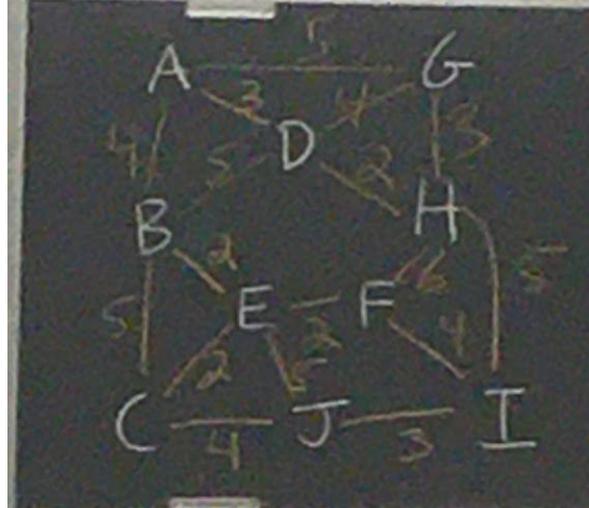


## Properties and Oracles

Weaknesses of tests:

- Can gain confidence in correctness of code, but can't know for sure
- Can't test every single possible input
- Can't deal with non-deterministic programs



Source: G, Destination: E

Find shortest path in above graph:

- E.g. [G -> D -> B -> E] is a shortest path
- Problem: there are multiple shortest paths: **multiple correct answers!**
  - [G -> H -> F -> E], [G -> A -> B -> E]
  - How do we write test cases for inputs with many possible correct outputs such that we don't want to figure out each possible correct answer by hand?
- The problem domain that we're testing is a relation (input has many valid outputs) instead of a function
  - Other problems that face similar testing difficulties:
    - Minimum spanning tree
    - Sorting algorithms
- What is the type signature of a test suite?
  - Consumes a function and produces a boolean which denotes, very generally speaking, whether the input function is correct
  - What's another tool that we could design with the same type signature that solves some of the above challenges?
- We can construct a function for our problem domain, `isValid`, which consumes an input and an output and determines whether the given output is a valid solution on the given input.
  - What should `isValid` do for the shortest path problem?

- Consumes a graph and a sequence of vertices.
  - Checks the following properties:
    - Is the sequence of vertices actually a path in the input graph?
    - Does the path start with `src` and end with `dst`?
    - Is the path actually the shortest path in the graph?
  - **Testing against properties** instead of testing against values
- Another approach: think about how we come up with inputs to `isValid` or to normal I/O tests.
  - Usually, we make them up using our intuitions about what sorts of cases are likely to catch bugs (e.g. positive and negative numbers, long lists, empty lists, etc.)
  - Alternatively, we can write a program to generate inputs!
    - This is a nontrivial problem - we want to make sure we generate a good distribution of inputs. Consider a graph generator - we want to make sure we test sparse and dense graphs, as well as connected and disjoint graphs. A naive input generator likely won't be good at generating all of these sorts of inputs.
    - There are good QuickCheck libraries in many languages with specifiable distributions for generating test inputs.
  - What do we do with inputs that we generate?
    - We use `isValid` to check them!
    - Call this combination of input generation/property checking an [Oracle](#).
- This isn't perfect - Oracles don't prove correctness, but they help a lot with expert blindspot in generating test cases and they make it easier to test nondeterministic solutions or problems with multiple valid answers.