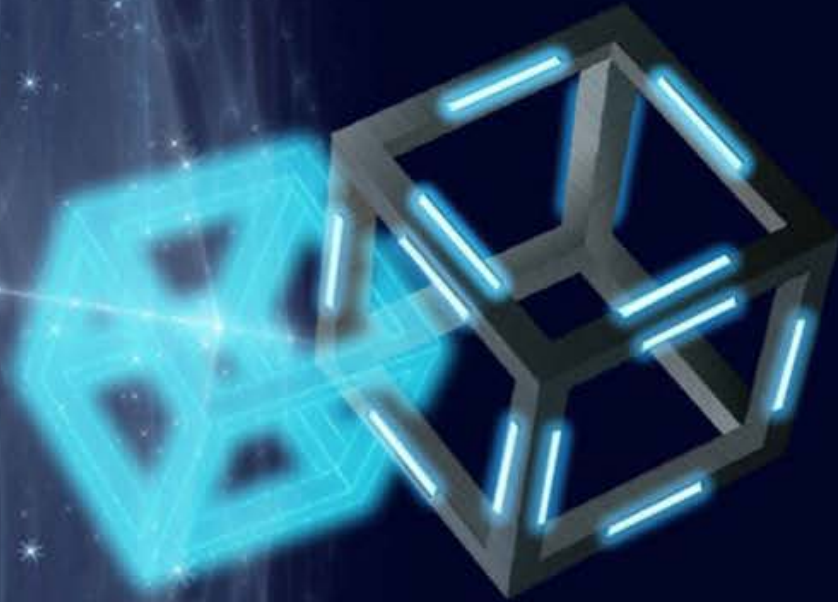
forge create --rpc-url sepolia --private-key \$PK_SEPOLIA --constructor-args "My NFT" "MNFT" "baseUri"
--etherscan-api-key sepolia --verify src/NFT.sol:NFT

➤ Executing contract functions using cast

cast send --rpc-url=sepolia --private-key=\$PK_SEPOLIA "CONTRACT_ADDRESS" "mintTo(address)"
"RECEIVER_ADDRESS"

cast call --rpc-url=sepolia "CONTRACT_ADDRESS" "ownerOf(uint256)" 1





Foundry Fuzz Tests Stateless Fuzzing

Foundry Fuzz Tests - Stateless Fuzzing

- Stateless fuzzing: the state of the variables will be forgotten on each run
- Foundry runs any test that takes at least one parameter as a fuzz test
- Foundry runs the test with different values for the specified arguments
- **Fuzz Configuration:**
 - The number of runs and other parameters can be configured in the [fuzz] section of the foundry.toml file =>
 - **runs:** The amount of fuzz runs to perform for each fuzz test case - default: 256
 - **depth:** The number of calls executed to attempt to break invariants in one run – default: 15
 - **fail_on_revert:** Fails the fuzz test if a revert occurs – default: false
 - Additional parameters: <https://book.getfoundry.sh/reference/config/testing#fuzz>



Example: SimpleDapp – Stateless Fuzzing

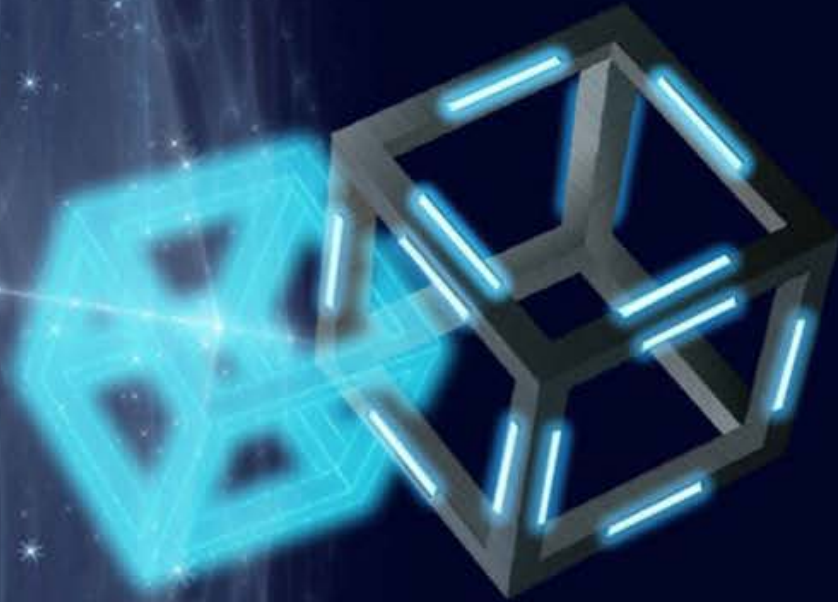
- An invariant is a condition that must always be true
- ***Our Invariant:*** a user should never be able to withdraw more money than they deposited
- Import standard test library (forge-std/Test.sol)
- Inherit test contract from the standard test library
- In the setup() function, deploy the contract that should be tested
- Create test functions with input parameters
- Foundry will call those test functions with random input parameters
- Make sure, the invariant holds, otherwise the test should fail



Example: SimpleDapp – Stateless Fuzzing

```
1  // SPDX-License-Identifier: UNLICENSED
2  pragma solidity 0.8.20;
3
4  import {Test} from "forge-std/Test.sol";
5  import "../src/3_FuzzingStateless.sol";
6
7  contract SimpleDappTest is Test {
8      SimpleDapp simpleDapp;
9      address public user;
10
11     function setUp() public {
12         simpleDapp = new SimpleDapp();
13         user = address(this);
14     }
15
16     function test_DepositAndWithdraw(uint256 depositAmount, uint256 withdrawAmount) public payable {
17         // Ensure the user has enough Ether to cover the deposit
18         uint256 initialBalance = 100 ether;
19         vm.deal(user, initialBalance);
20         vm.deal(address(simpleDapp), initialBalance);
21
22         if (depositAmount <= initialBalance) {
```





Foundry Invariant Tests

Stateful Fuzzing

Foundry Invariant Tests - Stateful Fuzzing

- **Stateful fuzzing:** the state of our previous run is the starting state of our next fuzz run
- In a stateful fuzz test, a contract's functions are called randomly with random inputs by the fuzzer, trying to break any specified invariant
- To write a stateful fuzz test in Foundry, use the invariant keyword:
function invariant_testAlwaysReturnsZero () public { ...

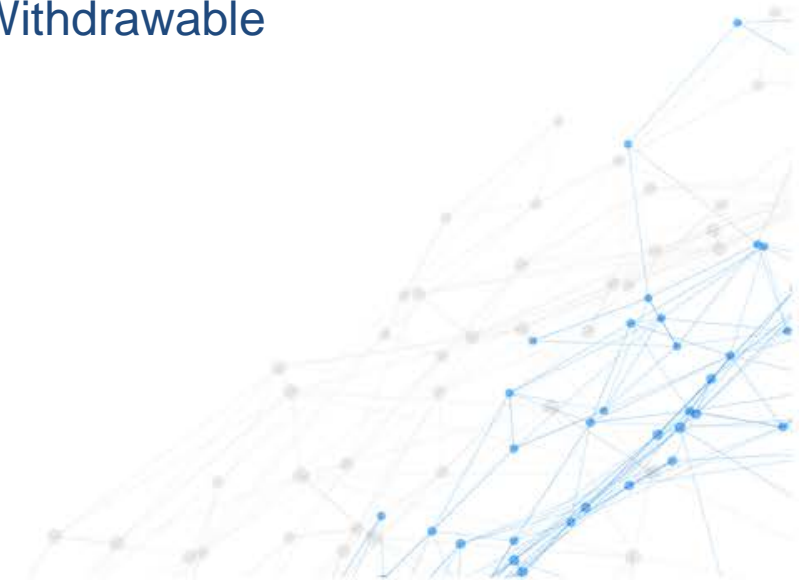


Example: Stateful Fuzzing

- **Our invariant:** any amount deposited should be withdraw-able by the same person
- **targetContract():** allows us to define the contract we will put to the test. By defining a target contract, Foundry will automatically start executing all the contract functions randomly and setting random input parameters

targetContract(address(SelectedContract));

- **Run the test:** `forge test --match-contract BankTest --mt invariant_alwaysWithdrawable`
- Why is `changeBalance()` called ?



Handler-based Testing

- A handler contract is used to test more complex protocols or contracts - necessary when the environment needs to be configured in a specific way
- The handler is a wrapper contract that is used to interact with the target contract
- Create a **handler** folder inside the test folder and a **handler.sol** file inside of it with wrapper functions for all target functions that should be called by the fuzzer
- Create a test file and deploy the handler in the **setup()** function
- Set the handler contract as the target contract using the **targetContract()** helper function
- Add invariant test functions to the test file => function names start with: **invariant_** and they assert protocol specific invariants
- Only the functions defined in the handler contract will be called randomly by the fuzzer
- If a function in the main contract requires a certain condition before it can be called, we can easily define it in the handler contract before the function call



Handler-based Testing

```
4 import "forge-std/Test.sol";
5 import "../src/5_FuzzingStatefulWithHandler.sol";
6
7 contract Handler is Test {
8     BankWithHandler bank;
9     bool canWithdraw;
10
11     constructor(BankWithHandler _bank) {
12         bank = _bank;
13         vm.deal(address(this), 100 ether);
14     }
15
16     function deposit() external payable {
17         uint256 amount = msg.value;
18         vm.assume(amount > 10); //use assume only for
19         amount = bound(amount, 1 ether, 100 ether);
20
21         bank.deposit{value: amount}();
22
23         canWithdraw = true;
24     }
25 }
```

```
4 import {Test} from "forge-std/Test.sol";
5
6 import "../src/5_FuzzingStatefulWithHandler.sol";
7 import "../handlers/Handler.sol";
8
9 contract BankTestWithHandler is Test {
10     BankWithHandler bank;
11     Handler handler;
12
13     function setUp() external {
14         bank = new BankWithHandler{value: 25 ether}();
15         handler = new Handler(bank);
16
17         // set the handler contract as the target for our test
18         targetContract(address(handler));
19     }
20
21     function invariant_bankBalanceAlwaysGreaterThanInitialBalance()
22     {
23         assert(address(bank).balance >= bank.initialBankBalance());
24     }
25 }
```

