



AS YOU MEANT IT...

NFluent: the craft you needed
to boost your TDD

Brown Bag Lunch - 2014

[@tpierrain](#)



[@cyrdup](#)



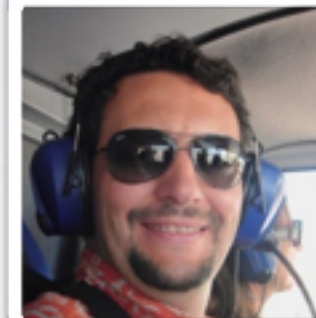
WHO ARE WE?

former webExpert
coding architect
curious
geek
DDD
usecase driven
NET XP
lowlatency systems
TDD addict
blogger



[use case driven \(blog\)](#)

Performance
68000
CPP Thread
IO Socket
XP TDD
threading
DDD distributed
NET blogger
functional **RAFTiNG**
Agile



[Many Cores \(blog\)](#)

UNIT TESTS FROM THE TRENCHES...



COMMENTS?

IDEAL WORLD





HARD FACT #1

Tests assertions are **needlessly difficult to write**

```
[Test]
public void NUnit()
{
    var array = new int[] { 45, 43, 54, 666 };
    Assert.That(array, Is.Not.Property("Length").EqualTo(1));
    Assert.That(array, Has.No.Property("Length").GreaterThan(3));
}
```

Nunit

```
(decimal expected, decimal actual):void
(decimal expected, decimal actual, string message):void
(decimal expected, decimal actual, string message, params object[] args):void
(double expected, double actual, double delta):void
(double expected, double actual, double delta, string message):void
(double expected, double actual, double delta, string message, params object[] args):void
(double expected, double? actual, double delta):void
(double expected, double? actual, double delta, string message):void
(double expected, double? actual, double delta, string message, params object[] args):void
(void)
(int expected, int actual):void
(int expected, int actual, string message):void
(int expected, int actual, string message, params object[] args):void
    Verifies that two ints are equal. If they are not, then an AssertionException is thrown.
    expected: The expected value
(long expected, long actual):void
(long expected, long actual, string message):void
(long expected, long actual, string message, params object[] args):void
(object expected, object actual):void
(object expected, object actual, string message):void
(object expected, object actual, string message, params object[] args):void
(uint expected, uint actual):void
(uint expected, uint actual, string message):void
(uint expected, uint actual, string message, params object[] args):void
(ulong expected, ulong actual):void
(ulong expected, ulong actual, string message):void

[Test]
public void NUnitSu
{
    string heroes =
    Assert.AreEqual()
}
```

CONSEQUENCES

error-prone
reluctance to write tests
relevance of tests?





#1: WE DESERVE NO BRAINER
ASSERTIONS!



HARD FACT #2

Test intentions may be **difficult to grasp**

```
[Test]
public void Test3()
{
    var args = GenerateArgs();

    IDictionary<string, string> src = CommandLineArgsSettingSource.BuildParametersDico(args);

    Assert.IsTrue(src.ContainsKey("param1"));
    Assert.IsTrue(src.ContainsKey("param2"));
    Assert.IsTrue(src["param2"] == "value");
}
```

CONSEQUENCES

tests are **hard to maintain**
loss of trust in existing tests
Removal of failing tests?



#2: TESTS INTENTIONS
SHOULD BE OBVIOUS!



HARD FACT #3

When reliable... **error messages are** often **unhelpful**

```
Expected: not property Length greater than 3  
But was: 4  
  
(was thrown here when running 'EnumerableRelatedTests.NUnitSucks')  
Execution time is 0ms  
(Left-click to show tests, Right-click for options)
```

CONSEQUENCES

Need to debug the failing test to understand
slowwww... TDD feedback loop
Poor efficiency?!?

```
[Test]
//[[ExpectedException(typeof(FluentCheckException), ExpectedMessage = "\nThe checked value is different from the expected one.", MatchType = MessageMatch.Regex, ExpectedMessagePattern = "The checked value is different from the expected one.")]
public void WeCanSeeTheDifferenceBetweenTwoDifferentObjectsThatHaveTheSameToString()
{
    Person dad = new Person { Name = "John" };
    Person son = new Child { Name = "John" };
    Check.That(son).IsEqualTo(dad);
}
```

NFluent.FluentCheckException :
The checked value is different from the expected one.
The checked value:
[John] of type: [NFluent.Tests.Child]
The expected value:
[John] of type: [NFluent.Tests.Person]
(was thrown 5 levels deeper when running 'EqualRelatedTests.WeCanSeeTheDifferenceBetweenTwoDifferentObjectsThatHaveTheSameToString')
Execution time is 15ms
(Left-click to show tests, Right-click for options)

```
[Test]
//[[ExpectedException(typeof(FluentCheckException), MatchType = MessageMatch.Regex, ExpectedMessagePattern = "The checked value is different from the expected one.")]
public void WeCanAlsoSeeTheDifferenceBetweenTwoDifferentInstancesOfTheSameTypeWhithIdenticalToString()
{
    Person dad = new Person { Name = "John John" };
    Person uncle = new Person { Name = "John John" };
    Check.That(uncle).IsEqualTo(dad);
}
```

NFluent.FluentCheckException :
The checked value is different from the expected one.
The checked value:
[John John] with HashCode: [35410979]
The expected value:
[John John] with HashCode: [57416410]
(was thrown 5 levels deeper when running 'EqualRelatedTests.WeCanAlsoSeeTheDifferenceBetweenTwoDifferentInstancesOfTheSameTypeWhithIdenticalToString')
Execution time is 15ms
(Left-click to show tests, Right-click for options)

#3: WE WANT TRUSTWORTHY
& HELPFUL ERROR MESSAGES!



TDD IS NOT EASY...

... but **NFluent** will greatly help you





UBIQUITOUS LANGUAGE

Fluent ['fluːənt]

adj

1. spoken or written with ease: *fluent French*.
2. able to speak or write smoothly, easily, or readily: *fluent in three languages*.
3. **smooth; easy; graceful**: *fluent motion*
4. flowing or capable of flowing; **fluid**

[from Latin: *fluere* to flow, stream]

(source: <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/fluent>)



NFLUENT'S ANSWERS

#1: NO BRAINER ASSERTIONS!

A unique entry point for assertions (*Check.That*)

IntelliSense guided writing (a.k.a. the *super-duper-happy* dot xp)



#2: OBVIOUS TESTS INTENTIONS!

Natural language assertions



#3: TRUSTWORTHY & HELPFUL ERROR MESSAGES!

Non ambiguous, contextualized and explicit error messages



COMBINING THOSE 3 WISHES,
WE CAN REACH OUR IDEAL:
EFFICIENT TDD!





NFLUENT SAMPLES

```
[Test]
public void BetterOuBien()
{
    var alphabet = "abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz";
    Check.That(alphabet).Contains("i").And.StartsWith("abcd").And.IsInstanceOf<string>();

    var integers = new int[] { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 666 };
    Check.That(integers).Contains(3, 5, 666);

    var guitarHeroes = new[] { "Hendrix", "Paco de Lucia", "Django Reinhardt" };
    Check.That(guitarHeroes).ContainsExactly("Hendrix", "Paco de Lucia", "Django Reinhardt");

    var camus = new Person() { Name = "Camus" };
    var sartre = new Person() { Name = "Sartre" };
    Check.That(camus).IsInstanceOf<Person>().And.IsNotEqualTo(sartre);

    var heroes = "Batman and Robin";
    Check.That(heroes).StartsWith("Bat").And.Contains("Robin");

    var motivationalSaying = "Failure is mother of success.";
    Check.That(motivationalSaying).IsNotInstanceOf<int>();
}
```



DEMO




IN A FEW WORDS

- NFluent is
 - An OSS .NET library for fluent assertions
 - Independent and compliant with all major .NET test runners
 - Directly inspired by the awesome Java FEST assert library
 - Available on 



BONUS FEATURES

- **A fully extensible model**
 - No need to wait the NFluent team to add your own assertions on any kind of 'value'
 - The opportunity to use your own ubiquitous language (DSL) from within your tests
- Some extra candies 
 - Like the *Properties* extension method for *IEnumerable*
 - The *HasFieldsWithSameValues(anonymous class)*



IN THE WILD



Thomas Pierrain @tpierrain
#NFluent v1.0 (multi-target) baked in 2013: check! ;-) n-fluent.net
@Cyrdup @rhwy @marco_latour Now: BBLs, the plugin & WinRT sup
Expand

31 Dec

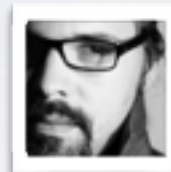
← Reply 🗑 Delete ★ Favorite ... More



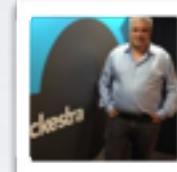
tpierrain




dupdob



rhwy



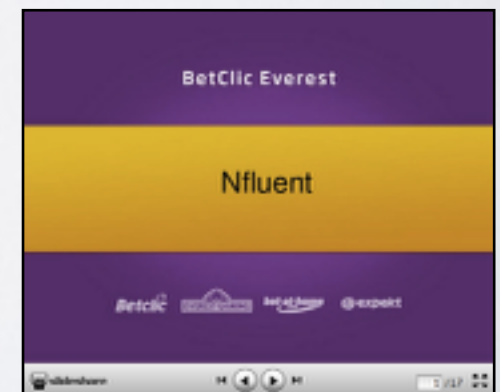
malat



Sebastian Gębski @liveweird
#nfluent's killer feature isn't its fluent syntax or readability; it's how detailed is the output once assertion's condition fails #tdd
Favorited by [Cyrille Dupuydauby](#)
Expand

1 Jan

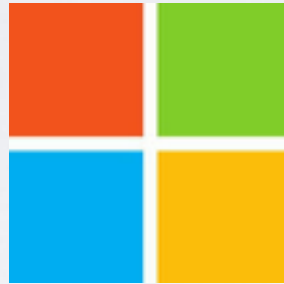
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FINAL QUESTION

xUnit.net



Does your test framework dictate the way you work,
or is it the other way around?



APPLY TDD!

Use NFluent!





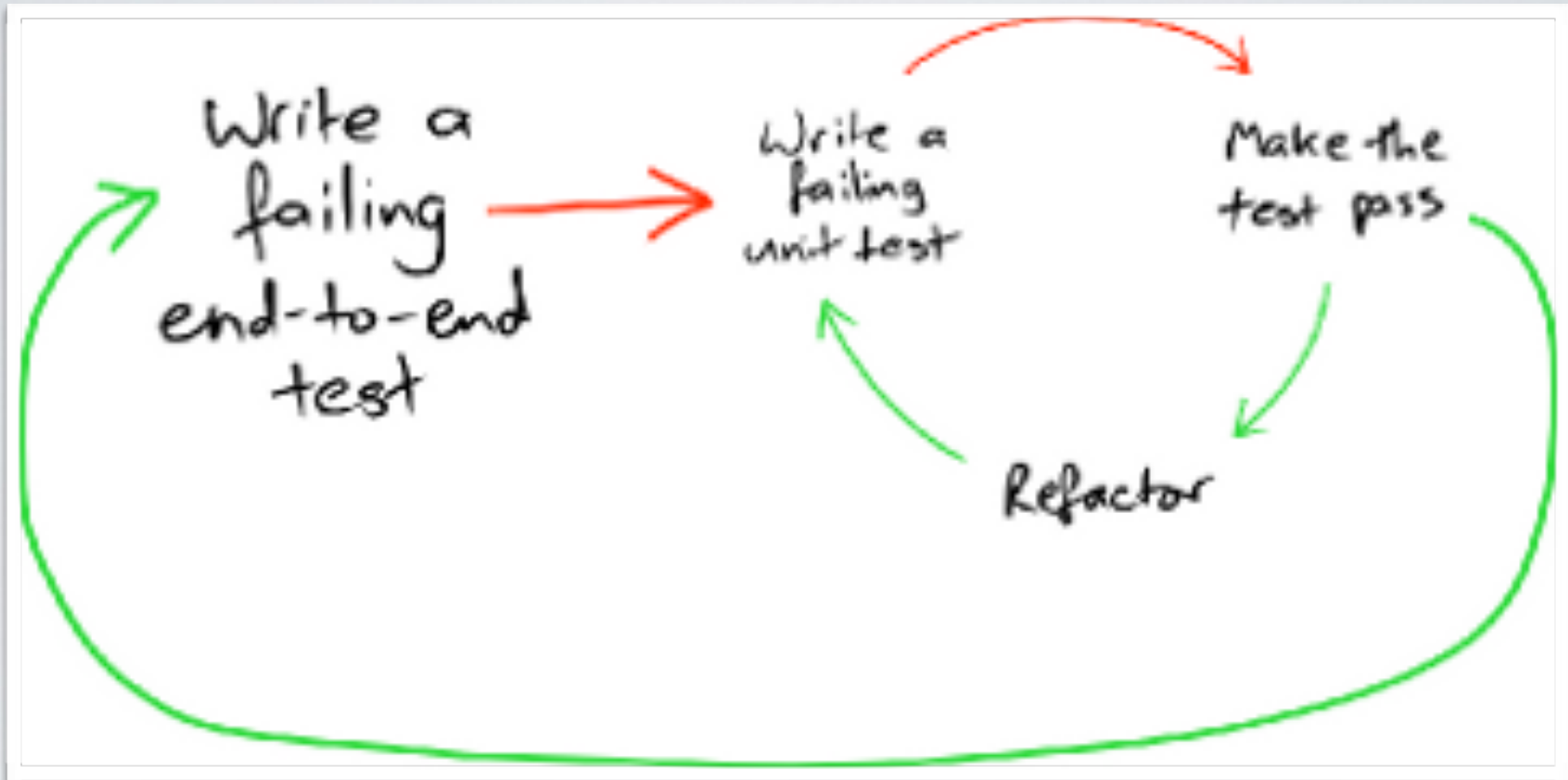
APPLY TDD!

Use NFluent!



<http://www.n-fluent.net>

APPENDIX



TDD: A WORKFLOW



NFLUENT VS. OTHER ASSERTION LIBRARIES?

(like: FluentAssertion, Sharp Tests Ex, etc.)

- Their usage of lambda expression predicates hurts the *fluent experience*

```
new[] { 1, 2, 3 }.Should().Contain(item => item > 3, "at least {0} item should be larger than 3", 1);
```

- (*Red is dead*, but) Should is weak...
- We aim to be more ambitious in term of fluentness





DEFINITION OF DONE

- **For NFluent contributors**
 - No warning (all warn as ERROR)
 - No StyleCop warning (full rules)
 - **100% of test coverage** - all test passed of course!
 - The entire **build lasts less than a minute** (including all unit tests)



BY TEST DEVELOPMENT DRIVEN IS?

✕Unit.net

```
[Fact]
public void InsideTheListDevilIs()
{
    var list = new List<int> { 1, 2, 3, 42, 5, 666 };

    Assert.Contains(666, list);
}

[Fact]
public void AgreeWithYouTheCouncilDoes()
{
    var charactersList = new List<string> { "Luke", "Vador", "Leila", "Yoda", "Chewie" };

    Assert.Contains("Yoda", charactersList);
}
```





WRITE VALUABLE TESTS

Use NFluent!



```
// Assert is dead!  
Check.That(TDD).With(NFluent).IsAnInstanceOf<Awesomeness>();
```

<http://www.n-fluent.net>



Thank you!

(NFluent logo © [rhwy](#))