

# GETTING SOFTWARE RIGHT WITH PROPERTIES, GENERATED TESTS, AND PROOFS

Evolve your hack into robust software

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<https://bobkonf.de/>

# INTRODUCTORY TALK!

# ANIMALS ON THE TEXAS HIGHWAY

```
data Liveness = Dead | Alive
```

```
Weight : Type
```

```
Weight = Int
```

```
data Animal : Type where
```

```
  Dillo : Liveness -> Weight -> Animal
```

```
  Parrot : String -> Weight -> Animal
```

```
a1 : Animal
```

```
a1 = Dillo Alive 10
```

```
a2 : Animal
```

```
a2 = Dillo Dead 12
```

```
a3 : Animal
```

```
a3 = Parrot "The treasure is on treasure island!" 3
```

```
runOverAnimal : Animal -> Animal
```

```
runOverAnimal (Dillo liveness weight) = Dillo Dead weight
```

```
runOverAnimal (Parrot sentence weight) = Parrot "" weight
```

# DOMAIN MODELS GROW

# DOMAIN MODELS GROW

# WHAT'S THIS?

$$(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$$

# NUMBERS AND ADDITION

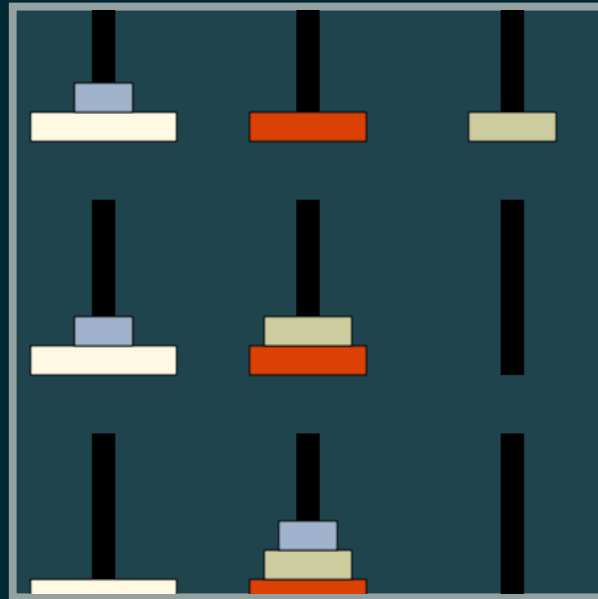
$$\forall a, b, c \in \mathbb{N} : (a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$$



# LISTS AND CONCATENATION

$$\forall a, b, c \in \text{List } el : a ++ (b ++ c) = (a ++ b) ++ c$$

# IMAGES



(source: Brent Yorgey)

# IMAGES

```
data Image = ...
```

# STAR

```
star : Int -> Mode -> Color -> Image
```

```
goldStar : Image
```

```
goldStar = star 200 Solid Gold
```

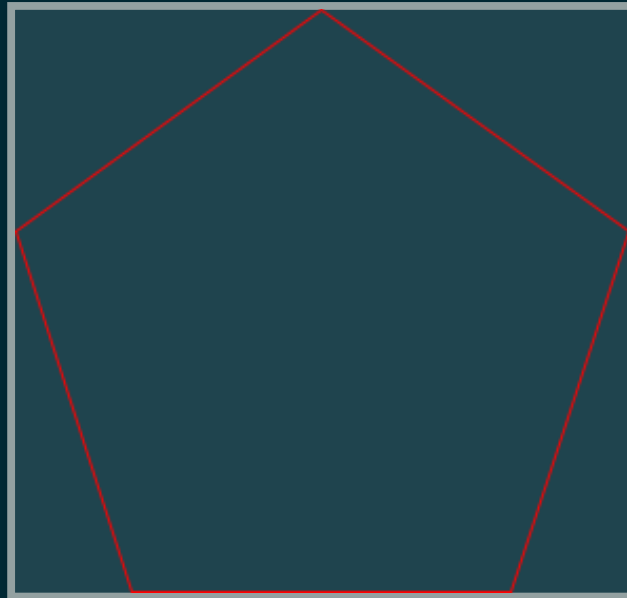


# POLYGON

```
polygon : Int -> Int -> Mode -> Color -> Image
```

```
pentagon : Image
```

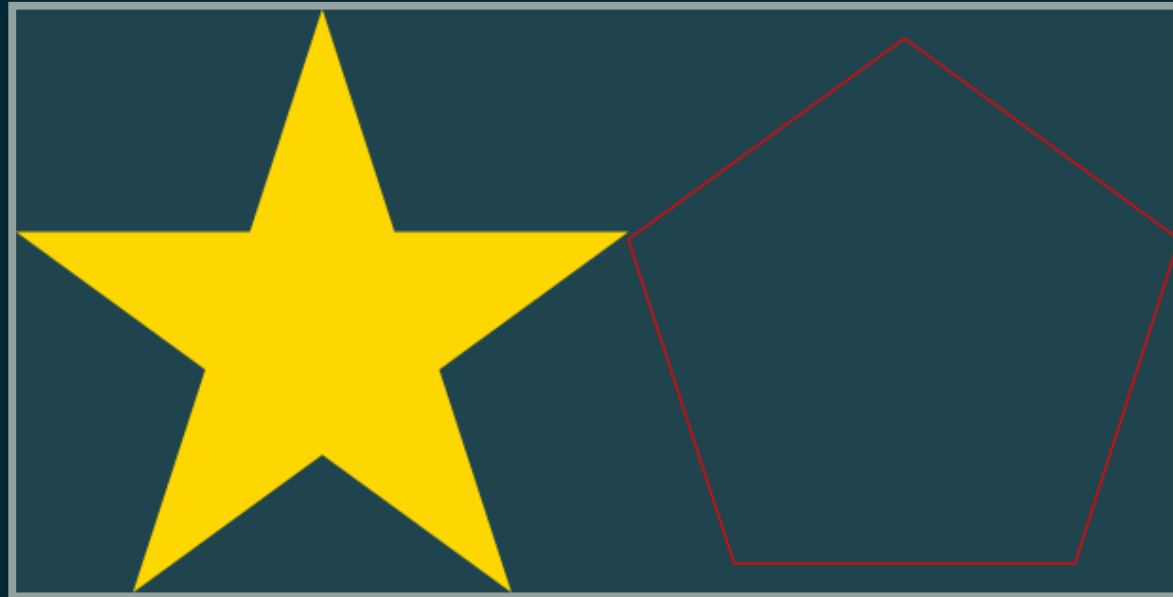
```
pentagon = polygon 180 5 Outline Red
```



# BESIDE

```
beside : Image -> Image -> Image
```

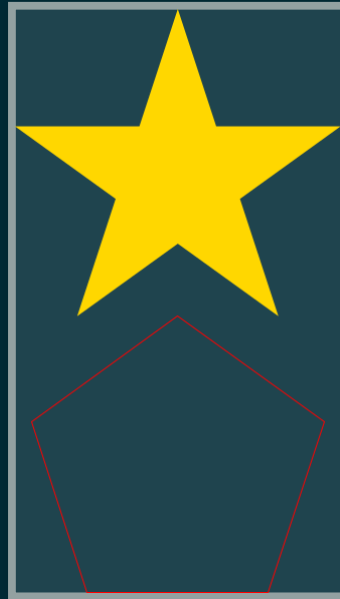
```
beside goldStar pentagon
```



# ABOVE

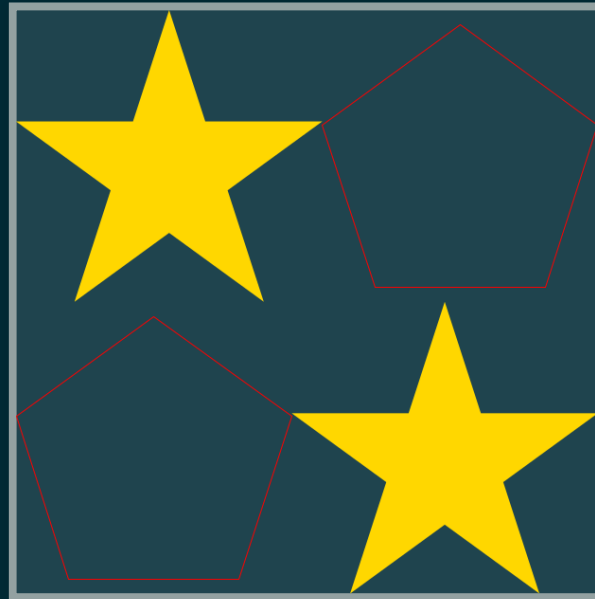
`above : Image -> Image -> Image`

`above goldStar pentagon`



# COMBINATION

```
above (beside goldStar pentagon)  
      (beside pentagon goldStar)
```

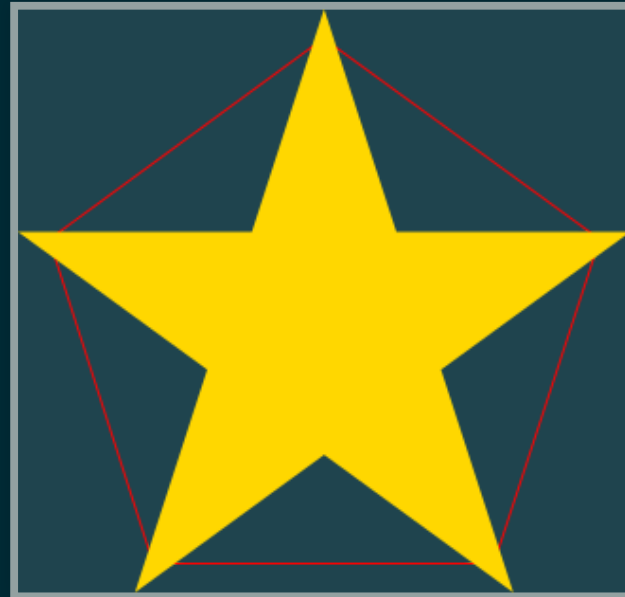




# OVERLAY

```
overlay : Image -> Image -> Image
```

```
overlay goldStar pentagon
```



# ASSOCIATIVITY FOR IMAGES

$\forall a, b, c \in \text{Image} :$

$$\text{overlay} (\text{overlay } a \ b) \ c) = \text{overlay } a \ (\text{overlay } b \ c)$$

# SEMIGROUP

set  $S$

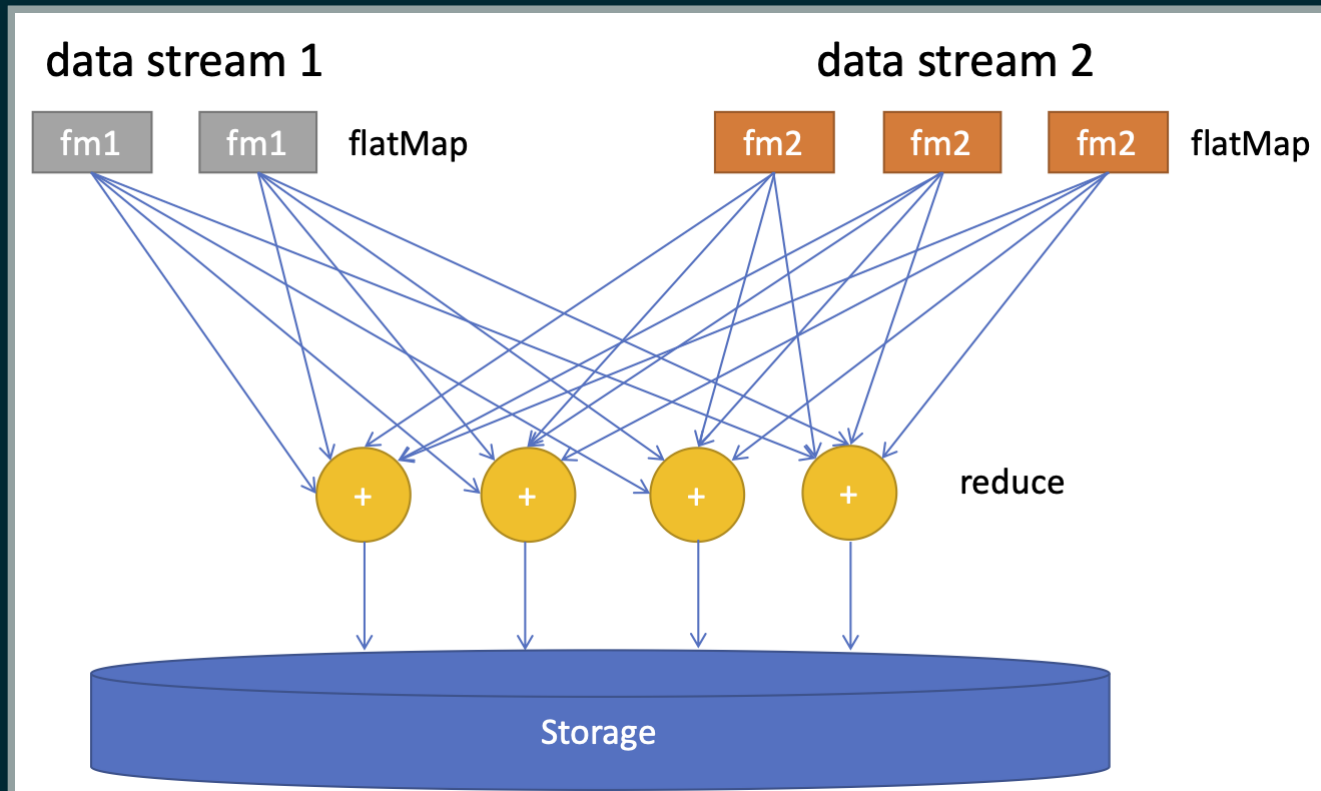
$$\circ : S \rightarrow S \rightarrow S$$

$$\forall a, b, c \in S : (a \circ b) \circ c = a \circ (b \circ c)$$

# PARENTHESES DON'T MATTER

$$(a \circ (b \circ (c \circ d))) \circ (e \circ f) = a \circ b \circ c \circ d \circ e \circ f$$

# DISTRIBUTED COMPUTATION



# DESIGN

## Monoids: Theme and Variations (*Functional Pearl*)

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### Abstract

The *monoid* is a humble algebraic structure, at first glance even downright boring. However, there's much more to monoids than meets the eye. Using examples taken from the diagrams vector graphics framework as a case study, I demonstrate the power and beauty of monoids for library design. The paper begins with an extremely simple model of diagrams and proceeds through a series of incremental variations, all related somehow to the central theme of monoids. Along the way, I illustrate the power of compositional semantics; why you should also pay attention to the monoid's even humbler cousin, the *semigroup*; monoid homomorphisms; and monoid actions.

**Categories and Subject Descriptors** D.1.1 [*Programming Techniques*]: Applicative (Functional) Programming; D.2.2 [*Design Tools and Techniques*]

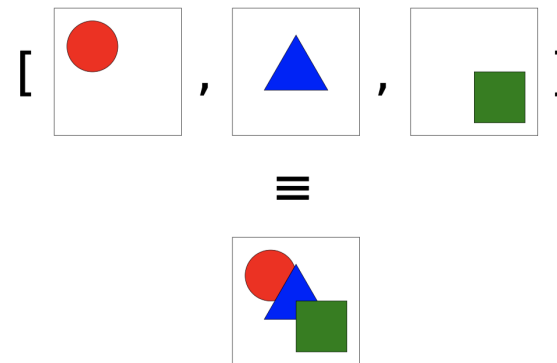


Figure 1. Superimposing a list of primitives

B. Yorgey: Monoids: Theme and Variations

# MONOID

Semigroup and ...

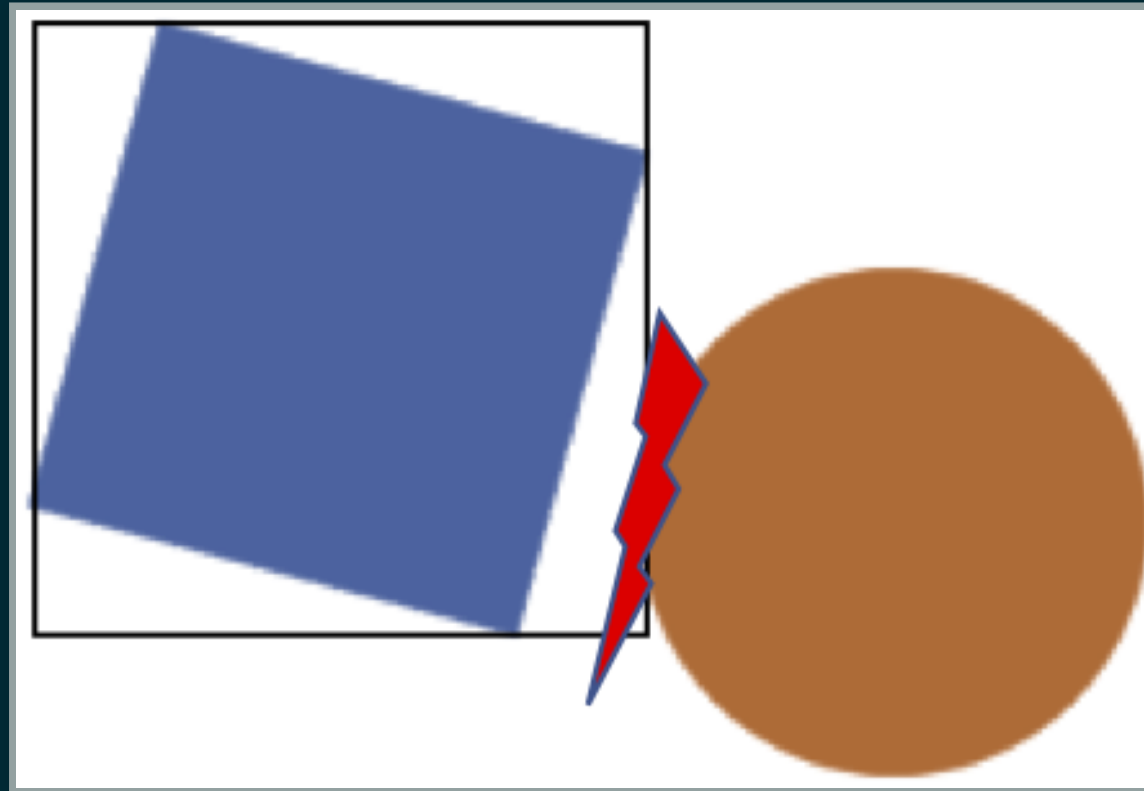
$$\forall a \in S : a \circ \mathbf{n} = \mathbf{n} \circ a = a$$

# MONOIDS IN THE WILD

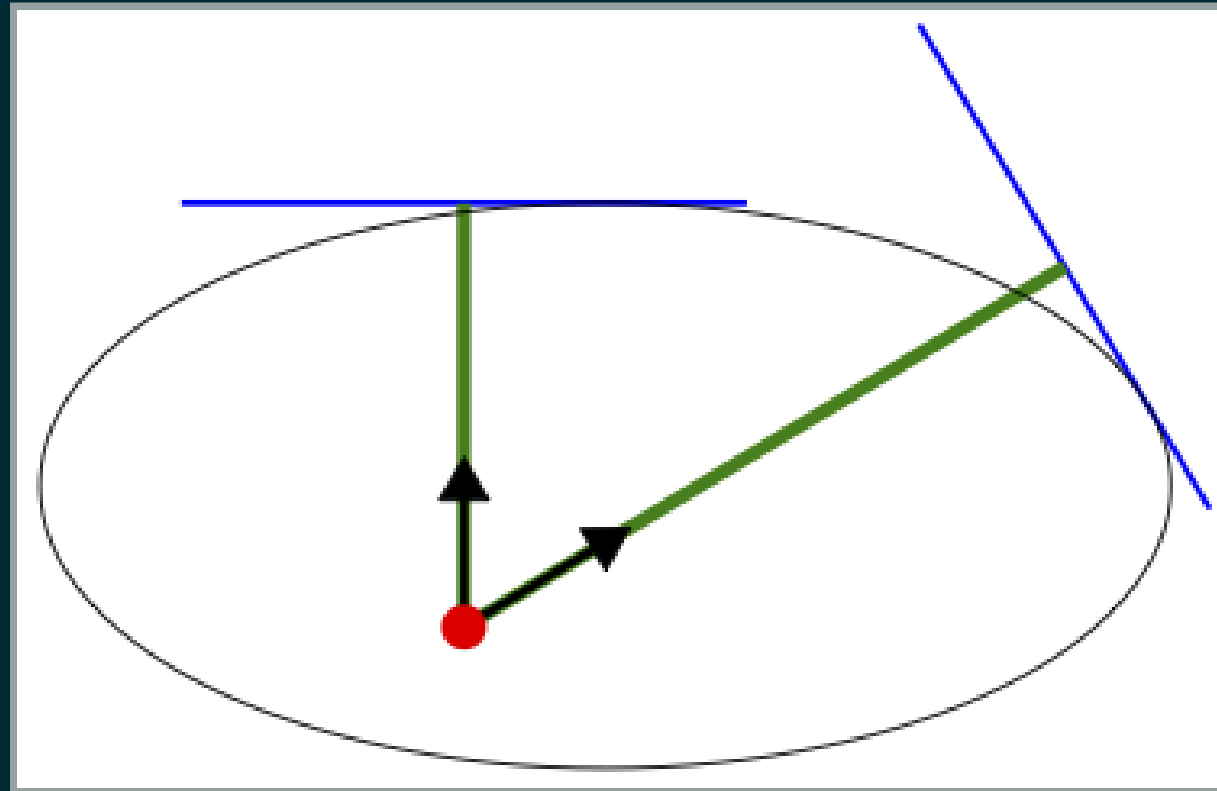
- numbers
- lists
- images
- music
- animations
- financial contracts
- semiconductor-fabrication routes
- properties
- pretty printers
- ...



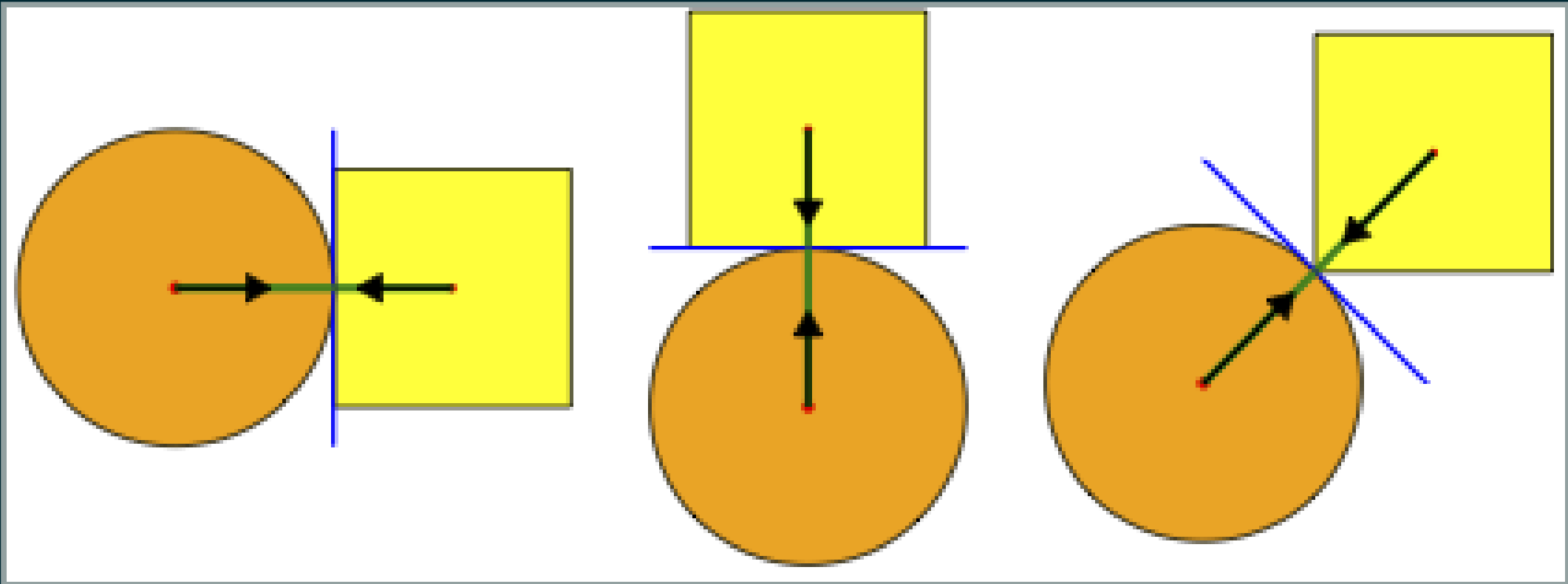
# BOUNDING BOX PROBLEM



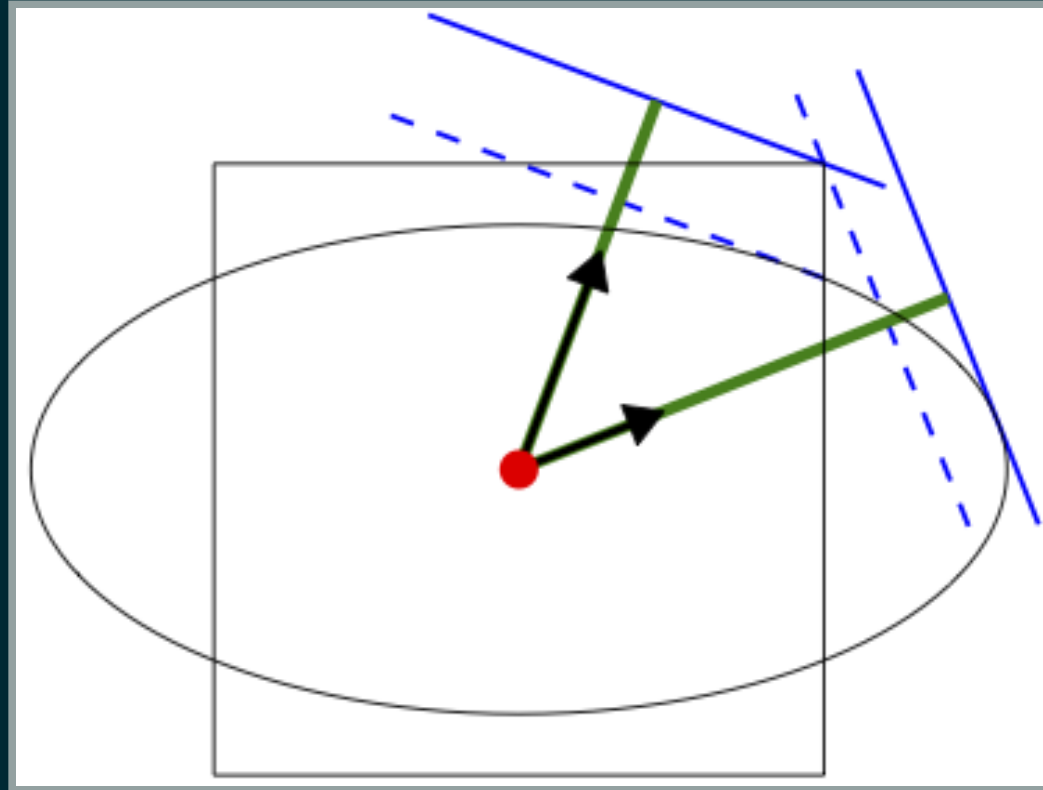
# ENVELOPES



# COMPOSING WITH ENVELOPES



# COMPOSING ENVELOPES



# ASSOCIATIVITY

$\forall \text{image1, image2, image3} \in \text{Image}.$

`overlay (overlay image1 image2) image3 == overlay image1 (overlay image2 image3)`

# ASSOCIATIVITY

```
prop_overlayAssociative =
```

```
  forAll (arbTriple arbImage arbImage arbImage) (\ image1 image2 image3 =>  
    overlay (overlay image1 image2) image3 == overlay image1 (overlay image2 image3))
```

# QUICKCHECK



John Hughes

<https://www.chalmers.se/>

# INTERVAL SETS

```
ISet : Type  
ISet = List (Nat, Nat)
```

```
iToList : ISet -> List Nat
```

```
λΠ> iToList [(0, 3), (5, 7), (9, 10)]  
[0, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10] : List Nat
```



# VALIDITY

```
isValid : ISet -> Bool
```

```
isValid [] = True
```

```
isValid [(lo, hi)] = lo <= hi
```

```
isValid ((lo1, hi1) :: (lo2, hi2) :: rest) =  
  (lo1 <= hi1) && (hi1+1 < lo2) && isValid ((lo2, hi2)::rest)
```

# UNION

```
iUnion : ISet -> ISet -> ISet
```

# SIMPLE CRITERION

```
prop_unionValid =  
  forall (arbPair arbISet arbISet) (\ (iset1, iset2) =>  
    isValid (iUnion iset1 iset2))
```

# TEST

```
prop_unionCorrect =  
  forall (arbPair arbISet arbISet) (\ (iset1, iset2) =>  
    iToList (iUnion iset1 iset2)  
    ==  
    merge2 (iToList iset1) (iToList iset2))
```



# XMONAD

```
record StackSet (window : Type)  
  constructor StackSet  
  current : Int  
  stacks : Map Int (List window)
```

(source: Don Stewart)

# OPERATIONS

```
empty : Nat -> StackSet window
view  : Nat -> StackSet window -> StackSet window
peek  : StackSet window -> Maybe window
rotate : Ordering -> StackSet window -> StackSet window
push  : window -> StackSet window -> StackSet window
insert : window -> Nat -> StackSet window -> StackSet window
delete : window -> StackSet window -> StackSet window
shift  : Nat -> StackSet window -> StackSet window
```

# INVARIANT

```
invariant : StackSet window -> Bool
invariant stackSet =
  let windows = windowList stackSet
  in (current stackSet < Map.size (stacks stackSet)) &&
    (removeDuplicates windows == windows)
```



# INVARIANT

```
prop_empty_I = forAll (arbPair arbNat) (\ stackIndex =>
  invariant (empty stackIndex))
```

```
prop_view_I = forAll (arbPair arbNat arbStackSet) (\ (stackIndex, stackSet) =>
  invariant (view stackIndex stackSet))
```

```
prop_rotate_I = forAll (arbPair arbNat arbStackSet) (\ (stackIndex, stackSet) =>
  invariant (rotate stackIndex stackSet))
```

```
prop_push_I = forAll (arbPair arbNat arbStackSet) (\ (stackIndex, stackSet) =>
  invariant (push stackIndex stackSet))
```

```
prop_delete_I = forAll (arbPair arbNat arbStackSet) (\ (stackIndex, stackSet) =>
  invariant (delete stackIndex stackSet))
```

```
prop_shift_I = forAll (arbPair arbNat arbStackSet) (\ (stackIndex, stackSet) =>
  stackIndex < size stackSet
  ==> invariant (shift stackIndex stackSet))
```

```
prop_insert_I = forAll (arbPair arbNat arbStackSet) (\ (stackIndex, stackSet) =>
  window < size stackSet
  ==> invariant (insert stackIndex window stackSet))
```

# MIGRATING FROM VISUAL BASIC

```
Public Shared Function
```

```
    CheckHash(Password As String, Hash As String) As Boolean
```

```
Public Shared Function
```

```
    HashPassword(Password As String) As String
```

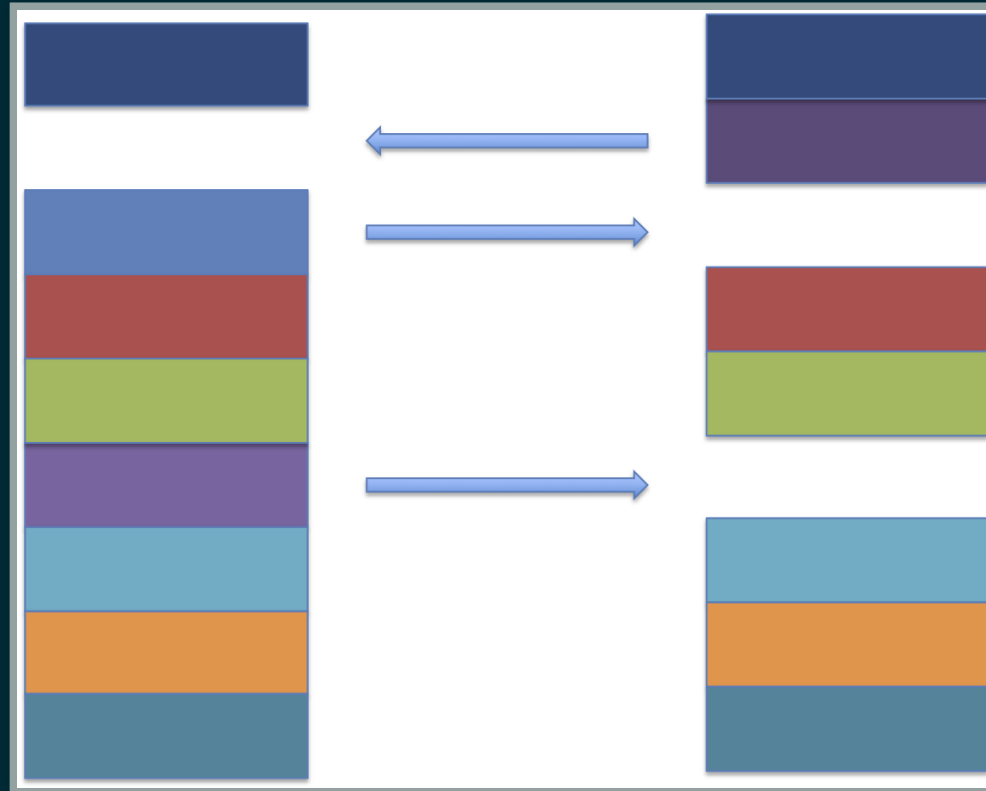
# PROPERTY

```
prop_passwordCorrect =  
  forall arbString (\ password =>  
    compareWithHash password  
      (createUnsaltedPseudoHash password))
```

# SURPRISE

```
prop_passwordCorrectReally =  
  forall arbString (\ password =>  
    compareWithHash password  
      (restrictTo11Chars  
        (createUnsaltedPseudoHash password)))
```

# SYNCHRONIZATION



# SYNCHRONIZATION PROPERTY

```
forall (arbPair (arbSet arbBlock) (arbSet arbBlock)) (\ (bs1, bs2) =>
  let all = Set.union bs1 bs2
      (bs1', bs2') = synchronize (Set.toList bs1)
                                (Set.toList bs2)
  in (Set.union bs1 bs1' == all) &&
     (Set.union bs2 bs2' == all) &&
     (Set.isEmpty (Set.intersect bs1 bs1')) &&
     (Set.isEmpty (Set.intersect bs2 bs2')))
```

# MNESIA

Prefix:

```
open_file(dets_table ,[{type,bag}]) --> dets_table
```

```
close(dets_table) --> ok
```

```
open_file(dets_table ,[{type,bag}]) --> dets_table
```

Parallel:

```
1. lookup(dets_table ,0) --> []
```

```
2. insert(dets_table ,{0,0})
```

```
3. insert(dets_table ,{0,0})
```

Result: ok

## J. Hughes: Experiences with QuickCheck: Testing the Hard Stuff and Staying Sane

# DROPBOX

Client 1	Client 2
$\text{WRITE}_1 \text{ 'a'} \rightarrow \perp$	
$\text{WRITE}_1 \perp \rightarrow \text{'a'}$	
$\text{WRITE}_1 \text{ 'c'} \rightarrow \perp$	
$\text{READ}_1 \rightarrow \perp$	$\text{WRITE}_2 \text{ 'b'} \rightarrow \text{'a'}$

J. Hughes et al.: Mysteries of Dropbox



# SCREENCAST EDITOR

1. Timeline flattening
2. Video scene classification
3. Focus and timeline consistency
4. Symmetry of undo/redo

O. Wikstrom: Property-Based Testing in a Screenshot Editor

# PROOFS

```
(++) : List a -> List a -> List a  
(++) []      right = right  
(++) (x::xs) right = x :: (xs ++ right)
```

```
appendAssoc :  
  (a : List el) -> (b : List el) -> (c : List el) ->  
    a ++ (b ++ c) = (a ++ b) ++ c
```

# SEL4

- microkernel
- security enclave on iOS, among others
- no buffer overflows
- no null-pointer exceptions
- no use-after-free
- integrity
- confidentiality
- written in C
- verified with Haskell, Isabelle/HOL

# COMPCERT

- C compiler
- verified with Coq
- output of register allocator checked by verified code

# TOOLS

- Isabelle/HOL
- Coq
- Agda
- Idris
- ATS
- ACL2

# USEFUL PROPERTIES

- commutativity  $a \circ b = b \circ a$
- reflexivity  $a :: a$
- symmetry  $a :: b \Rightarrow b :: a$
- antisymmetry  $a :: b, b :: a \Rightarrow a = b$
- transitivity  $a :: b, b :: c \Rightarrow a :: c$

# FANCY PROPERTIES

```
interface Functor (f : Type -> Type) where  
  map : (func : a -> b) -> f a -> f b
```

# FUNCTOR LAWS

```
interface Functor f => VerifiedFunctor (f : Type -> Type) where
```

```
functorIdentity : {a : Type} -> (g : a -> a) ->  
  ((v : a) -> g v = v) -> (x : f a) ->  
  map g x = x
```

```
functorComposition : {a : Type} -> {b : Type} -> (x : f a) ->  
  (g1 : a -> b) -> (g2 : b -> c) ->  
  map (g2 . g1) x = (map g2 . map g1) x
```



# ANIMALS

```
data Animal : Type where  
  Dillo : Liveness -> Weight -> Animal  
  Parrot : String -> Weight -> Animal  
  
runOverAnimal : Animal -> Animal  
runOverAnimal (Dillo liveness weight) = Dillo Dead weight  
runOverAnimal (Parrot sentence weight) = Parrot "" weight
```

# ANIMAL FUNCTOR

```
data Animal : Type -> Type where
  Dillo : Liveness -> weight -> Animal weight
  Parrot : String -> weight -> Animal weight

runOverAnimal : Animal weight -> Animal weight
runOverAnimal (Dillo liveness weight) = Dillo Dead weight
runOverAnimal (Parrot sentence weight) = Parrot "" weight

implementation Functor Animal where
  map f (Dillo liveness weight) = Dillo liveness (f weight)
  map f (Parrot sentence weight) = Parrot sentence (f weight)
```

# CONCLUSION

- find the combinator
- make it a monoid
- write properties
- test properties
- prove properties
- find the functor
- watch your brain grow
- sleep soundly