

# Test Driven Development

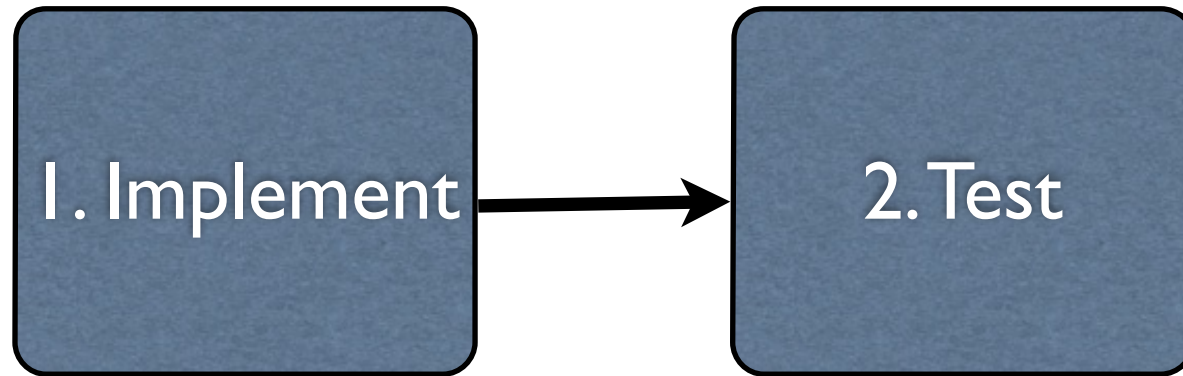
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# Test Driven Development (TDD)

The notion of developing automated tests has lead to the idea of making testing more central to the development process.

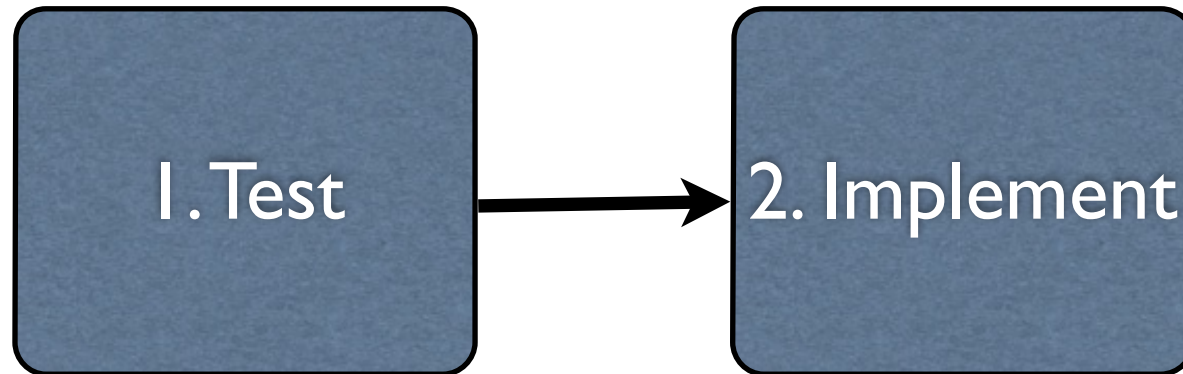
We'll look at this idea in the coming slides...

# “Traditional” Order of Implementation and Testing



# Test-Driven Development (TDD)

Aka Test-First Development



How can you test  
before you implement?

# Test-First isn't that unusual

Any specification implies certain tests that the program must pass, e.g.

*Write a method that accepts a array of integers and returns their average value, e.g. for the input*

*[1,2,3,4,5]*

*the value 3 will be returned.*

The specification defines the whole range of input/output pairs, and in this case even provides a concrete example.

The difference with test-first is that we use the unit tests to *drive* the development of the software.

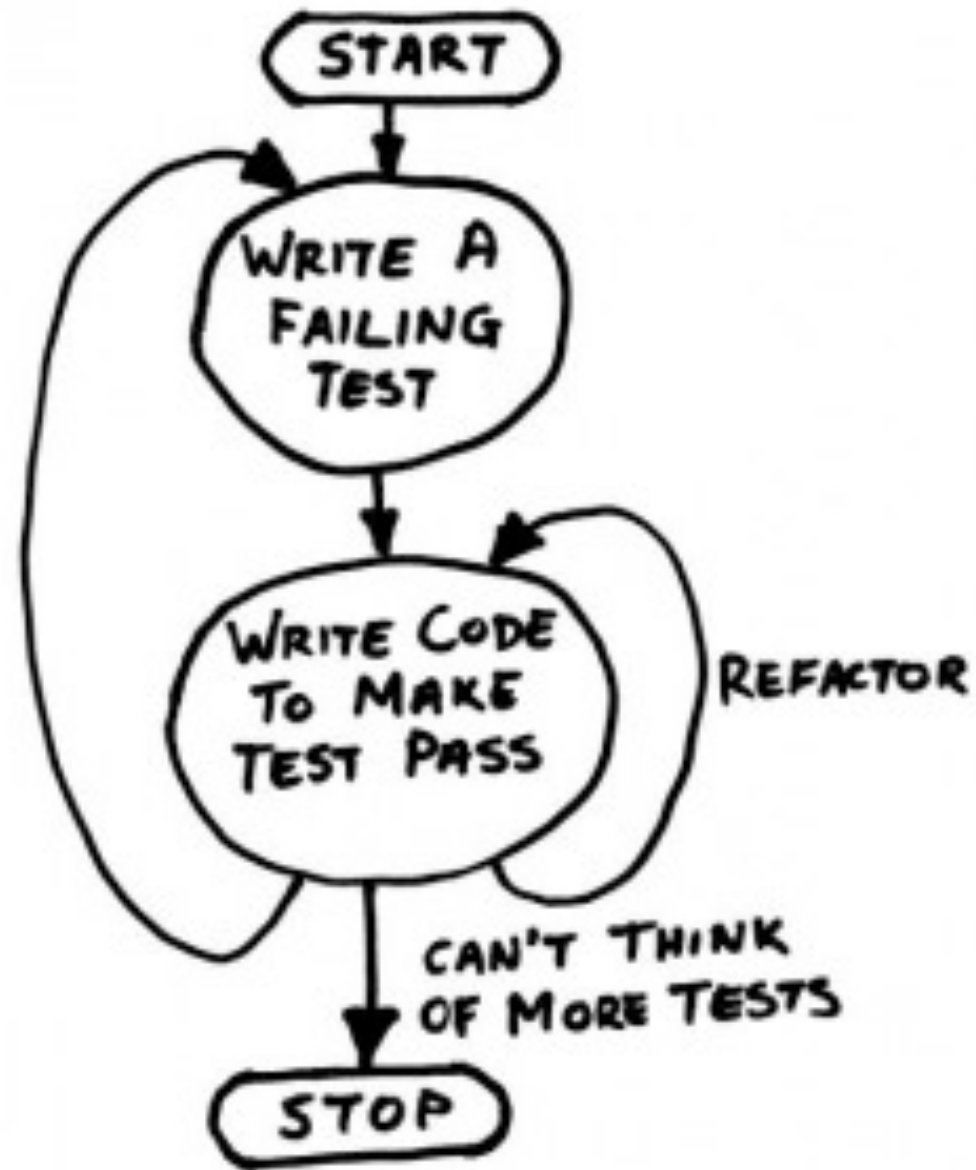
## Test-First in the Real World

Although test-first may seem odd in software, it's not uncommon in the real world.

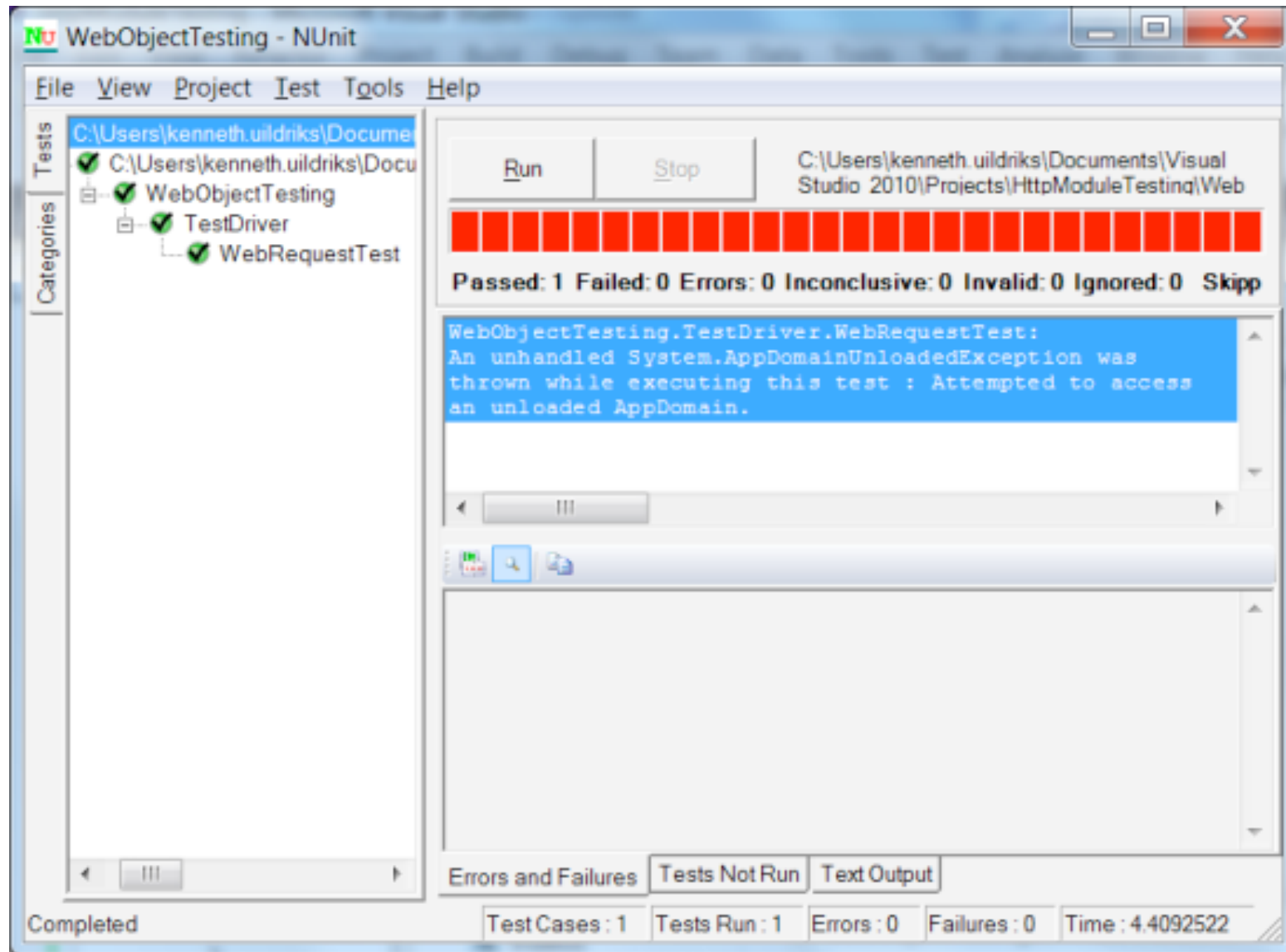
E.g., mechanic doing a pre-check for an Irish National Car Test (NCT) exam, uses the tests to drive the work performed on the car.

Test Readings					Limits			Results
<b>Side-slip/Alignment Test</b>					<b>+values are to the offside and - are to the nearside</b>			
Front Axle	0.0 m/Km				Outside	+14 to -14(m/km)	fail	PASS
Rear Axle	-6.0 m/Km				Outside	+18 to -18(m/km)	fail	PASS
<b>Suspension Test</b>	<b>Nearside</b>	<b>Offside</b>	<b>Imbalance</b>					
Front Axle	33 Mm	24 Mm	27 %		Imbalance above	30 %	fail	PASS
Rear Axle	32 Mm	26 Mm	19 %		Imbalance above	30 %	fail	PASS
<b>Brake Test</b>	<b>Brake Effort</b>		<b>Ovality</b>		<b>Imbalance</b>			
	Nearside	Offside	Nearside	Offside				
Front Axle	2.670 kN	2.400 kN	64 %	64 %	10 %	Ovality above	90 %	fail
Rear Axle	1.900 kN	2.190 kN	56 %	55 %	13 %	Imbalance above	30 %	fail
Parking-Brake	1.870 kN	1.810 kN			3 %	Imbalance above	30 %	fail
Brake Performance(Car weight 1,426 Kg)								
Brake Effort	65 %					Imbalance above	50 %	fail
Parking	26 %					Performance less than	55 %	fail
						Performance less than	16 %	fail
<b>Exhaust Emissions</b>					<i>Limits depend on Year of Manufacture</i>			
		Engine/Oil Temperature 110 °C						
Low Idle	CO 0.80 vol%				above	0.50 %	fail	FAIL/REFUSAL
( 830 rpm )	HC 139 ppm				above	0 ppm	fail	PASS
High Idle	Lambda: 1.02				between	0.97 and 1.03	fail	PASS
( 3,170 rpm )	CO 1.17 vol%				above	0.30 %	fail	FAIL/REFUSAL
	HC 112 ppm				above	200 ppm	fail	PASS
<b>Head Light Aim</b>			Nearside	Offside				
Dip Beam			PASS	PASS				PASS
Full Beam			N/A	N/A				
Fog Light			N/A	N/A				
Aux. Light			N/A	N/A				
<b>Visual Defects</b>								
ITEM	DESCRIPTION		REASON		LOCATION			
Registration Plates and Chassis Number(1)	Plates		Incorrect/Different		MiddleFront		FAIL/REFUSAL	
Registration Plates and Chassis Number(1)	Plates		Incorrect/Different		MiddleRear		FAIL/REFUSAL	
<b>Test Results: FAIL/REFUSAL</b>								

# Process of TDD



# Write a Unit Tests that fails -- RED

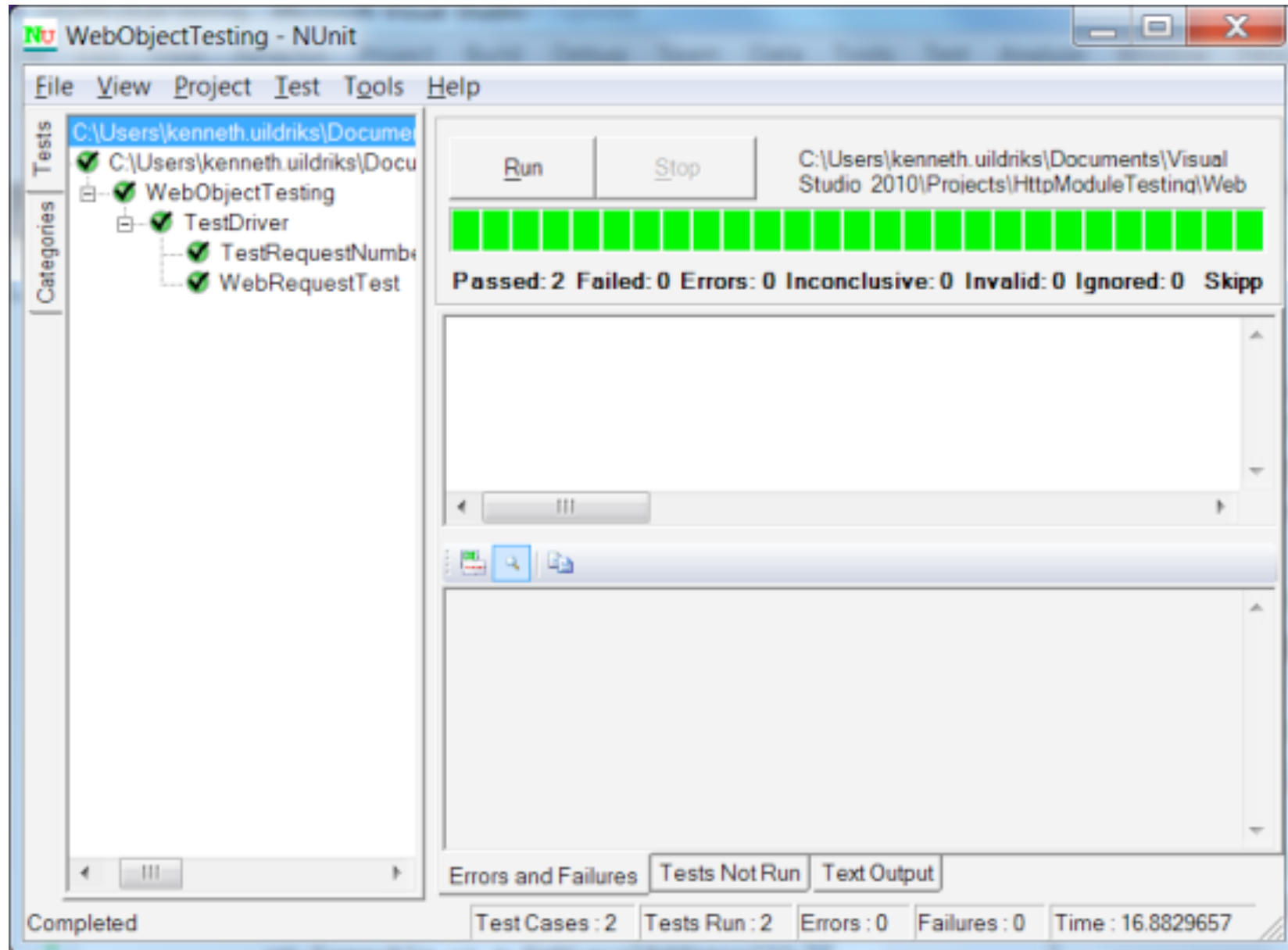


Unit Tests should fail at first...

This provokes you to write code to make them pass.



# Write code to make the Unit Test pass -- GREEN



# Now tidy up your code -- REFACTOR



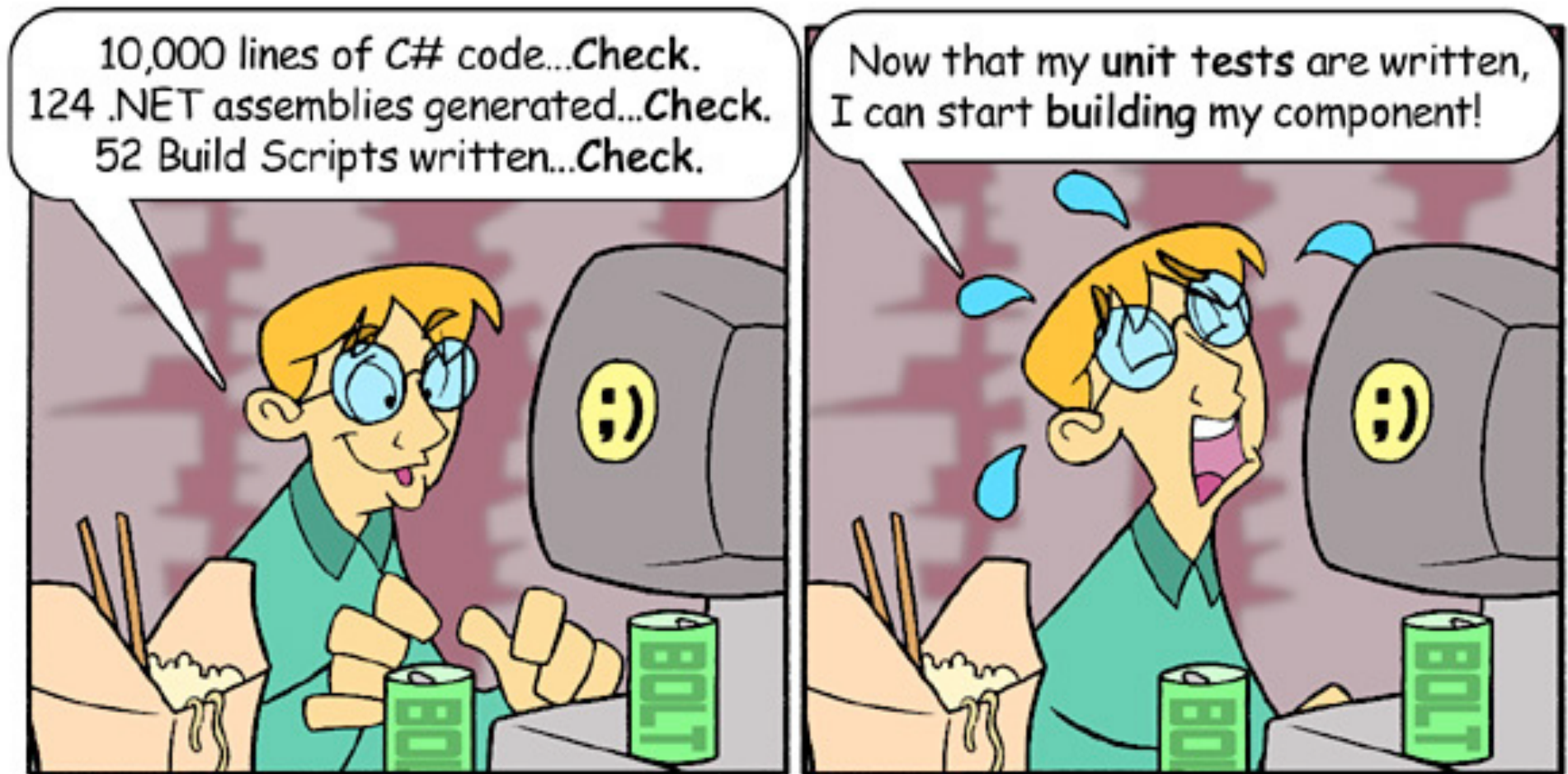
Tidy up your code, make sure there is no duplicated code or ugly bits. (This is a whole area in itself, termed **refactoring**.)

# TDD Demo

Here we work through an example of using TDD to develop a simple class. Some points to note about the demo:

- The example is trivial of course; the purpose is to illustrate TDD
- We take very small steps, which is what you do when you're unsure of the problem. In a simple case like this we could have made larger steps.
- At every stage we have working code, and can confirm what it works by rerunning the unit tests

# Test cases can take up a lot of code



... but this is not a bad thing.

# Key Points

Testing is a vital part of software development.

**Unit testing** involves writing test cases for individual classes. A **unit testing framework** like JUnit can manage these test cases and run them on command.

**Test-Driven Development (TDD)** is where test cases are written first, as a way of driving the development of software. This is a key part of the **Agile** approach to software development.

In the lab today you'll be using TDD for a very simple example, and then for a more challenging one.

# Demo

**The problem:** Create a simple shopping cart



Example taken from <http://www.basicsbehind.com/tdd-by-example/>

# Demo

**The problem:** Create a simple shopping cart

**Requirement:** Create an empty shopping cart

**When:** An empty shopping cart created

**Then:** The product count should be 0



Example taken from <http://www.basicsbehind.com/tdd-by-example/>



# Demo

**The problem:** Create a simple shopping cart

**Requirement:** Create an empty shopping cart

**When:** An empty shopping cart created

**Then:** The product count should be 0

**Requirement:** Add product to shopping cart

**When:** Add one unit of Irish Sausage, unit price €5

**Then:**

- product count should be 1
- the total value of cart should be €5



Example taken from <http://www.basicsbehind.com/tdd-by-example/>



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**Offer:** Buy 2 packs of Irish Sausage and get one free



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**Then:**

- product count should be 1
- the total value of cart should be €5

**Offer:** Buy 2 packs of Irish Sausage and get one free

**Requirement:** Apply offer on shopping cart

**When:** Add three units of Irish Sausage, unit price €5

**Then:**

- product count should be 3
- the total value of cart should be €10.00

