



Test Driven Development

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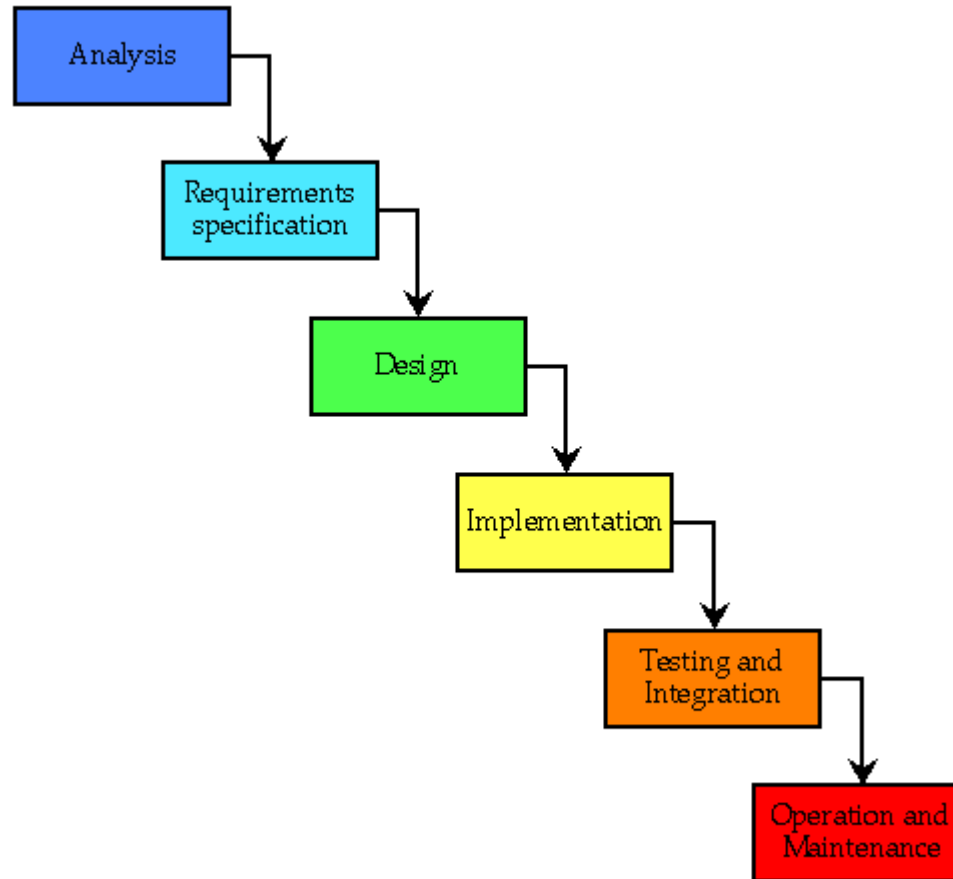


Agenda

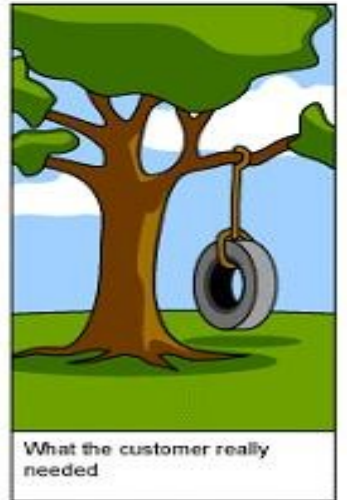
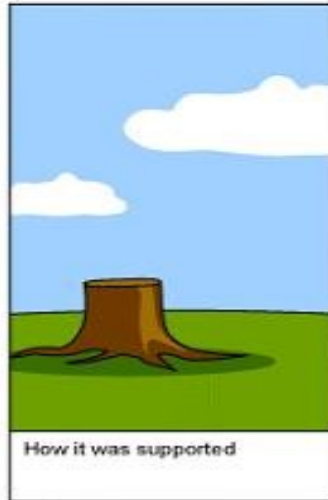
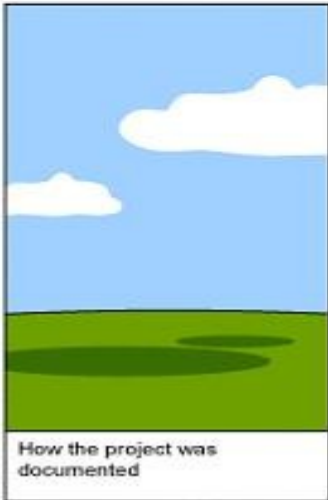
- Why Agile?
 - > Waterfall Software Development
 - > Agile Development
- Test Driven Development
 - > Regular
 - > Acceptance
- Key Learnings
 - > New Testing Concepts
 - > Best Practices
 - > Test Tools

Why Agile?

Waterfall Software Development



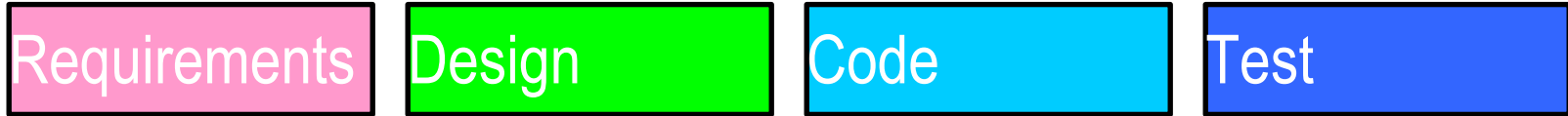
Issues



Agile Development

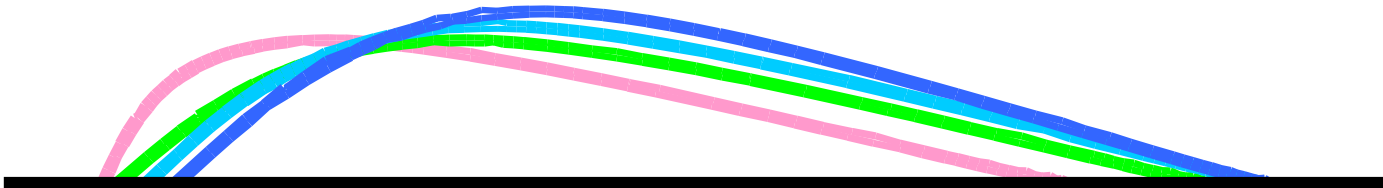
- What is Agile?
 - > An **iterative** and incremental (evolutionary) process approach to software development
 - > Performed in a highly **collaborative** manner with ‘**just enough**’ ceremony that produces high quality software which meets the **changing needs** of its stakeholders
 - > Key Properties
 - Fail fast
 - Done
 - Don't blame requirements

Waterfall vs Agile



Rather than doing all of one thing at a time...

...Agile teams do a little of everything all the time



Agile Development Methods

- Test Driven Development (TDD)
- SCRUM
- XP
- Feature Driven Development
- Adoptive Software Development
- Dynamic Systems Development Method
- Pragmatic Programming

Before test driving...

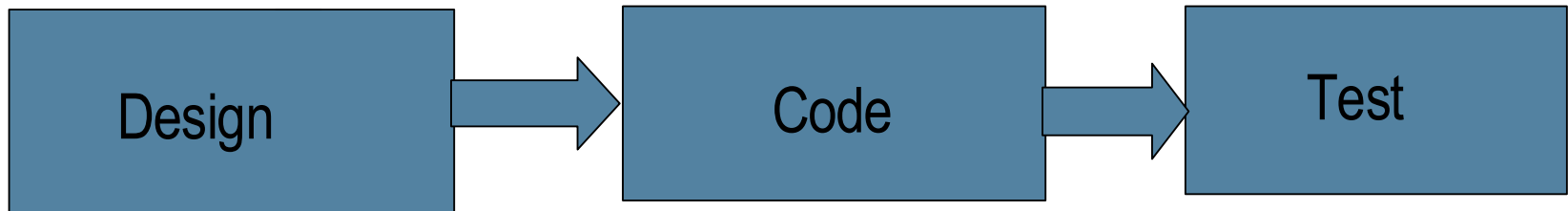
- Bleeding edge technologies
- No single shoe fits all
- People make difference not processes/tools
- Adopting to change is difficult and some concepts are radical
- Open source is providing automated tool support for some key concepts.

Test Driven Development

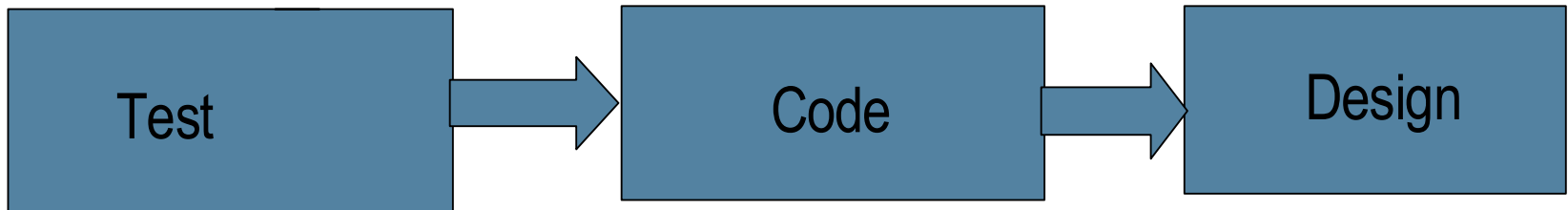
Test Driven Development

- (Regular) Test Driven Development (TDD)
 - > How to build the thing right
 - > Internal quality
 - Best design and easy maintenance
- Acceptance Test Driven Development (ATDD)
 - > How to build the right thing
 - > External quality
 - Correct features and functionality

Traditional Development Cycle



Test Driven Development Cycle



The mantra: Only ever write code to fix a failing test

Test Phase

- More than just writing a test
 - > It is designing the interface or API
- Write just enough test code to have a failing test
 - > Rather than a large test covering lots of parts
- Focus what is needed now
 - > Rather than over engineering
- Atomic and isolated

Code Phase

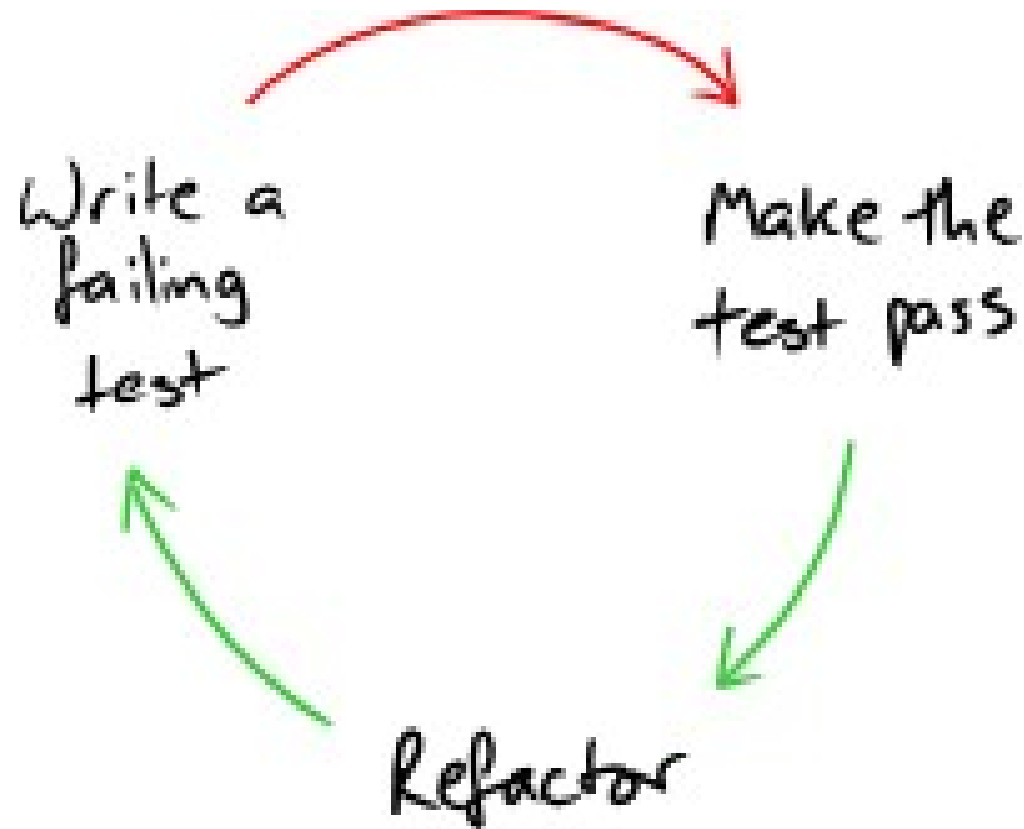
- Write just enough code to pass the test
- Meet requirements
- Show progress by making the test pass
- Testable code
- No more “90% done” syndrome

- Implementation may not be optimal

Refactor Phase

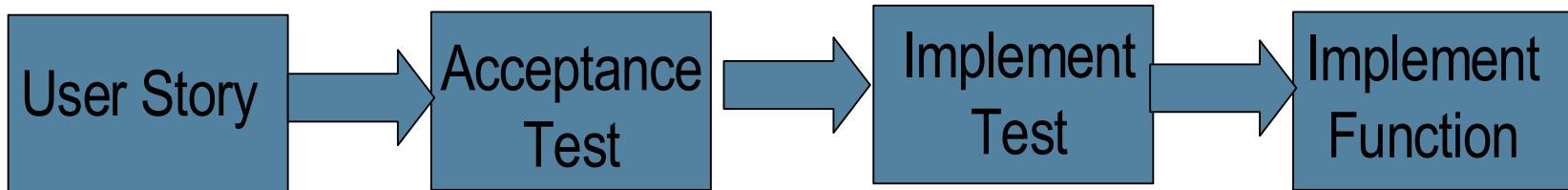
- A disciplined technique for restructuring an existing body of code, altering its internal structure without changing the external behavior
- Refactoring(verb) is about applying several small refactorings(noun)
- Refactorings include
 - > Removing duplicate code
 - > Applying OOP principles
 - > Applying design patterns

Test Driven Development Process



**Test Code Refactor
or
Red Green Refactor**

Acceptance Test Driven Development



User Stories

- An easy format to express requirements
 - > Domain language
- States *who* does *what* and *why*
 - > *Doctor sees patient history before starting conversation*
- Conveys what provides value to the customer, not how the system should provide that value
- Team collaboration
 - > Customers, developers and testers

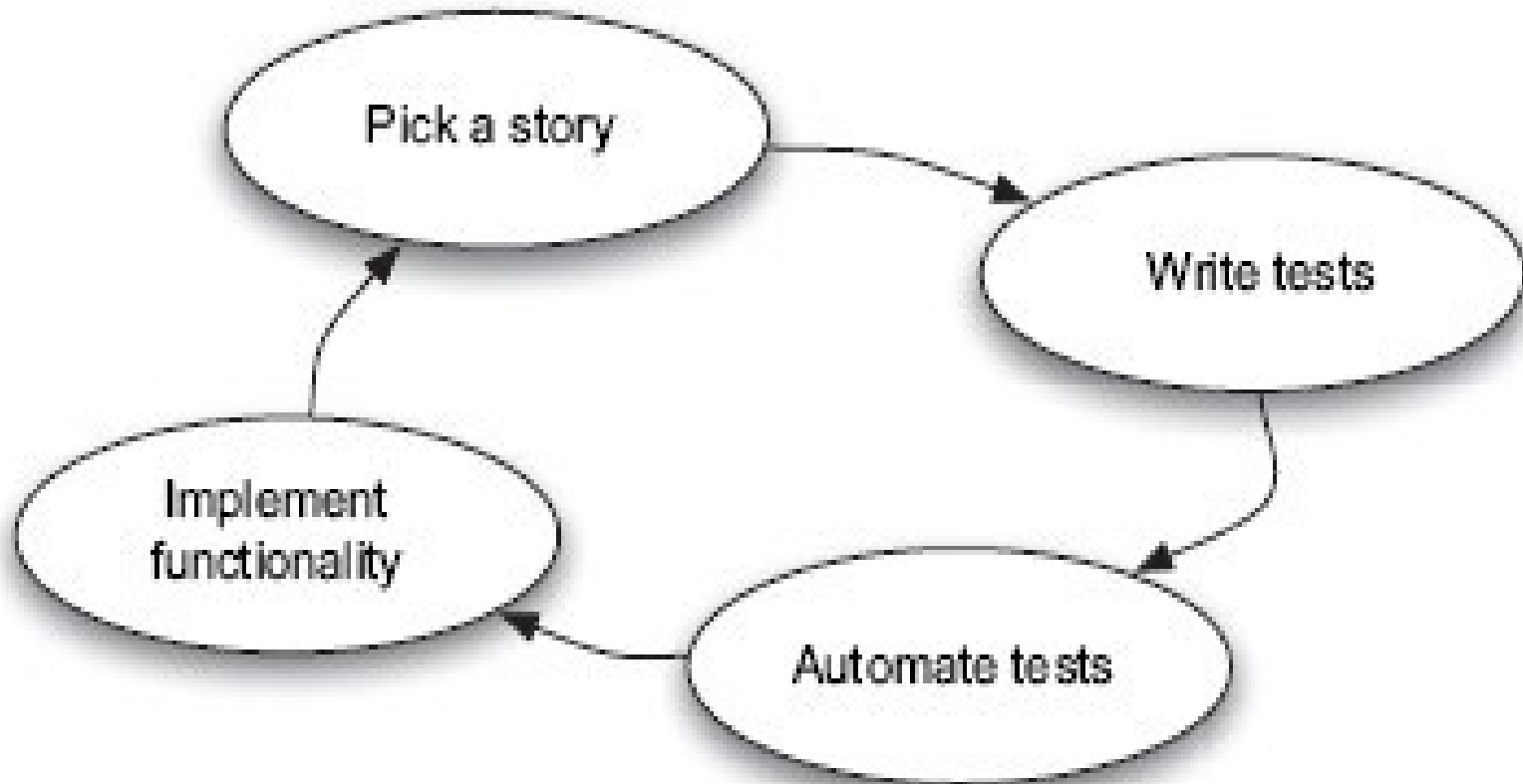
Acceptance Test Specifications

- Specifications for the desired behavior and functionality of a system
- Given a user story, describes how the system handles certain conditions and inputs
 - > Show patient information for valid medical number
 - > Show error message for invalid medical number
- Properties
 - > Owned by customer
 - > Written together with customer, developer, tester
 - > Expressed in the language of the problem domain
 - > Concise, precise, and unambiguous

Implementation

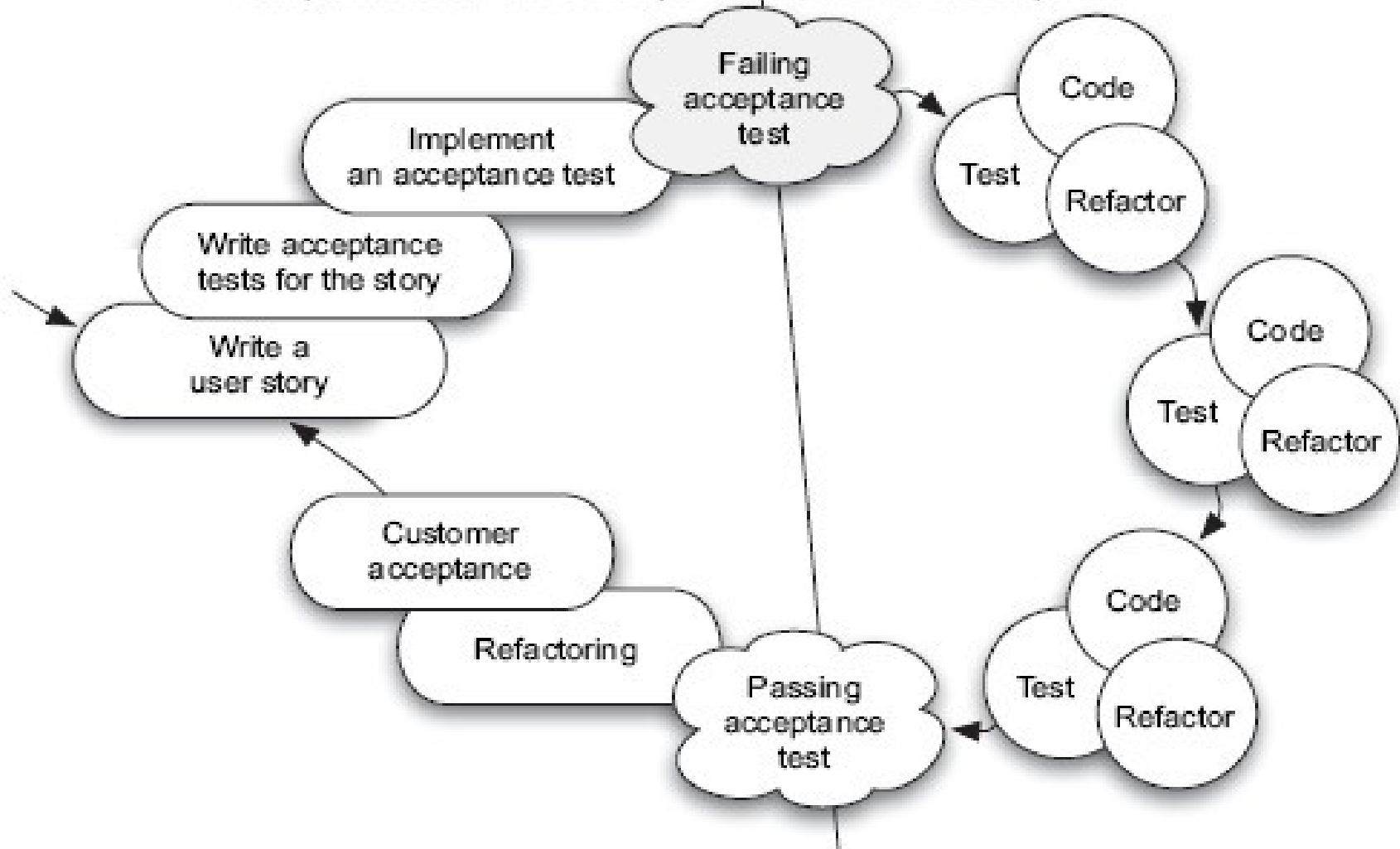
- Tests
 - > Similar to regular implementation of tests
 - > Special emphasis
 - Can be implemented in a different language than the system under test
 - Declarative and tabular structure
 - Code chunks for columns/rows
- Code / functionality
 - > Regular TDD
 - > Test-code-refactor cycles

ATDD Process



Complete Picture

Acceptance test-driven development | Test-driven development



Key Learnings

Essential Testing Concepts

- Fixtures
- State and interaction based testing
- Test doubles
 - > Stubs
 - > Fakes
 - > Mocks

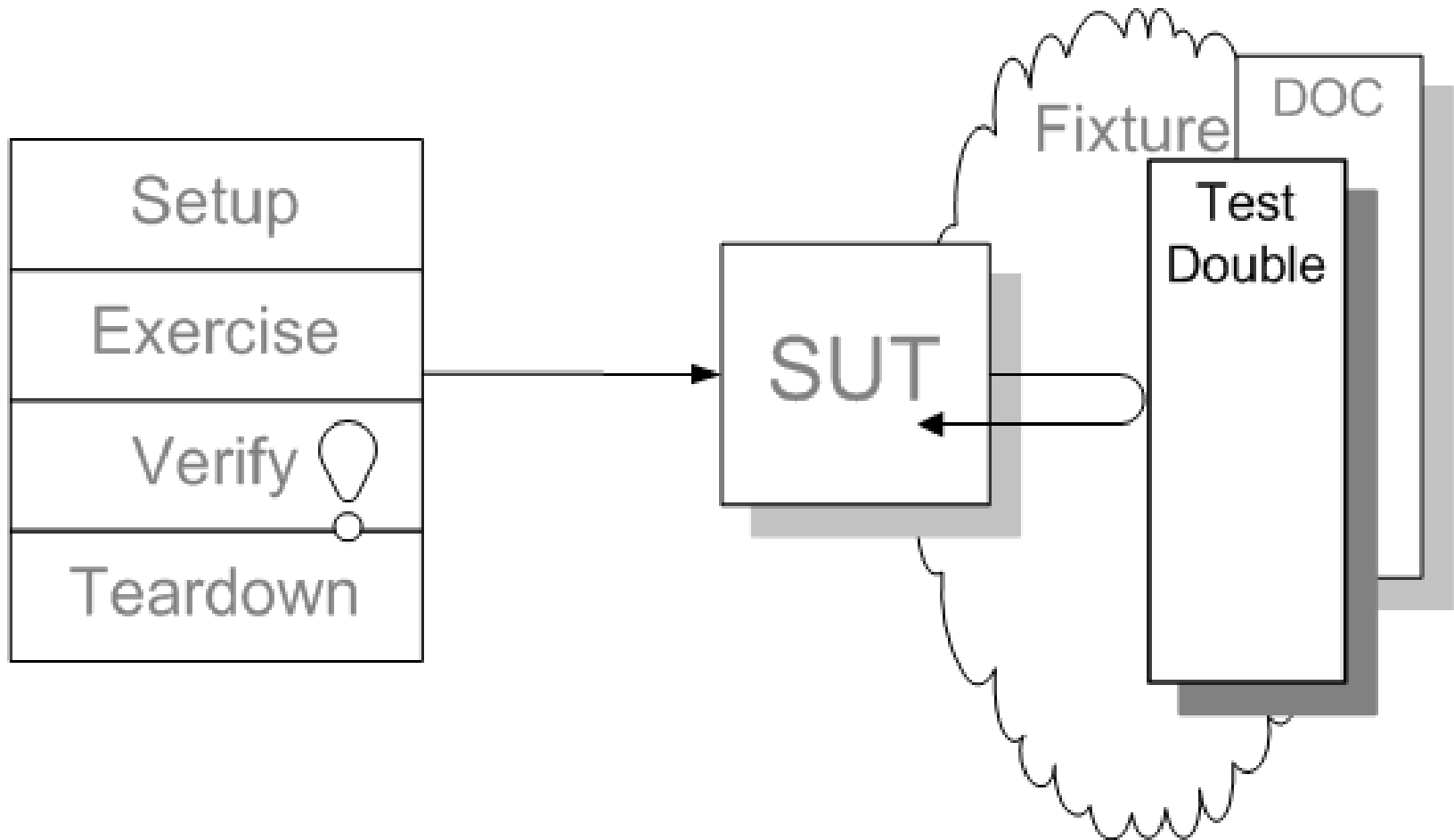
Fixtures

- A shared starting state from which all test cases of a test class begin their execution
 - > Like “setup”
- Good design
- Lack duplication
- Allow focused test cases
- Modern test harnesses have great support
 - > Junit's `setup()` Php's `setup()`

State and interaction based testing

- State based testing
 - > Using state to determine pass or fail
 - > Example: Adding a patient to a database results in non empty database
 - > Traditional testing
- Interaction based testing
 - > Using a sequence of method calls with appropriate parameters
 - > Example: IsInRole() and AddPatient() methods are called with proper parameters
 - > Agile testing

Test Doubles



Test Doubles

- Stubs
 - > Typically return hard coded meaning-less values
- Fakes
 - > Returns different values based on input
- Mocks
 - > Records a sequence of method calls. Used to test complex SUTs like servlet container or EJB containers
 - > Examples: EasyMock, jMock, and rMock.

Best Practices

- Remove duplicate tests
- Do not skip refactoring
- Happy path first
- Use Patterns
 - > Parameterized, Self Shunt, etc.,
- Choose composition over inheritance
- Avoid static and singleton
- Isolate dependencies

TDD Test Tools

- Unit testing
 - > XUnit
 - > JUnit
- Continuous integration and builds
 - > Cruise-Control
 - > Hudson
 - > AntHill

ATDD Test Tools

- Table based test frameworks
 - > Fit – Framework for integrated tests
 - Smart parsing for simple HTML tables
 - > FitNesse – Fit in a wiki
 - A combination of Fit and wiki
 - > Selenium
 - Controlling browser through HTML tables
- Text based test frameworks
 - > Exactor
 - > TextTest



Thank you!

Automated Build System

