

Test-Driven Development and Acceptance Testing

Uniforum August 26, 2003

By James Grenning

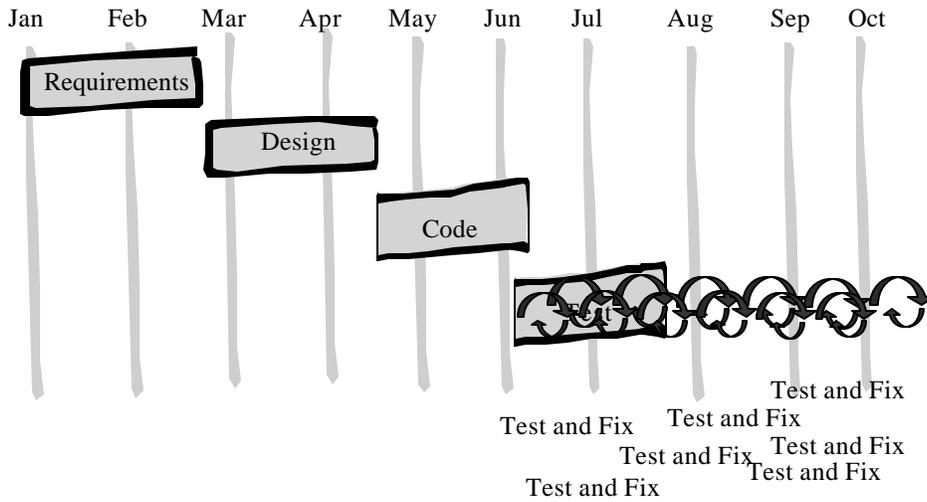
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What is Test Driven Development?

- An iterative technique to develop software
- As much (or more) about design as testing
 - Encourages design from user's point of view
 - Encourages testing classes in isolation
 - Produces loosely-coupled, highly-cohesive systems
- As much (or more) about documentation as testing
- Must be learned and practiced
 - If it feels natural at first, you're probably doing it wrong

Typical Development Cycle

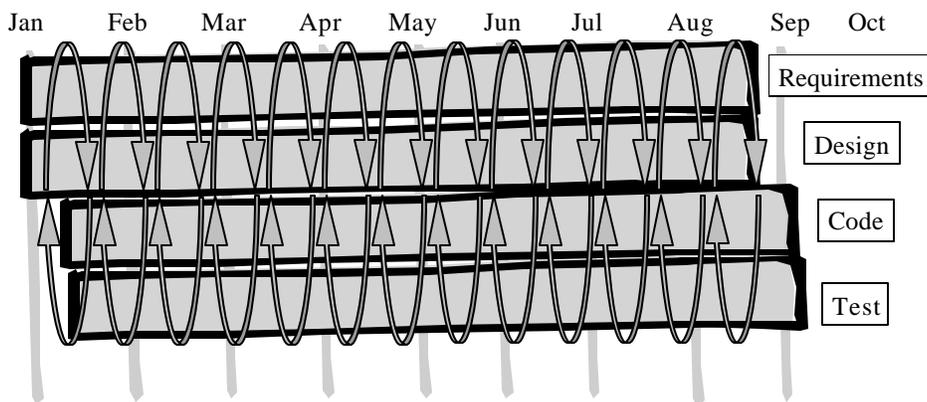


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Iterative/Evolutionary Development Cycle

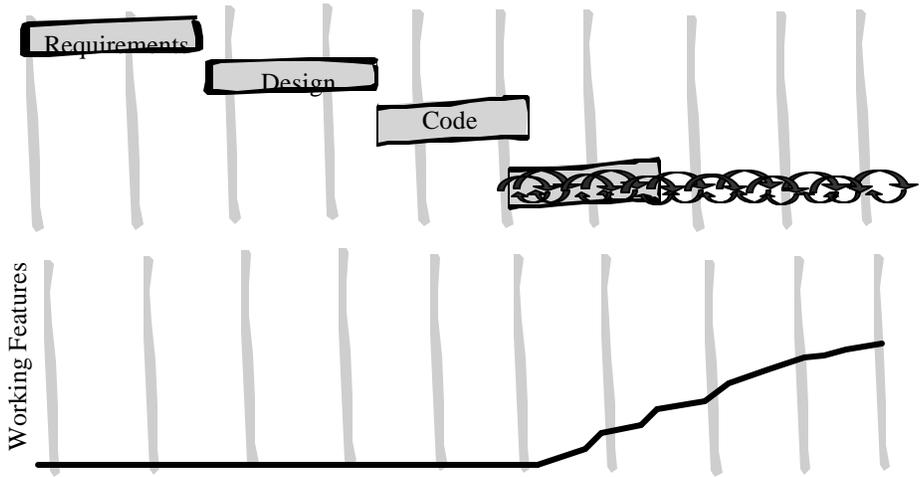


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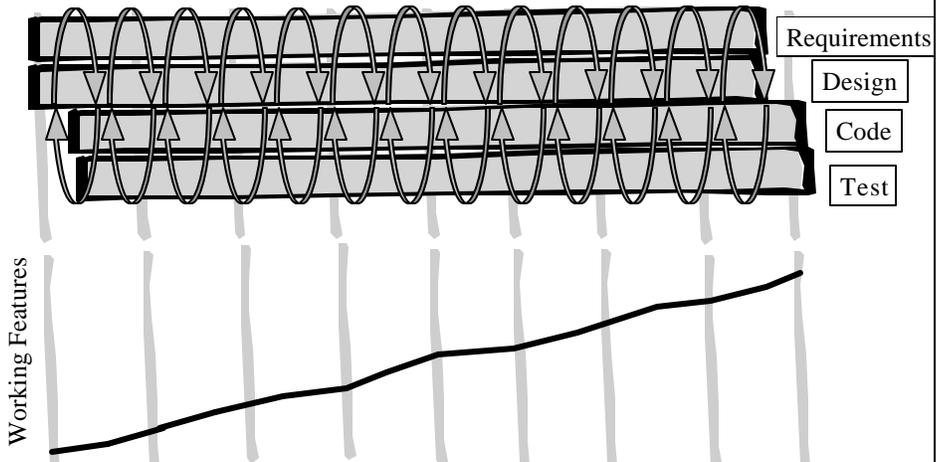
Typical development cycle – Working Features



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Iterative/Evolutionary Development Cycle – Working Features

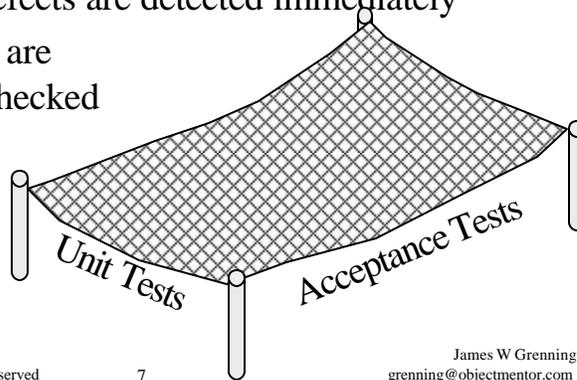


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Automated Tests Provide a Safety Net

- Once a test passes, it is re-run with every change
- Broken tests are not tolerated
- Side affect defects are detected immediately
- Assumptions are continually checked

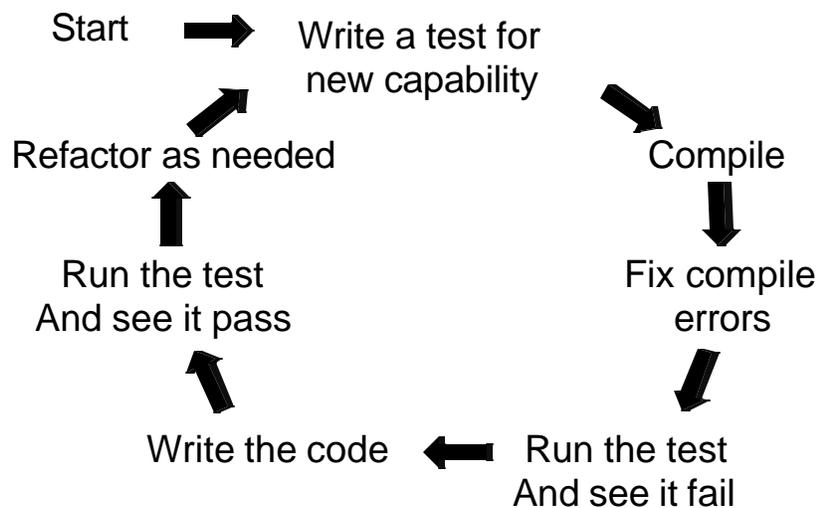


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The Test Driven Development Cycle



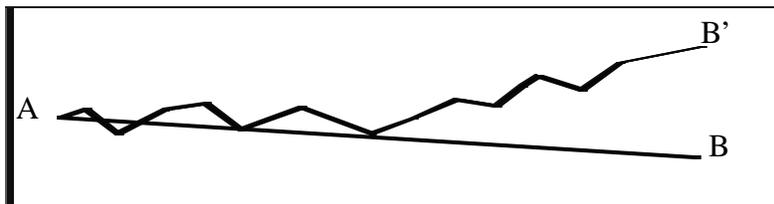
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Lots of Small Steps

- Shortest distance between two points



- Use test-driven to get from A to B in very small, verifiable steps
- You often end up in a better place

Do the Simplest Thing

- Assume simplicity
 - Consider the simplest thing that could possibly work
 - Iterate to the needed solution
- When coding:
 - Build the simplest possible code that will pass the tests
 - Refactor the code to have the simplest design possible
 - Eliminate duplication

The Rules of Simple Design

IN PRIORITY ORDER!

1. The code passes all tests
2. There is no duplication
3. The code expresses the programmer's intention
4. Using the smallest number of classes and methods

Higher priority rules must be satisfied first

Automated Tests

- Unit tests
 - Tests that show the programmer that the code does what is expected
 - Specifies what the code must do
 - Provide examples of how to use the code (documentation)
 - All tests are run every few minutes, with every change
- Acceptance tests
 - Tests that show the stake holders that the code delivers the feature
 - All tests are run at least daily
- All tests are Automated, you run them with every change

What is Tested?

- Every class (module) has one or more unit tests
- Test everything that can possibly break



- If it can't break, don't test it
 - Always a judgment call

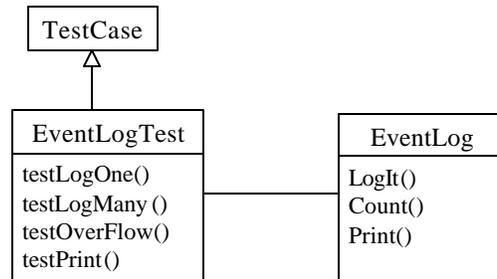
```
int EventLog::GetCapacity()  
{  
    return capacity;  
}
```

Testing Frameworks

- Tests must be automated
 - Otherwise they won't be run
- Most OO languages have a testing framework, xUnit
 - JUnit, CppUnit(Lite), PyUnit, NUnit, VJUnit
 - A simple tool
 - Collects, organizes and automatically calls your test code
- Graphical test runner
 - Green bar makes you feel good
- Could be added to build environment

Building Test Classes

- All of the testing frameworks work similarly
- Your class inherits from a test framework class, allowing your test to be plugged into the framework



Demo

Focus on Interface

- The test treats the object being tested like black box
- Encourages design to be done from a client point of view
 - The test is a user
- You confront interface design issues
 - What are the parameters?
 - What is the return type?
 - What is the behavior?
 - Who controls object lifetime?

Design Impacts

- Test-first design promotes testing a class in isolation
 - It must be decoupled from other classes
- Produces loosely coupled, highly cohesive systems
 - The hallmark of a good design
 - Object Oriented Design Principles and Programming Languages help

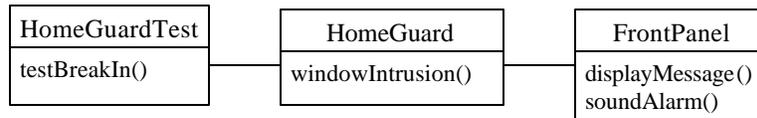
Testing a System of Objects

- Sure, unit tests work fine for a simple class. But what about a class that collaborates with other classes?
- Home alarm system example
 - Front panel with LEDs, push buttons, times square display
 - Phone line
 - The hardware won't be ready for 3 months (one week before delivery)

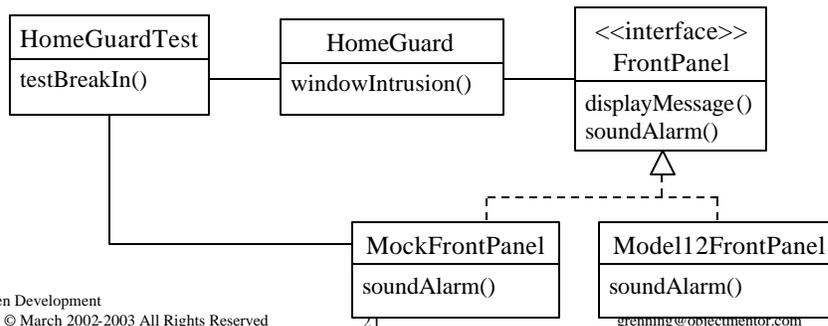
Collaborators

- Most classes being tested need collaborators
 - e.g., Panel and phone line.
- Sometimes you can test with the real collaborators
- Sometimes you can't or shouldn't
 - The hardware is not ready, or it is slow, or hard to control
 - It is difficult to get the response needed from the collaborator
- Impersonate collaborators with a Mock Object

Mock Objects



- Unwanted dependencies can be broken with an interface



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Demo

- Email me at grenning@objectmentor.com for the example home guard code, or leave me a card with your request.

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Learning Test-First Design

- A skill which must be practiced
 - Initially awkward
- Requires discipline
 - Peer pressure
 - “I know how to write the class, but I don’t know how to test it”
- *It's an addiction rather than discipline*
 - Kent Beck – Author of
 - Extreme Programming Explained
 - Test Driven Development

Productivity and Predictability

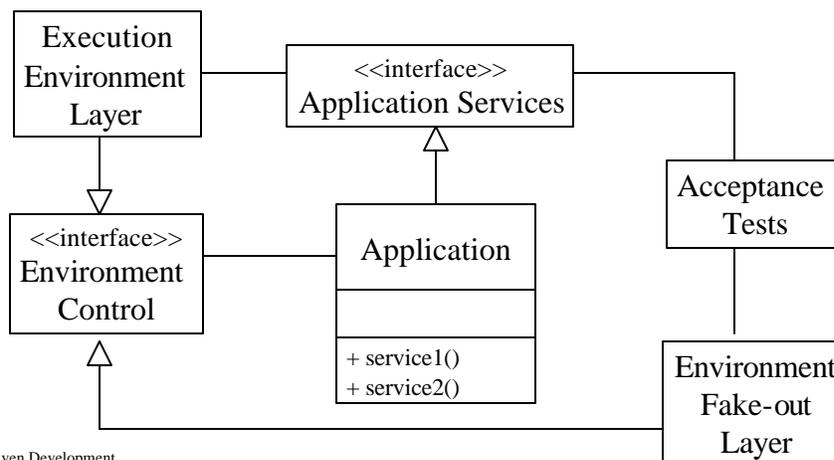
- Defects kill predictability:
 - Cost of fixing is not predictable
 - When they materialize is not predictable
- Test-driven is predictable:
 - Working at a steady pace
 - Results in fewer bugs
 - More productive than “*debug-later programming*”
- Test-driven programmers rarely need the debugger

Objections Heard

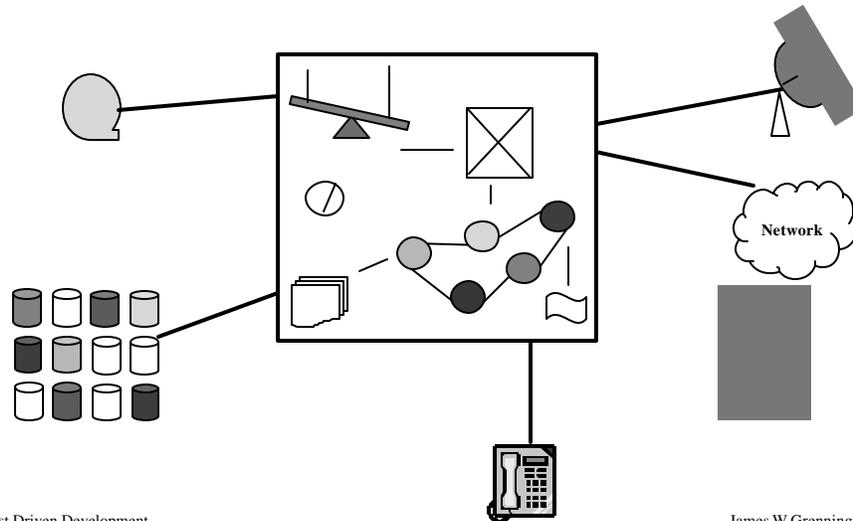
- “I know how to just write the code, but I don’t know how to test it.”
- “We have to write twice as much code”
- “I have to debug twice as much code.”
- “We have a testing department.”
- “I can test my code after I write it.”
- “That might work on easy software but our problem is really tough”
- “You need the target hardware”

How do Acceptance Tests Fit In

Acceptance tests use the application the same way the execution environment does



Core System Logic Depends on Execution Environment

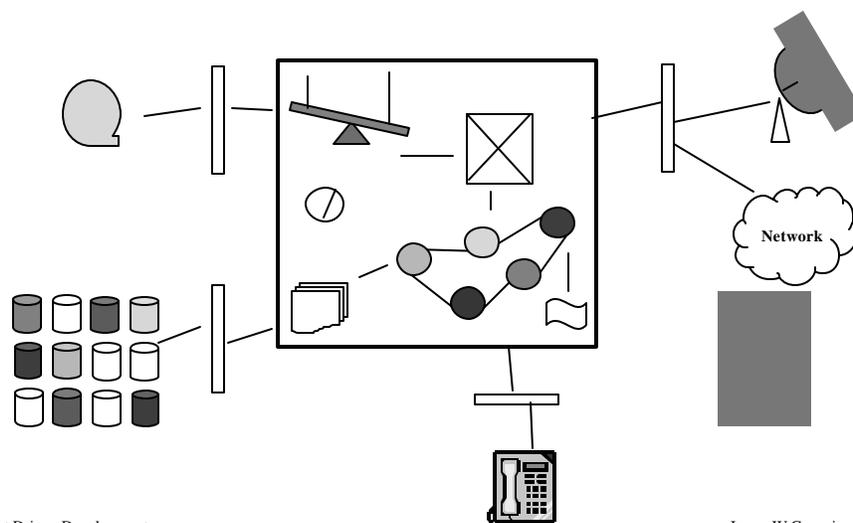


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Separate Core System Logic from Execution Environment

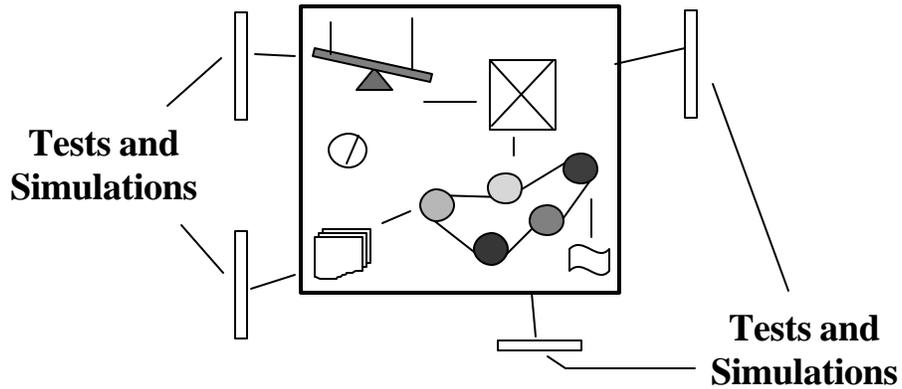


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Test Core System Logic Independent of Execution Environment

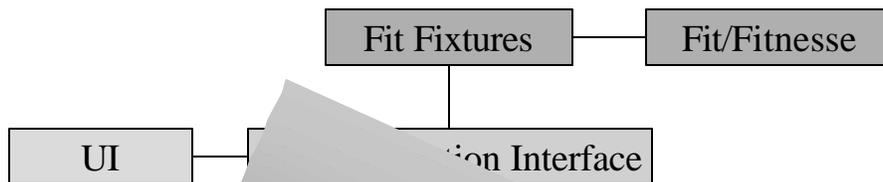


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Acceptance Testing with Fit/Fitnesse



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The Application
Logic

Demo

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- or go to www.fitnessse.org