

Test-Driven iOS Development with Swift

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Three rules (Uncle Bob)

- You are **not allowed to write any production code** unless it is to pass a failing unit test
- You are **not allowed to write any more of a unit test** than is sufficient to fail; and compilation failures are failures
- You are **not allowed to write any more production code** than is sufficient to pass the one failing unit test

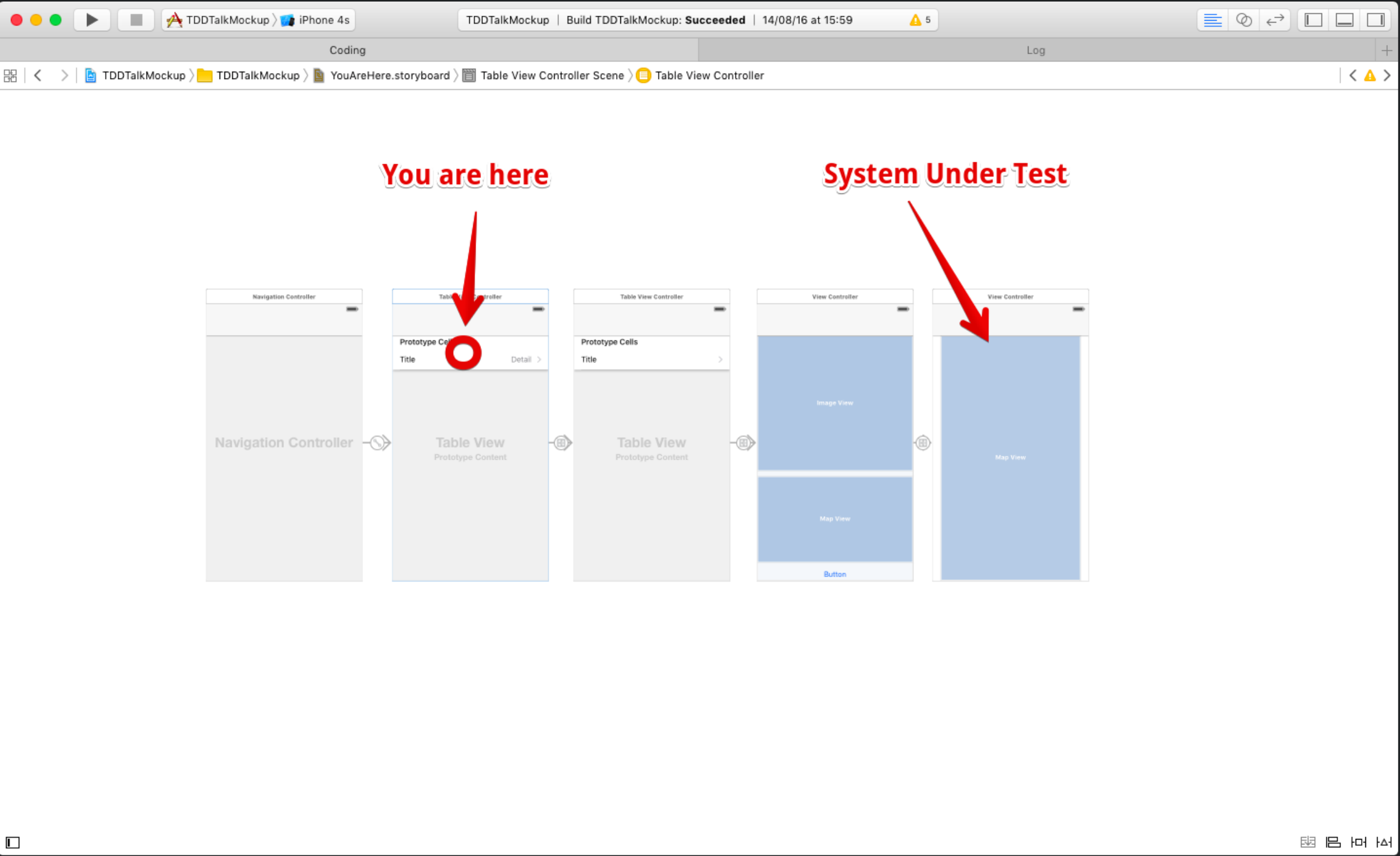
Red, Green, Refactor

Red: Write a **failing** test

Green: Write the **simplest** code that makes the test pass

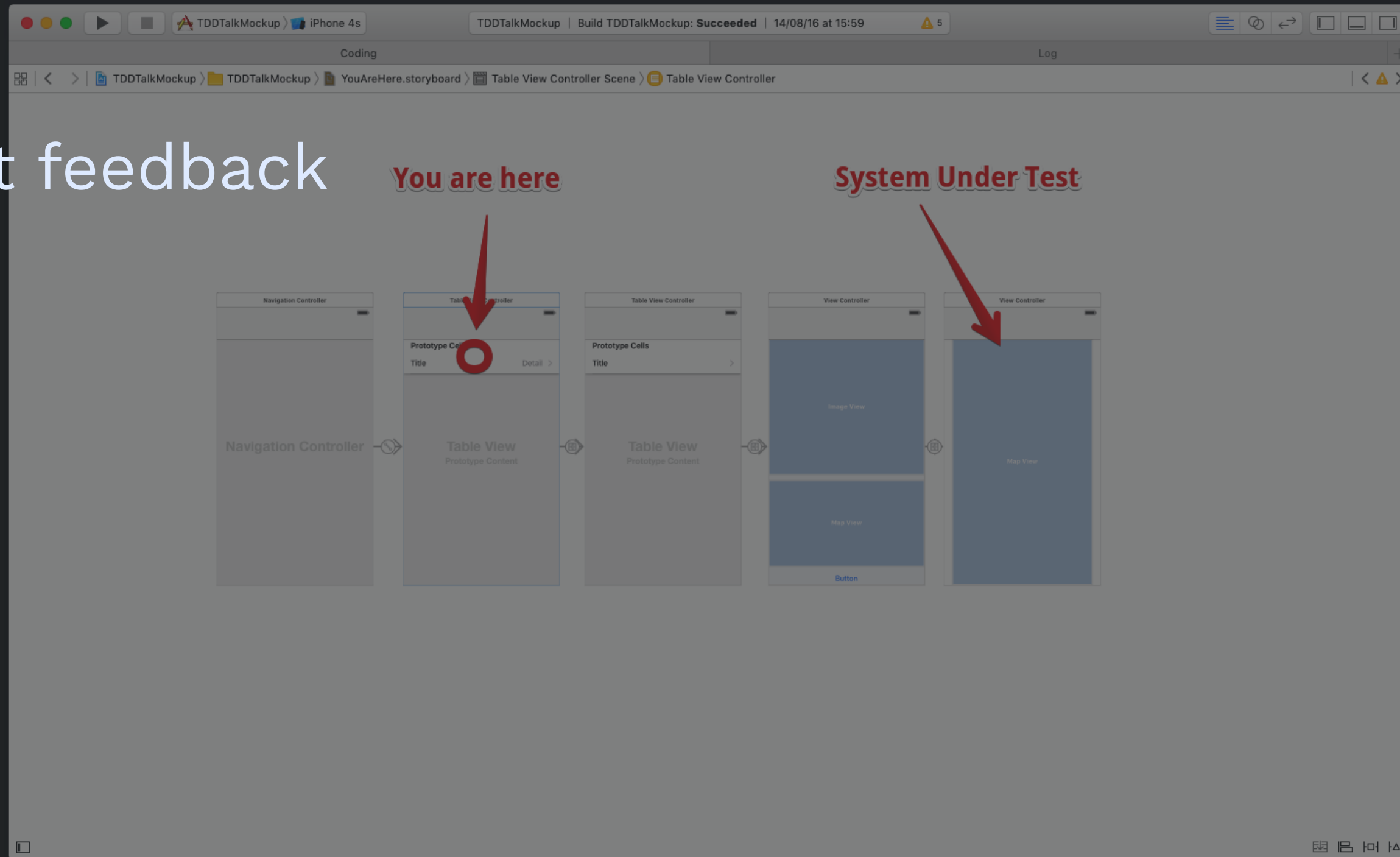
Refactor: Improve the code **without breaking** the tests



Why Unit Tests?



Why Unit Tests?

— Fast feedback



Carrier  3:08 PM 

Name:

Phone:

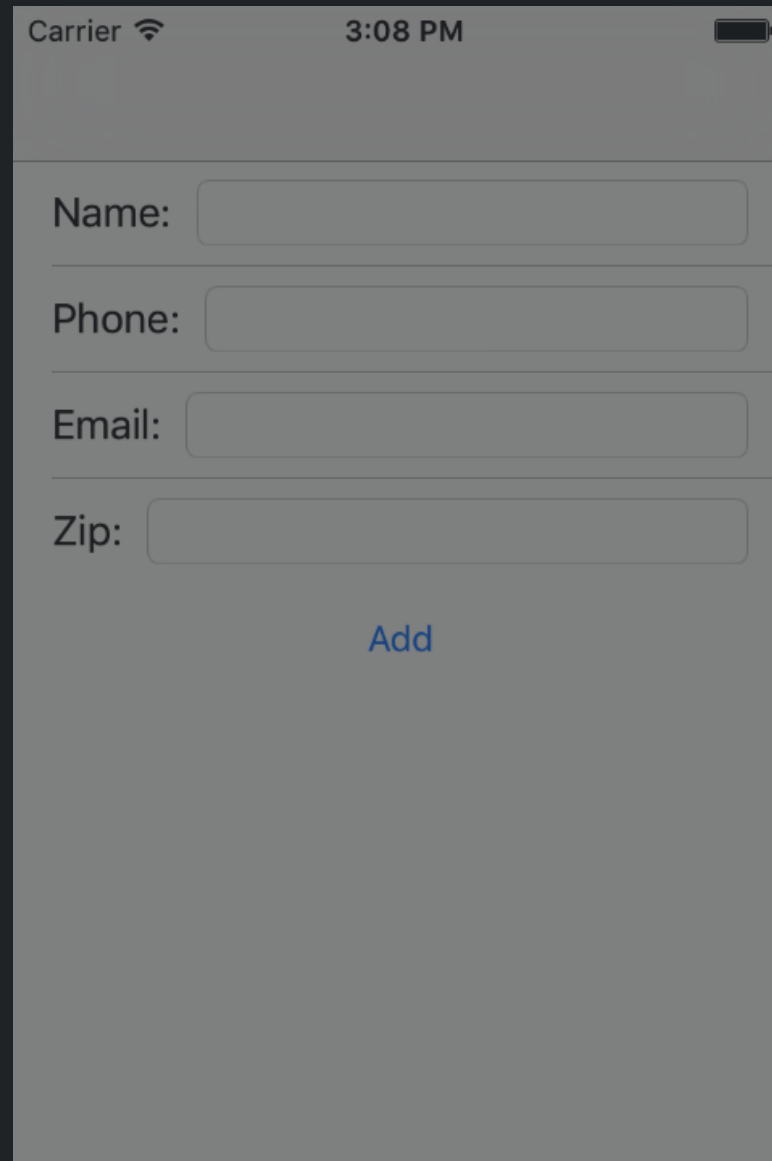
Email:

Zip:

[Add](#)

Why Unit Tests?

- Fast feedback
- Edge cases



A screenshot of a mobile application interface. At the top, the status bar shows 'Carrier' with a signal icon, '3:08 PM', and a battery icon. Below the status bar is a large empty rectangular area. Underneath this is a form with four input fields, each preceded by a label: 'Name:', 'Phone:', 'Email:', and 'Zip:'. Each label and its corresponding input field are separated from the next by a thin horizontal line. At the bottom of the form, centered, is a blue button labeled 'Add'.



fixed again site:github.com



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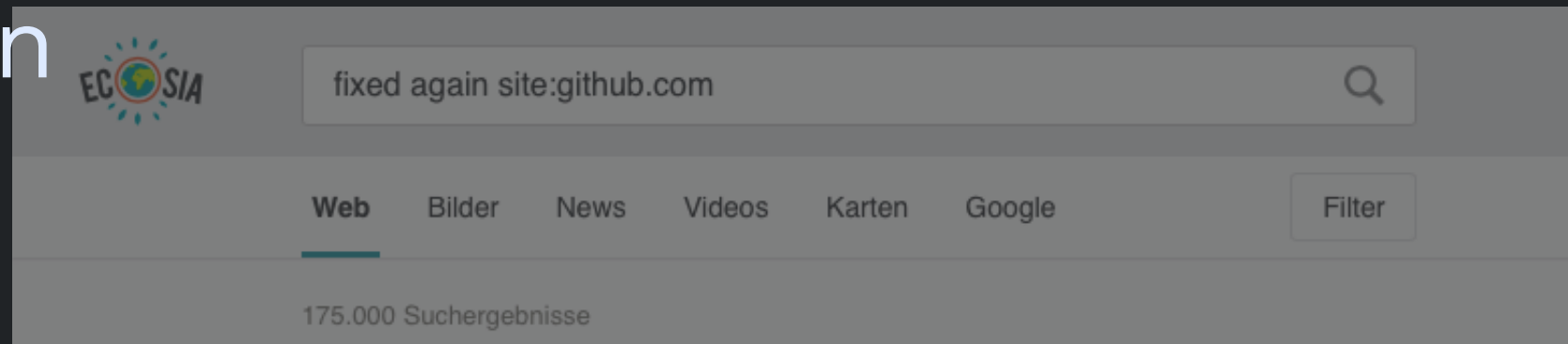
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Filter

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Why Unit Tests?

- Fast feedback
- Edge cases
- Regression



Why TDD?

Why TDD?

- Automatic testability
- Automatic modularity
- High test coverage
- Refactoring
- Living documentation

Keep in mind

Keep in mind

- No silver bullet
- Slower at first
- Training curve



Live Coding

