

Why Your Test Suite Sucks

(and what you can do about it)

by **Ciaran McNulty at PHP UK 2015**

avid Heinemeier Hansson on April 23, 2014

It's not working for me

dn't start out like that. When I first discovered TDD, it was like a righteous invitation to a better world of writing software. A minus sign followed by three equals signs ($= - =$) went along with the practice of testing where no testing had happened before. It opened my eyes to the tranquility of a well-tested code base, a confidence it grants those making changes to software.

TDD must suck¹

test-first part was a wonderful set of training wheels that taught me to think about testing at a deeper level, but also some I quickly lost.

Over the years, the test-first rhetoric got louder and angrier, though less spirited. And at times I got sucked into that fundamentalism.

¹ BIT.LY/1LEFOGI & BIT.LY/1SLFGTQ

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7 Reasons Why TDD F

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Recently the creator of Ruby On Rails declared that TDD (Test Driven D

The problem is not **TDD**

The problem is your suite

Value = Benefits - Costs

Suites suck when you aren't getting
all the benefits of TDD

**Suites suck when the tests are hard
to maintain**

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Reason 1:

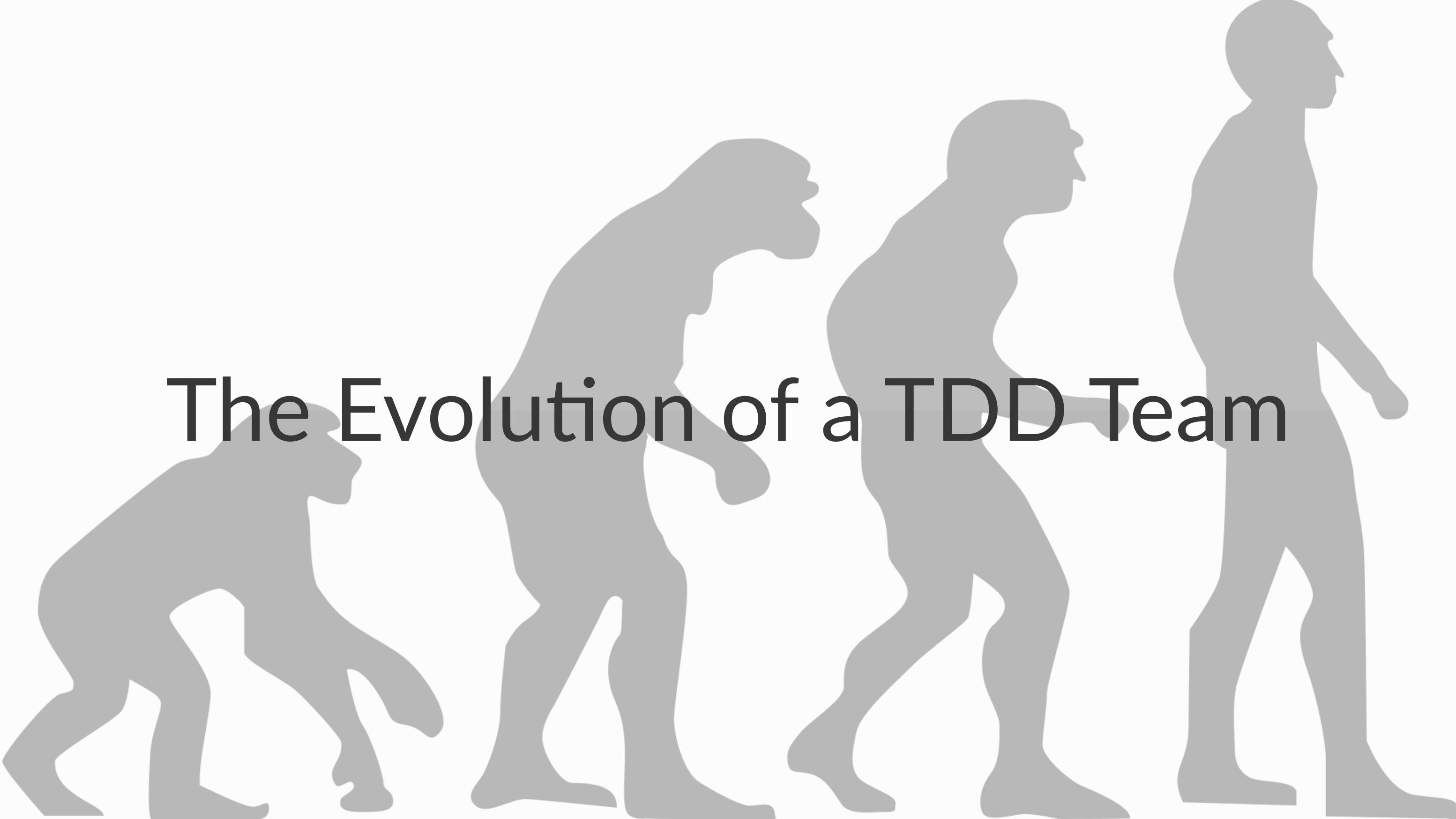
You don't have a test suite

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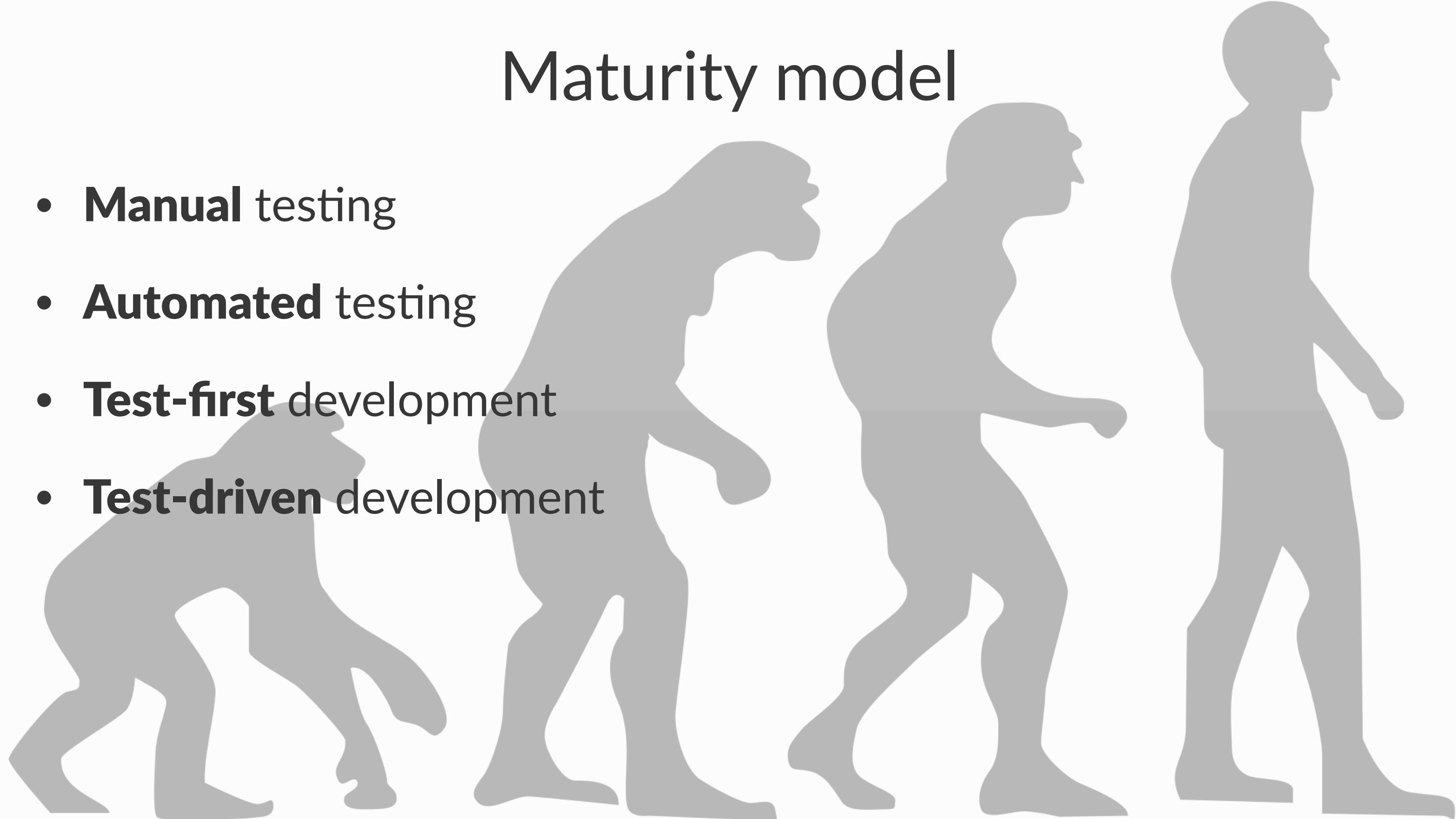




The Evolution of a TDD Team

Maturity model

- **Manual** testing
- **Automated** testing
- **Test-first** development
- **Test-driven** development



Manual testing

- **Design** an implementation
- **Implement** that design
- Manually **test**



Growing from Manual to Automated

- “When we **make changes**, it breaks things!”
- “We spend **a lot of time** on manual testing”
- “**Bugs** keep making it into production”

Enabled by:

- Tutorials, training
- Team policies

Automated testing

- **Design** an implementation
- **Implement** that design
- **Write tests** to verify it

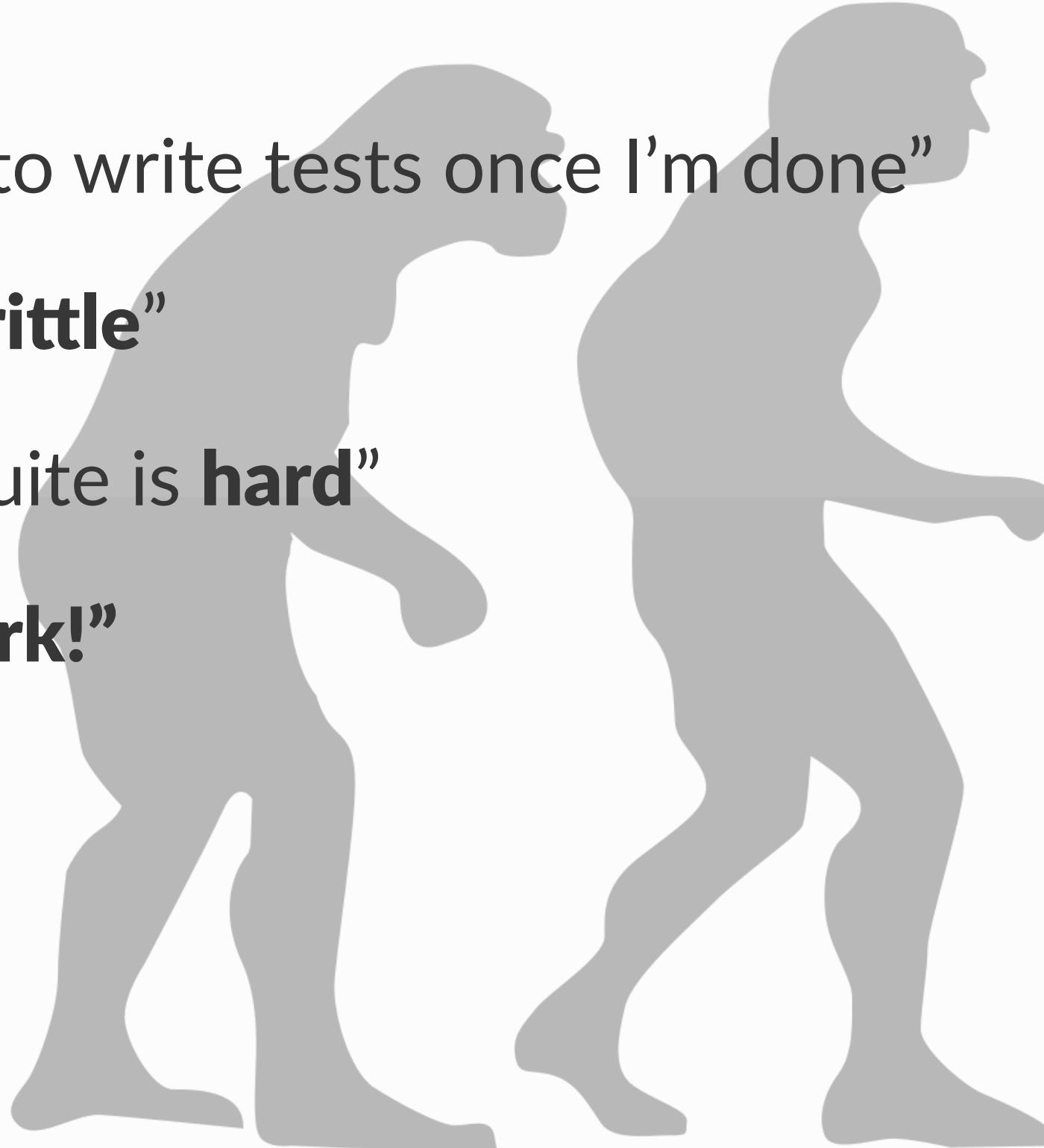


Growing from Automated to Test-first

- “It’s a **pain** having to write tests once I’m done”
- “My test suite is **brittle**”
- “Maintaining the suite is **hard**”
- “**TDD Doesn’t Work!**”

Supported by:

- Coaching, pairing
- Leadership



Test-first development

- **Design** an implementation
- **Write tests** to verify that implementation
- Implement that design



Growing from Test-first to Test-driven

- “Test suite is **still** brittle”
- “Maintaining the suite is **still** hard”
- **“TDD Doesn’t Work!”**

Supported by:

- Practice



Test-driven development

- **Write tests** that describe behaviour
- **Implement** a system that has that behaviour

Problems:

- “I don’t know what to do with all this **spare time!**”
- “Where should we keep this **extra money?**”





Reason 2:

You are testing implementation

Problem: Mocking Queries

- A query is a method that **returns a value without side effects**
- We **shouldn't care** how many times (if any) a query is called
- Specifying that detail **makes change harder**

```
function testItGreetsPeopleByName()
{
    $user = $this->getMock('User');

    $user->expects($this->once())
        ->method('getName')
        ->willReturn('Ciaran');

    $greeting = $this->greeter->greet($user);

    $this->assertEquals('Hello, Ciaran!', $greeting);
}
```

```
function testItGreetsPeopleByName()
{
    $user = $this->getMock('User');

    $user->method('getName')
        ->willReturn('Ciaran');

    $greeting = $this->greeter->greet($user);

    $this->assertEquals('Hello, Ciaran!', $greeting);
}
```

Don't mock queries, just use stubs

Do you really care how many times it's called?

Problem: Testing the sequence of calls

- Most of the time we don't care **what order calls are made in**
- Testing the sequence makes it **hard to change**

```
public function testBasketTotals()
{
    $priceList = $this->getMock('PriceList');

    $priceList->expect($this->at(0))
        ->method('getPrices')
        ->willReturn(120);

    $priceList->expect($this->at(1))
        ->method('getPrices')
        ->willReturn(200);

    $this->basket->add('Milk', 'Bread');
    $total = $this->basket->calculateTotal();

    $this->assertEquals(320, $total);
}
```

```
public function testBasketTotals()
{
    $priceList = $this->getMock('PriceList');

    $priceList->method('getPrices')
        ->will($this->returnValueMap([
            ['Milk', 120],
            ['Bread', 200]
        ]));

    $this->basket->add('Milk', 'Bread');
    $total = $this->basket->calculateTotal();

    $this->assertEquals(320, $total);
}
```

**Test behaviour you care about,
don't test implementation**

PROTIP: The best way to do this is to not
have an implementation yet

A faint background image of architectural blueprints showing floor plans, dimensions, and various room labels like 'BATH RM' and 'KITCHEN'.

Reason 3: Because your design sucks



Problem: Too many Doubles

- It is **painful** to have to **double lots of objects** in your test
- It is a signal your **object has too many dependencies**

```
public function setUp()
{
    $chargerules = $this->getMock('ChargeRules');
    $chargetypes = $this->getMock('ChargeTypes');
    $notifier = $this->getMockBuilder('Notifier')
        ->disableOriginalConstructor()->getMock();

    $this->processor = new InvoiceProcessor(
        $chargerules, $chargetypes, $notifier
    );
}
```

```
class InvoiceProcessor
{
    public function __construct(
        ChargeRules $chargeRules,
        ChargeTypes $chargeTypes,
        Notifier $notifier
    )
    {
        $this->chargeRules = $chargeRules;
        $this->chargeTypes = $chargeTypes;
        $this->notifier = $notifier;
    }

    // ...
}
```

**Too many doubles in your test mean
your class has too many
dependencies**

Problem: Stubs returning stubs

- A related painful issue is **stubs returning a stubs**
- It is a signal our object **does not have the right dependencies**

```
public function it_notifies_the_user(  
    User $user,  
    Contact $contact,  
    Email $email,  
    Emailer $emailer  
)  
{  
    $this->beConstructedWith($emailer);  
  
    $user->getContact()->willReturn($contact);  
    $contact->getEmail()->willReturn($email);  
  
    $this->notify($user);  
  
    $emailer->sendTo($email)->shouldHaveBeenCalled();  
}
```

```
class Notifier
{
    public function __construct(Emailer $emailer)
    {
        // ...
    }

    public function notify(User $user)
    {
        $email = $user->getContact()->getEmail();

        $this->emailer->sendTo($email);
    }
}
```

```
class Notifier
{
    public function __construct(Emailer $emailer)
    {
        // ...
    }

    public function notify(User $user)
    {
        $this->emailer->sendTo($user);
    }
}
```

```
class Notifier
{
    public function __construct(Emailer $emailer)
    {
        // ...
    }

    public function notify(Email $email)
    {
        $this->emailer->sendTo($email);
    }
}
```

```
public function it_notifies_the_user(  
    Email $email,  
    Emailer $emailer  
)  
{  
    $this->beConstructedWith($emailer);  
  
    $this->notify($email);  
  
    $emailer->sendTo($email)->shouldHaveBeenCalled();  
}
```

**Stubs returning stubs indicate
dependencies are not correctly
defined**

Problem: Partially doubling the object under test

- A **common question** is “how can I mock methods on the SUT?”
- Easy to do in some tools, **impossible in others**
- It is a signal **our object has too many responsibilities**

```
class Form
{
    public function handle($data)
    {
        if ($this->validate($data)) {
            return 'Valid';
        }

        return 'Invalid';
    }

    protected function validate($data)
    {
        // do something complex
    }
}
```

```
function testItOutputsMessageOnValidData()
{
    $form = $this->getMock('Form', ['validate']);
    $form->method('validate')->willReturn(true);

    $result = $form->handle([]);

    $this->assertSame('Valid', $result);
}
```

```
class Form
{
    protected function __construct(Validator $validator)
    {
        // ...
    }

    public function handle($data)
    {
        if ($this->validator->validate($data)) {
            return 'Valid';
        }

        return 'Invalid';
    }
}
```

```
function testItOutputsMessageOnValidData()
{
    $validator = $this->getMock('Validator');
    $validator->method('validate')->willReturn(true);

    $form = new Form($validator);

    $result = $form->handle([]);

    $this->assertSame('Valid', $result);
}
```

If you want to mock part of the SUT
it means you should really have
more than one object

How to be a better software designer:

- **Stage 1:** Think about your code before you write it
- **Stage 2:** Write down those thoughts
- **Stage 3:** Write down those thoughts as code

How long will it take without TDD?

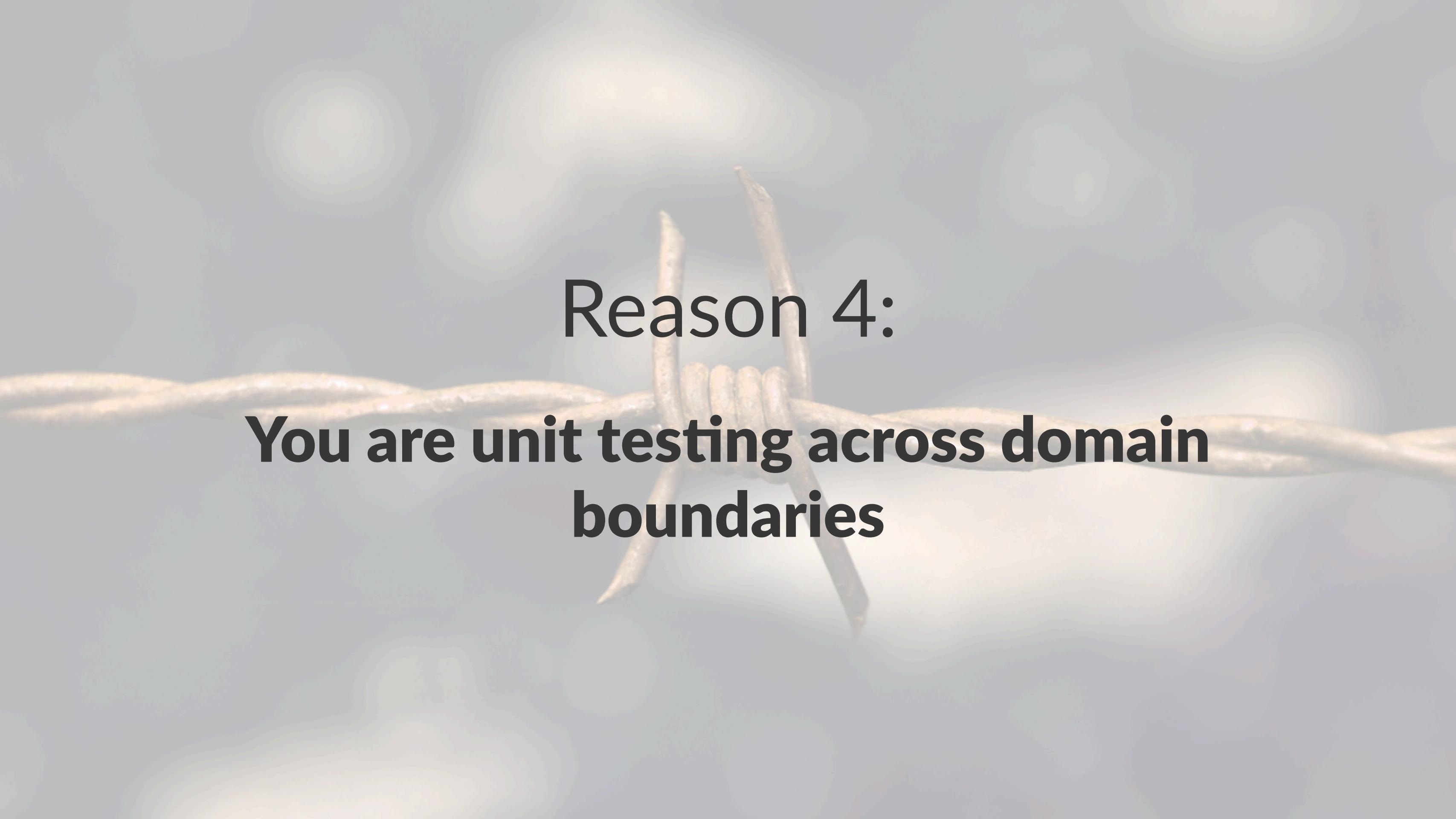
- **1 hour** thinking about how it should work
- **30 mins** Implementing it
- **30 mins** Checking it works

How long will it take with TDD?

- **1 hour** Thinking in code about how it should work
- **30 mins** Implementing it
- **1 min** Checking it works

**Use your test suite as a way to
reason about the code**

Customers should not dictate your
design process



Reason 4:

**You are unit testing across domain
boundaries**

Problem: Testing 3rd party code

- When we extend a library or framework we **use other people's code**
- To test our code we end up **testing their code** too
- This time is **wasted** – we should trust their code works

```
class UserRepository extends \Framework\Repository
{
    public function findByEmail($email)
    {
        $this->find(['email' => $email]);
    }
}
```

```
public function it_finds_the_user_by_email(
    \Framework\DatabaseConnection $db,
    \Framework\SchemaCreator $schemaCreator,
    \Framework\Schema $schema,
    User $user
)
{
    $this->beConstructedWith($db, $schemaCreator);

    $schemaCreator->getSchema()->willReturn($schema);
    $schema->getMappings()->willReturn('email'=>'email');

    $user = $this->findByEmail('bob@example.com');

    $user->shouldHaveType('User');
}
```

```
class UserRepository
{
    private $repository;

    public function __construct(\Framework\Repository $repository)
    {
        $this->repository = $repository;
    }

    public function findByEmail($email)
    {
        return $this->repository->find(['email' => $email]);
    }
}
```

```
public function it_finds_the_user_by_email(
    Repository $repository,
    User $user
)
{
    $this->beConstructedWith($repository);

    $repository->find(['email' => 'bob@example.com'])
        ->willReturn($user);

    $this->findByEmail('bob@example.com');
        ->shouldEqual($user);
}
```

When you extend third party code,
you **take responsibility** for its
design decisions

Favour composition over
inheritance

Problem: Doubling 3rd party code

- Test Doubles (Mocks, Stubs, Fakes) are used to test **communication** between objects
- Testing against a Double of a 3rd party object **does not give us confidence** that we have described the communication correctly

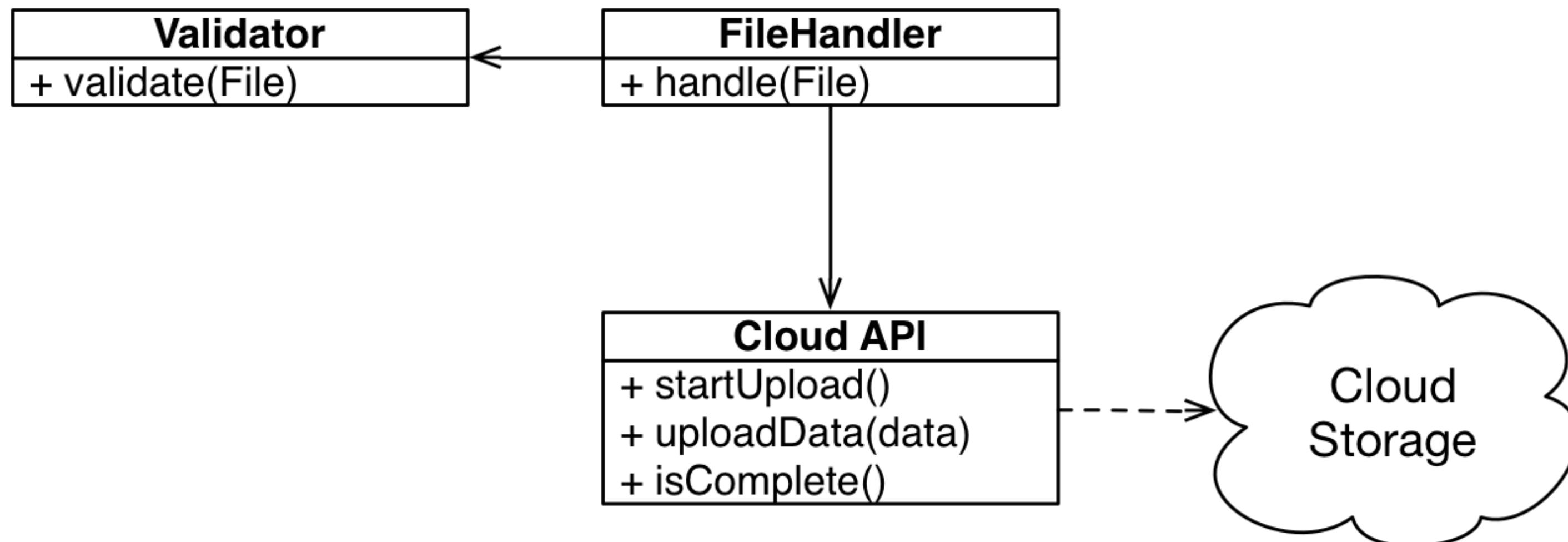
```
class FileHandlerSpec extends ObjectBehaviour
{
    public function it_uploads_data_to_the_cloud_when_valid(
        CloudApi $client, FileValidator $validator, File $file
    )
    {
        $this->beConstructedWith($client, $validator);

        $validator->validate($file)->willReturn(true);

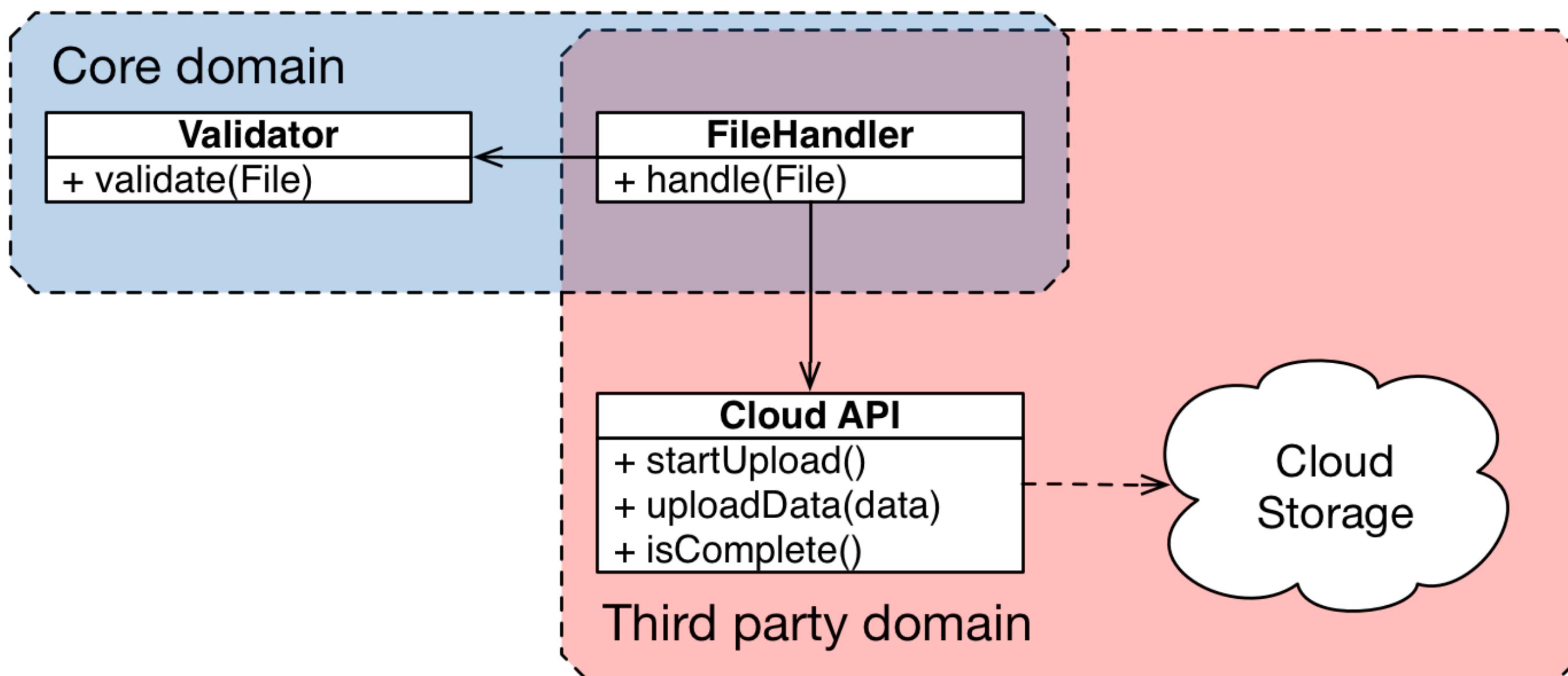
        $client->startUpload()->shouldBeCalled();
        $client->uploadData(Argument::any())->shouldBeCalled();
        $client->uploadSuccessful()->willReturn(true);

        $this->process($file)->shouldReturn(true);
    }
}
```

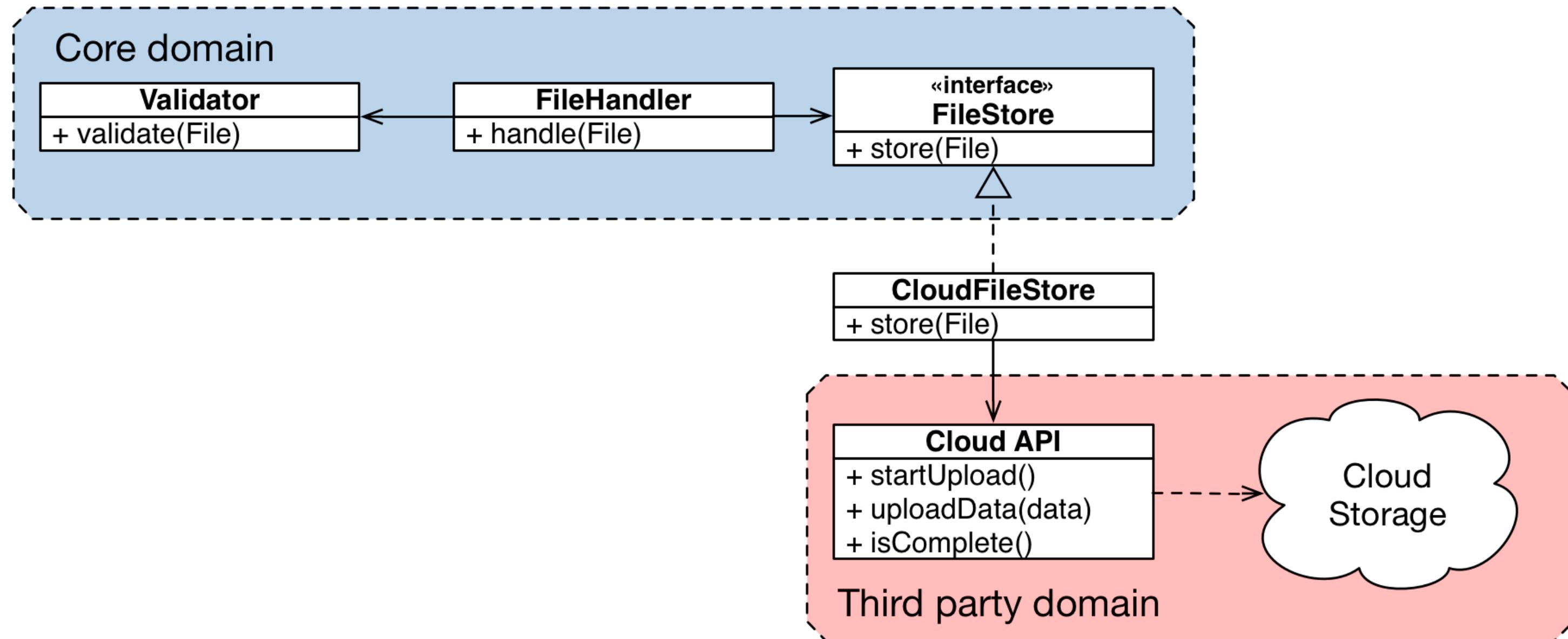
Coupled architecture



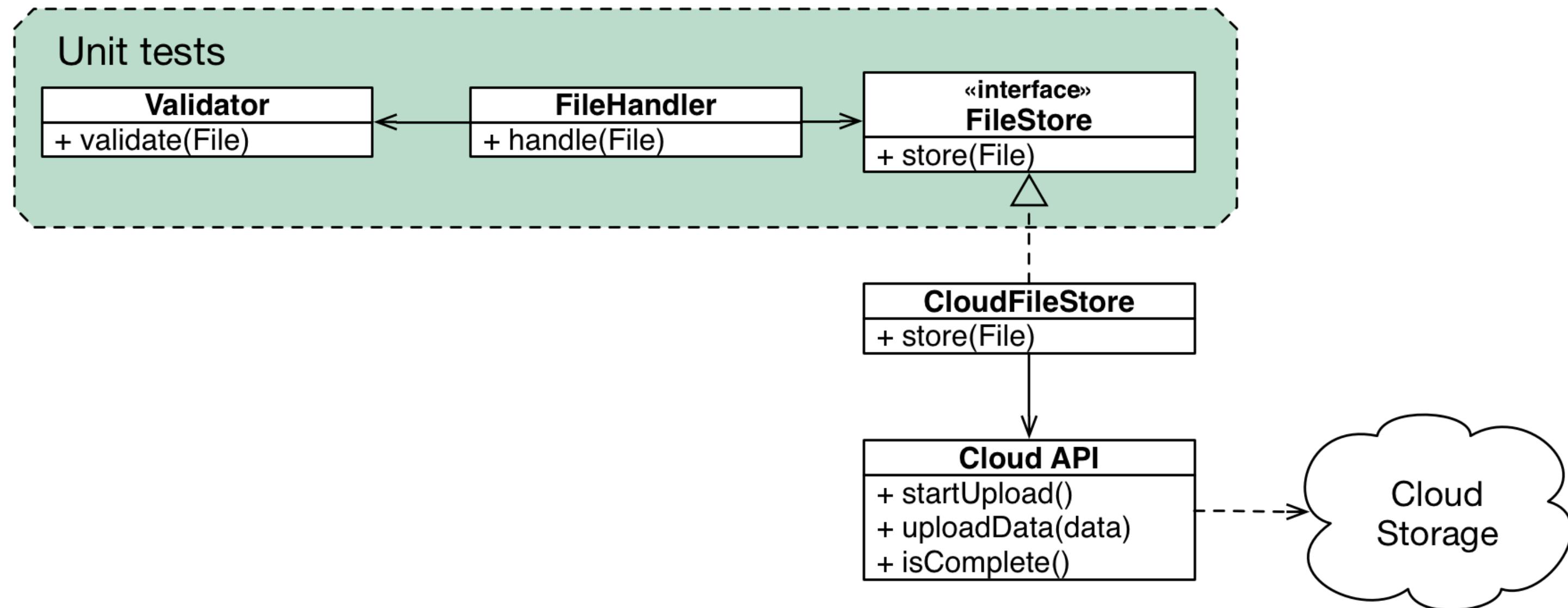
Coupled architecture



Layered architecture



Testing layered architecture

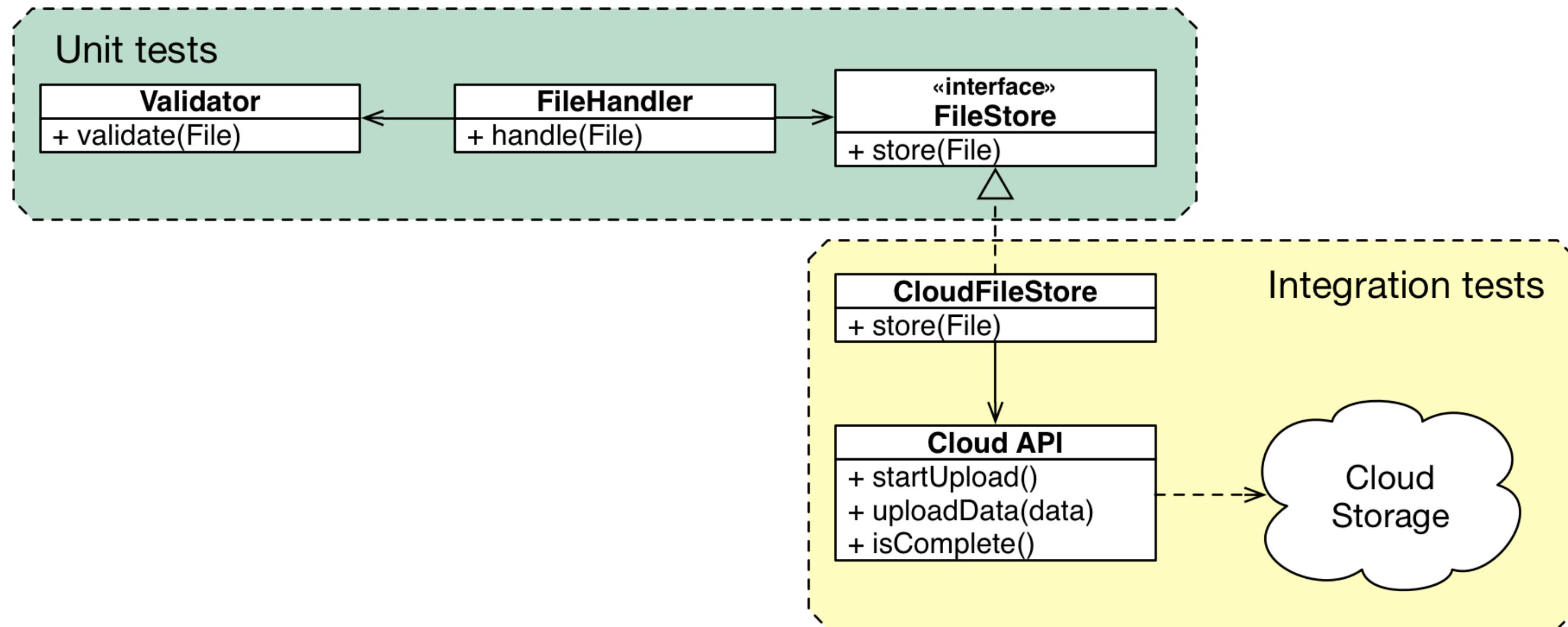


```
class FileHandlerSpec extends ObjectBehaviour
{
    public function it_uploads_data_to_the_cloud_when_valid(
        FileStore $filestore, FileValidator $validator, File $file
    )
    {
        $this->beConstructedWith($filestore, $validator);
        $validator->validate($file)->willReturn(true);

        $this->process($file);

        $filestore->store($file)->shouldHaveBeenCalled();
    }
}
```

Testing layered architecture



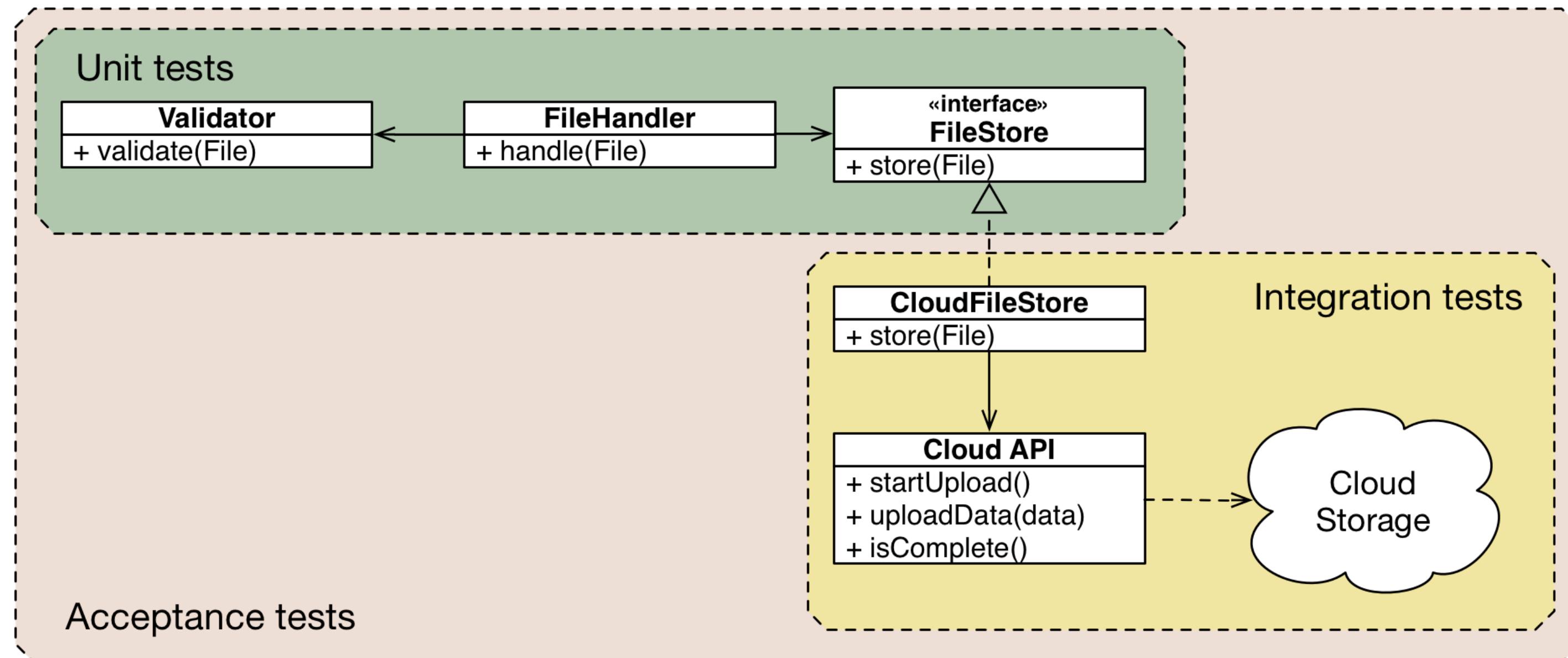
```
class CloudFilestoreTest extends PHPUnit_Framework_TestCase
{
    function testItStoresFiles()
    {
        $testCredentials = ...
        $file = new File(...);

        $apiClient = new CloudApi($testCredentials);
        $filestore = new CloudFileStore($apiClient);

        $filestore->store($file);

        $this->assertTrue($apiClient->fileExists(...));
    }
}
```

Testing layered architecture



Don't test other people's code

You don't know how it's supposed to **behave**

Don't test how you talk to other
people's code

You don't know how it's supposed to **respond**

Putting it all together

- Use TDD to **drive development**
- Use TDD to **replace existing practices**, not as a new extra task

Putting it all together

Don't ignore tests that suck, improve them:

- Is the test too **tied to implementation?**
- Does the **design of the code** need to improve?
- Are you **testing across domain boundaries?**

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