

> **RUNNING** test_mcp_server_actually_works ...

Building & Testing MCP Servers

Inspector • Conformance Suites • Property-Based Testing

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Building an MCP server is **too easy**

```
from fastmcp import FastMCP

mcp = FastMCP("prod-db-tools")

@mcp.tool
def query(sql: str) → str:
    """Run any SQL query."""
    return db.execute(sql)

mcp.run() # ship it
```

43%

of pentested servers: **command injection** (Equixly)

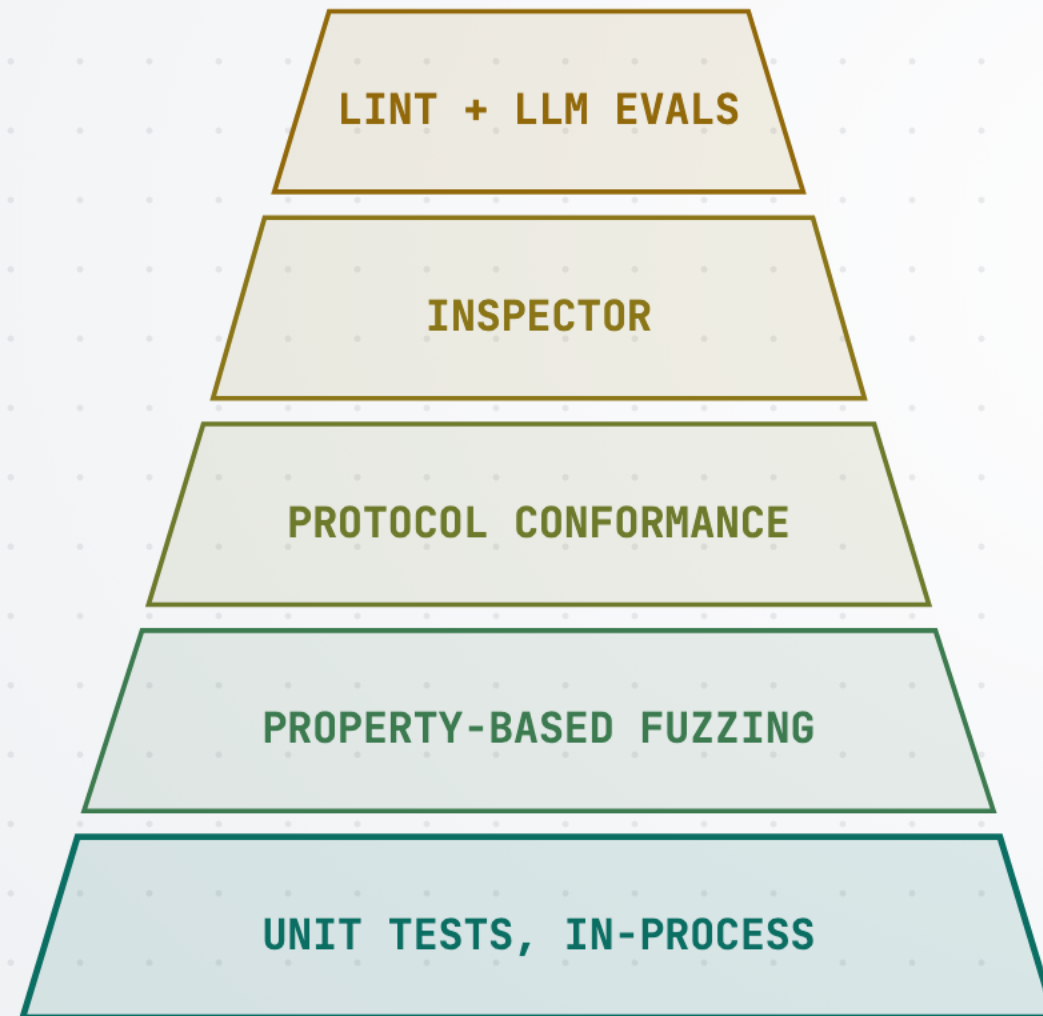
837

runtime-fault threads across 473 server repos

45%

of notified teams: **"theoretical" or "acceptable"**

A testing **pyramid** for MCP



*thousands of cheap checks below, few expensive ones on top
and CI runs all of it*

Why your REST-testing instincts fail:

- ✗ the caller is an LLM, and it gets things **creatively wrong**
- ✗ adversarial clients are the **baseline**
- ✗ descriptions **execute in the model's context** ("line jumping")

It's a function. Test it like one.

- ✓ in-memory transport: **no port, no subprocess**
- ✓ assert on typed `res.data` instead of parsing text blobs
- ✓ milliseconds per test, so **most of your assertions belong here**

```
from fastmcp import Client
from fastmcp.exceptions import ToolError

async def test_query_returns_rows():
    async with Client(mcp) as c: # in-memory
        res = await c.call_tool(
            "query", {"sql": "SELECT 1"})
        assert res.data == [[1]]

async def test_query_blocks_writes():
    async with Client(mcp) as c:
        with pytest.raises(ToolError):
            await c.call_tool(
                "query", {"sql": "DROP TABLE users"})
```

Inspector, rebuilt

- ✓ **v2 rewrite** for the 2026-07-28 protocol era
- ✓ one package, three frontends: **Web UI, CLI, TUI**
- ✓ speaks **both protocol eras**: legacy stateful ↔ stateless

```
# interactive: trace every message
$ npx @modelcontextprotocol/inspector

# scriptable: your first CI gate
$ npx @modelcontextprotocol/inspector --cli \
  http://localhost:3000/mcp \
  --transport http --method tools/list
```

✓ 12 tools • all schemas parse

Conformance is **first-party** now

```
$ npx @modelcontextprotocol/conformance server \  
  --url http://localhost:3000/mcp --spec-version 2026-07-28
```

- ✓ every message validates against the revision's JSON Schema
- ✓ **_meta** carries protocolVersion + capabilities on each request
- ✓ **Mcp-Method** header matches body (mismatches rejected)
- ✓ tools/call with unknown tool → **-32602**, not a 500
- ✗ tools/list: **ttlMs** expired but stale result still served

41 passed • 1 failed • spec 2026-07-28

- ✓ official suite: github.com/modelcontextprotocol/conformance, scenarios per revision
- ✓ **--spec-version** pins the era: lifecycle vs **_meta** / header checks
- ✓ the same suite that gates official **SDK tier status**

What real servers get **wrong**

from fault studies of servers in the wild:

- ✗ inputs never validated against **inputSchema**
- ✗ served **before the handshake** completes
- ✗ header/body mismatch accepted, a **MUST-reject** since 2026-07-28
- ✗ failures reported as success →

```
{
  "result": {
    "content": [{
      "type": "text",
      "text": "Error: connection refused"
    }],
    "isError": false
  }
}
```

ADOPTION PATH start with an **expected-failures** baseline and burn it down PR by PR.

Your tests **rot** on a schedule

2024-11-05

2025-03-26

2025-06-18

2025-11-25

2026-07-28

five spec revisions in two years; the latest landed two weeks ago

- ✗ suites that scripted **initialize** now **test a ghost**
- ✗ yesterday's fixture is today's 400: missing **Mcp-Method** gets **rejected**
- ✓ don't chase changelogs; run a **matrix over --spec-version**
- ✓ deprecations are 12-month clocks: **due dates for your backlog**

Fuzzing with a vocabulary

Example tests check what you thought of. **Properties check what you didn't.**

```
from hypothesis import given, settings
from hypothesis_jsonschema import from_schema

schema = tool("search_docs").inputSchema # you already wrote the generator
@given(args=from_schema(schema))
@settings(max_examples=500)
async def test_contract(args):
    res = await client.call_tool("search_docs", args)
    assert res.is_valid_jsonrpc # an error is fine, a traceback is not
    validate(res.structuredContent, tool("search_docs").outputSchema)
```

ANNOTATIONS ARE TESTABLE CLAIMS

✓ NEVER CRASH

JSON-RPC error, never a traceback

✓ OUTPUT $\models$ outputSchema

clients parse on that promise

✓ readOnlyHint

snapshot $\rightarrow$ call $\rightarrow$ diff = $\emptyset$

✓ idempotentHint

$f(f(x)) == f(x)$, run it twice

Schema-valid is the **friendly** case

what actually arrives on the wire:

- ✗ wrong types where the schema says `string`
- ✗ 10 MB strings, 40-deep nested objects
- ✗ broken framing: missing `id`, unknown methods, stray batch arrays
- ✗ hostile unicode: RTL overrides, zero-width characters in paths

tools that run the ugly half:

- ✓ `mcp-server-fuzzer`: protocol-aware, classifies crashes, hangs, and leaks
- ✓ for TypeScript, `zod-fast-check`:
`ZodFastCheck().inputOf(schema)` (Zod 3)

"GRACEFUL", DEFINED a valid JSON-RPC error · in bounded time · with **zero partial side effects**.

Test for the server it **becomes**

⌚ OUTPUTS ARE SOMEONE'S CONTEXT

replies are tokens; tools/list rides on **every request**. a 200 KB reply is a bug, so budget it.

⌚ STATELESS BY DESIGN

test with **no session affinity**: round-robin two instances, restart mid-suite. nothing should notice.

⌚ TOOL #13 BREAKS TOOLS #1-12

every added tool reshuffles routing, so rerun **selection evals** on each addition.

⌚ ERRORS ARE PROMPTS TOO

the model decides its next move from your error text. **"rate limited, retry after 30s"** beats "error 429".

Descriptions are prompts. **Lint them.**

- ! tools/list lands **in context before any call is approved** ("line jumping", Trail of Bits)
- x the canonical demo: an `add(a, b)` docstring that exfiltrated `~/ .ssh/id_rsa` via a sidenote param
- ! quieter failure: near-duplicate descriptions → **misrouted calls**

```
$ mcp-toolsmith lint \  
  --stdio "python3 server.py"  
  
x query: description contradicts  
  readOnlyHint: true  
x add: hidden unicode in description  
  → tool-poisoning pattern  
△ search: shadows a tool name on  
  another connected server  
  
exit code 1
```

Does the model pick **your tool**?

- ✓ every layer below tested the server. this tests **the pairing**: your catalog × a model
- ✓ mcp-tef (Stacklok): query + expected tool/params → **TP/FP/FN** per case
- ! top offender: the model routes your search to their find

```
$ mtef test-case create \  
  --query "weather in Seoul?" \  
  --expected-tool get_weather \  
  --expected-params '{"city":"Seoul"}'  
$ mtef test-run execute <id> \  
  --model-provider ollama --model-name llama3.2:3b
```

```
classification      TP  
tool_selection      ✓ correct  
param_completeness  1.0  
confidence          robust
```

```
precision 0.93 · recall 0.98 · F1 0.95
```

The pipeline

✓ unit → ✓ smoke → ✓ conformance → ✓ properties → ✓ lint → ✓ evals → merge

```
jobs:
  tests:
    steps:
      - run: pytest tests --hypothesis-profile=ci # unit + property contracts
  conformance:
    steps:
      - uses: modelcontextprotocol/conformance@v0.1.11
        with:
          mode: server
          url: http://localhost:3000/mcp
          expected-failures: .mcp/known-failures.yaml
  lint:
    steps:
      - run: mcp-toolsmith lint --stdio "python3 server.py"
  evals:
    steps:
      - run: ./run-evals.sh # mtef test-run execute, per case
```

Definition of **done**

> make test-mcp

unit	✓ 214 passed	0.8s
smoke	✓ connect · list · call	2.1s
conformance	✓ 41 passed · 1 known-failure	6.4s
properties	✓ 500 cases × 12 tools	48.2s
lint	✓ 0 poisoned · 0 ambiguous	1.2s
evals	✓ precision 0.93 · F1 0.95	94.0s

== 6 layers · each one was an afternoon ==

Nobody has measured **outputSchema** violations in the wild yet.

Your test suite is where that measurement starts.

✓ **PASS** test_talk_completed (24m59s)

Thank You!



Navin Pai

Go break your server before a client does.

navinpai.github.io/mcp-test