Developer Testing Part 1: Microtests and TDD

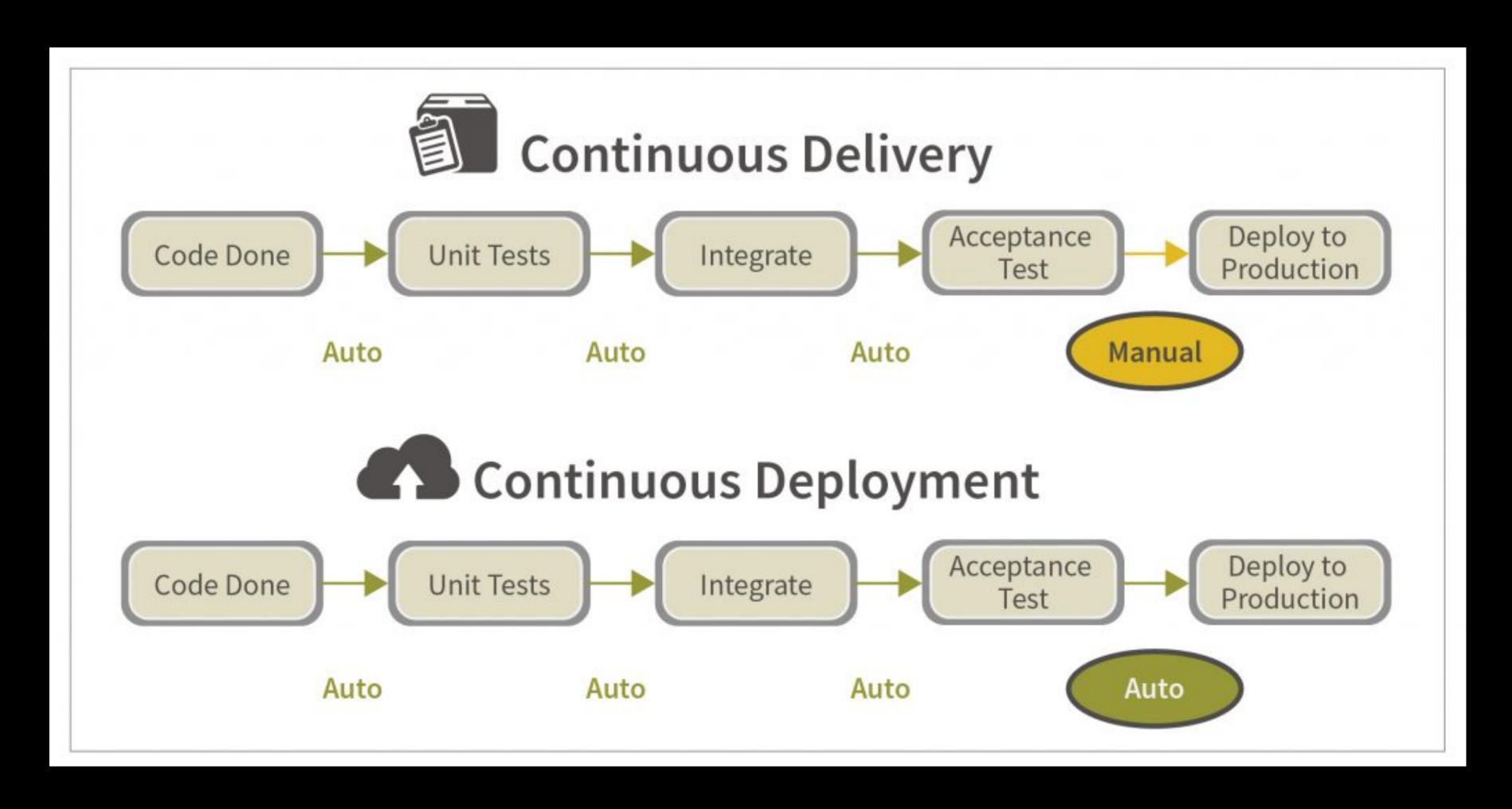
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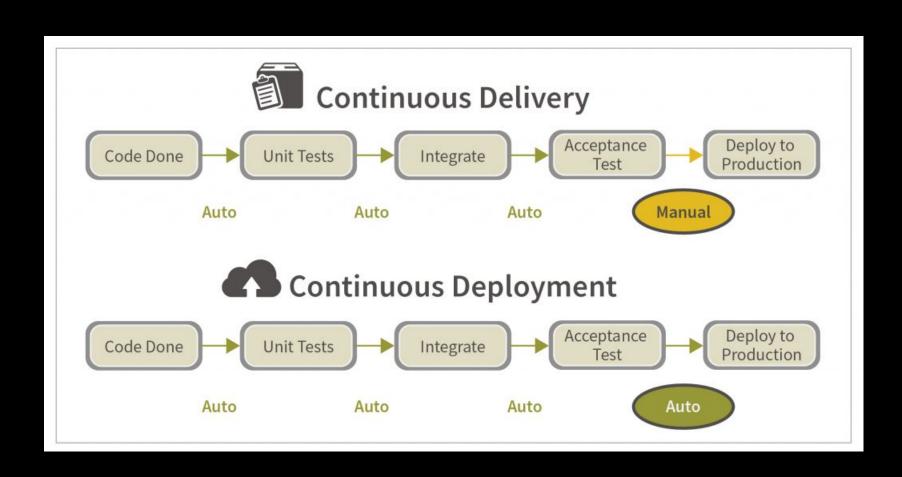
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Why do we need Test Automation?



from: http://www.softcrylic.com/blogs/testing-strategies-continuous-delivery/

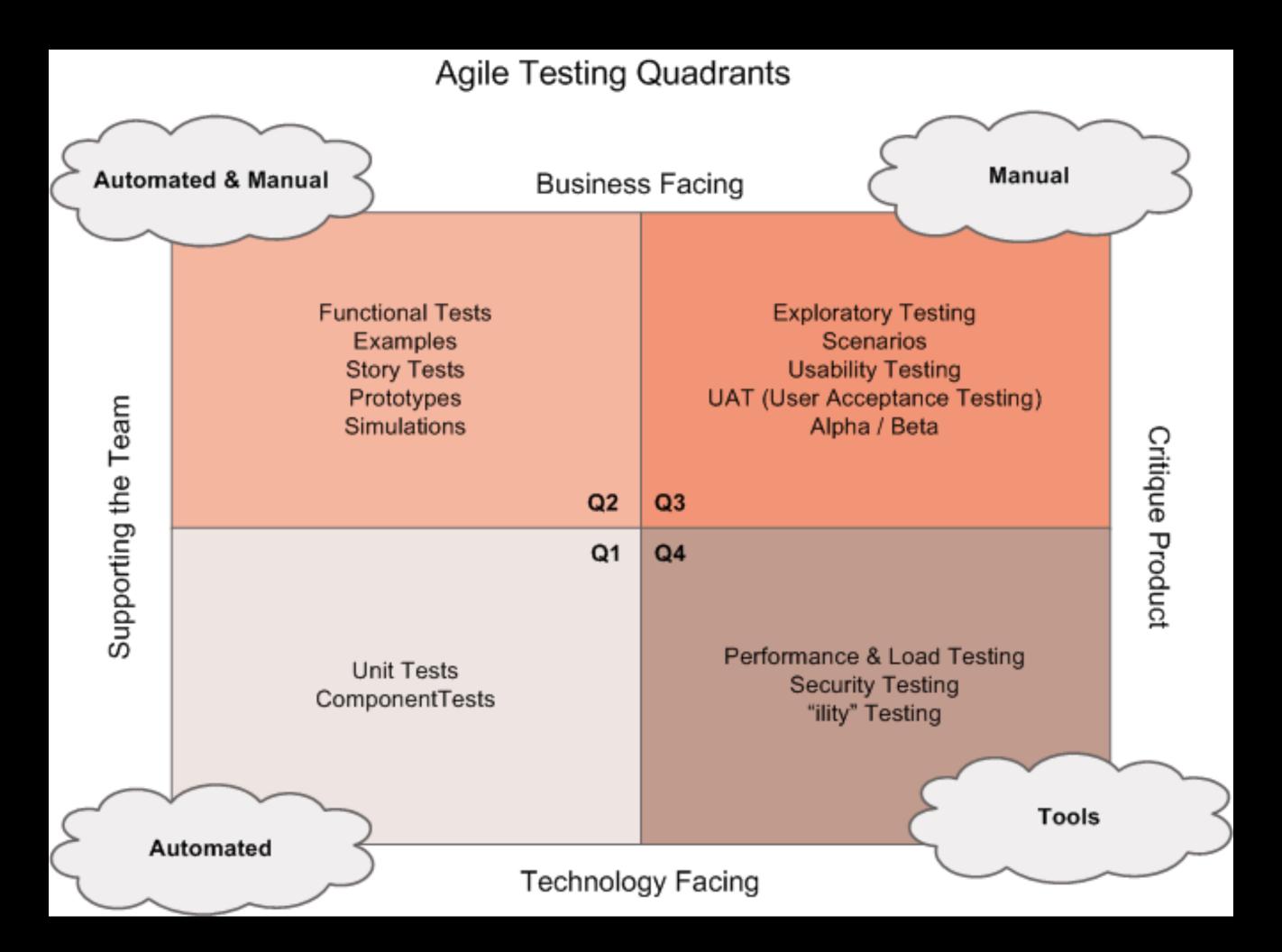
Why do we need Test Automation?



We need Feedback:

- Fast
- Reliable
- Up to date
- → Test Automation must be tightly integrated with development

Agile Testing Quadrants



from: https://lisacrispin.com/2011/11/08/using-the-agile-testing-quadrants/

What do we want to learn from our tests?

- Have we developed,
 what we wanted to develop?
- Have we developed,
 what the customer needs?

We need more than one testing approach

- Developers write automated tests to verify their own code
- The customer (analyst, expert, ...) specifies acceptance tests to verify their functional requirements and expectations

Goals of Developer Testing

- Validate your expectations
- Find bugs or prevent them

 Absence of bugs cannot be proven with automated tests!

Tools for Developer Testing

- Tight integration with normal development
- Fast turn-around
- Small semantic gap to rest of source code

JUnit.org

- Tests are written in Java
- Tests can be run from IDE
- Tests are supported by build tools
- Current versions
 - ▶ JUnit Platform: 1.3.2
 - Jupiter: 5.3.2

Structure of a Test Case

- Any class can be container for test cases
- Test cases are methods@Test public void myTest()
- Check expectations with assertion methods
 Assertions.assert...() und
 Assertions.fail() für Zusicherungen
- Failing assertion will stop the current test case

```
import org.junit.jupiter.api.Test;
import static org.junit.jupiter.api.Assertions.*;
class EuroTests {
  @Test
  void amount() {
     Euro two = new Euro(2.00);
     assertTrue(two.getAmount() == 2.00);
```

Test Container Classes

- Use instance variables for common test fixture
- @BeforeEach public void ...()
 to setup test fixture and required resources
- @AfterEach public void ...() to release resources (if necessary)

```
class EuroTests {
  private Euro two;
  @BeforeEach
  void initialize() {
     two = new Euro(2.00);
  @Test
  void adding() {
     Euro sum = two.plus(two);
     assertEquals(new Euro(4.00), sum);
     assertEquals(new Euro(2.00), two);
```

Important Methods in Assertions

```
assertTrue(boolean condition)
assertFalse(boolean condition)
assertEquals(Object expected, Object actual)
assertEquals(double expected, double actual, double delta)
assertSame(Object expected, Object actual)
assertNull(Object actual)
assertNotNull(Object actual)
assert...(..., String description)
```

Expected Exceptions

```
@Test
void cannotCreateNegativeEuroAmount() {
    assertThrows(IllegalArgumentException.class, () -> {
        final double NEGATIVE_AMOUNT = -2.00;
        new Euro(NEGATIVE_AMOUNT);
    });
}
```

Check robust behaviour in case of exceptions!

Unexpected Exceptions are Recorded as Test Failure!

```
class UnexpectedExceptionTest {
    @Test
    void unexpectedException() throws Exception {
       new java.io.FileWriter("x:/unknownFile");
    }
}
```

```
Tests failed: 1 of 1 test – 8 ms
             Test Results
                                                                8 ms
                                                                        java.io.FileNotFoundException: x:/unknownFile (No such file or directory)
         UnexpectedExceptionTest
                                                               8 ms
                • unexpectedException()
                                                                8 ms
                                                                              at java.io.FileOutputStream.openO(Native Method)
                                                                              at java.io.FileOutputStream.open(FileOutputStream.java:270)
                                                                              at java.io.FileOutputStream.<init>(FileOutputStream.java:213)
                                                                             at java.io.FileOutputStream.<init>(FileOutputStream.java:101)
                                                                              at java.io.FileWriter.<init>(FileWriter.java:63)
\rightarrow
                                                                             at fau.junit5.UnexpectedExceptionTest.unexpectedException(<a href="UnexpectedExceptionTest.java:8">UnexpectedExceptionTest.java:8</a>) <15 internal calls>
                                                                             at java.util.ArrayList.forEach(<a href="https://example.com/ArrayList.java:1255">ArrayList.forEach(<a href="https://example.com/ArrayList.java:1255">ArrayList.forEach(<a href="https://example.com/ArrayList.java:1255">ArrayList.forEach(<a href="https://example.com/ArrayList.java:1255">ArrayList.java:1255</a>) < 5 internal calls>
                                                                             at java.util.ArrayList.forEach(ArrayList.java:1255) <17 internal calls>
```

More Jupiter Features

- @Disabled("Not yet finished")
- @BeforeAll, @AfterAll
- @Tag("fast")
- @DisplayName("size should return # of elements")
- Parameter Injection
- Extension-Model

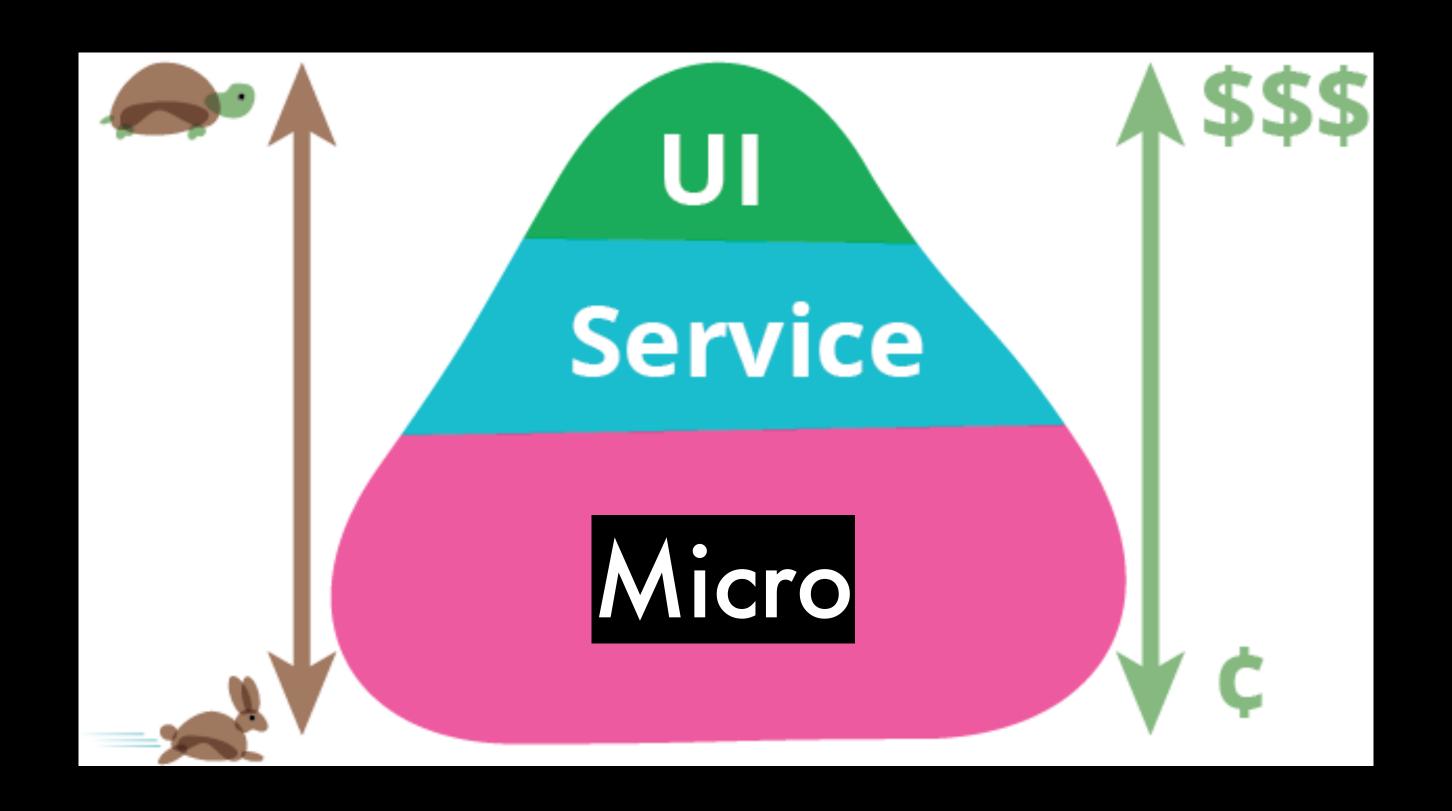
Structure of a Test Case (AAA)

- Arrange:
 Create the object under test and set it up for testing
- Act:
 Invoke the behaviour you want to check
- Assert:
 Verify the expected results

Arrange - Act - Assert

```
class EuroTests...
  private Euro two;
  @BeforeEach
  void initialize() {
     two = new Euro(2.00); Arrange
  @Test
  void adding() {
     Euro sum = two.plus(two); Act
     assertEquals(new Euro(4.00), sum);
     assertEquals(new Euro(2.00), two);
```

Test Automation Pyramid



from: https://martinfowler.com/bliki/TestPyramid.html

Microtests

formerly known as Unit Tests

- fast
- short
- precise
- allow checking of details
- effort scales linearly

Terminology

- Test Case and Test Suite
- White-Box vs Black-box vs Grey-box Testing
- Integration Tests vs Integrated Tests

Test-driven Development

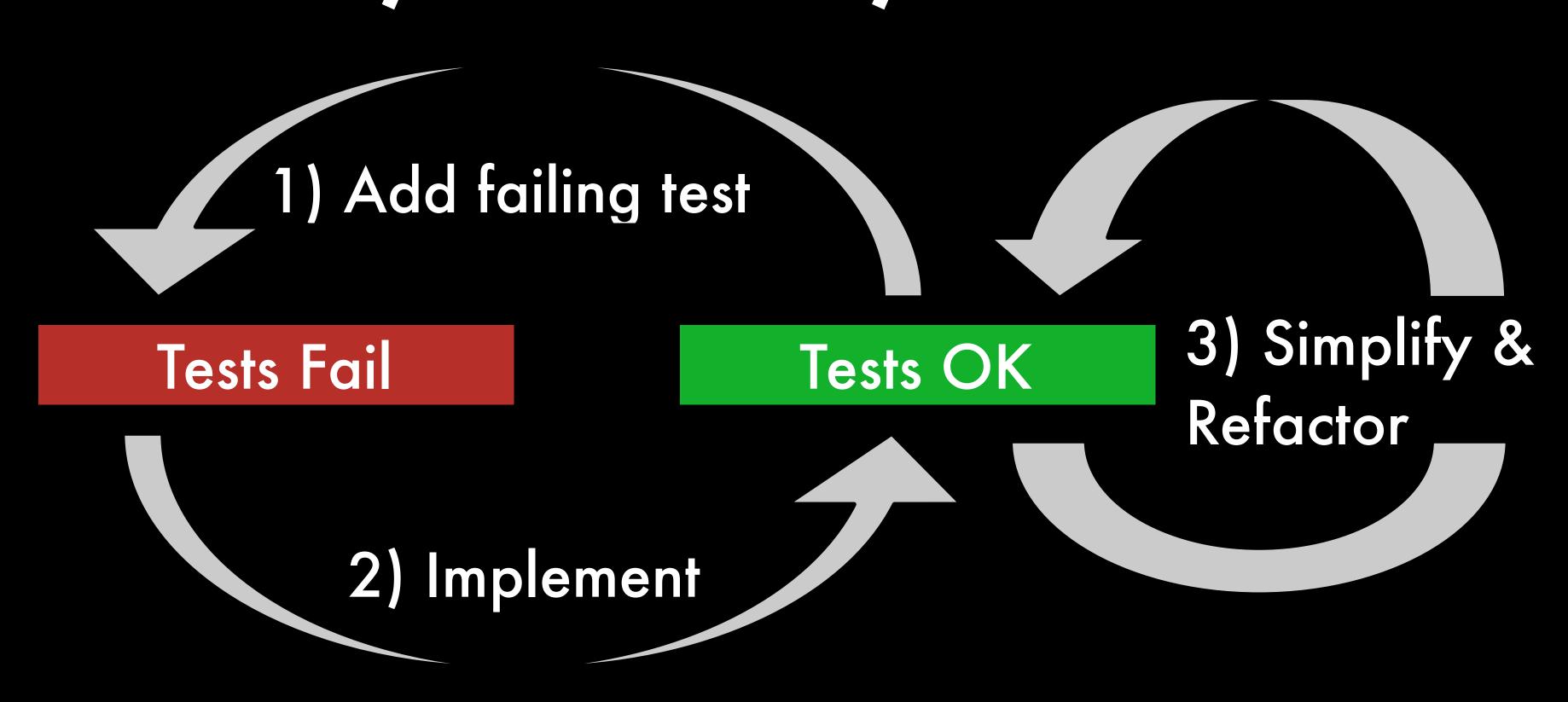
What is TDD?

- Developers write automated tests as they go
- Tests are written in advance of the code
- Design a little at a time

Why do I practice TDD?

- Tests secure the current functionality
- Refactoring prolongs the productive life of our software
- Writing automated tests afterwards can be difficult
 - Testability as basic requirement
 - You never have time at the end
- Small steps enforce continuous progress and regular feedback

Test / Code / Refactor



Test/Code/Refactor - Zyklus

grün-rot: Schreibe einen Test, der zunächst fehlschlagen sollte. Schreibe gerade soviel Code, dass der Test kompiliert.

rot-grün: Schreibe gerade soviel Code, dass alle Tests laufen.

grün-grün: Eliminiere Duplikation und andere üble Codegerüche.

TDDDemo

Prime factorization

How many tests are enough?

- Every missing test means elevated risk
- Every redundant test is a lost investment
- Test code must be maintained!

- Test the essential things
- → Avoid duplicated tests
- → Choose next test based on risk and learning potential
- → You're allowed to throw tests away

Heuristics

- Check the main path
- Check the border cases
- Check error behaviour
- Document preconditions

Structuring and Naming of Tests and Test Containers

- Meaningful and Navigable
 - What behaviour can I expect?
 - Which test must be changed?
- Robustness during Changes and Refactorings
 - ▶ Change implementation of function
 - ▶ Change name of class or function
 - ▶ Change signature of function
 - Change location of function

Overall Structure

- Every module has its own set of microtests
- Put tests in same package as module under tests
- Integrated Tests live in module(s)
 of their own

Debatable Conventions

- One test class per domain class, e.g.
 class MyObject is tested in MyObjectTest
- Name tests like the methods they test, e.g.
 class Stack { void push(Object element) }
 @Test pushTest() {}
- Enforce 1:n relation between public methods and test cases

Naming Tests: Basic Style

"Describe the feature under test"

```
Class AccountTests...
  creatingAnAccount()
  withdrawing()
  withdrawingNegativeAmount()
  withdrawingAmountNotCovered()
```

Naming Tests: Advanced Style

"Describe the feature, an optional context, and the expected outcome"

```
Class AccountTests...

aNewAccount_returnsCustomer()

aNewAccount_hasZeroBalance()

withdrawingAmount_reducesBalanceByAmount()

withdrawingNegativeAmount_failsWithException()

withdrawingNegativeAmount_doesNotChangeBalance()
```

Naming Tests: Advanced Style

"Describe the feature, an optional context, and the expected outcome"

```
Class AccountTests...
  @Nested class NewAccount...
    returnsCustomer()
    hasZeroBalance()
  @Nested class WithdrawingMoney...
    reducesBalanceByAmount()
    @Nested class WithNegativeAmount
      failsWithException()
      doesNotChangeBalance()
```

Structure and Interpretation of Test Cases

Kevlin Henney: https://vimeo.com/289852238

```
class Leap_year_spec {
   @Nested
    class A_year_is_a_leap_year {
       @Test
       void if_it_is_divisible_by_four_but_not_by_100() {}
       @Test
       void if_it_is_divisible_by_400() {}
   @Nested
    class A_year_is_not_a_leap_year {
       @Test
       void if_it_is_not_divisible_by_four() {}
       @Test
       void if_it_is_divisible_by_100_but_not_by_400() {}
```

Structure and Interpretation of Test Cases

Kevlin Henney: https://vimeo.com/289852238

```
Leap year spec
class A year is a leap year
    void if it is divisible by four but not by 100
   void if it is divisible by 400
     A year is not a leap year
    void if it is not divisible by four
        if it is divisible by 100 but not by 400
```

```
@DisplayNameGeneration(DisplayNameGenerator.ReplaceUnderscores.class)
class Stack_spec {
   Stack<Object> stack;
   @Test
   void A_stack_is_instantiated_using_its_noarg_constructor() {
       new Stack<>();
   @Nested
    class A_new_stack {
       @BeforeEach
       void is_created() {
           stack = new Stack<>();
       @Test
       void is_empty() {
           assertTrue(stack.isEmpty());
   @Nested
    class An_empty_stack {...}
   @Nested
   class A_non_empty_stack {...}
```

▼ ✓ Test Results

- Stack spec
 - A stack is instantiated using its noarg constructor()
 - A non empty stack
 - returns last pushed item when peeked()
 - returns last pushed item when popped and removes it from stack()
 - acquires more depth when another item is pushed()
 - is no longer empty()
 - An empty stack
 - acquires depth by retaining a pushed item()
 - throws an EmptyStackException when peeked()
 - throws an EmptyStackException when popped()
 - A new stack
 - is empty()

Quality of a Test Suite

- Who is testing the tests?
 - ▶ The application code itself
 - Code Coverage Metrics
 - integrated in many IDEs
 - Mutation Testing
 - http://pitest.org/
- Metrics can be very helpful for evaluation and improvement
- Metrics should not be a measured target

Code:

http://github.com/jlink/tdd-fau

Slides:

http://github.com/jlink/tdd-fau/slides

Sources

- Kent Beck: Test-Driven Development by Example
- Martin Fowler: The Practical Test Pyramid
 https://martinfowler.com/articles/practical-test-pyramid.html
- Gerard Meszaros: xUnit Test Patterns: Refactoring Test Code
- Kevlin Henney: Structure and Interpretation of Test Cases https://vimeo.com/289852238