

QuickCheck для Kotlin

Студент: Михаил Чернявский

Руководитель: Марат Ахин

QuickCheck

- Библиотека комбинаторов для генерации случайных тестов, первоначально написанная под Haskell
- Имеет аналоги для множества других языков
- Существует примитивная реализация для Kotlin в рамках проекта kotlintest
- Хочется иметь нормальный QuickCheck для Kotlin

Простой пример

```
fun gcd(a: Int, b: Int): Int = when {
  a == 0 -> b
  b == 0 -> a
  a > b -> gcd(b, a)
  else -> gcd(b % a, a)
}

property("All integers have GCD of one with one") {
  forall { a: Int -> gcd(a, 1) == 1 }
}

property("All integers have GCD themselves with themselves") {
  forall { a: Int -> gcd(a, a) == abs(a) }
}

property("GCD of a and b equals GCD b % a and a") {
  forall { a: Int, b: Int -> gcd(a, b) == gcd(b % a, a) }
}
```

Простой пример

```
fun gcd(a: Int, b: Int): Int = when {  
  a == 0 -> b  
  b == 0 -> a  
  a > b -> gcd(b, a)  
  else -> gcd(b % a, a)  
}
```

```
property("All integers have GCD of one with one") {  
  forall { a: Int -> gcd(a, 1) == 1 }  
}
```

```
property("All integers have GCD themselves with themselves") {  
  forall { a: Int -> gcd(a, a) == abs(a) }  
}
```

```
property("GCD of a and b equals GCD b % a and a") {  
  forall { a: Int, b: Int -> gcd(a, b) == gcd(b % a, a) }  
}
```

- ▼  GCDSpec
 - ▶  Property: All integers have GCD of one with one
 - ▶  Property: All integers have GCD themselves with themselves
 - ▶  Property: GCD of a and b equals GCD b % a and a

Простой пример

```
fun gcd(a: Int, b: Int): Int = when {  
  a == 0 -> abs(b)  
  b == 0 -> abs(a)  
  a < 0 -> gcd(-a, b)  
  b < 0 -> gcd(a, -b)  
  a > b -> gcd(b, a)  
  else -> gcd(b % a, a)  
}  
  
property("All integers have GCD of one with one") {  
  forall { a: Int -> gcd(a, 1) == 1 }  
}  
  
property("All integers have GCD themselves with themselves") {  
  forall { a: Int -> gcd(a, a) == abs(a) }  
}  
  
property("GCD of a and b equals GCD b % a and a") {  
  forall { a: Int, b: Int -> gcd(a, b) == gcd(b % a, a) }  
}
```

Простой пример

```
fun gcd(a: Int, b: Int): Int = when {  
  a == 0 -> abs(b)  
  b == 0 -> abs(a)  
  a < 0 -> gcd(-a, b)  
  b < 0 -> gcd(a, -b)  
  a > b -> gcd(b, a)  
  else -> gcd(b % a, a)  
}
```

```
property("All integers have GCD of one with one") {  
  forall { a: Int -> gcd(a, 1) == 1 }  
}
```

```
property("All integers have GCD themselves with themselves") {  
  forall { a: Int -> gcd(a, a) == abs(a) }  
}
```

```
property("GCD of a and b equals GCD b % a and a") {  
  forall { a: Int, b: Int -> gcd(a, b) == gcd(b % a, a) }  
}
```

- ▼ OR GCDSpec
 - ▶ OR Property: All integers have GCD of one with one
 - ▶ OR Property: All integers have GCD themselves with themselves
 - ▶ OR Property: GCD of a and b equals GCD b % a and a

Больше примеров

```
forall(ints(), ints(origin = 1)) { a, b -> a + b > a }
forall(bigInts(), bigInts(origin = ONE)) { a, b -> a + b > a }
forall { str: String -> str.reversed().reversed() == str }
forall { xs: List<Int>, ys: List<Int> ->
  (xs + ys).reversed() == xs.reversed() + ys.reversed()
}
forall { xs: Set<Int> ->
  xs.groupBy { it }.all { (_, group) -> group.size == 1 }
}
forall(oneOf('a', 'e', 'i', 'o', 'i')) { ch -> ch in "aeiou" }
forall(oneOf(ints(10, 20), ints(30, 40))) { x -> x in 10..20 || x in 30..40 }
```

Больше примеров

```
forall(ints(), ints(origin = 1)) { a, b -> a + b > a }  
forall(bigInts(), bigInts(origin = ONE)) { a, b -> a + b > a }  
forall { str: String -> str.reversed().reversed() == str }  
forall { xs: List<Int>, ys: List<Int> ->  
  (xs + ys).reversed() == xs.reversed() + ys.reversed()  
}  
forall { xs: Set<Int> ->  
  xs.groupBy { it }.all { (_, group) -> group.size == 1 }  
}  
forall(oneOf('a', 'e', 'i', 'o', 'i')) { ch -> ch in "aeiou" }  
forall(oneOf(ints(10, 20), ints(30, 40))) { x -> x in 10..20 || x in 30..40 }
```

- ! ExampleSpec
 - ! Proposition #1
 - OK Proposition #2
 - OK Proposition #3
 - ! Proposition #4
 - OK Proposition #5
 - OK Proposition #6
 - OK Proposition #7

Генераторы для произвольных классов

```
data class BSTree(var left: BSTree?, var right: BSTree?) {  
    val size: Int  
        get() = 1 + (left?.size ?: 0) + (right?.size ?: 0)  
  
    constructor() : this(null, null)  
}  
  
// Генератор руками  
  
val leafGen = Arbitrary(object : Gen<BSTree> {  
    override fun generate(): BSTree = BSTree()  
})  
  
val forkGen = Arbitrary(object : Gen<BSTree> {  
    override fun generate(): BSTree = BSTree(bstGen.generate(), bstGen.generate())  
})  
  
val bstGen = oneOf(leafGen, forkGen)  
  
forAll(bstGen) { tree: BSTree -> tree.size < 3 }
```

Автоматический вывод генераторов для произвольных классов

```
data class BSTree(var left: BSTree?, var right: BSTree?) {  
    val size: Int  
        get() = 1 + (left?.size ?: 0) + (right?.size ?: 0)  
  
    constructor() : this(null, null)  
}
```

// Или так

```
forall { tree: BSTree -> tree.size < 3 }
```

Proposition failed. Counterexample: BSTree(left=BSTree(left=null, right=null), right=BSTree(left=null, right=null))

Shrinking

- Идея в том, чтобы получив контрпример для теста, попытаться его в каком-то смысле минимизировать
- Важная фишка QuickCheck, отсутствующая в kotlintest

Shrinking

```
forall { x: Int -> x < 42 }
```

Proposition failed. Counterexample: 42

```
forall { xs: List<Int> -> xs.size < 5 }
```

Proposition failed. Counterexample: [0, 0, 0, 0, 0]

```
forall { xs: List<Int>, ys: List<Int> ->
  (xs + ys).reversed() == xs.reversed() + ys.reversed()
}
```

Proposition failed. Counterexample: ([0], [1])

```
forall { (first, second): Pair<Int, Int> -> first < second }
```

Proposition failed. Counterexample: (0, 0)

База контрпримеров

- Если свойство упало на каком-то случайном примере, то сохраним этот контрпример в базу
- При последующих запусках этого теста в первую очередь будем тестировать на контрпримерах из базы

Вопросы?

github.com/mchernyavsky/kotlincheck