### How to Write Testable Code

Swift TO - 2019

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"I've been coding professionally for about 15 years, and I still struggle with writing testable code"

Marwan Alani

### A Modern Gentle Introduction to Software Testing

Using Code Coverage & TDD

### Gentle-r Introduction to Software Testing

# Testabilitiness Side Effects / Byproducts

# Tests are the goal

### What if...

# The side effects were the goal?

# The Side Effects / Byproducts

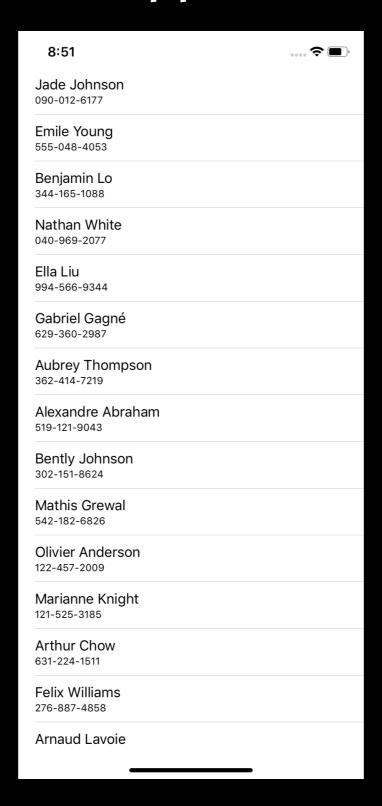
- Units of code are short
- Data Models' separation
- Units do a single (or very few) task(s)
- Dependencies are not hard-coded

#### "Talk is cheap. Show me the code!"

Linus Torvalds



#### The Bestest App in the World!



https://randomuser.me

#### WARNING: Low testabilitiness detected!

```
override func viewDidLoad() {
   super.viewDidLoad()
   guard let url = URL(string:
        "https://randomuser.me/api/?inc=name,phone&nat=ca&results=20") else {
       return }
   let networkCall = URLSession.shared.dataTask(with: url) { [weak self] (data,
        _, error) in
       guard let strongSelf = self,
            let unwrappedData = data,
            error = nil else {
                print("Something went wrong fetching users:
                    \(error.debugDescription)")
                return
        }
        let apiResponse = try? JSONDecoder().decode(ApiResponse.self, from:
            unwrappedData)
        if let unwrappedApiResponse = apiResponse {
            strongSelf.users = unwrappedApiResponse.results
            DispatchQueue.main.async {
                strongSelf.tableView.reloadData()
   networkCall.resume()
```

# The Side Effects / Byproducts

- Units of code are short X
- Data Models' separation X
- Units do a single (or very few) task(s) 🗙
- Dependencies are not hard-coded X

#### Units of code are small

```
override func viewDidLoad() {
    super.viewDidLoad()
    fetchUsers(from: USERS_URL) { [weak self] users in
        self?.users = users
        DispatchQueue.main.async {
            self?.tableView.reloadData()
        }
    }
}
```

#### Data models' separation

```
struct ApiName: Codable {
    let first: String
    let last: String
struct ApiUser: Codable {
   let name: ApiName
    let phone: String
}
struct ApiResponse: Codable {
    let results: [ApiUser]
struct User: Equatable{
    let name: String
    let phone: String
}
```

#### Units do a single (or very few) task(s)

```
func createUser(from apiUser: ApiUser) → User {
    let user = User(name: "\(apiUser.name.first.capitalized) \(apiUser.name.last.capitalized)",
        phone: apiUser.phone)
    return user
}
```

#### Dependencies are not hard-coded

```
func fetchUsers(from apiUrlString: String,
                using session: URLSession = URLSession.shared,
                completionHandler: @escaping FetchUsersCompletionHandler) {
   guard let url = URL(string: apiUrlString) else { return }
   let networkCall = session.dataTask(with: url) { (data, _ , error) in
        // Make sure everything went well with the network fetch
       guard let unwrappedData = data,
            error = nil else {
                completionHandler([User]()) // something went wrong! return an empty array
                return }
       // Decode retrived data
       let apiResponse = try? JSONDecoder().decode(ApiResponse.self, from: unwrappedData)
       if let unwrappedApiResponse = apiResponse {
            completionHandler(unwrappedApiResponse.results.map({ User(fromNetworkUser: $0) }))
   networkCall.resume()
```

# Amazing! Can we test something now?

#### createUser(from:)

```
func testUserGenerationFromApiUser() {
   let apiUser1 = ApiUser(name: ApiName(first: "John", last: "doe"), phone: "1234567890")
   let apiUser2 = ApiUser(name: ApiName(first: "jane", last: ""), phone: "1234567890123")
   let apiUser3 = ApiUser(name: ApiName(first: "Jimmy & ", last: "Hendrix"), phone: "N/A")
   let user1 = createUser(from: apiUser1)
   let user2 = createUser(from: apiUser2)
   let user3 = createUser(from: apiUser3)
   XCTAssert(user1.name = "John Doe")
   XCTAssert(user1.phone = "1234567890")
   XCTAssert(user2.name = "Jane ")
   XCTAssert(user2.phone = "1234567890123")
   XCTAssert(user3.name = "Jimmy & Hendrix")
   XCTAssert(user3.phone = "N/A")
```

#### fetchUsers(from:using:completionHandler:)

```
class MockURLSessionDataTask {
    private let closure: () → Void
   init(withClosure closure: @escaping () → Void) {
       self.closure = closure
   override func resume() {
       closure()
class MockURLSession: URLSession {
    typealias CompletionHandler = (Data?, URLResponse?, Error?) → Void
   var data: Data?
   var error: Error?
   override func dataTask(with url: URL, completionHandler: @escaping
       CompletionHandler) → URLSessionDataTask {
       let data = self.data
       let error = self.error
       return MockURLSessionDataTask {
           completionHandler(data, nil, error)
class MockError: Error { }
```

#### fetchUsers(from:using:completionHandler:)

#### fetchUsers(from:using:completionHandler:)

```
func testFetchUsersValidUrlSuccess() {
    let (mockSession, mockUsers, mockResponseData, _) = mocks()
    mockSession.data = mockResponseData
    mockSession.error = nil
    fetchUsers(from: "https://google.ca", using: mockSession) { (users) in
       XCTAssert(users = mockUsers)
func testFetchUsersValidUrlFailure() {
    let (mockSession, _ , _ , mockError) = mocks()
    mockSession.error = mockError
    fetchUsers(from: "https://google.ca", using: mockSession) { (users) in
       XCTAssert(users.count = 0)
```

# The Side Effects / Byproducts

- Units of code are short
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### One more thing...

# Maintainable code is naturally testable

### Thank You!



**Omarwanalany**