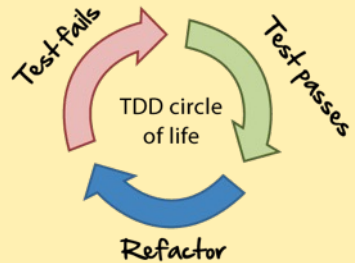




Technische  
Universität  
Braunschweig



# Introduction to Test Driven Development

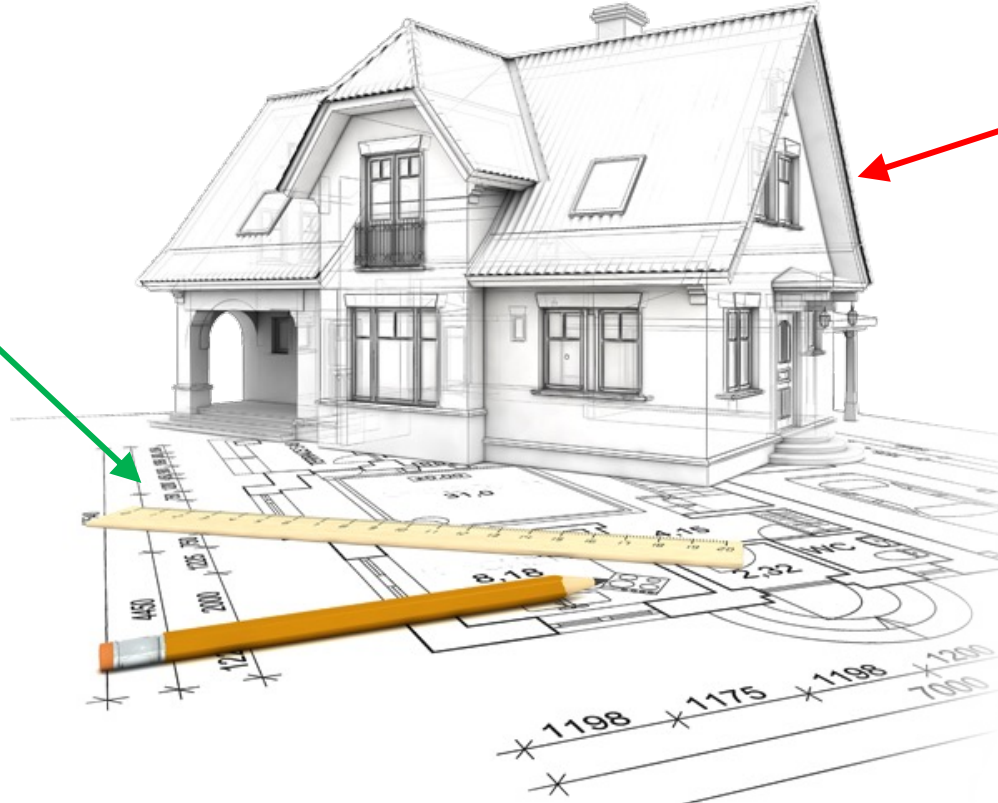
# Agenda

- Motivation - Traditional vs. Agile Processes
- Benefits of TDD
- Process
- TDD in Action: HVAC - KATA
- Outlook

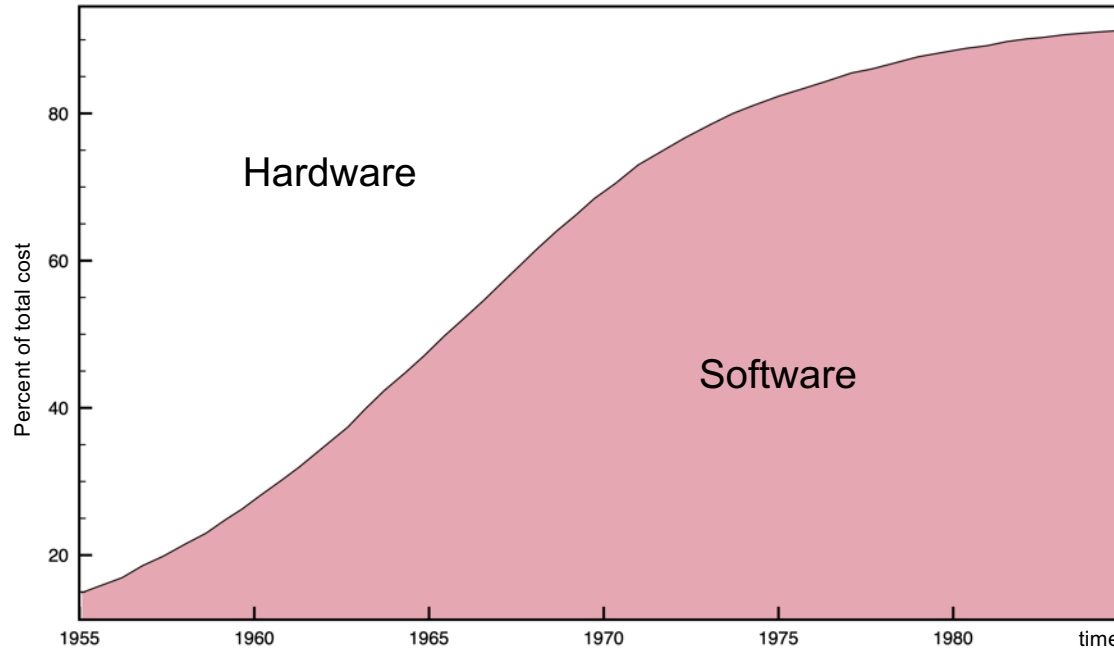
# Traditional vs. Agile Processes

Design  
cheap

Product  
expensive



# Evolution of costs for Hardware vs. Software



[Barry W. Boehm, Software and its impact: A quantitative assessment, 1973]

# Traditional vs. Agile Processes

```
1 define([
2   'can',
3   'models/account',
4   'controls/dashboard/dashboard',
5   'controls/misc/titlebar',
6   'toastr',
7   'moment',
8   'utils/helpers'
9 ], function(can, Account, Dashboard, Titlebar,
10  return can.Control.extend({
11    defaults: new can.Map({
12      success: null,
13      error: null,
14      username: null,
15      password: null
16    })
17  }, {
```

**Design  
expensive**



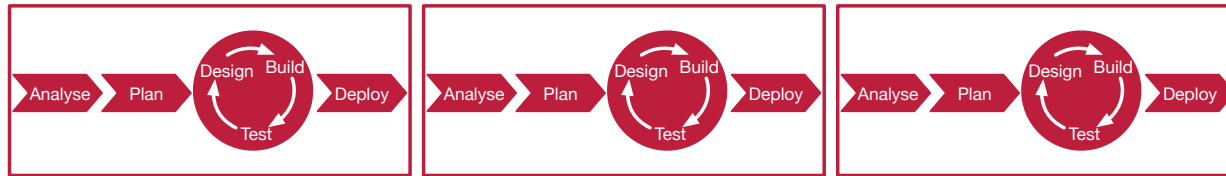
**Product  
cheap**

# Traditional vs. Agile Processes

## Plan-Driven (Waterfall)



## Agile



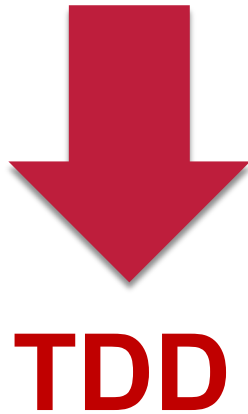
# Traditional vs. Agile Processes





## Design for Change

- Software Engineering is about designing for change.
- Fast feedback loop
- Low coupling & high cohesion (SOLID Principles)

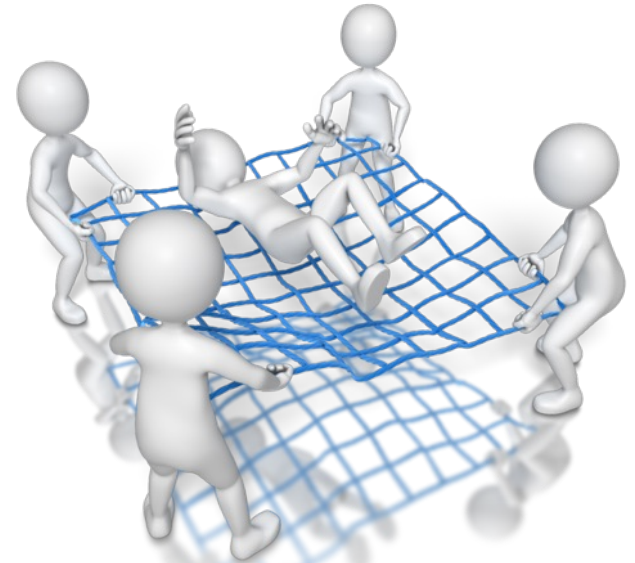


Software Development is not a Jenga game!!



## Benefits of TDD

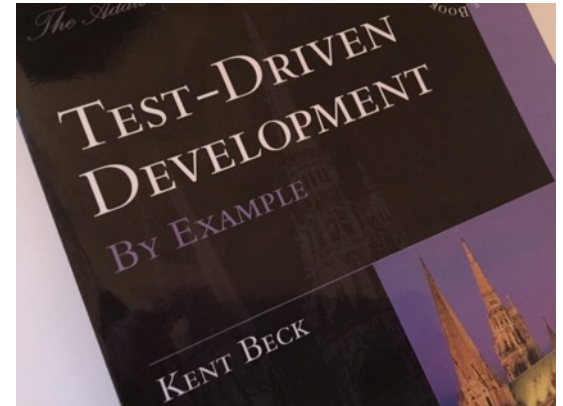
- Supports **low coupling & cohesion** otherwise testing is hard
- Safety Net – Rapid Response -> eliminates the **fear of change**
- Reduces **debugging time**
- Reliable low level **documentation**
- Shift of **perspective**: developer to user



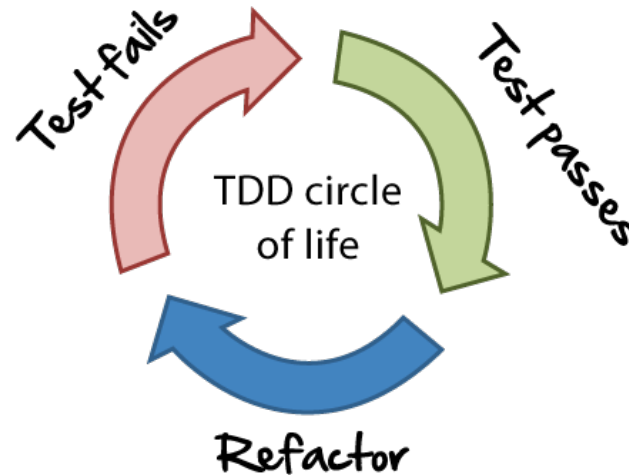
## Roots of TDD



- Kent Beck is credited with having developed TDD in 2003
- Has been proven to work (IBM, Microsoft, Sabre..) defect reduction rate of 2x, 5x even 10x
- Part of all agile software dev. processes (XP, Scrum, etc.)



## The TDD Waltz ...



- **Red** - write a test – Write a single test that doesn't work, and perhaps even compile at first.
- **Green** – make it work – Do the simplest thing to make the test work.
- **Refactor** – make it right – Eliminate all duplication and clean up your code.

# Uncle Bob's Three Rules of TDD

*Three rules of test driven development:*

1. You are not allowed to write any production code until you have first written a failing test.
2. You are not allowed to write more of a unit test that it is sufficient to fail – and not compiling is failing.
3. You are not allowed to write more production code that is sufficient to pass the current failing test.

## Definition of a Unit Test

A *unit test* is an automated piece of code that invokes the **unit of work** being tested, and then checks some **assumptions** about a **single end result** of that unit. A unit test is almost always written using a unit testing framework. It can be written easily and runs quickly. It's trustworthy, readable, and maintainable. It's consistent in its results as long as production code hasn't changed.

## Structure of a Unit Tests – 4 As

- **Arrange** - sets up system state (Test Fixture) ready to be tested
- **Act** - does the thing you are testing / acts on the test fixture
- **Assert** - does the test / asserts the state of the test fixture
- **Annihilate** - tears everything down

# unittest – Unit Testing Framework in Python

*unittest* is a testing framework from the Python Standard Library that is suitable for automated testing of single units (mostly classes or methods).

- `assertTrue(x)`
- `assertFalse(x)`
- `assertNotEqual(a, b)`
- `assertNotEqual(a, b)`
- `assertRaises()`

```
import unittest

class MathTest(unittest.TestCase):
    def test_multiplication():
        self.assertEqual(3*3, 9, "3*3 should be 9")
```

<https://docs.python.org/3/library/unittest.html>



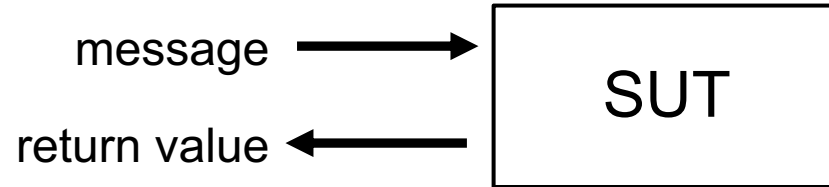
# pytest – Unit Testing Framework

*pytest is a unit testing framework for python that is suitable for automated testing of single units (mostly classes or methods).*

- `assert`

```
def test_multiplication():  
  
    assert 3 * 3 == 9
```

# Three Types of Tests



## Return Value Verification

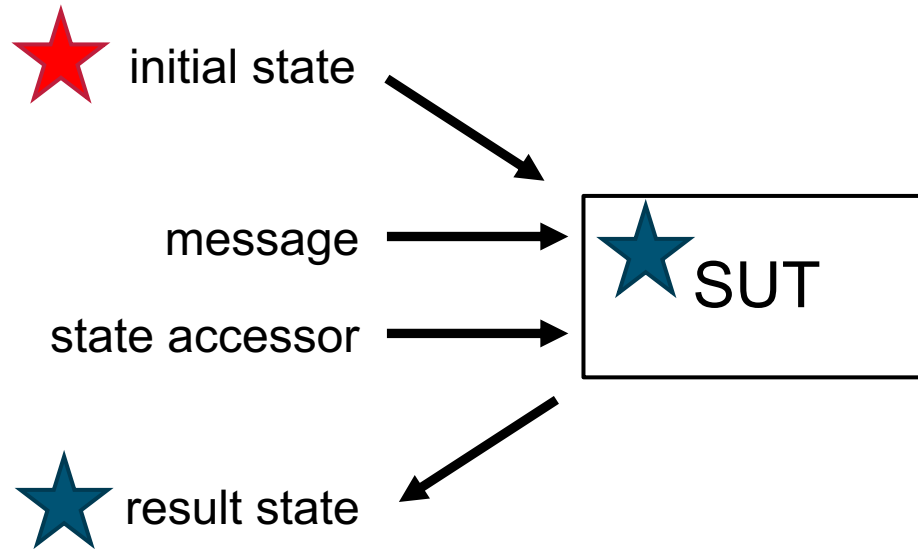
# Three Types of Tests

2, 4 →  
6 ←

```
double sum(double a, double b) {  
    return a + b;  
}
```

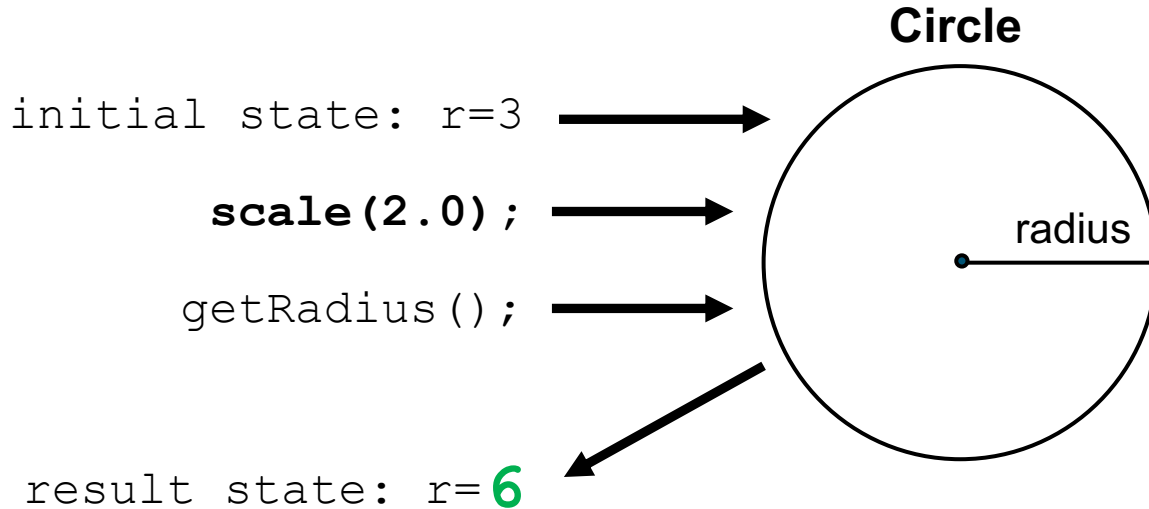
## Return Value Verification

# Three Types of Tests



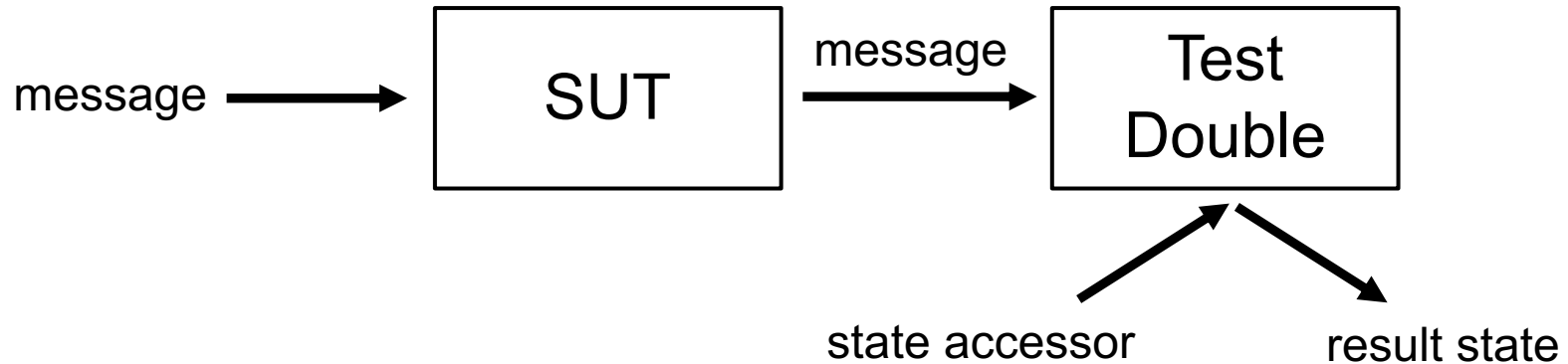
## State Verification

# Three Types of Tests



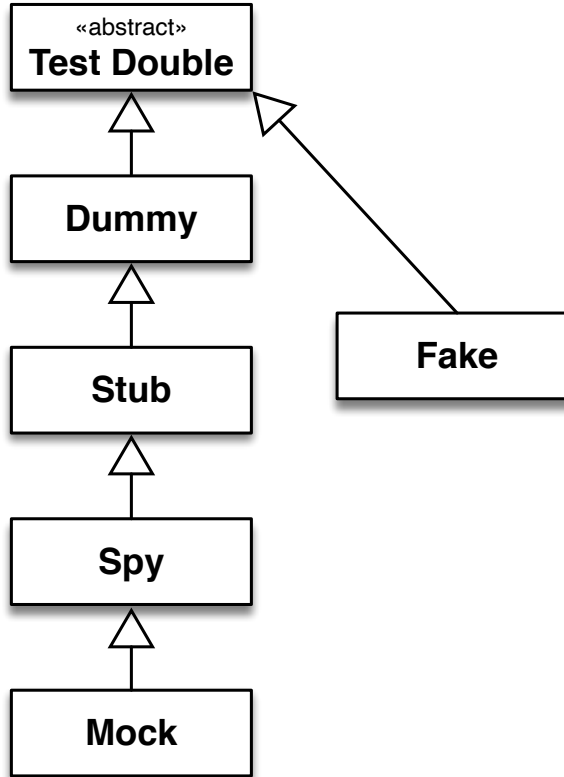
## State Verification

# Three Types of Tests



## Behavior Verification

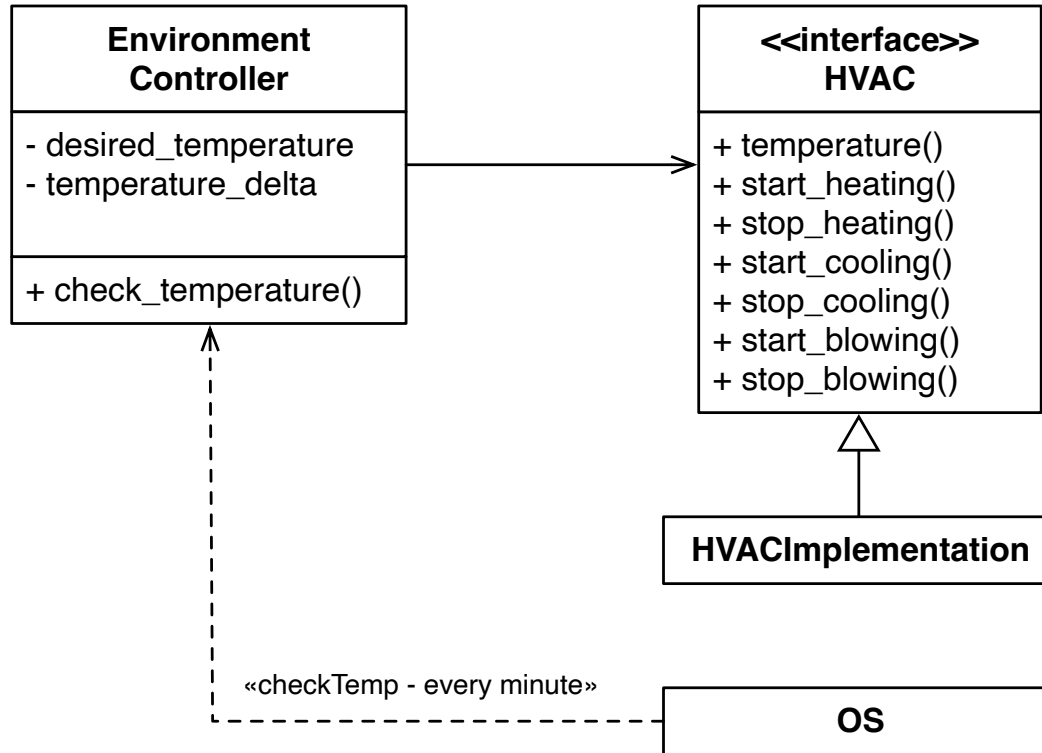
# The Ontology of Mock Objects



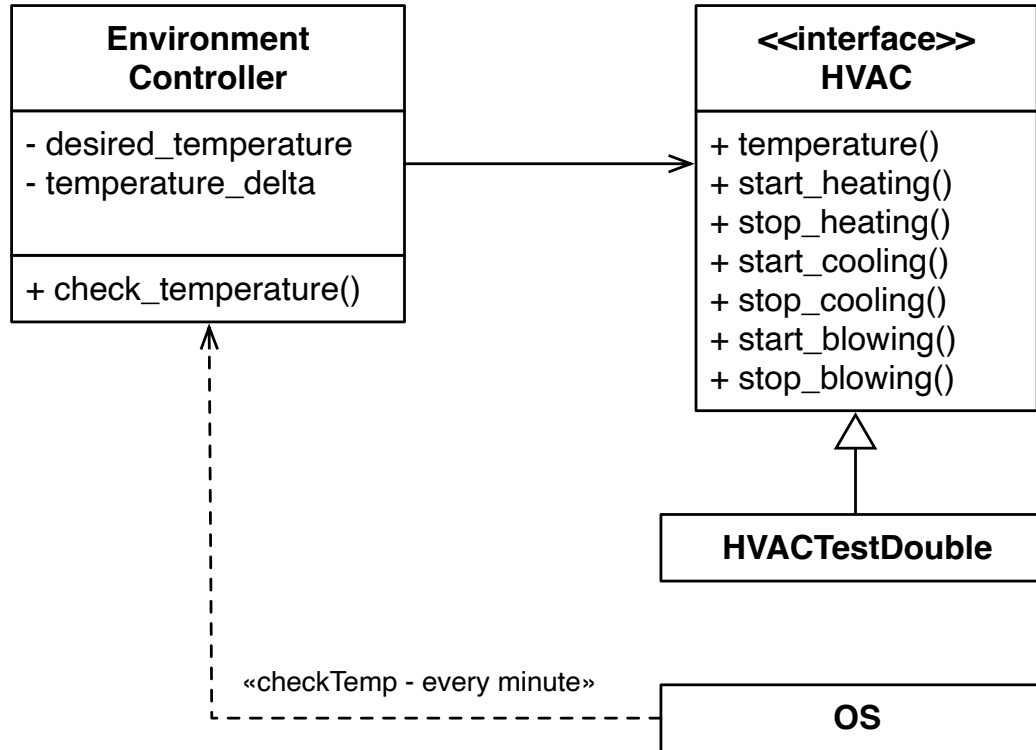
Gerard Meszaros, 2007,  
XUnit Test Patterns: Refactoring Test Code



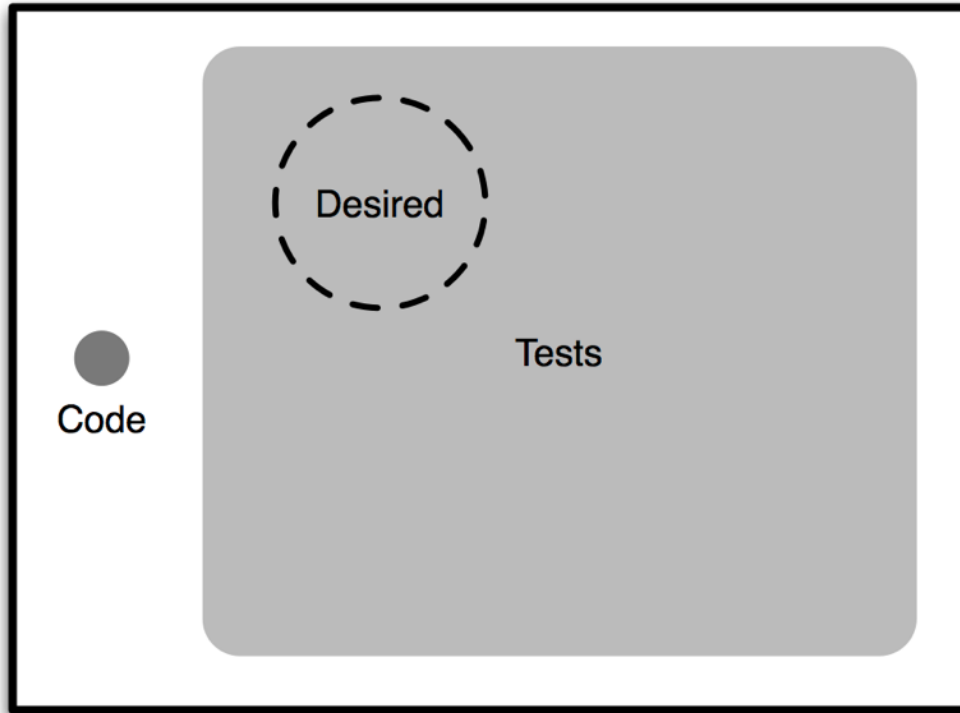
# Environment Controller Kata



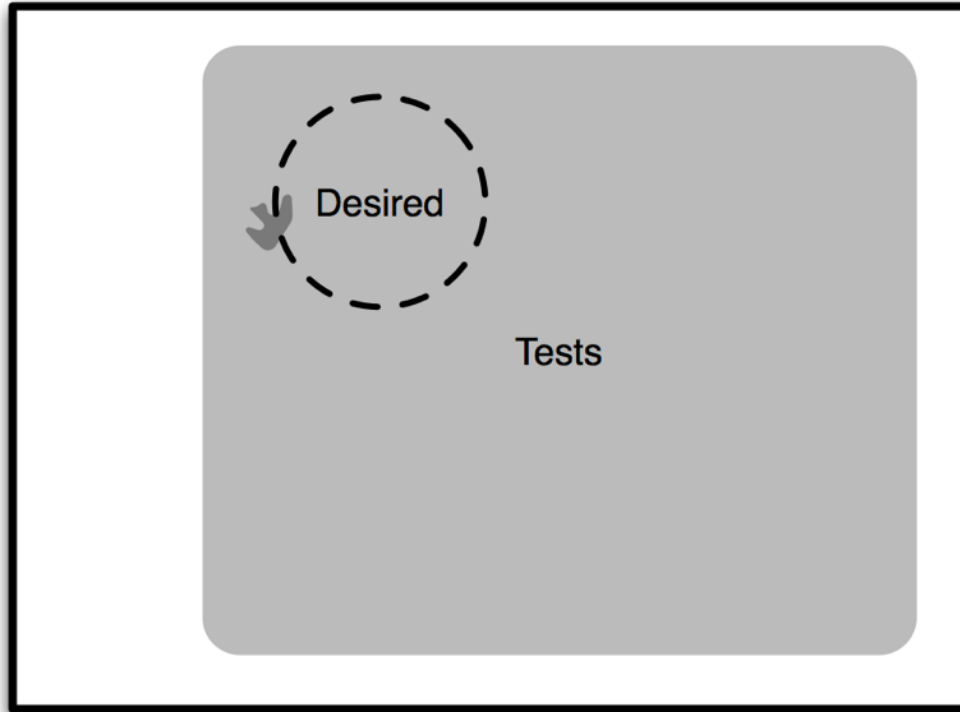
# Environment Controller Kata



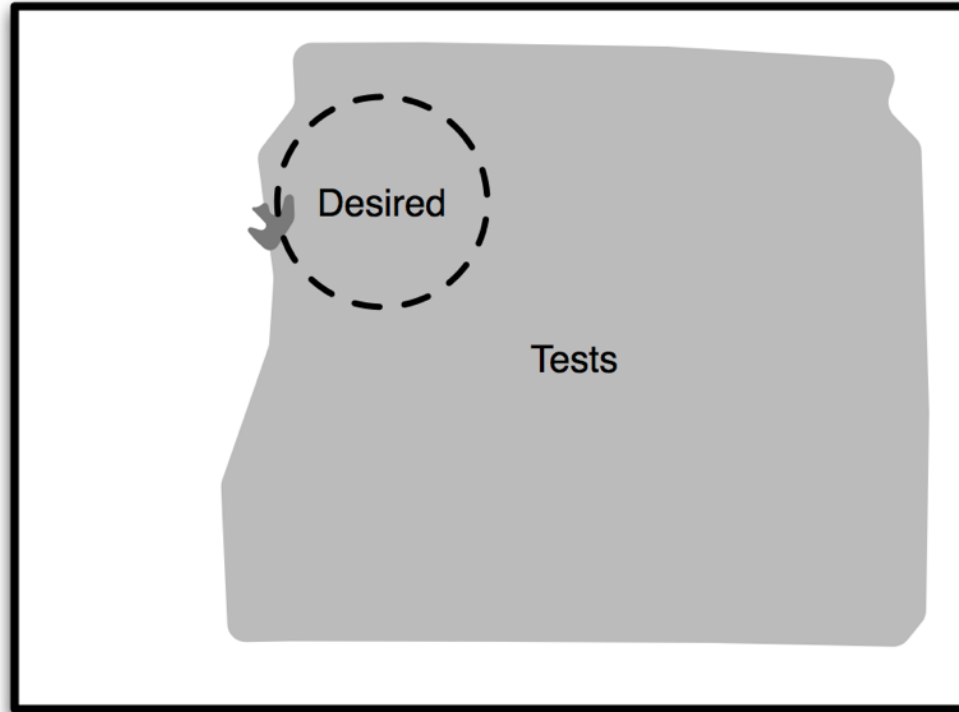
# Tests = Constrains



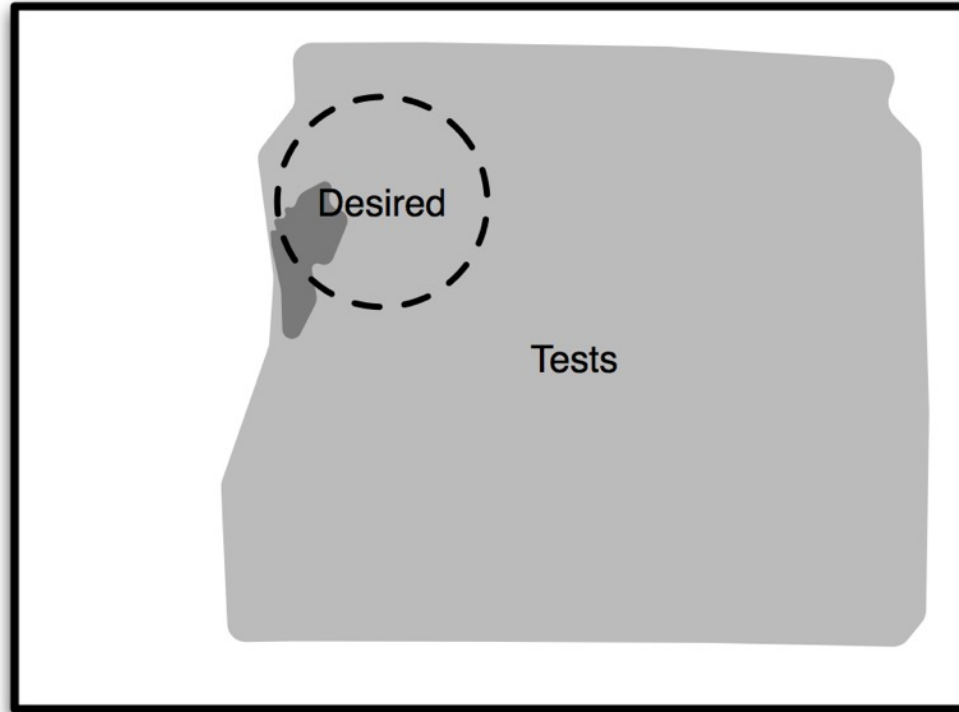
# Tests = Constrains



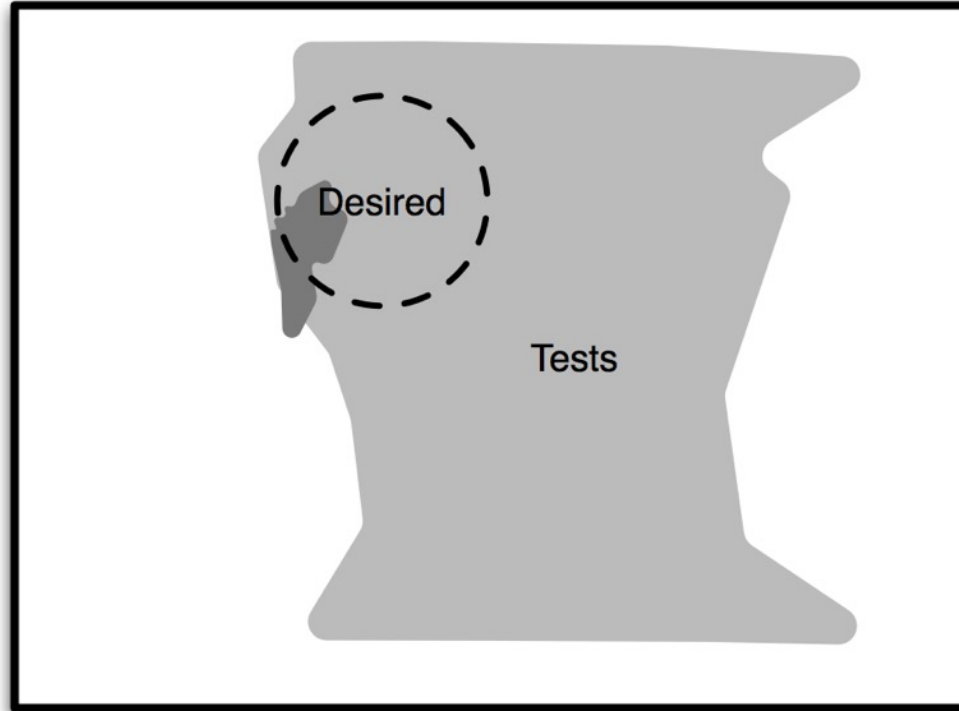
# Tests = Constrains



# Tests = Constrains

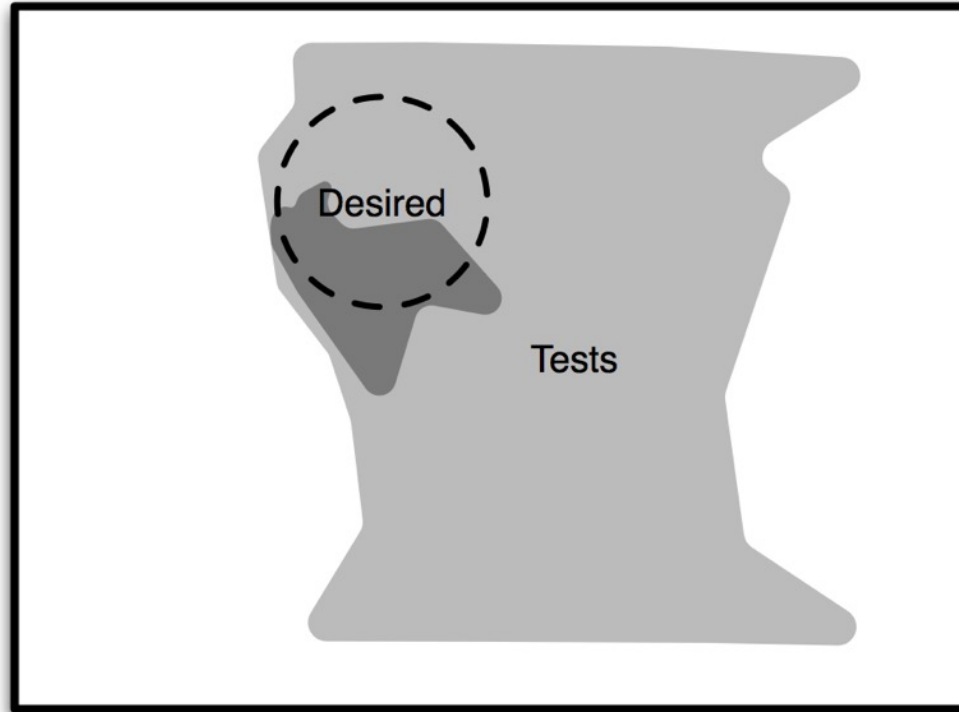


# Tests = Constrains

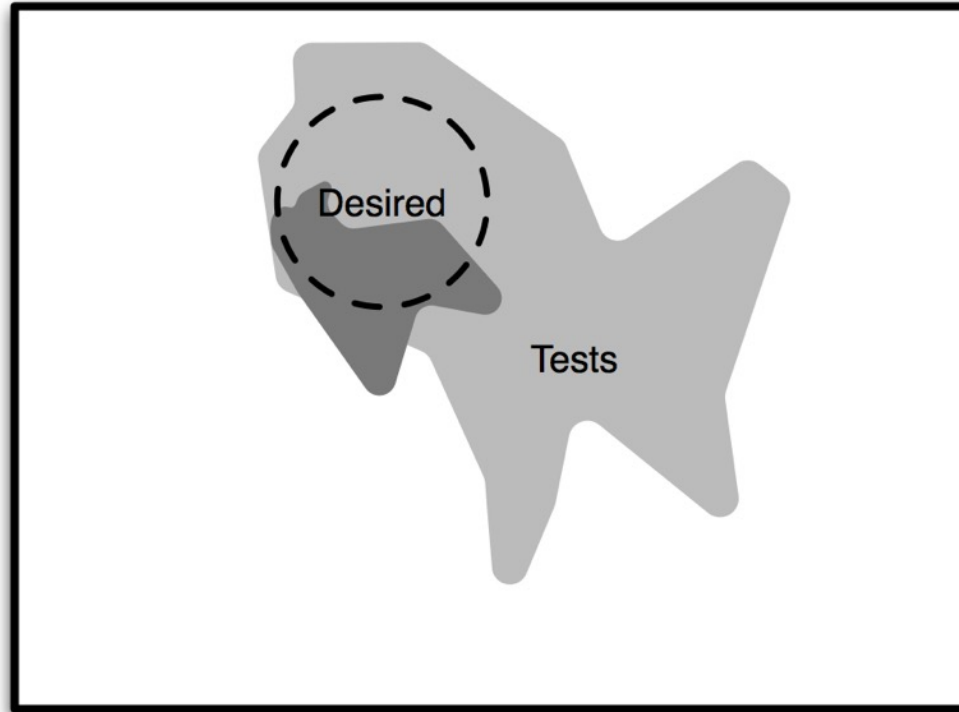




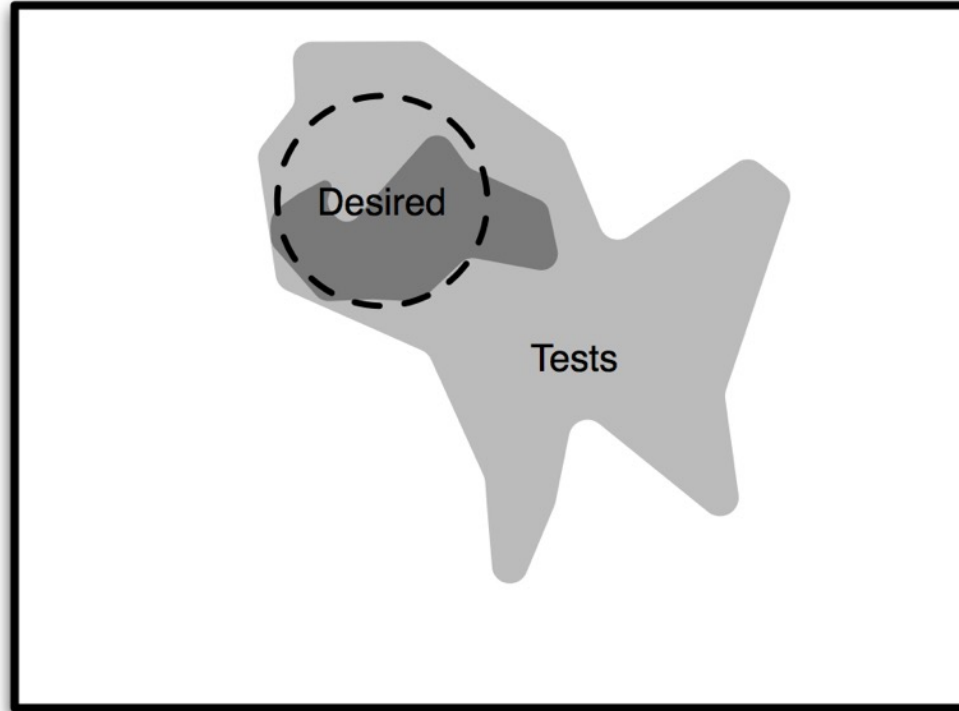
# Tests = Constrains



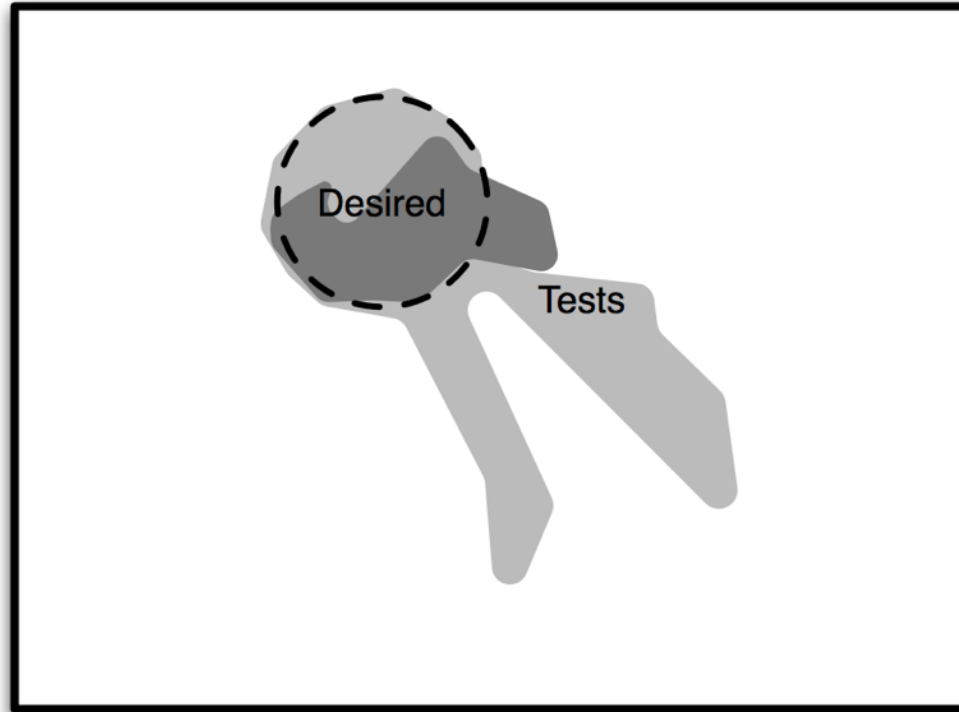
# Tests = Constrains



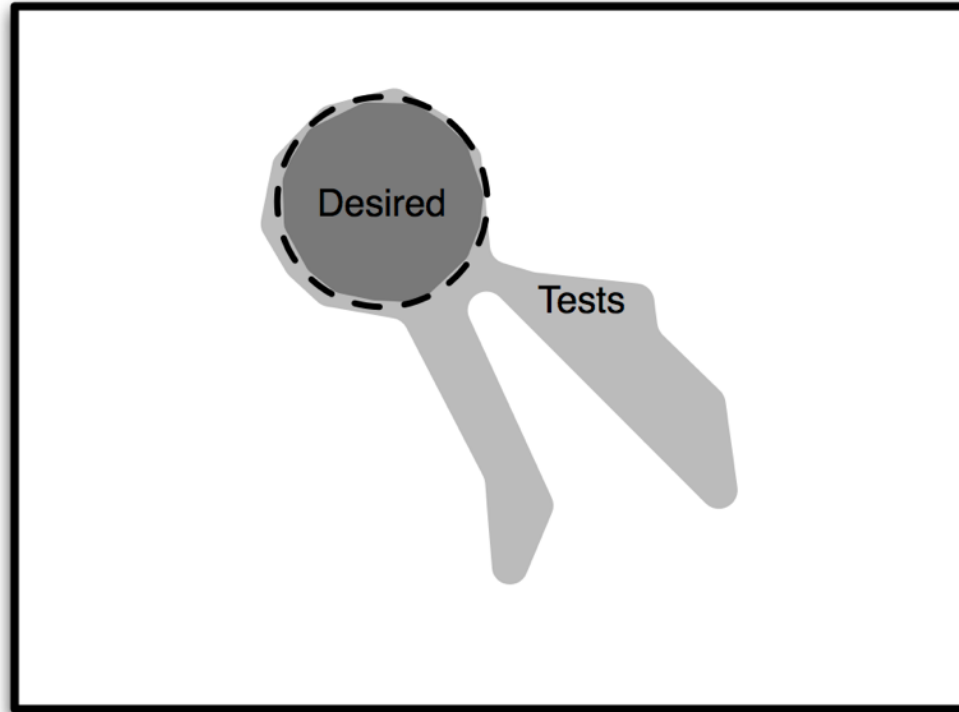
# Tests = Constrains



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# Tests = Constrains

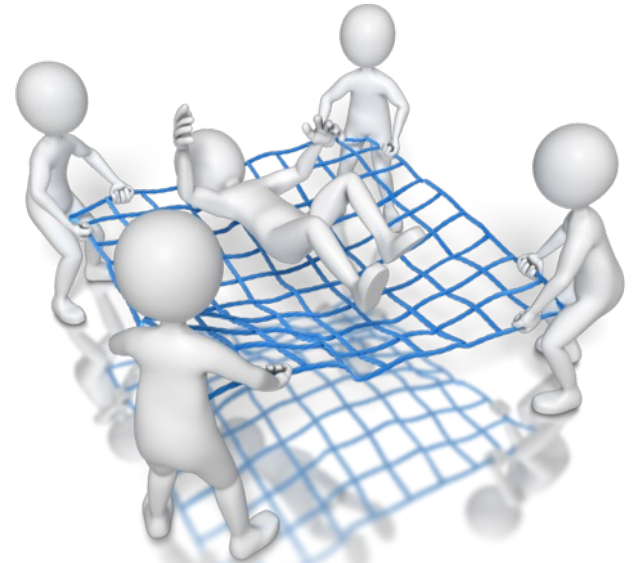


## Tests = Constrains

- Tests can constrain the behavior but they can't specify it.
- Test can only proof you program being wrong they can not proof it being right.

## Benefits of TDD

- Safety Net – Rapid Response -> eliminates the **fear of change**
- Supports **low coupling & cohesion** otherwise testing is hard
- Reduces **debugging time**
- Reliable low level **documentation**
- Shift of **perspective**: developer to user



## Question

Why should you write your tests first?



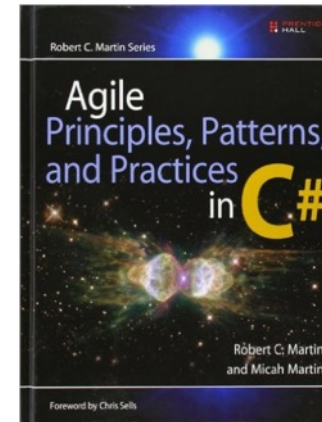
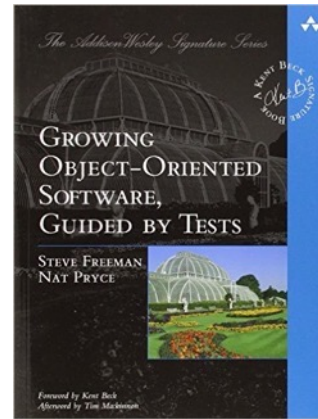
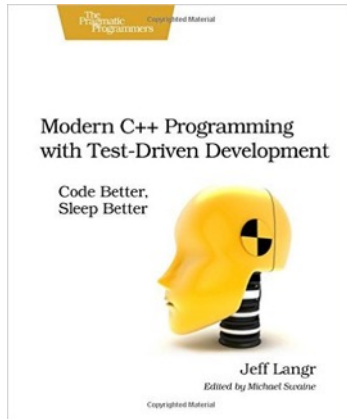
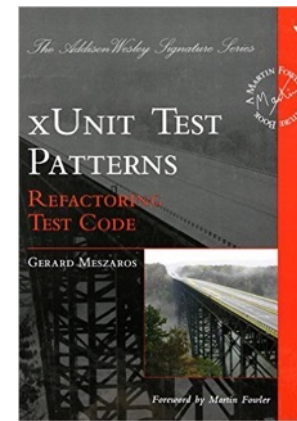
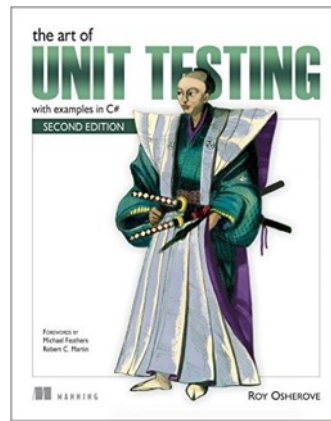
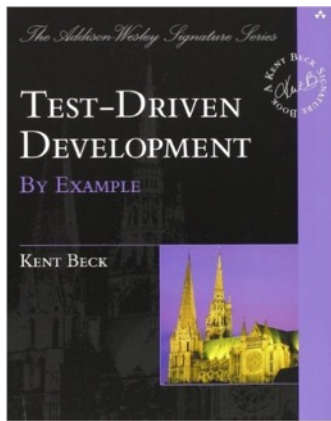
## Question

Why should you write your tests first?

- To achieve 100% test coverage (goal)
- The production code tests your tests
- In case they are optional you probably won't write them

# Outlook

- Test Types (integration test, acceptance tests, etc.)
- Mocking Frameworks
- Google Mock & Google Test (C++)
- Magic Tricks of Testing (Sandi Metz)
- Versioning Systems (Git) / Continuous Integration











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