

# Test Driven Development

Test First Development in .NET



# In This Module

- What is it?
- What will it do for me?





From Developers

*"I don't test.  
I'm a developer.  
I create."*

From Managers

*"I don't want to pay  
developers to test.  
That's why I pay testers."*

# Unit Tests

- Test a small but functional piece of code

```
public ActionResult Login(LoginModel model, string returnUrl)
{
    // ...
}
```

# It's Something You've Already Done

- Ever run in the debugger after the code compiles?
- Unit test framework
  - Adds structure
  - Repeatability





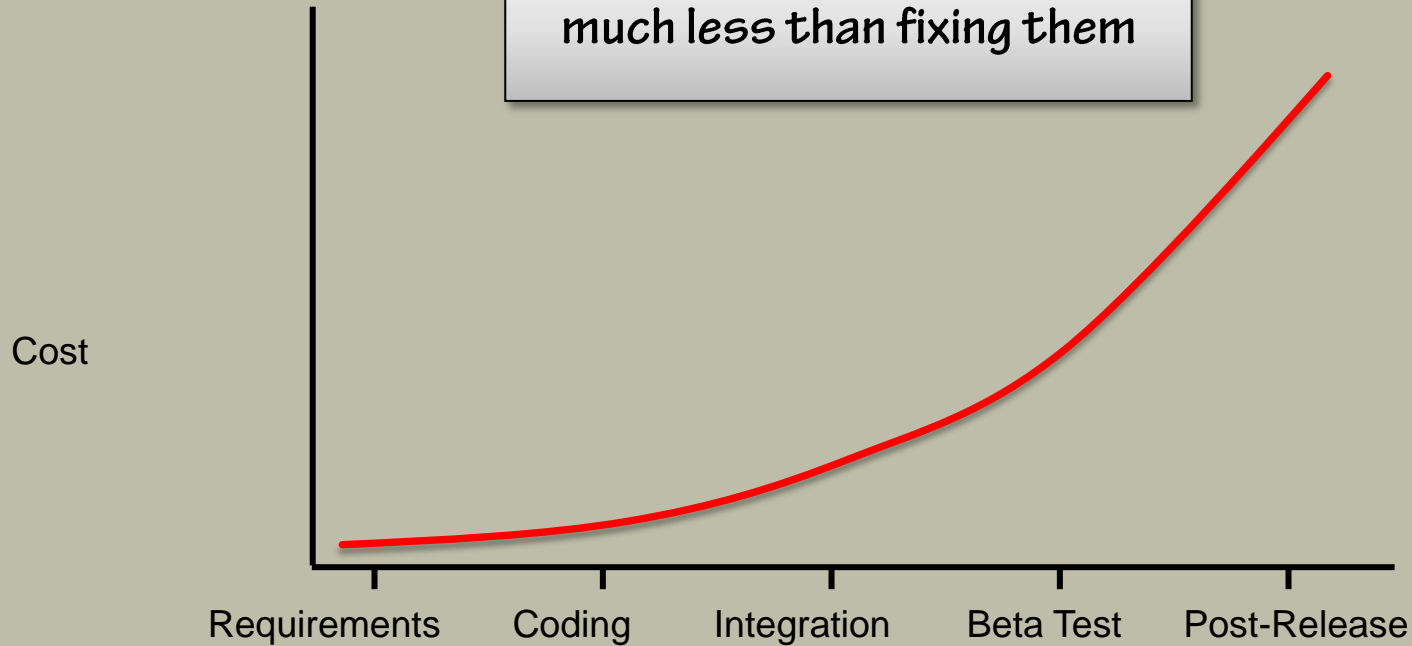
# The Economics of Developer Testing

- Realizing quality improvement through test driven development
  - [http://research.microsoft.com/en-us/groups/ese/nagappan\\_tdd.pdf](http://research.microsoft.com/en-us/groups/ese/nagappan_tdd.pdf)
  - 40% – 90% decrease in defect density
  - 15% - 35% increase in development time

*The cost of a released defect  
is usually far more than  
the cost of preventing it*

# Cost of Fixing a Defect

Avoiding defects costs  
much less than fixing them

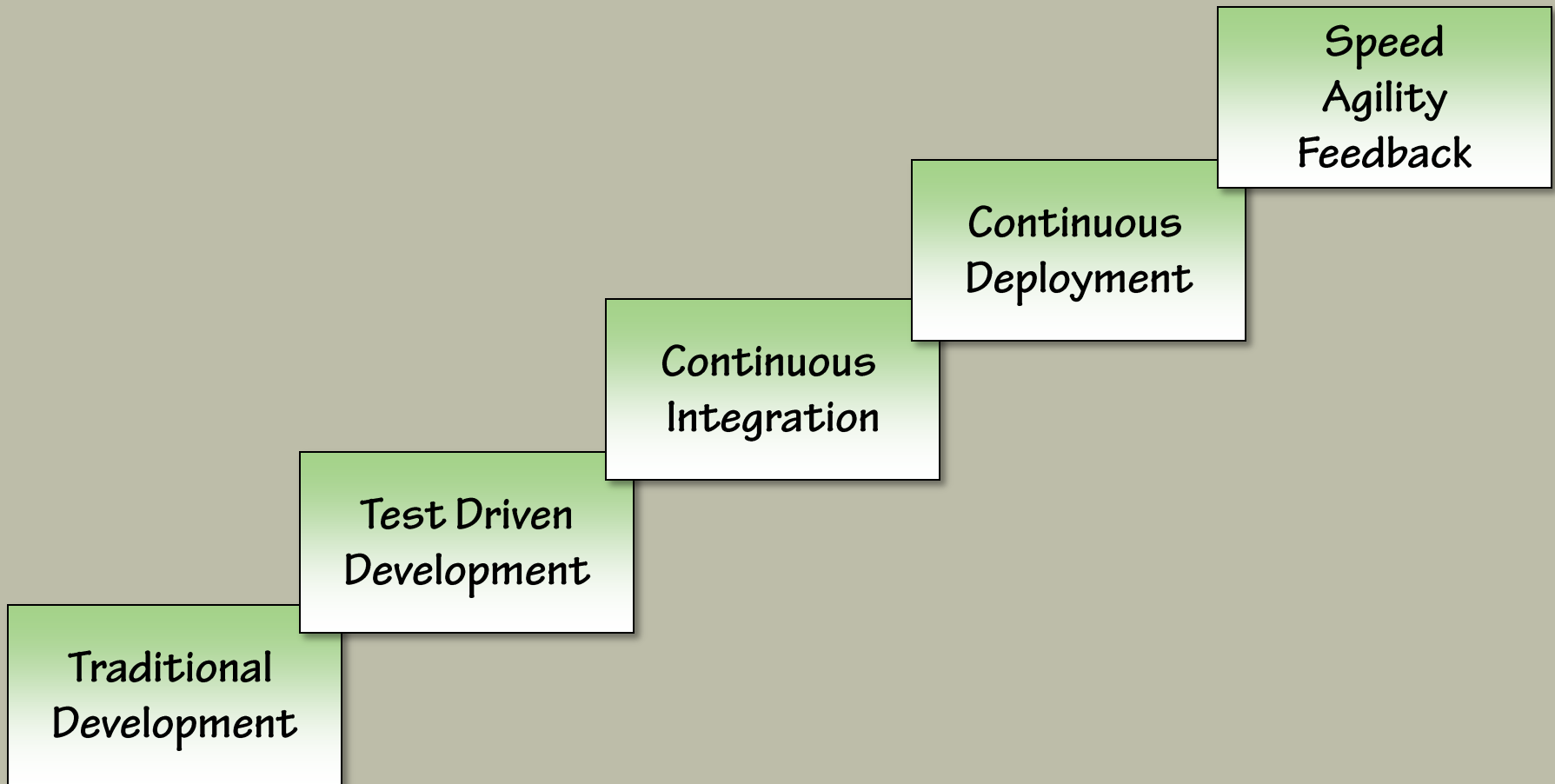




# Leap Years

- Microsoft Azure (2012) customers
- TomTom GPS failure (2012)
- PS3 network outage (2010)
- Scientific Atlanta (2004)
- Pontiac Grand Prix (2004)
- Norwegian State Railways (2000)
- Tiwai Pt Aluminum Smelter (1997)

# Stairway To Heaven



# Extreme Continuous Deployment

- Amazon deploys functionality every 11.6 seconds
  - 90% reduction in outage minutes
  - 0.0001% of deployments create an outage
- <http://code.flickr.com/>
- <http://www.etsy.com/>



# TDD Makes Your Life Easier

- Easier to find bugs in software
- Easier to maintain and change software
- Easier to understand code
- Easier to develop new features



# Thinking Like A Scientist

- Hypothesis
- Repeatable experiments
- Conclusions

# The Bar is Higher Now

by Michael Feathers

April 2, 2004

## Summary

I don't care how good you think your design is. If I can't walk in and write a test for an arbitrary method of yours in five minutes its not as good as you think it is, and whether you know it or not, you're paying a price for it.

# TDD Isn't All About Testing

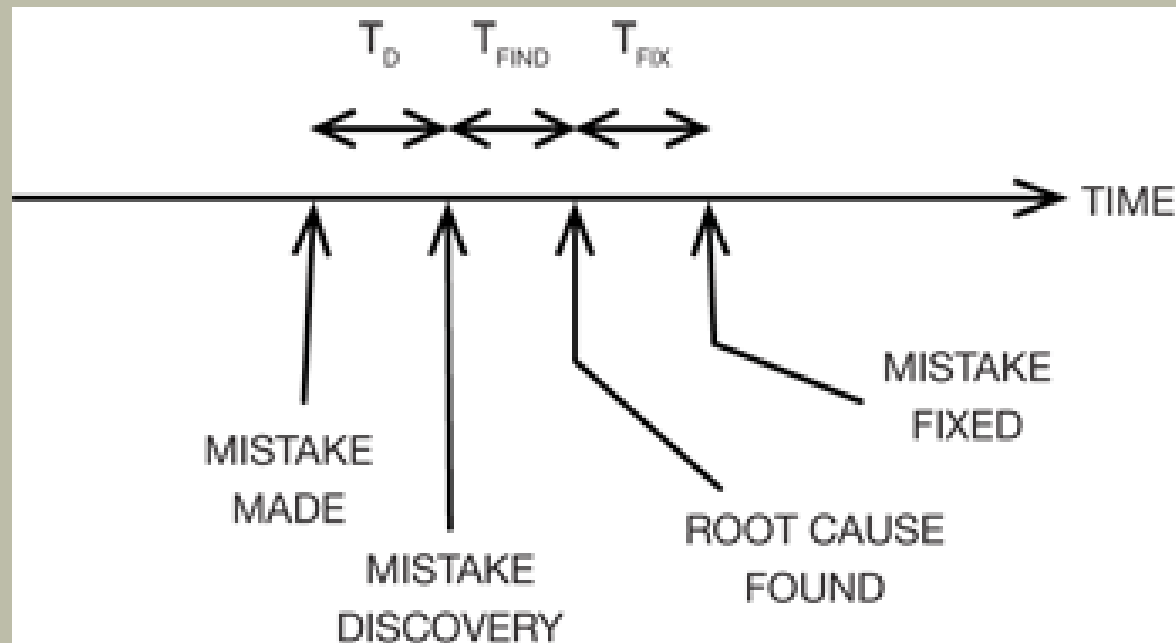
- **Confidence**
  - Confidence in the code
  - Confidence to change the code





# Less Time Debugging

- TDD for Embedded C



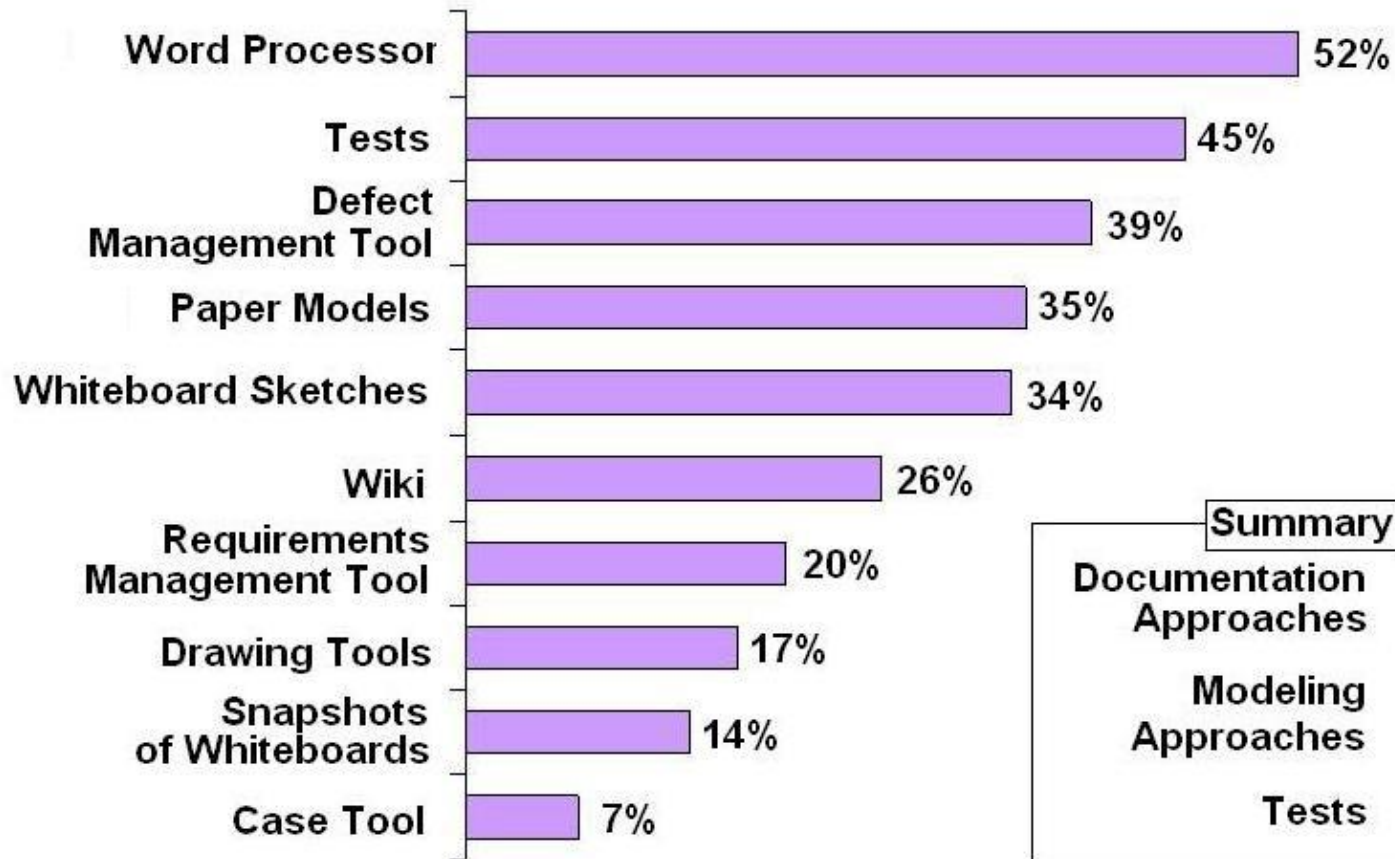
**Figure 4** TDD has a profound effect on design and how you spend your time. In contrast to debug-later programming, the physics of TDD do not include the risk and uncertainty of tracking down bugs.

# Creating Documentation With Teeth

<u>minesweeper</u>	run
<u>should display test mode when specifying mine locations</u>	run
<u>should not display test mode when using random mines</u>	run
<u>should cycle through marked to uncertain to unclicked on right click</u>	run
<u>should reveal cell with no adjacent mines</u>	run
<u>should reveal cell with one adjacent mine</u>	run
<u>should reveal cell with two adjacent mines</u>	run
<u>should reveal cell with three adjacent mines</u>	run
<u>should reveal cell with four adjacent mines</u>	run
<u>should reveal cell with five adjacent mines</u>	run
<u>should reveal cell with six adjacent mines</u>	run

# Capturing Requirements (Ambler 2008)

## Requirements Capture Practices Amongst Agile Developers



### Summary

Documentation Approaches	85%
Modeling Approaches	53%
Tests	45%

# TDD Is About Design

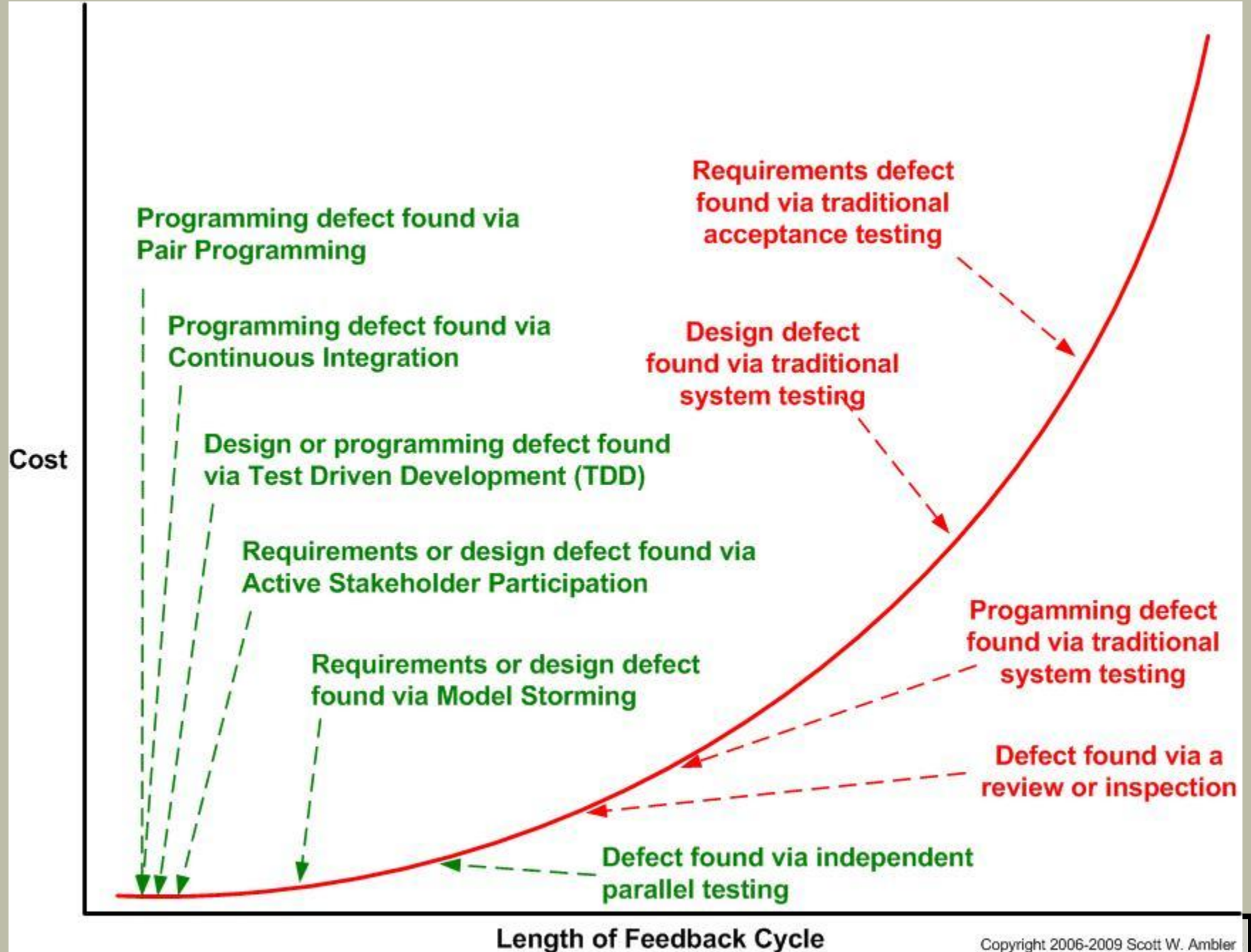
## Succeed with TDD by designing with TDD

Posted by [Jeremy Miller](#) on [July 20, 2005](#)

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After 2 years of using Test Driven Development on .NET projects I'm a believer. *Effective* TDD leads to cleaner code, fewer bugs, and superior architectural qualities. Systems written with TDD are easier and safer to modify and deploy, leading to a reduced cost of ownership over the lifetime of an application. Yes, TDD means a lot more code to write, but it can and does save you a lot of money in the long run.

There is far more to TDD than automated unit testing. Much like UML modeling or CRC cards, Test Driven Development is a process to explore a design and arrive at a good solution. The difference, in my mind, is that TDD is a "bottom up" process, where other design techniques are "top down." The truly good practitioners focus on rapidly building discrete, working pieces of code, then arranging the coded classes into an emerging structure guided by a knowledge of [good design principles](#) and a strong working understanding of Design Patterns.



# Testing Spectrum

- **Unit testing**
  - Testing an isolatable 'unit' of code, usually a class
- **Integration testing**
  - Testing a module of code (e.g. a package)
- **Application testing**
  - Testing the code as the user would see it (black box)

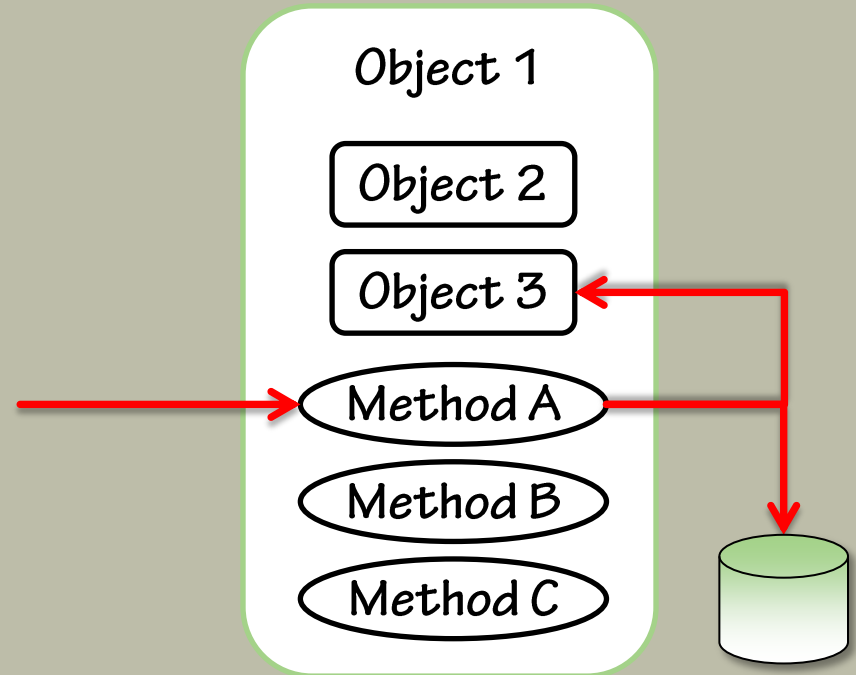
# Unit Testing

- Programmer tests of individual units of code are fit for use
- A unit is a small testable part of an application
- Ideally, each test is independent
- Done in almost all programming languages
- Can be done with or without a unit testing framework

# Testing a Unit

## Unit vs. Integration Test

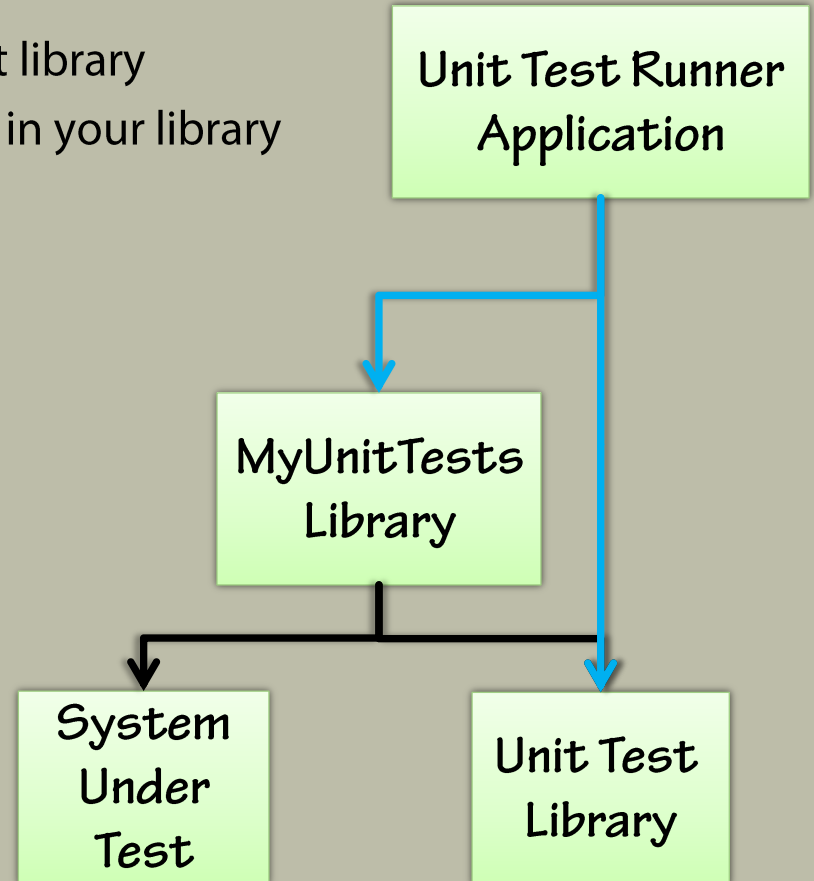
- Unit Test Frameworks can be used to create
  - Unit Tests
  - Integration Tests
  - An app to exercise your app



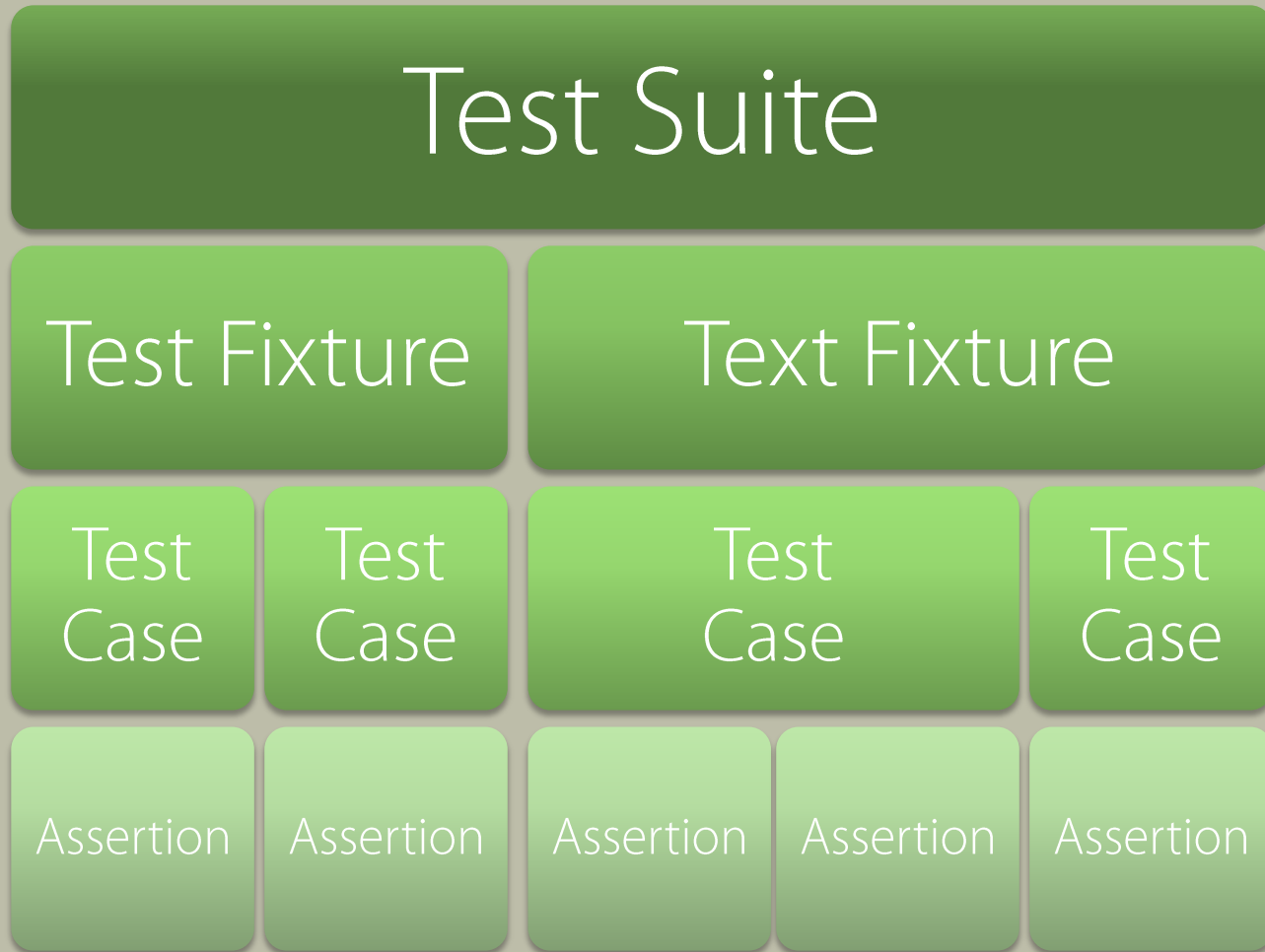


# Unit Testing Frameworks

- **Usually consists of:**
  - A software library included by your test library
  - A runner application that invokes tests in your library
- **Available for almost any language or runtime**
- **For .NET**
  - MS Test
  - NUnit
  - MbUnit
  - Many others



# xUnit Architecture



# MSTest Implements xUnit Architecture

xUnit Architecture

Test Suite

Test Fixture

Test Case

Assertion

NUnit Implementation

Namespaces or Visual  
Studio Projects

.NET Class

Method

`Assert.AreEqual(0,1);`

TDD helps you pay attention to the right issues at the right time so you can make your designs cleaner, you can refine your designs as you learn.

- Kent Beck

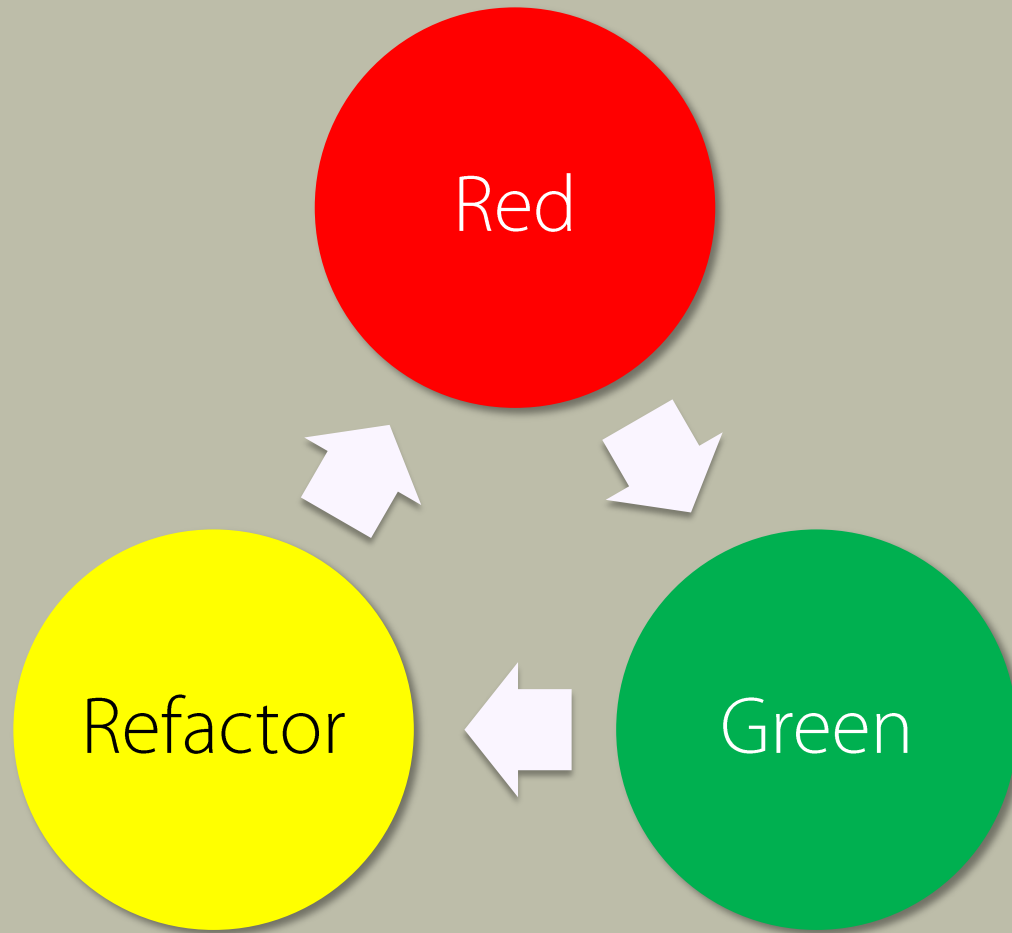
# Test-Driven

# Test-Driven Development

1. Create a new test
2. Run the test to see it fail
3. Make the test pass  
By adding functionality to the SUT
4. Refactor while keeping tests passing
  - Clean as we cook
5. Repeat

*Creating tests before  
creating functionality  
in the SUT*

# The Mantra



# The Result of TDD

- Keep our SUT working at all times
- Drive out design as it is needed
- Ensure I didn't just break something
- Create a regression harness as a by-product
- Reduced defect density
- Typically creates more flexible, modular, and extensible code

# Refactoring

## From This

```
public int ConstantMult(int y)
{
    int x;
    x = 3;
    int p = x*y;
    return p;
}
```

Changing the internal implementation of code without changing its external behavior.

## To This

```
public int MultiplyByFixedRate(int numberToMultiply)
{
    return numberToMultiply * 3;
}
```



# Common Refactorings

- **Rename**
- **Extract Super Class**
- **Pull Up Member**
- **Extract Interface**
- **Introduce Field**

# We Need Good Refactoring Tools

- **Or we won't do it**
  - Because its too hard
- **And we must**
  - To improve our design
  - For code to be readable and maintainable
  - To express our intent

# Summary

- Writing Unit Tests
- Unit Testing Frameworks
- Anatomy of a Test Fixture
- Test-Driven
- Basic Refactorings