Module 26:
"Null Object"
(with Unit Testing)





# Agenda

- Introductory Example: Animal Sounds
- Challenges
- Pattern: Null Object
- Implementing the Null Object Pattern
- Overview of Null Object
- Background: Unit Testing
- Null Object in Unit Testing





# Introductory Example: Animals Sounds

```
class AnimalFactory : IAnimalFactory
    public IAnimal Create( string description )
        if (_animalTypes.TryGetValue(processedDescription,
             out Type animalType))
            return Activator.CreateInstance(animalType) as IAnimal;
        return null;
                                              interface IAnimal
                                                  string Name { get; }
                                                  void MakeSound();
```



## Challenges

- C# has specialized syntax for null-checks, but could we relieve the client of that burden?
- What if a component needs an object to compile and run, but during unit tests that object should be "inactive"?





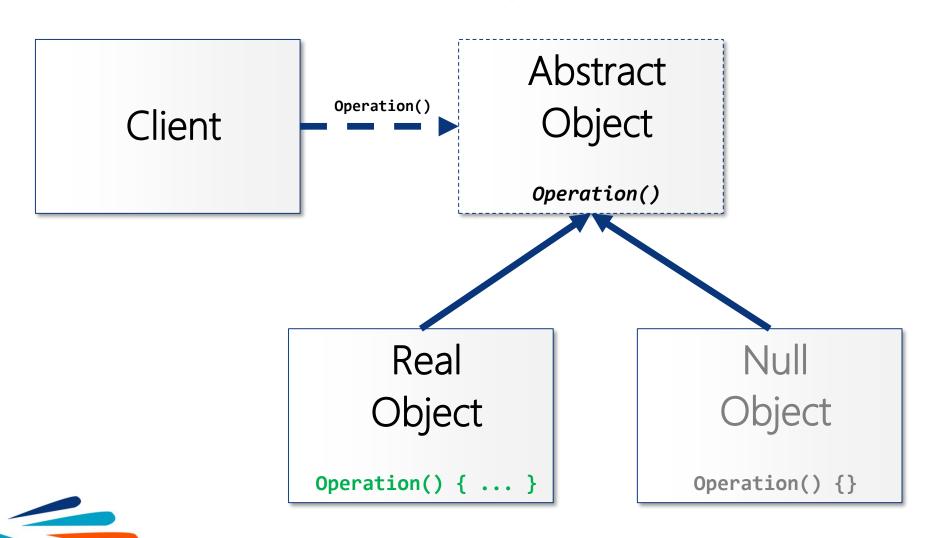
#### Pattern: Null Object

- Provide an object as a surrogate for the lack of an object of a given type. The Null Object provides intelligent "donothing" behavior, hiding the details from its collaborators.
- Purpose
  - Abstract the handling of null references away from the client
  - Create an object with do-nothing behavior in a welldefined interface expected by the client
- Origin: Bobby Woolf (1998)





#### Overview of Null Object Pattern





### Overview of Null Object Pattern

- Client
  - Needs a collaborator exposing Operation()
- Abstract Object
  - Interface or abstract class specifying the abstract Operation()
- Real Object
  - Concrete class implementing the Abstract Object interface
  - Supplied appropriate behavior in Operation() used by Client
- Null Object
  - Concrete class implementing the Abstract Object interface
  - Can be substituted for Real Object in the context of Client
  - Implements the Operation() to do nothing / neutral behavior
  - The exact neutral behavior depends on what Client expects



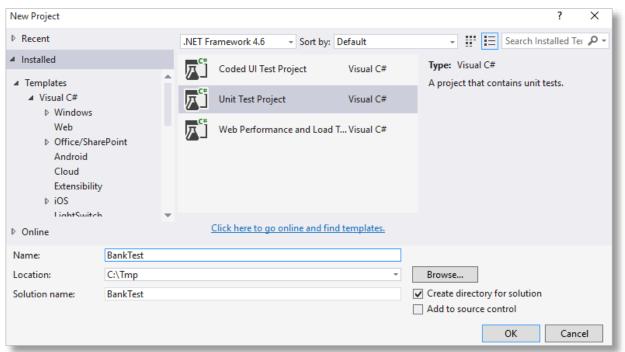
# Background: Unit Testing

- Automatic "white-box" testing of classes
  - Developers can run tests in Visual Studio
  - Tests can run automatically when code is checked in
- Unit tests
  - Captures a code-based "specification" of functionality
  - Drives safe refactoring
  - Assists regression testing
- Unit testing frameworks for C# include
  - MSTest
  - NUnit
  - MbUnit
  - xUnit.net
  - •



#### Unit Testing in Visual Studio

- Visual Studio includes MSTest
  - Unit Test Project New Project



- Create business logic project(s) "as usual"
- Create Unit Test Project with a reference to business logic project(s)
- Author test classes and methods in test project



#### Test Classes and Test Methods

- Test methods must be marked with the [TestMethod] attribute
  - Cannot have parameters and returns void, Task, or Task<T>

```
[TestClass]
public class BankAccountTest
    [TestMethod]
    public void TestDeposit()
        BankAccount account = new BankAccount();
        account.Deposit(87);
        Assert.AreEqual(87, account.Balance);
```

Test classes must be marked with the [TestClass] attribute





#### Using the **Assert** Class and Attributes

- ▶ The Microsoft.VisualStudio.TestTools.UnitTesting namespaces includes e.g.
  - Assert.
    - AreEqual()
    - AreNotEqual()
    - Fail() ...
  - [ExpectedException] attribute

```
[TestMethod]
[ExpectedException(typeof(ArgumentOutOfRangeException))]
public void TestWithdraw()
{
    BankAccount account = new BankAccount();
    account.Withdraw(87);
}
```

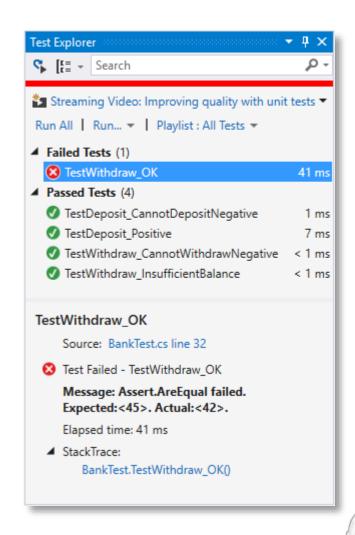
[TestInitialize] + [TestCleanup] attributes





### Running the Tests

- Test Explorer
  - Test -> Windows -> Test Explorer
- Status annotations in source code in editor







# Code Coverage Analyzer

- Some versions of Visual Studio have additional testing tools
  - Test > Analyze Code Coverage > All Tests
  - ...

Code Coverage Results ▼ 📮 >				
jespe_DESKTOP-IO4GN8M 2015-10-05 22	_52 🕶 🔛 😘 🏗 🚟	X		
Hierarchy	Not Covered (Blocks)	Not Covered (% Blocks)	Covered (Blocks)	Covered (% Blocks)
<ul> <li>jespe_DESKTOP-IO4GN8M 2015</li> </ul>	3	7,50 %	37	92,50 %
■ bank.dll	0	0,00 %	18	100,00 %
4 {} Bank	0	0,00 %	18	100,00 %
🗸 🔩 BankAccount	0	0,00 %	18	100,00 %
Deposit(double)	0	0,00 %	6	100,00 %
	0	0,00 %	10	100,00 %
get_Balance()	0	0,00 %	1	100,00 %
	0	0,00 %	1	100,00 %
▶ ■ banktest.dll	3	13,64 %	19	86,36 %







### Test-Driven Development (TDD)

- ▶ Test-Driven Development (TTD)
  - Write unit tests before class itself
  - Class is complete when all units tests pass
  - Additional features and/or bug fixes incur yet more unit tests etc.
- Visual Studio has "TDD-friendly" IntelliSense mode
  - CTRL-ALT-Space toggles between modes







#### Null Object in Unit Testing

- Null Objects are extremely useful in unit testing
  - "mock", "stub", ...

```
private class NullLogger : ILogger
{
    public void Enter( string callerMemberName ) { }
    public void Error( string message ) { }
    public void Error( Exception exception ) { }
    public void Exit( string callerMemberName = null ) { }
    public void Info( string message ) { }
    public void Info( Exception exception ) { }
}
```

Null objects and factories can be set up in [TestInitialize]







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