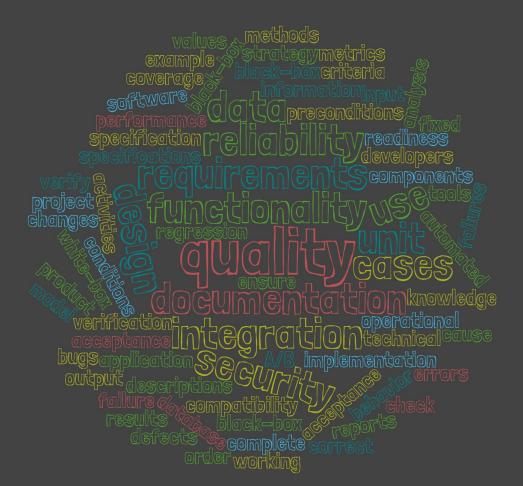
CRAFT YOUR TESTS

a step to be a craftsman

WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY TEST?



WHAT ABOUT UNIT TESTS?

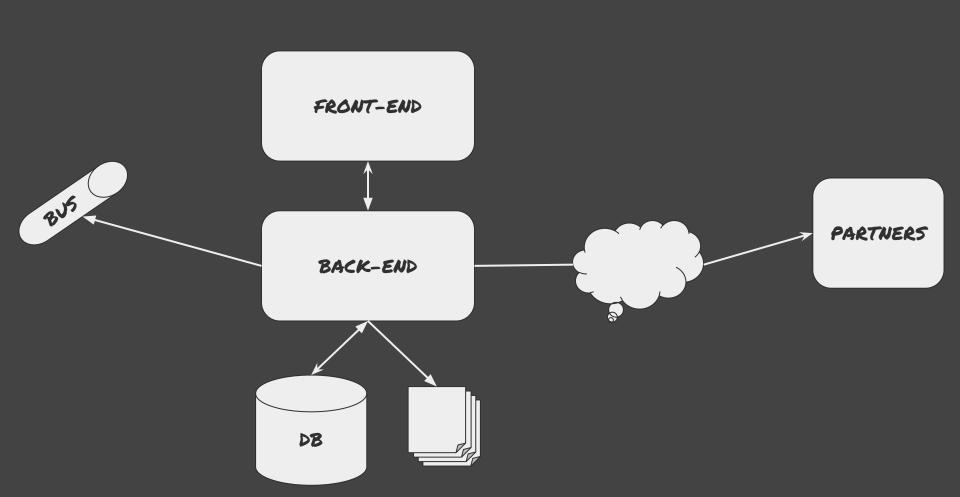


WHAT ABOUT UNIT TESTS?

11

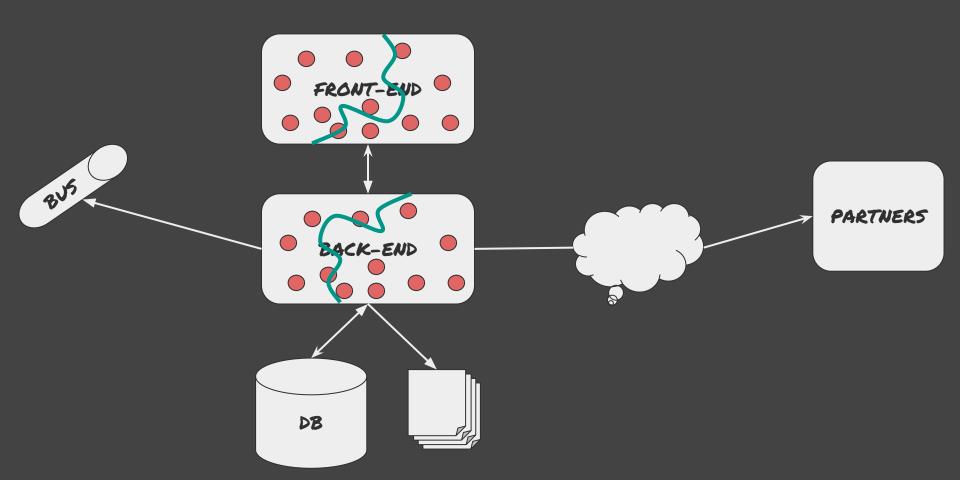
In computer programming, unit testing is a software testing method by which individual units of source code, sets of one or more computer program modules together with associated control data, usage procedures, and operating procedures, are tested to determine whether they are fit for use.

WIKIPEDIA



UNIT

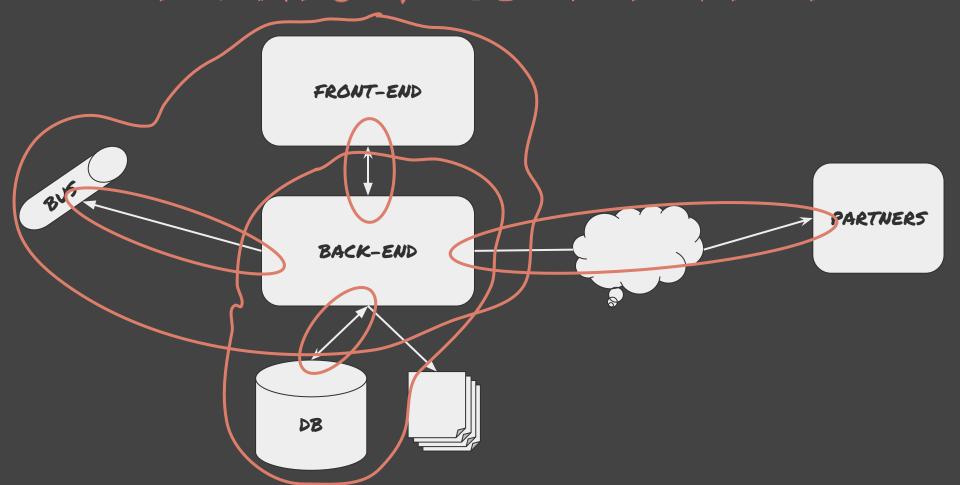
UNIT TESTS



INTEGRATION

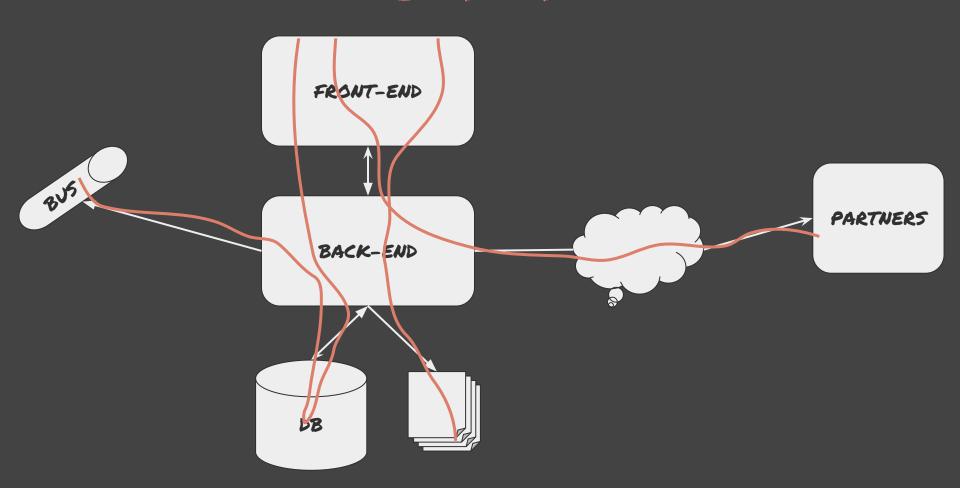
SUB-SYSTEM

INTEGRATION / SUB-SYSTEM TESTS





E2E TESTS



TEST STRATEGY

10 EZE INTEGRATION 100 SUB-SYSTEM

1000

UNIT



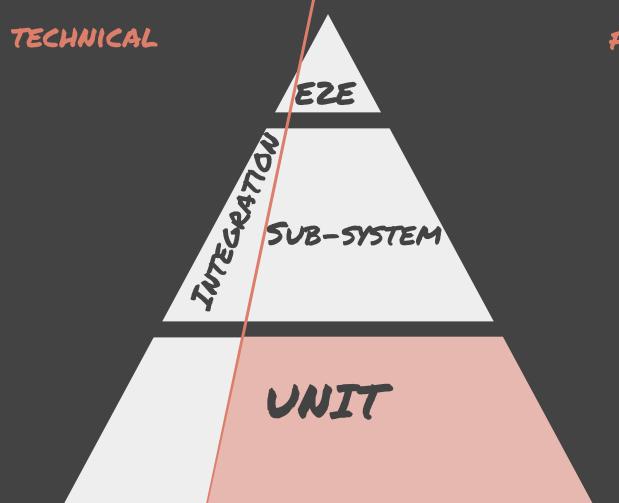
EZE

INTEGRATION

SUB-SYSTEM

UNIT

TECHNICAL



FUNCTIONNAL

Why are we unit testing?

OUR DAILY WORK IS ABOUT LEARNING THE BUSINESS

CAPTURES OUR UNDERSTANDING OF RULES

- O MAY BE AMBIGUOUS / NOT CLEAR
- MAY BE CONTRADICTORY
- . MAY WILL CHANGE

OUR DAILY WORK IS ABOUT KEEPING CONTROL

MODULAR AND DECOUPLED DESIGN

- · KEEP THING SMALL
- . INVERSE DEPENDENCIES

OUR DAILY WORK IS ABOUT KEEPING CONTROL

ALLOWS EVOLUTIONS

- IMPACT OF CHANGES
- O NON REGRESSION

OUR DAILY WORK IS ABOUT KEEPING CONTROL

QUICK FEEDBACK

O UT IS THE QUICKEST TEST SUITE



GOOD PRACTICES



WHAT IS A "GOOD" UNIT TEST?

PRINCIPLES

FAST

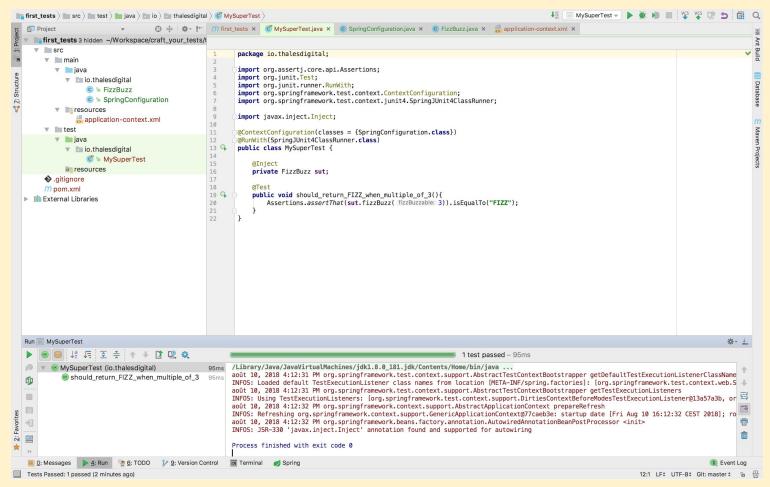
INDEPENDENT / ISOLATED

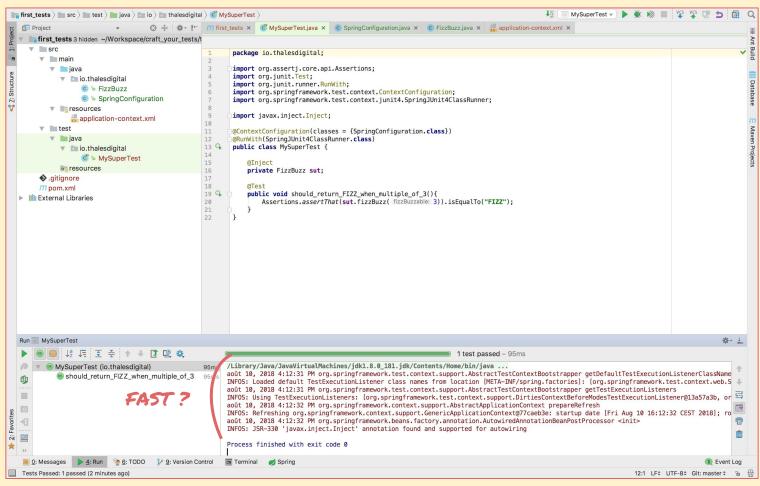
REPEATABLE

SELF-VALIDATING

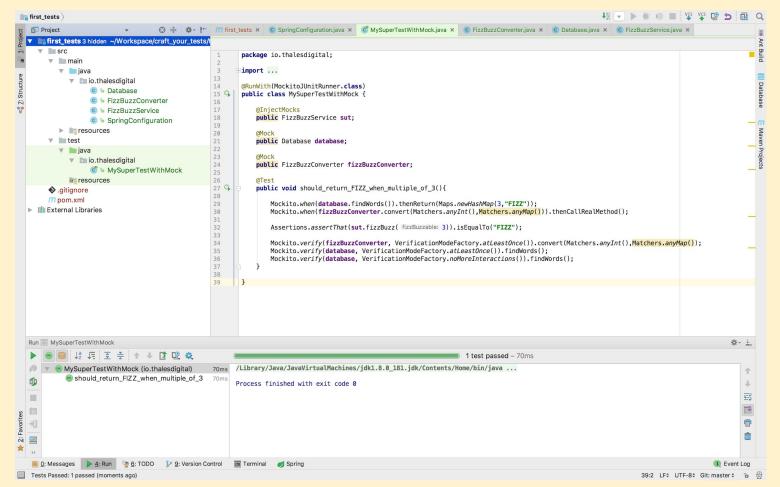
TIMELY / THOROUGH

```
@Test
public void should return 2018 template() {
   if (LocalDateTime. now().getYear() == 2018){
      Assertions. assertThat(qetVersion()).isEqualTo("2018.1.7");
   else{
      Assertions. assertThat(getVersion()).isEqualTo("1.7");
public String getVersion() {
   if (LocalDateTime. now().getYear() >= 2018){
       return LocalDateTime. now().getYear() + ".1.7";
   else{
       return "1.7";
```









READABILITY - NAMING

THERE ARE 2 DIFFERENTS WAY OF NAMING:

- "STORYTELLING"
 - O SIMPLY ENGUNCE THE RULE
 - O PUT SEVERALS TEST CASES (EXAMPLES)
- TEST CASES
 - O TEST NAME ANSWER TO THIS 3 QUESTIONS

WHAT IS BEING TESTED
UNDER WHAT CIRCUMSTANCES
WHAT IS THE EXPECTED RESULT

AN EXAMPLE OF STORYTELLING

```
@Test
public void should return FIZZ when multiple of 3 (){...}
@Test
public void should return BUZZ when multiple of 5 (){...}
@Test
public void should return the input otherwise (){...}
```

AN EXAMPLE OF TEST CASES

```
@Test
public void should return FIZZ when 3 () {...}
@Test
public void should return FIZZ when 6 () {...}
@Test
public void should return BUZZ when 5 () {...}
@Test
public void should return BUZZ when 10 () {...}
@Test
public void should return 4 when 4 () {...}
```

BEHAVIOR = CONTEXT + ACTION + OUTCOME

3 PHASES

GIVEN A CONTEXT

SETUP/ARRANGE

WHEN AN EVENT HAPPENS

EXERCISE/ACT

THEN AN OUTCOME SHOULD BE OBSERVED

VERIFY/ASSERT

BEHAVIOR

GIVEN A CONTEXT

WHEN AN EVENT HAPPENS

THEN AN OUTCOME SHOULD BE OBSERVED

GIVEN A CONTEXT

WHEN AN EVENT HAPPENS

THEN AN OUTCOME SHOULD BE OBSERVED

BUSINESS LANGUAGE ONLY !!!

READABILITY - ENCAPSULATION

```
when I ask for adjacent position of top left corner it returns only right down positions (){
  given a board()
```

READABILITY - KISS

TOO MUCH DETAILS !!!



if it isn't essential to conveying the essence of the Behavior, it is essential to not include it

G.Meszaros

READABILITY - KISS



READABILITY - KISS

```
given a seven famillies game()
```

READABILITY - PERSONA

READABILITY - PERSONA

Perfection is achieved not when there is nothing more to add, but when there is nothing left to take away"

A. De Saint Exupery





VERIFIABILITY - ASSERTIONS

- EVERY TEST SHOULD HAVE (ONE OR MORE) ASSERTION
 - O WHAT DO YOU WANT TO TEST ?
 - O DEPENDS ON THE WAY YOU'RE WRITING (STORY TELLING OR TEST CASE)
 - O CAN BE CUSTOM TO FACILITATE READABILITY

VERIFIABILITY - CUSTOM ASSERTIONS

REMOVE DUPLICATED ASSERTION LOGIC BY CREATING YOUR OWN ASSERTION METHODS TO:

- IMPROVE READABILITY
 - Intent-revealing methods that verify expected outcome
- SIMPLIFY TROUBLESHOOTING
 - O MAKE XUNIT FAILURE REPORTS EASIER TO UNDERSTAND
- DEFINE TEST-SPECIFIC EQUALITY
 - O IGNORE "DON'T CARE" FIELDS WHEN COMPARING OBJECTS
 - · "FOREIGN METHOD" SPECIFIC TO TESTING
- CAN BE DEFINED USING EXTRACT METHOD REFACTORING.

VERIFIABILITY - CHALLENGEABLE

- AUTOMATION CAN BE CHALLENGED BY MODIFYING TEST CASE
 - O WHAT IF I CHANGE THIS INPUT?
 - WHAT IF I CHANGE THIS OUTPUT?
 - O WHAT IF I CHANGE THIS CALL?
 - O TEST SHOULD FAIL

VERIFIABILITY - CHALLENGEABLE





MAINTAINABILITY - WHY

TESTS NEED TO BE MAINTAINED ALONG WITH REST OF THE SOFTWARE.

- TESTWARE MUST BE MUCH EASIER TO MAINTAIN THAN PRODUCTION SOFTWARE, OTHERWISE:
 - O IT WILL SLOW YOU DOWN
 - IT WILL GET LEFT BEHIND
 - O VALUE DROPS TO ZERO
 - O YOU'LL GO BACK TO MANUAL TESTING

- . BLACK BOX VS WHITE BOX
 - O BLACK BOX: KNOW WHAT IT SHOULD DO
 - O WHITE BOX: KNOW HOW IT IS BUILT INSIDE
- EVEN UNIT TESTS SHOULD BE BLACK BOX.

```
@Test
  public void should_return_the_maximum_transaction() {
    Transaction t1 = transaction("client", "A", 300, LocalDateTime.of(2017, APRIL, 17, 8, 0, 0));
    Transaction t2 = transaction("client", "A", 600, LocalDateTime.of(2017, APRIL, 17, 8, 30, 0));
    stat.updateWith(t1);
    stat.updateWith(t2);
    assertEquals(Optional.of(maximum(600, LocalDateTime.of(2017, APRIL, 17, 8, 30, 0))),
stat.maximum());
}
```

- BE INDEPENDENT OF IMPLEMENTATION
 - + IMPROVE READABILITY
 - + EASE STORYTELLING WAY OF WRITING
 - + Improve test robustness about changing implementation
 - + ABSTRACT RULES
 - NEED MORE TEST CODE

```
@Test
public void should_return_the_maximum_transaction() {
    given().a_transaction().of(300).at("08:00:00");
    and().a_transaction().of(600).at("08:30:00");

    when_maximum_is_computed()
    then().a_transaction().of(600).at("08:30:00").shouldBe_returned()
}
```



SUMMARY

- . A GOOD UNIT TEST IS:
 - O READABLE
 - SIMPLE BEHAVIOR
 - STORYTELLING WITH PERSONA
 - O MAINTAINABLE
 - INDEPENDENT OF IMPLEMENTATION
 - BLACK BOX
 - O VERIFIABLE
 - CUSTOM ASSERTIONS
 - CHALLENGEABLE

WHEN A TEST IS FAILING

- THE NEW RULE IS CHANGING THE TESTED BEHAVIOR
 - => YOU HAVE TO ADAPT THE TEST
- THE BROKEN BEHAVIOR IS STILL RELEVANT
 - => YOU NEED TO FIX PRODUCTION / TEST CODE
- . ANY DOUBT?
 - => SHARE WITH "DOMAIN EXPERTS"

WHEN A TEST IS FAILING

REGRESSION OR NEW RULE?

DID YOU CHANGE THE RULE THE FAILING TEST VERIFY?

```
@Test
public void testUser() {
    // mock setup ~ 15 lines
    // assertions ~ 10 lines
    // mock verify ~ 10 lines
}
```

 \circ Hard to not change test code !

WHEN A TEST IS FAILING

CHANGE PRODUCTION OR TEST CODE ?

DID YOU CHANGE THE RULE THE FAILING TEST VERIFY ?

```
@Test
public void should_not_create_minor_user() {
    given_a_minor_person()
    when_he_creates_his_account()
    then_his_demand_should_be_rejected()
}
```

· YOU MAY ADAPT PRODUCTION CODE, IF IT'S RELEVANT

GAME OF LIFE



Problem Description

- This Kata is about calculating the next generation of Conway's game of life, given any starting position.
- You start with a two dimensional grid of cells, where each cell is either alive or dead.
- In this version of the problem, the grid is finite, and no life can exist off the edges.
- When calculating the next generation of the grid, follow these rules:
 - 1. Any live cell with fewer than two live neighbours dies, as if caused by underpopulation.
 - 2. Any live cell with more than three live neighbours dies, as if by overcrowding.
 - 3. Any live cell with two or three live neighbours lives on to the next generation.
 - 4. Any dead cell with exactly three live neighbours becomes a live cell.
- You should write a program that can accept an arbitrary grid of cells.

MAINTAINABILITY - DSL

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A DOMAIN-SPECIFIC LANGUAGE IS A LANGUAGE SPECIALIZED TO A PARTICULAR APPLICATION DOMAIN.

Wikipedia

Test double

TEST DOUBLE - PATTERNS

- REPLACE DEPENDED-ON COMPONENTS WITH TEST SPECIFIC ONES TO ISOLATE SUT
- KINDS OF TEST DOUBLES
 - O DUMMY IS NEVER CALLED BY TESTED CODE
 - TEST STUBS RETURN TEST-SPECIFIC VALUES
 - TEST SPIES RECORD METHOD CALLS AND ARGUMENTS FOR VERIFICATION BY TEST METHOD
 - O MOCK OBJECTS VERIFY THE METHOD CALLS AND ARGUMENTS THEMSELVES
 - O FAKE OBJECTS PROVIDE (APPARENTLY) SAME SERVICES IN A "LIGHTER" WAY

TEST DOUBLE - DUMMY OBJECT

• DEF

AN OBJECT WITHOUT IMPLEMENTATION NOT USED WITHIN THE SUT

How

CREATE AN INSTANCE OF SOME OBJECT
PASS IT AS THE PARAMETER TO THE METHOD OF THE SUT
SHOULD THROW AN EXCEPTION IF A METHOD IS INVOKED

• WHEN

AS ATTRIBUTES OF OTHER OBJECTS OR ARGUMENTS OF METHODS ON THE SUT

UTILITY

DELETE THE IRRELEVANT CODE THAT WOULD BE NECESSARY TO BUILD REAL OBJECTS MAKING IT CLEAR WHICH OBJECTS AND VALUES ARE NOT USED BY THE SUT.

TEST DOUBLE - STUB

• DEF

A TEST-SPECIFIC OBJECT THAT FEEDS THE DESIRED INDIRECT INPUTS INTO THE SUT

· HOW

DEFINE A TEST-SPECIFIC IMPLEMENTATION OF AN INTERFACE ON WHICH THE SUT DEPENDS CONFIGURED TO RESPOND TO CALLS FROM THE SUT WITH SOME HARDCODED VALUES INSTALL THE TEST STUB SO THAT THE SUT USES IT INSTEAD OF THE REAL IMPLEMENTATION

• WHEN

INABILITY TO CONTROL THE INDIRECT INPUTS OF THE SUT THE REAL COMPONENT IS NOT YET AVAILABLE OR IS UNUSABLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENT

UTILITY

TEST THE BEHAVIOR OF THE SUT WITH VARIOUS INDIRECT INPUTS
INJECT VALUES THAT ALLOW US TO GET PAST A PARTICULAR POINT IN THE SOFTWARE

TEST DOUBLE - SPIES

DEF

AN OBSERVATION POINT FOR THE INDIRECT OUTPUTS OF THE SUT

• HOW

INSTALL THE SPY SO THAT THE SUT USES IT INSTEAD OF THE REAL IMPLEMENTATION COMPARES VALUES PASSED TO THE SPY BY THE SUT WITH THE VALUES EXPECTED BY THE TEST.

• WHEN

INABILITY TO OBSERVE SIDE-EFFECTS OF INVOKING METHODS ON THE SUT INTERACTION WITH AN EXTERNAL SYSTEM. TEST ASYNCHRONOUS MECHANISMS

UTILITY

CAPTURE INDIRECT OUTPUTS OF THE SUT.

TEST DOUBLE - MOCKS

• DEF

SPECIAL CASE OBJECTS THAT MIMIC REAL OBJECTS FOR TESTING.

MORE CAPABLE VERSION OF A TEST STUB,

AN OBSERVATION POINT FOR THE INDIRECT OUTPUTS/INPUTS OF THE SUT

ALL THE EXPECTED BEHAVIOR MUST BE SPECIFIED BEFORE THE SUT IS EXERCISED.

• HOW

DEFINE A MOCK OBJECT THAT IMPLEMENTS THE SAME INTERFACE AS AN OBJECT ON WHICH THE SUT DEPENDS.

CONFIGURE THE MOCK OBJECT WITH

THE VALUES WITH WHICH IT SHOULD RESPOND TO THE SUT

THE METHOD CALLS (COMPLETE WITH EXPECTED ARGUMENTS) TO EXPECT FROM THE SUT

INSTALL THE MOCK SO THAT THE SUT USES IT INSTEAD OF THE REAL IMPLEMENTATION

VERIFY THE ACTUAL ARGUMENTS RECEIVED WITH THE EXPECTED ARGUMENTS.

TEST DOUBLE - MOCKS

• WHEN

WE NEED TO DO BEHAVIOR VERIFICATION TO AVOID HAVING AN UNTESTED REQUIREMENT INABILITY TO OBSERVE SIDE-EFFECTS OF INVOKING METHODS ON THE S.U.T. WE HAVE A PART OF CODE NOT UNDER CONTROL

UTILITY

FAKE A SINGLE PART OF THE BEHAVIOR OF AN OBJECT USES BY SUT. VERIFY THE ORDER OF DIFFERENT CALLS

CAUTION

FACILITATE THE WHITE BOX WAY OF TESTING.

MAKE TESTS HARDER TO WRITE AND TO UNDERSTAND.

ALTER THE 3-PHASE TEST.

TEST DOUBLE - FAKE

DEF

SIMPLE / LIGHT IMPLEMENTATION OF A COMPONENT

• HOW

BUILD A SIMPLE IMPLEMENTATION OF A COMPONENT INSTALL IT SO THAT THE SUT USES IT INSTEAD OF THE REAL IMPLEMENTATION

• WHEN

WHENEVER OUR S.U.T. DEPENDS ON OTHER COMPONENTS THAT
ARE UNAVAILABLE
WHICH MAKE TESTING DIFFICULT OR SLOW

UTILITY

MAKE TESTS FAST AND ISOLATED

AVOID "DONOTHING" MOCKS

FACILITATE THE BLACK-BOX STYLE OF TESTING

TEST DOUBLE - PATTERNS

- TEST DOUBLES NEED TO BE "INSTALLED"
 - O DEPENDENCY INJECTION
 - O DEPENDENCY LOOKUP
- ... THEREFORE, DESIGN FOR TESTABILITY IS KEY.
- DEVELOPMENT + TEST NEED TO COLLABORATE WITH EACH OTHER TO DO EFFECTIVE
 COMPONENT TESTING



WALLET



Problem Description

- Given a Wallet containing Stocks, build a function that compute the value of wallet in a currency.
- The Stocks have a quantity and a StockType. The StockType can be for example petroleum, Euros, bitcoins and Dollars.

• To value the portfolio in a Currency you can use external api to provide rate exchanges

Api: https://free.currencyconverterapi.com

Sample: https://gitlab.com/YDanot/finance_api_sample/

INCUBATION

WHAT DOES IT TAKE TO BE SUCCESSFUL?

- + PROGRAMING EXPERIENCE
- + XUNIT EXPERIENCE
- + TESTING EXPERIENCE
- + Design for Testability
- TEST SMELLS
- + TEST AUTOMATION PATTERNS
- TEST DEBT
- + FANATICAL ATTENTION TO TEST MAINTAINABILITY
- = ROBUST, MAINTAINABLE AUTOMATED TESTS

WHAT'S A CODE SMELL?

A PROBLEM VISIBLE WHEN LOOKING AT TEST CODE:

- · TESTS ARE HARD TO UNDERSTAND
- · TESTS CONTAIN CODING ERRORS THAT MAY RESULT IN
 - MISSED BUGS
 - ERRATIC TESTS
- · TESTS ARE DIFFICULT OR IMPOSSIBLE TO WRITE
 - NO TEST API ON SUT
 - CANNOT CONTROL INITIAL STATE OF SUT
 - CANNOT OBSERVE FINAL STATE OF SUT

COMMON CODE SMELLS

- · CONDITIONAL TEST LOGIC
- · HARD TO TEST CODE
- · OBSCURE TEST
- · TEST CODE DUPLICATION
- · TEST LOGIC IN PRODUCTION

derrière des problèmes de test se cachent souvent des problèmes de design.

Tests de non regression (TNR)

Des assets de tests sont souvent créés avec pour objectif d'avoir des TNR. Souvent à un niveau intégration ou end to end.

Plutôt que de créer des assets spécifique, il est préférable d'utiliser les tests de la pyramid pour faire la non régression.

SONEVER CHANGE A RUNNING SYSTEM !!!

A genius



Intelligence is the ability to adapt to changes

S. Hawking

