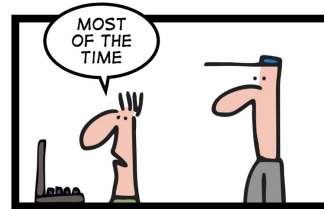
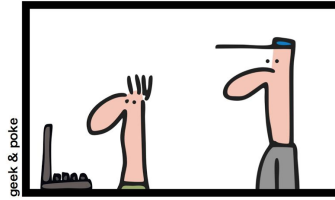
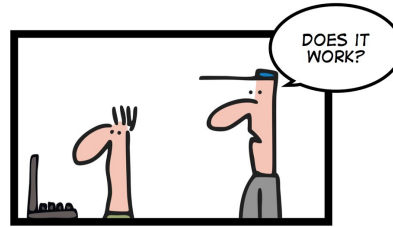


Well-Factored Code

[DRAFT]

Or, how to write code that's easy to Unit Test

SIMPLY EXPLAINED



CONCURRENCY

What is Unit Testing?

Unit Testing is:

- Writing code test cases to validate class behavior
- Can be automated or manual, internal or external
- Not only for finding bugs! Code isolation, contracts, documentation...
- **We already test**, but then throw away the code

Other types of code testing:

- Integration, regression, functional, acceptance, performance, ...
- <http://www.testingexcellence.com/types-of-software-testing-complete-list/>

What is Unit Testing?

```
// 16 Bit - R=2 G=8 B=14 A=100%
```

```
testColor = [UIColor colorWithHexString:@"#28E"];
```

```
trueColor = [UIColor colorWithRed:(2.0f / 15.0f)  
                                green:(8.0f / 15.0f)  
                                blue:(14.0f / 15.0f)  
                                alpha:1.0f];
```

```
S8Assert([testColor isEqual:trueColor],  
         @"[UIColor colorWithHexString] fail: '#28E' differs from TRUE value!");
```

What is Unit Testing?

```
// 16 Bit - R=2 G=8 B=14 A=100%
```

```
testColor = [UIColor colorWithHexString:@"#28E"];
```

```
trueColor = [UIColor colorWithRed:(2.0f / 15.0f)  
                                green:(8.0f / 15.0f)  
                                blue:(14.0f / 15.0f)  
                                alpha:1.0f];
```

```
S8Assert([testColor isEqual:trueColor],  
         @"[UIColor colorWithHexString] fail: '#28E' differs from TRUE value!');
```



Well-Factored Code

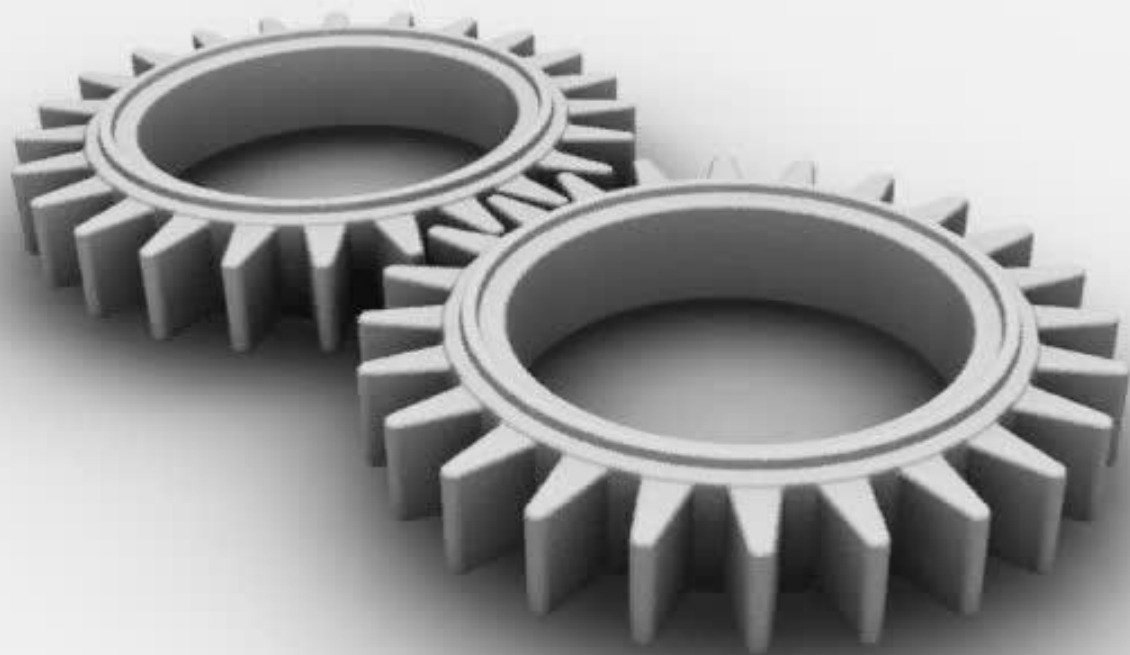
What makes code hard to unit test?

- Mutable Data
 - Generally things changing unpredictably
- Side Effects
 - Methods that modify things (vs. calculate, query)
- Dependencies (coupling vs. cohesion)
 - Singletons and concrete classes vs interfaces





How do you
test this?





Start with
testing this.

Unit Testing (Not just for finding bugs)

- Finds problems early
 - Makes us think of edge cases
- Facilitates change
 - Makes refactoring easier
- Simplifies integration
 - Small, testable components
- Self Documentation
 - Tests show how to use API
- Living Formal Design
 - Explicitly reveals dependencies

Writing code that's easy to test...
is actually just **well written code!**

When to Unit Test

What to unit test:

- Risky code (IAP, tutorial, cause crashes, etc.)
- Frequently run code (hot spots, core loop classes)
- Shared base-code (regression testing)

Functional Programming

Provides:

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| • Immutable Data | Less mutable state == easier to test |
| • No Side Effects | Fewer moving parts == easier to test |
| • Composable | Re-usable pieces == easier to test |
| • Fewer Dependencies | More abstraction == easier to test |

In OO:

- A method should do one thing well
- Single responsibility principle

Functional Programming

It's not theoretical, anymore.

Multithreaded programming in the 90s:

- Mutexes
- Semaphores
- Spin-Locks

If you don't use these correctly you have race-conditions and crashes. Over-use and you create bottlenecks and lose any multi-threading performance gains.

Functional Programming

The new way: blocks (closures) and run loops on threads

```
dispatch_async(myQueue, ^{  
    // Perform long running process  
  
    dispatch_async(dispatch_get_main_queue(), ^{  
        // Update the UI  
    });  
});
```

This is a much easier to understand, modify and scale.

It's roots are in functional programming - closures, no shared data

Example: Difficult to Test

```
class Foo {  
  
    void DoSomething() {  
        this.foo = Bar.baz += 1;  
    }  
  
    void Update() {  
        DoSomething();  
    }  
  
}
```

The method DoSomething() is difficult to test because:

- * It has side effects (modifies this.foo)
- * It has external dependencies (singleton)

Example: Easy to Test

```
class Foo {  
  
    private IBar bar;  
  
    int DoSomething(int arg) {  
        return this.bar.baz() + arg;  
    }  
  
    void Update() {  
        this.foo = DoSomething(1);  
    }  
  
}
```

Now DoSomething():

- * Has fewer dependencies
- * Is modular / composable
- * Has zero side effects

Terminology

- Continuous Integration
- Stub Methods
- Mock Objects
- Regression Testing
- Test-Driven Development
- Code Isolation

Functional programming

- Referential transparency

Promote Unit Testing

How to promote well-factored code:

- Design Previews
- Code Reviews
- Pair Programming
- Documentation
- Sprint Review

Multithreaded programming



Dependency Injection

- Constructor

```
new Foo(Bar.X);
```

- Property

```
foo.x = Bar.X;
```

- Method

```
foo.qux(Bar.X);
```

Dani P - client side DI Unity

James T - server DI Unity?