

# Property-based Testing of Prolog Predicates

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# Test/Property Definition

- Code that evaluates to a truth/boolean value
- Can be parameterised

Executing the code with defined parameters checks if the property holds for that particular test case

# Properties as Boolean Functions – True/False

- Body represents the test format
- Arguments are test cases
- Validity of a test given by the function's result

# Automatic Testing

- Evaluate the function-property for a set of test cases

Which test cases?

# Test-case Generators

- Procedures that generate values of a predetermined domain
  - Systematic
  - Pseudo-Random
  - ■ Mixed

# Prolog Correspondence

- Boolean function
  - True
  - False
- Arguments
- Goal
  - Succeeds
  - Fails
- Input Parameters

# Properties in Prolog

`app([], YS, YS).`

`app([X|XS], YS, [X|AS]) :- app(XS, YS, AS).`

`prop({appLLL, L1, L2}) :- app(L1, L2, L), (L=[] ; L = [_|_]).`

# Properties in Prolog

```
prop({appLLL, L1, L2})
```



# Properties in Prolog

```
prop(appL) :-  
    for_all(listOf(int), L1,  
            for_all(listOf(int), L2,  
                    prop({appLLL, L1, L2}) ) ).
```

# Properties in Prolog

```
prop({appLLen, L1, L2}) :-  
    app(L1,L2,L), length(L1, K1),  
    length(L2, K2), length(L, K), K is K1 + K2.
```

# Properties in Prolog

```
prop({appLLen, L1, L2})
```

# Properties in Prolog

```
prop(appLen) :-  
    for_all(listOf(int), L1,  
        for_all(listOf(int), L2,  
            prop({appLLen, L1, L2})) ) ).
```

# Generators and Generator Predicates

- Generators
  - int
  - listOf (ElemGen)
- Generator Predicates
  - int (Int, Size)
  - listOf (ElemGen, List, Size)

# A Generator Predicate

```
listOf (Gen, List, Size) :-  
    choose(0, Size, K, Size),  
    vectorOf(K, GenA, AS, Size).
```

```
vectorOf(0, _GenA, [], _Size) :- !.  
vectorOf(K, GenA, [A|AS], Size) :-  
    call(GenA, A, Size),  
    K1 is K-1,  
    vectorOf(K1, GenA, AS, Size).
```

# Specifying Predicates

Through predicate specification clauses

- Types
- Domain

# Specifying Predicates

```
non_empty( [L|_] , _ , _ ).  
non_empty( [_, L|_] , _ , _ ).
```

```
{app,3b}
```

```
of_type (listOf(int), listOf(int), variable)
```

```
such_that m:non_empty.
```



# Specifying Predicates

Through predicate specification clauses

- Types
- Domain
- Modes
- Answers

# Specifying Predicates

{app, 4b}

of\_type (listOf(int), variable, variable)

where (i(g, v, v), o(g, v, ngv), o(g, v, v))

has\_range {1,1}.

# Specifying Predicates

Through predicate specification clauses

- Types
- Domain
- Modes
- Answers
- General post condition

# Specifying Predicates

{app, 5}

of\_type

(A-(listOf(int)), B-(listOf(int)), C-(variable))

post\_cond

(length(A,K1), length(B,K2), length(C,K),  
K is K1+K2).

Thank you

# Specification Clause

{Predicate, Id} of\_type (T1, ..., Tn)

such\_that relation %% ([A1,...,An])

where i(Mi1,...,Min), [o(Mo1,...,Mon)]

has\_range {Min,Max} limit K

post\_cond Goal

.

# Specifying Predicates

```
{app, 1}  
  of_type (A-(listOf(int)), B-(variable), C-(variable))  
  where (i(g, v, v), o(g, v, ngv))  
  has_range {1,1}.
```

```
> out o(g,v,ngv), [[],_10258,_10258]
```

# Composing Properties

- Prop1 and Prop2
- Prop1 or Prop2
- if Cond then Prop1 else Prop2
- for\_all(Gen, Var, Prop)
- prop(Label)