

# Writing (un)testable code



Maurício Aniche  
Delft University of Technology  
@mauricioaniche

# Why should I write tests?

- Let's code: Numbers.java

# Because...

- Manual testing is too expensive
- It is too easy to make mistakes
- How can I make sure my new code doesn't break the existing one?
- It's the right thing to do



# My Story on Dominican Republic!

Young me working on a low quality code that I wrote myself at my first international project (Dominican Republic, 2006).

Sorry about my hair.



# What's an automated test?

```
@Test
public void biggest_and_smallest() {
    Numbers numbers = new Numbers();
    numbers.find(new int[] { 10, 5, 7, 35 });
    Assert.assertEquals(5, numbers.getSmallest());
    Assert.assertEquals(35, numbers.getBiggest());
}
```

2) Action

1) Fixture

3) Assertion

The diagram illustrates the components of an automated test. A blue arrow points from the label '1) Fixture' to the initialization of the 'Numbers' object. Another blue arrow points from '2) Action' to the 'find' method call. A third blue arrow points from '3) Assertion' to the two 'Assert.assertEquals' statements.

In other words, a test is just a piece of code that invokes a method and tests its output.

If you cannot do this easily, then you have an **untestable code**.

Can you tell me symptoms of  
untestable code?



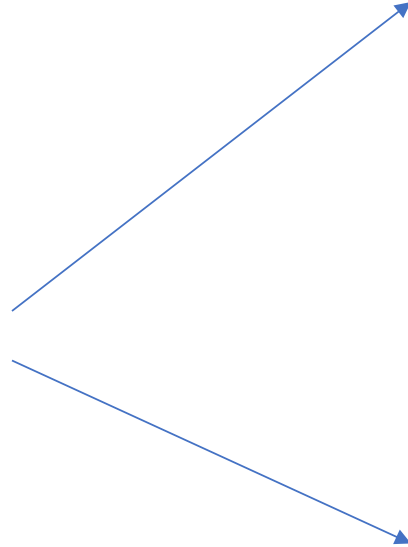
# Complex classes

If I have a method with 4 ifs, how many tests do I need? What about 8 ifs? ...





# Break the class!



# Well-designed class -> testable class

- Cohesive classes!
- Single Responsibility Principle (SRP)
- Design patterns



Let's code!

(SalaryCalculator.java)

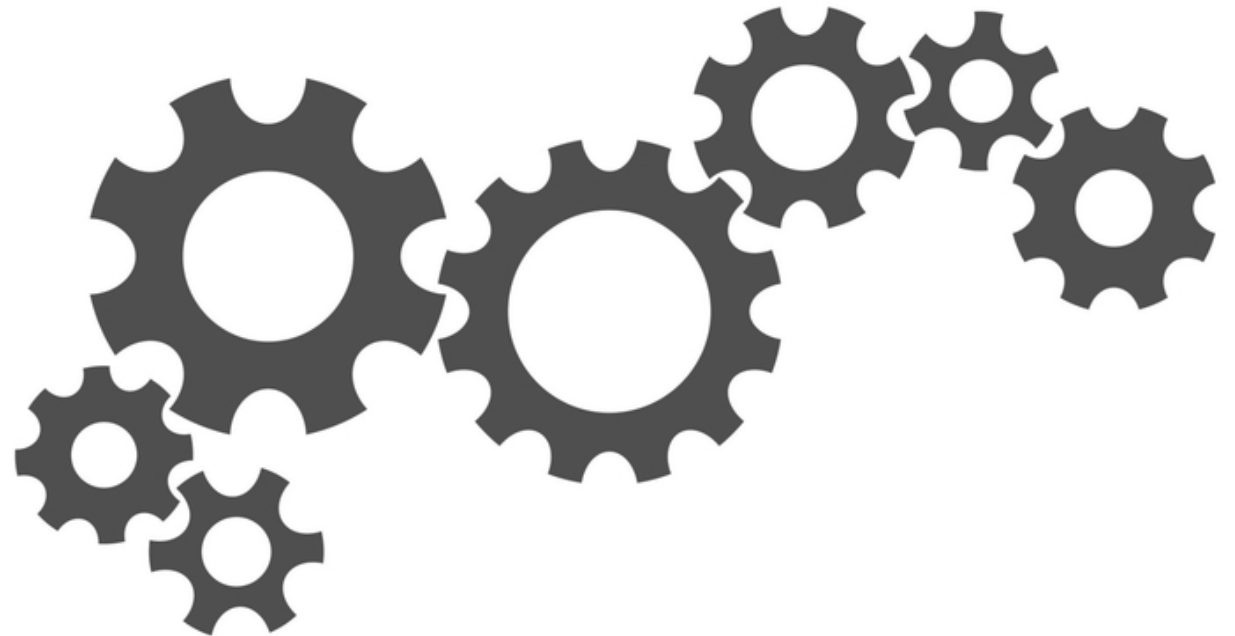
# Should I test a private method?

- Probably not.
- You should test the class from its public interface.
- If you want to test the private method in an isolated way, that's the test telling you that your code is not cohesive.



# Dependencies

- What happens if I wanna test A, but A depends on B, which depends on C, which depends on D, .... ?
  - Fixture gets complicated
- Your test gets fragile!
  - What if a dependency changes?



# Reduce coupling

- Group dependencies
- Define better interfaces
- Rely on mock objects

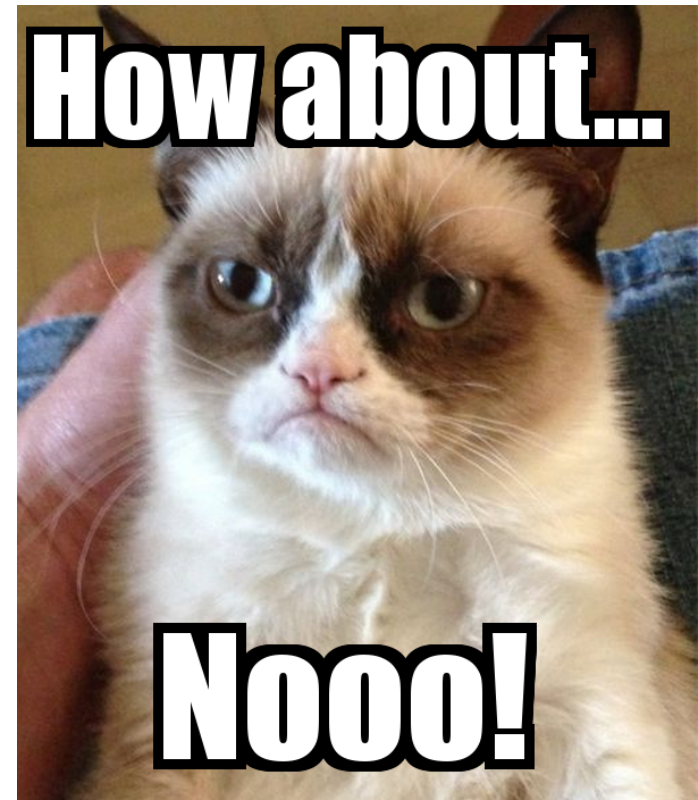


# Mock Objects

- Let's code!
- (InvoiceFilter.java)
- (InvoiceGenerator.java)

# Static methods

- Now that you know mock, what can we do with static methods?
- Static methods can't be mocked.
- DON'T USE THEM.





# Don't be afraid of creating layers

- How can I test date/time related things?
- How can I test environment-dependent things?
- Create a layer on top of APIs
- These layers are easily mockable



# Let's code!

(Christmas.java)

# Infrastructure

- My class depends on my database.
- My class depends on a file.
- Setting up databases or files can be expensive and hard.
- How can you simulate failures?
- (again InvoiceGenerator.java)

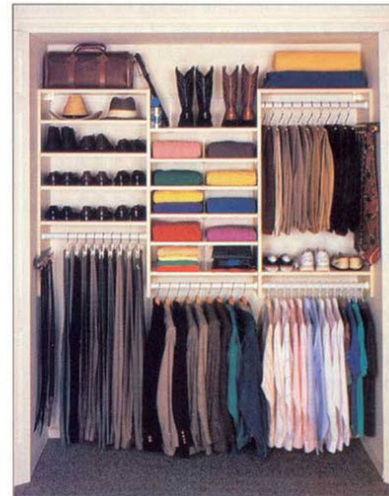
# No infrastructure in your domain!

- You should isolate your infrastructure from the domain
- Hexagonal architecture / Ports and adapters, Evans' DDD

BEFORE



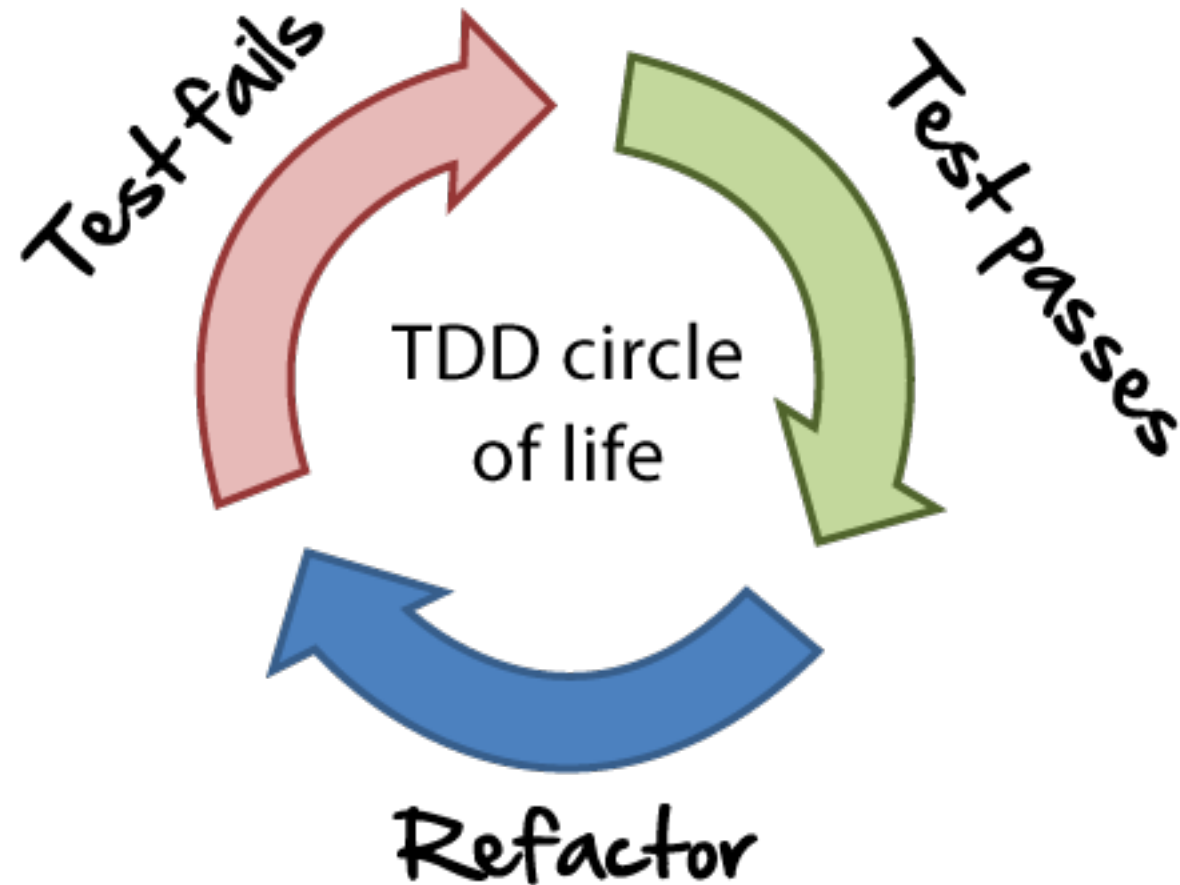
AFTER



# Encapsulation

- Behavior should be in the right test.
  - Otherwise, test gets too complicated.
- Demeter's Law

# Test-Driven Development



# Advantages

- Forces you to write tests
- Forces you to refactor
- Forces you to write simple testable code

# Baby steps

- You should go slow when you need to.
- Be smart.





# Should I do it 100% of my time?

- Experience matters.
- Do it when you do not know what to expect... when you need to draft!
- Nevertheless, before or after... write tests!

Write testable code is not easy...  
**but necessary!**



# Writing (un)testable code



Maurício Aniche  
Delft University of Technology  
@mauricioaniche