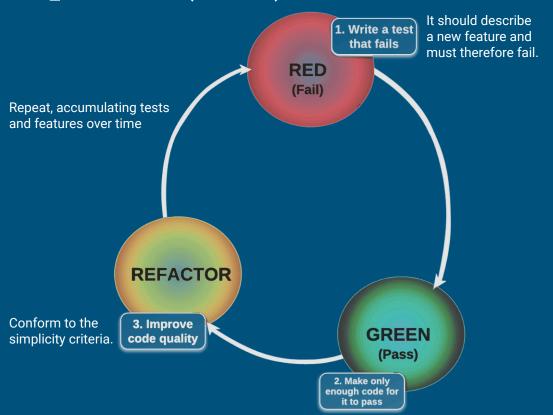
Comparing TDD and ATDD

Balthazar West Richard Uggelberg

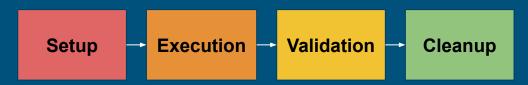
Test-Driven Development (TDD)

 A set of principles to create correct, modular and testable code



TDD Practices

- Keep test units small, cohesive and loosely-coupled
- Common test structure:



- Separate common test setup and cleanup logic
- Avoid tests that rely on previously run tests
- Avoid testing implementation details

TDD Pros

- Features are guaranteed to work
- New code with negative side effects is caught immediately
- Tests are easier to understand and debug

TDD Cons

- Time overhead
- Tests and code may share "blind spots"
- Full functionality tests are not covered

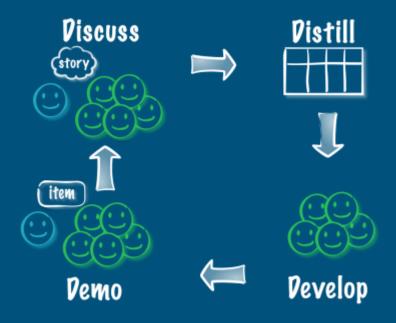
ATDD

- Acceptance Test Driven Development
- Same basic concept
- Different scope

Acceptance testing

- Testing to determine if requirements of a specification are met
- Format
 - Setup
 - Trigger
 - Verification
- Specification made through collaboration between customer, developer and tester

ATDD Process



The Three Amigos

How will it be done?



What is to be done?

How do I break it?

Combined process

- 1. Discuss a new feature
- 2. Distill into acceptance tests
- 3. Develop
 - 3.1. Write tests
 - 3.2. Write code
 - 3.3. Refactor
 - 3.4. Repeat
- 4. Demo results to verify acceptance tests
- 5. Repeat

Example - Mobile News App

Feature: notify users of local news stories



Example - ATDD

- Setup
 - The user is at some location
- Trigger
 - A news story occurs at the same location
- Verification
 - o A push notification is sent to the user's phone

Example - TDD

Let's test if judging a user as local works. In other words, a local user must receive a local news notification.



Key points: This case must fail. It is not exhaustive. *=set GPS using mocks. Separate user creation/deletion.

Summary

- Define tests first
- TDD
 - Concerns the architecture
 - Involves mostly developers
- ATDD
 - Concerns the functionality
 - Involves the three amigos

