

Delphi Unit Testing

Why you want it – How you do it

Jeroen Wiert Pluimers | jeroen@BeSharp.net

20121025 | ITDevCon.it | Verona, Italy

BeSharp.net™



Intro

- › Conference
 - Company
 - › Person
 - Love to teach

BeSharp.net™



Welcome

- › Learn by
 - Demos
 - Discussion
- › Your input is important!



Agenda

- › Introduction to Unit Testing
 - About the process
 - Short demos from the Delphi side
- › Other session which is more advanced:
 - Tecniche avanzate per Unit Test
by Marco Breveglieri
at 10:20
in room TComponent (room “self”)



Unit testing

- › Two questions for you
 - who does unit testing?
 - why not?



You should!

- › Unit testing is about quality:
 - it helps you to get a better feel of how good your code is
- › No need to have 100% code coverage
 - Any unit testing makes it easier to change code:
 - › Refactor to improve the design
 - › Adapt code for new business requirements
 - › Etc..
- › Remember:
 - a bug is an opportunity for writing a test



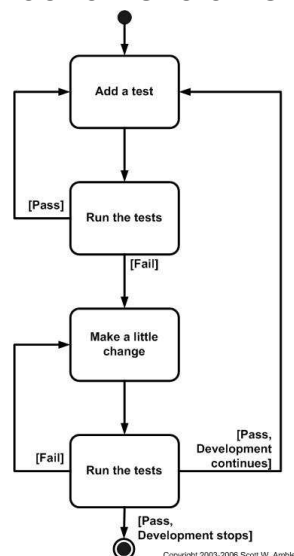
Am I doing it?

- › Yes, but still not enough.



From one extreme to the other

- › No testing at all
- › It compiles: ship it!
- › Common Sense
- › Ad Hoc Testing (aka Monkey Testing)
- › Sanity Testing (aka Smoke Testing)
- › TDD aka Test First Development ----->



It is part of your test suite

Test suite part	What it tests
› Unit testing	your code
› Regression testing	things you broke
› Integration testing	externals
› Acceptance testing	your product



Testing paradox

- › Every means you use to prevent or find bugs leaves a residue of subtler bugs
- › Then why test at all?
- › You end up with less bugs!



Why are people afraid of unit testing?

- › Unit testing is complex
 - it is not: that's why this session is here
- › It needs to cope with dependencies
 - that what the Spring framework session was for
- › You need to simulate the outside world
 - that's what Mock objects are for
- › You need to repeat tests
 - Use continuous integration
 - and a version control system

BeSharp.net™



No need for TDD to do unit testing

- › You can write unit tests after your code was written
- › A bug report is a good opportunity to write a unit test
 - Now you know how to measure the fix:
 - › If the unit test succeeds, the fix is OK
- › Writing unit tests
 - Will reveal existing bugs
- › Having unit tests
 - Is a bug repellent: prevents many new bugs

BeSharp.net™



Basic unit test strategies

- › Test the extremes of your code
 - As boundary conditions often are bug prone
- › Test for effects that should occur
 - Positive testing: test functionality
- › Test for effects that should not occur
 - Negative testing: prevent bad things from happening



Unit testing saves time

- › This sounds like a paradox:
 - Writing a unit test costs time, how can it save time?
 - Because
 - › you don't lose time testing using manual steps over and over again
 - › Unit tests can be repeated reliably, manual steps not
- › Remember: Unit tests can be run automated



Similar to why I write a blog

- › wiert.me is a on-line binary-log of things I have done
- › Allows for searching
 - things I did before, but forgot how I did it or where I found the information
- › Cost
 - Initial cost: on average 30 minutes per blog entry
 - Total cost: 3 years: 1100 entries == 550 hours
 - Average cost: < 10% of a working day
- › Gain
 - 100's of hours by
 - › Finding back stuff
 - › Becoming a better writer
 - › Easier event preparation



BeSharp.net™



Preparing the classes you want to test

- › Class Under Test should be as independent as possible
- › Dependencies:
 - Friendly class
 - › Can be safely used without side effects
 - Stub class
 - › Fakes a dependency by returning canned responses
 - Mock class
 - › Simulates an object for testing purposes
- › You should test at the dependency boundaries.
- › And make the dependencies flexible and testable (Spring Framework, Mocks, Interfaces)

BeSharp.net™



Testing on new development:

1. write a test
 2. repeat
 3. watch it fail
 4. write code
 5. test it
 6. until passed
- › If writing unit tests for your code is too hard, then your code should be simplified to make the tests on the parts easier to write.



DUnit

- › uses old style RTTI
- all Test methods need to be published
- › runs as GUI or Console app
- › Demos:
- CdsXsdTest
 - › tests XSD code from Delphi
 - XMLEOSErrorTest
 - › proper XML character set encoding
 - Number2StringProjectTests
 - › Dutch/English/German (need Italian help!) for writing numbers
 - AddMatch(1316, 'one thousand three hundred sixteen');



Examples

- › Sample message
 - » TestNumber2String: ETestFailure
 - » at \$005730B3
 - » Key=1444, expected: <
 - » eintausendvierhundertvierundvierzig> but was: <
 - » eintausendvierhundertvierundvierzig>



Testing and Exceptions

- › Un-expected exceptions
 - Caught by DUnit
 - Fail your test
- › Expected exceptions
 - Always expect (demo)
 - › procedure **StartExpectingException**(e: ExceptionClass);
 - › procedure **StopExpectingException**(msg:string);
 - › procedure **CheckException**(AMethod: TTestMethod;
AExceptionClass: TClass;
msg:string);
 - Expect sometimes, but not allways
 - › Use this pattern:
 - try
 - except
 - » on EMyExpectedException do
 - » begin
 - » // this exception is harmless in this specific situation
 - » end;
 - end;



When you have lots of similar test

- › Store your tests
- › Write some wrapper code to simplify testing
- › Examples ...



Delphi-Mocks

- › from VSoft (Vincent Parret)
- › Based on TVirtualInterface
 - <http://docwiki.embarcadero.com/VCL/XE2/en/RTTI.TVirtualInterface>
 - › TVirtualInterface creates an implementation of an interface at run time.
 - › All interface methods raise an [OnInvoke](#) event of type [TVirtualInterfaceInvokeEvent](#)



Final Advice (thanks Nick Hodges!)

- › Only test the code that you want to work properly
 - focus your test on the most important code
- › Don't test code that you don't care if it is buggy
 - › Experimental code
 - › One off code
 - make sure that this potential buggy code is flagged somehow in your version control system



References

- › Overview of tools (2009, so some old)
 - <http://blog.vi-kan.net/2009/tdd-unittesting-and-delphi/>
- › Nick Hodges (Gateway Ticketing, ex Borland)
 - <http://www.nickhodes.com/category/Unit-Testing.aspx>
 - › Unit testing
 - › Spring
 - › Mocks
 - › ...



Delphi Mock libraries

- › <http://stackoverflow.com/questions/293755/what-is-your-favorite-delphi-mocking-library>
- › Best: Delphi Mocks
 - git checkout
 - › <https://github.com/VSoftTechnologies/Delphi-Mocks.git>
 - site:
 - › <https://github.com/VSoftTechnologies/Delphi-Mocks>
 - Introduction:
 - › <http://twitter.com/#!/FinalBuilder/status/115414466677579776>
 - › <http://www.finalbuilder.com/Resources/Blogs/tabid/458/EntryId/287/Introducing-Delphi-Mocks.aspx>



References

- › Code Coverage
 - <http://code.google.com/p/delphi-code-coverage/source/checkout>
- › Integrates with Hudson
 - <http://stackoverflow.com/questions/531546/measuring-code-coverage-in-delphi/3115701#3115701>



Q & A | Discussion

Jeroen Wiert Pluimers

If you have questions after the session,
please contact me

jeroen@BeSharp.net

[@jpluimers](https://twitter.com/jpluimers)

[wiert.me](https://www.wiert.me)

BeSharp.net™

