A Case for Automated Tests

Outline

- 1. Motivation
- 2. Pretexts not to write tests
- 3. Benefits and pitfalls
- 4. Best practices
- 5. Types of tests

1. Motivation

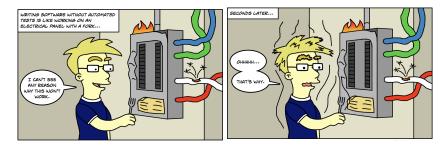
2. Pretexts not to write tests

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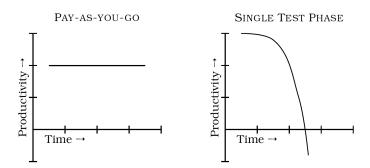
Security



Writing software without automated tests...¹.

¹http://www.leonardscomic.com/comic/68/unit-testing/

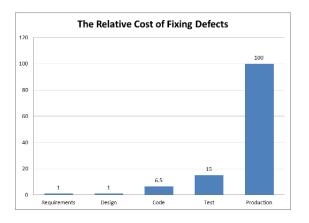
Productivity



Constantly investing time on tests vs. having a single testing phase¹.

¹Andrew Hunt, David Thomas: Pragmatic Unit Testing in Java with JUnit

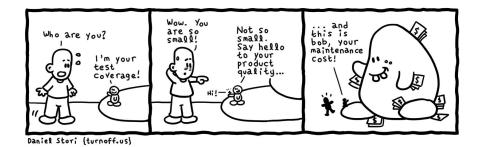
Money



The relative cost of fixing defects by product phase¹.

¹IBM Systems Sciences Institute

Productivity, Quality, Money



Why automated tests?

Automated tests

- ▶ are reproducible (in contrast to manual tests)
- provide fast feedback
- all tests are run automatically for every code change
- tests are documentation and provide examples
- avoid "works on my machine"

Why automated tests?

Automated tests are like a safety net

- new features
- ▶ updates
- refactoring

Example: The Fear Factor

```
for (int i = 0; i < size; j++) {
   // do stuff here
}</pre>
```

Is this a bug?

Or the reason that keeps the software running?

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I do not have the time

- ▶ It takes too long
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It costs time to write good automated tests.

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Bug hunting

The more code your write without testing, the more paths you have to check for errors.

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It is not possible

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- ▶ the method does too much

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Why you should still do it

If a method is hard to test it is probably also difficult to use and maintain

⇒ Refactoring (Collective Code Ownership)

Complexity Issues? Or Design Issues?





it's not a testing problem, it's a design problem manifesting as a testing problem. usually.









Maintenance

Test code needs maintenance

- ▶ not flexible enough
- ▶ refactoring

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Test code is not throw-away code.

Test code may be **more important** than production code.

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Test code is not throw-away code.

Test code may be **more important** than production code.

Safety. Again.

If you want to refactor, the **essential precondition** is having solid tests¹.

¹Martin Fowler, Kent Beck: Refactoring: Improving the Design of Existing Code

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Benefits

Automated tests are absolutely necessary for

- ► Fearless Refactoring
- ► Continuous Integration
- ► Collective Code Ownership

Pitfalls



Tests are not a silver bullet.

Pitfalls

Automated tests

- ▶ do not magically reveal all errors
- ▶ do not fix badly written code
- ▶ if carelessly written, may create a false illusion of safety.

Take away message

The novice says: "I do not strive for 100% line coverage in tests; I only write tests for the code that is important."

The master says: "If the code is not important, why is it there at all? I will strive to test every line I write; if a line is not important, it should be removed."

¹Paul M. Jones, Live Coverage in Unit Tests

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Basic properties of a good unit test

A unit test should

- test exactly one component
- test exactly one behaviour
- be able to fail
 - logging statements are not sufficient.
 - use assertions. a lot.

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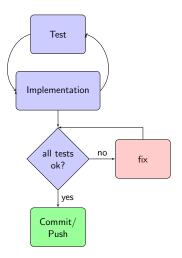
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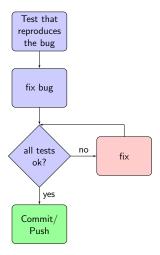
Best practice

Avoid happy path testing. Try to break the code.

Implementing a new feature



Fixing a bug

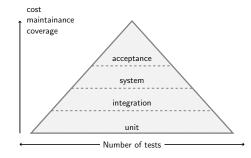


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Types of tests

- ▶ unit tests
- ▶ integration tests
- system tests
- acceptance tests

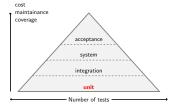
▶ ...



Unit Tests

Make sure that **one particular unit** of the software does what it should.

► Test my code, mock everything else.



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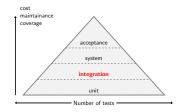
Keep in mind

Unit tests will not catch integration errors or broader system-level errors.

Integration Tests

Make sure that **some modules** of the software work together properly.

- ▶ my code + your code.
- ▶ code + database.



System Tests

Make sure that **everything** works together properly

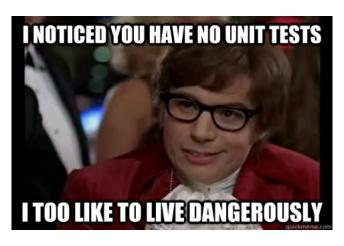
▶ my code + your code + database + server + client + · · ·



Acceptance Tests

- ► So far: did we build it right?
- Acceptance test: did we build the right thing?





So. Up to you...