



*Introdução + Coding Dojo*

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# TDD EM GO

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*Prática, ferramentas e bibliotecas para  
desenvolvimento guiado por testes em #golang*

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Repositório com exemplos e slides: <https://tgo.li/tddgo>

# MENSAGEM DA LAUREN DO @WWGSAMPA PARA VOCÊS



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# LUCIANO RAMALHO

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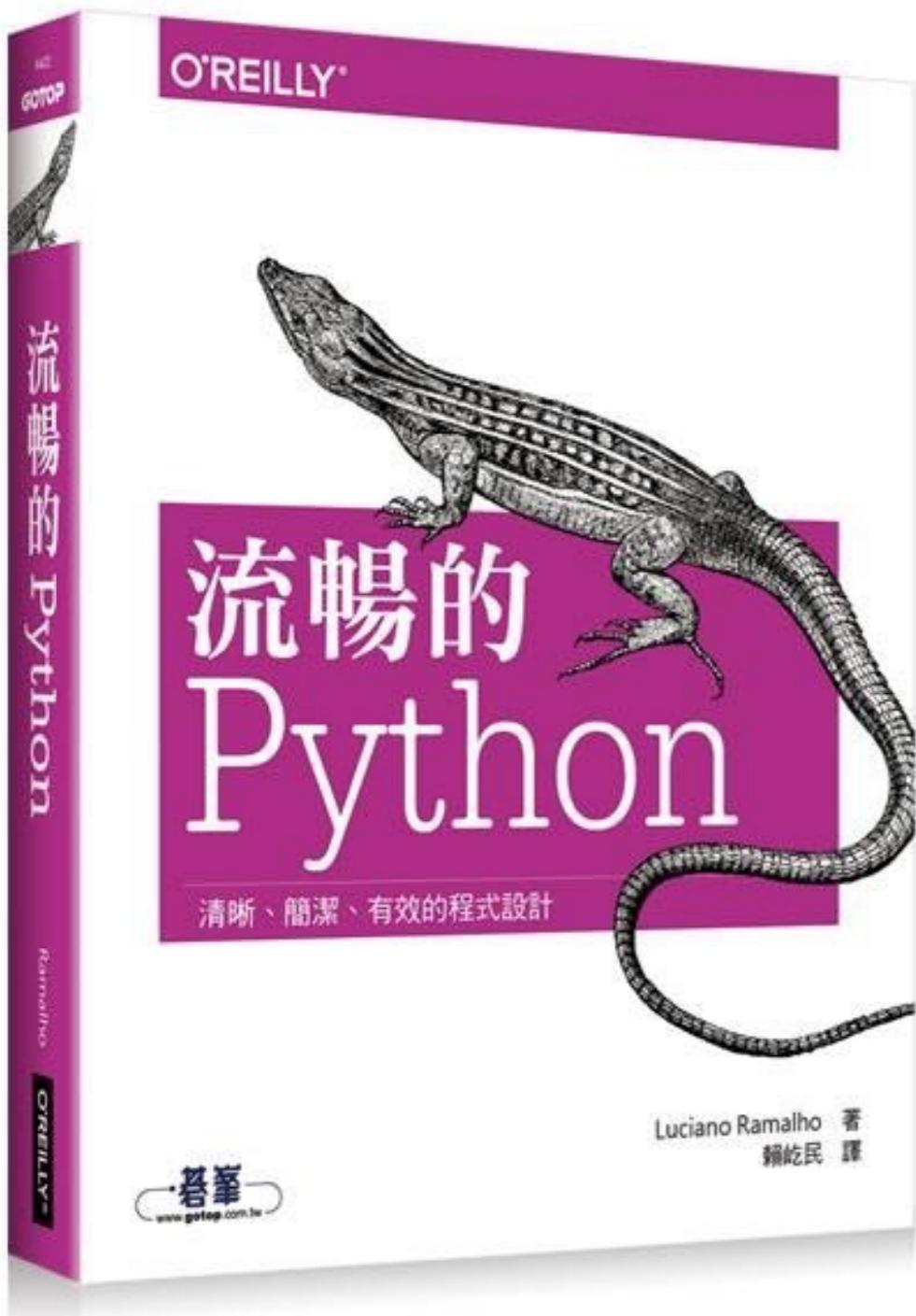
*Technical Principal*

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# FLUENT PYTHON, MEU 1º LIVRO

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**Fluent Python** (O'Reilly, 2015)  
**Python Fluente** (Novatec, 2015)  
**Python к вершинам мастерства** (DMK, 2015)  
**流暢的 Python** (Gotop, 2016)  
also in **Simplified Chinese, Polish, Korean...**



Mais de 40,000 exemplares vendidos até maio de 2018

## IDEIA DESTE TUTORIAL

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Aproveitar ao máximo o tempo presencial

Prática de TDD, juntas

Aplicação simples e completa, com testes

Discussão sobre estilos e variantes de TDD

Visão panorâmica sobre ferramentas e bibliotecas

Muitas referências para estudar mais

**Repositório com exemplos e slides: <https://tgo.li/tddgo>**

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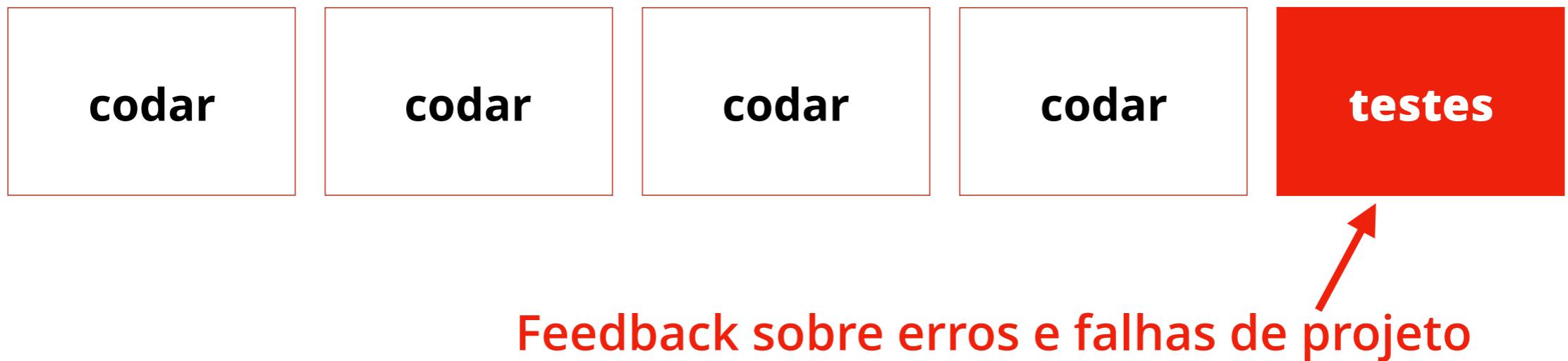
# INTRODUÇÃO

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*O que é TDD*

# TESTES TRADICIONAIS

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# TEST-DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT

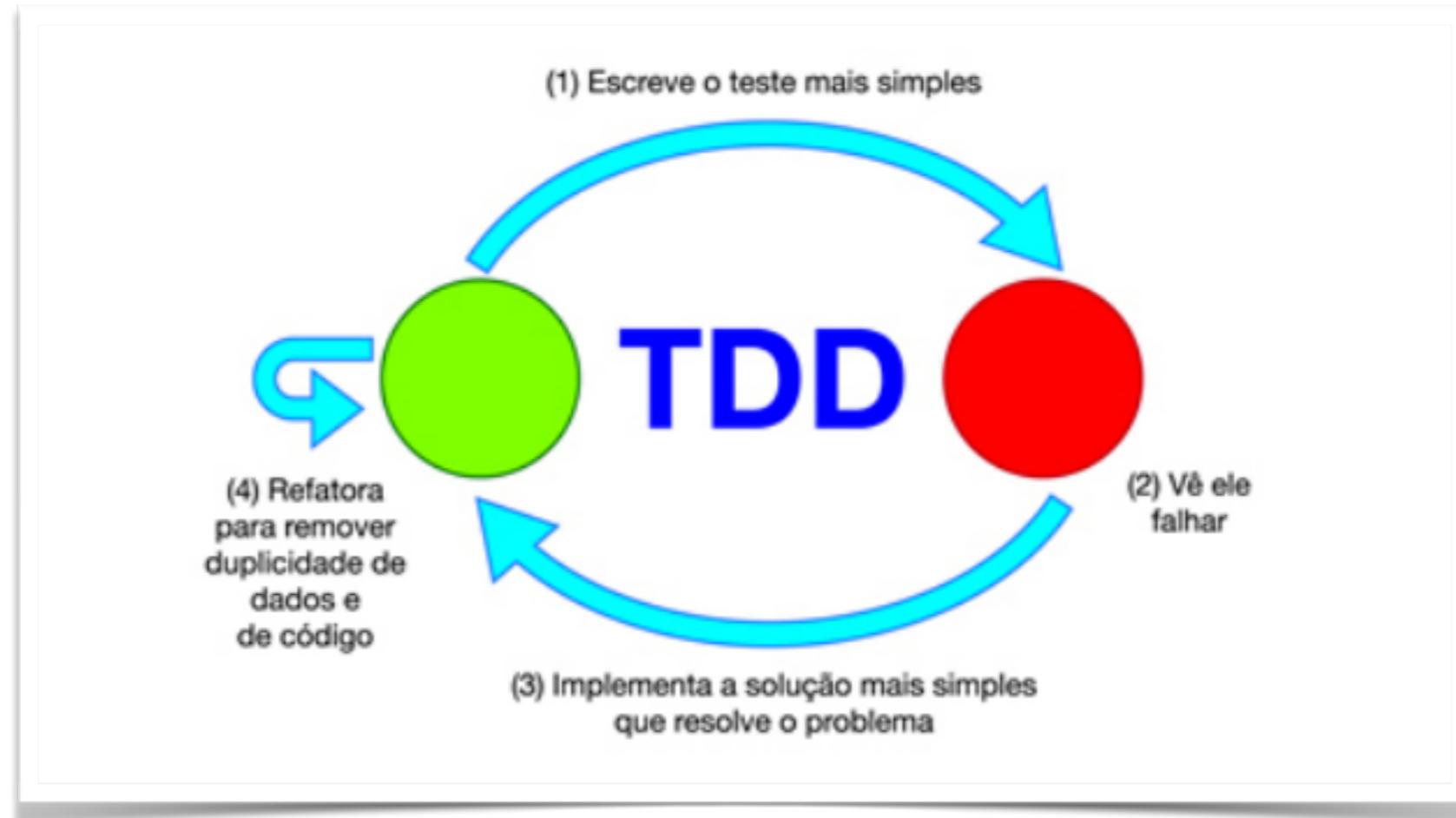
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Fonte: **Test-Driven Development** – Hugo Corbucci & Mauricio Aniche

# TDD CYCLE

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Fonte: **Test-Driven Development** – Hugo Corbucci & Mauricio Aniche

## BOA PRÁTICA: BABY STEPS

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Implementar em pequenos incrementos

Tempo entre estados vermelho/verde medido  
em minutos, não horas

No início: pratique com os menores  
incrementos que consegue imaginar

Como engatar a 1<sup>a</sup> reduzida: esteja disposta e  
pronta para engatar marcha reduzida quando a  
subida for íngreme.

## BOA PRÁTICA: CANTAR TACADA

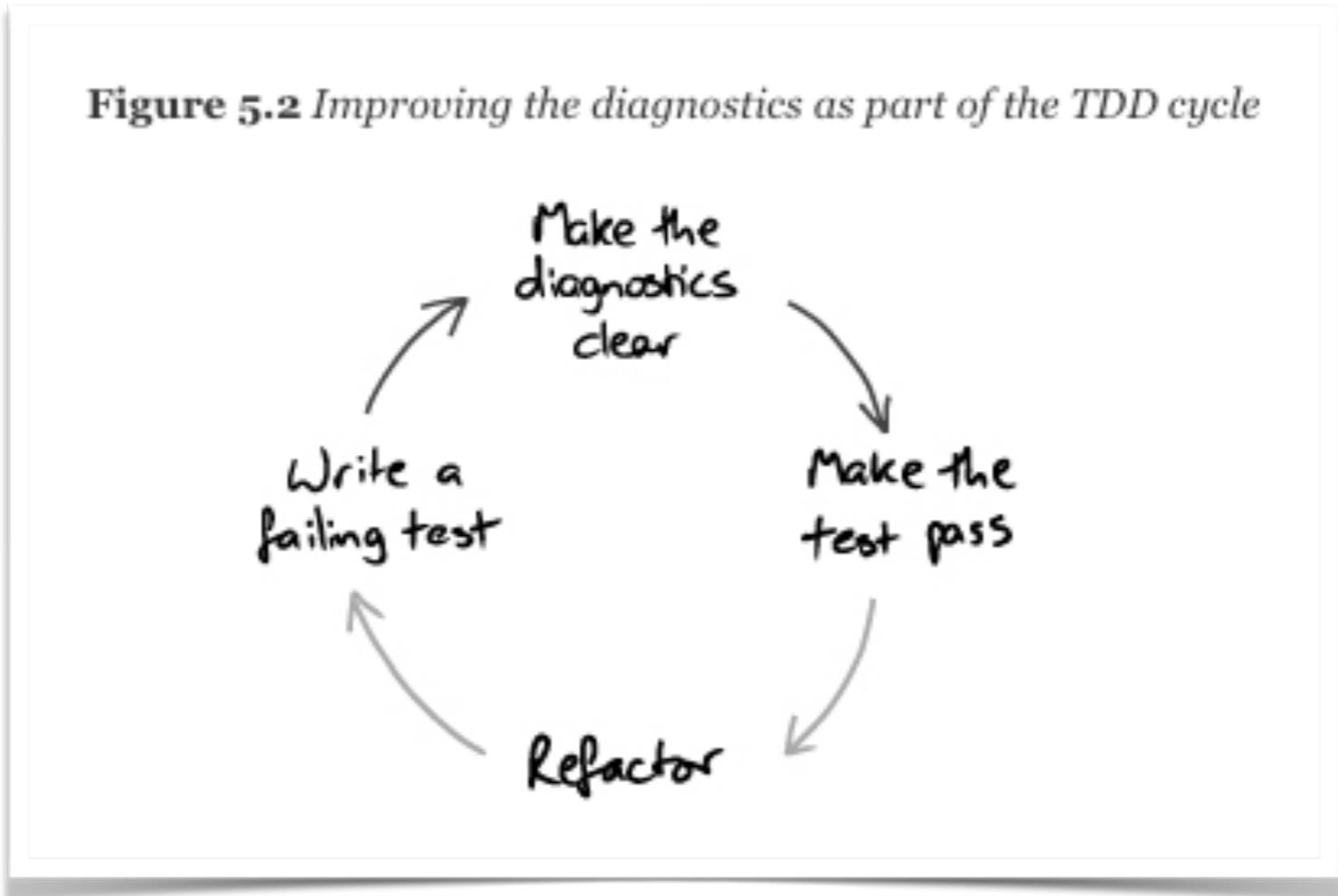
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Antes de rodar o teste, “cante” o resultado esperado.

Ao parear, co-pilota deve cantar o resultado.

- Teste vai gerar erro porque `parseLine` não foi definida
- Teste vai falhar porque função devolve `1`, mas o resultado esperado é `42`.
- Teste vai passar.

# BOA PRÁTICA: MELHORAR MENSAGEM DE FALHA



Source: **Growing Object-Oriented Software, Guided by Tests**  
by Steve Freeman, Nat Pryce

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# CODING DOJO

*Mão na massa!*

## CODING DOJO: REGRAS PARA A PRÁTICA RANDORI

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Rotação de duplas: pilota + co-pilota.

Após 7 minutos, nova co-pilota voluntária.

Quando os testes estão verdes, todas podem opinar sobre o próximo teste.

Quando um teste está falhando, platéia só deve se manifestar a pedido da dupla.

# NOSSA META

---

```
$ runes cat eyes
U+1F638 😺 GRINNING CAT FACE WITH SMILING EYES
U+1F63B 😻 SMILING CAT FACE WITH HEART-SHAPED EYES
U+1F63D 😻 KISSING CAT FACE WITH CLOSED EYES
$
```

# TESTE-EXEMPLO SIMPLES

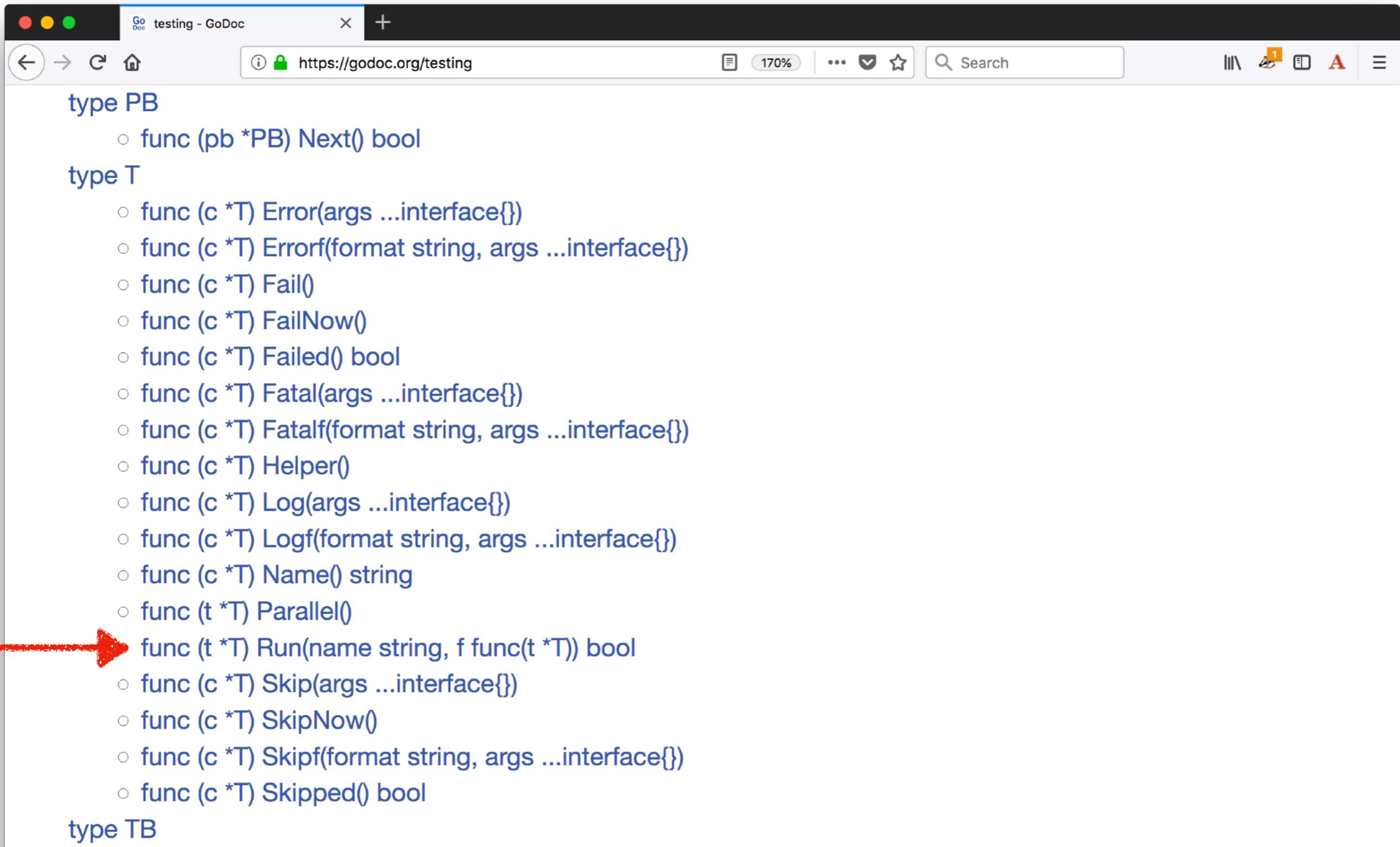
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```
func Example() {  
    main()  
    // Output:  
    // Please provide one or more words to search.  
}
```

Uma função Example()  
em um arquivo  
\*\_test.go é um teste.

Saída do programa é  
comparada ao conteúdo  
do comentário  
// Output:

# PACOTE TESTING: API DO TIPO T



Go Doc testing - GoDoc

https://godoc.org/testing

170% Search

type PB

- func (pb \*PB) Next() bool

type T

- func (c \*T) Error(args ...interface{})
- func (c \*T) Errorf(format string, args ...interface{})
- func (c \*T) Fail()
- func (c \*T) FailNow()
- func (c \*T) Failed() bool
- func (c \*T) Fatal(args ...interface{})
- func (c \*T) Fatalf(format string, args ...interface{})
- func (c \*T) Helper()
- func (c \*T) Log(args ...interface{})
- func (c \*T) Logf(format string, args ...interface{})
- func (c \*T) Name() string
- func (t \*T) Parallel()
- func (t \*T) Run(name string, f func(t \*T)) bool**
- func (c \*T) Skip(args ...interface{})
- func (c \*T) SkipNow()
- func (c \*T) Skipf(format string, args ...interface{})
- func (c \*T) Skipped() bool

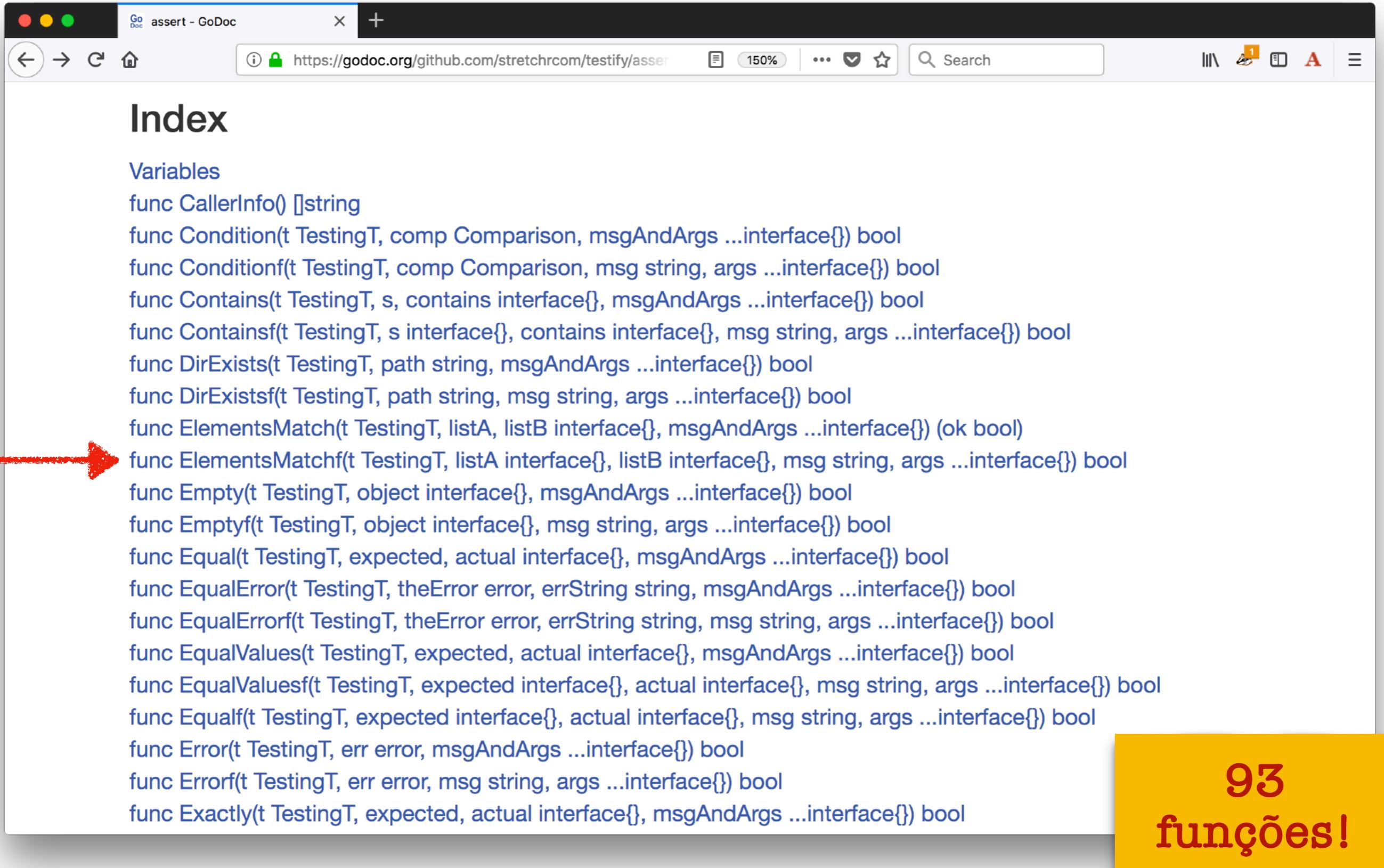
type TB

# TABLE TEST COM SUB-TESTS

```
func TestMake(t *testing.T) {
    testCases := []struct {
        elems    []string
        wantLen int
    }{
        {[]string{}, 0},
        {[]string{"a"}, 1},
        {[]string{"a", "b"}, 2},
        {[]string{"a", "b", "a"}, 2},
    }
    for _, tc := range testCases {
        t.Run(fmt.Sprintf("%v gets %d", tc.elems, tc.wantLen), func(t *testing.T) {
            s := Make(tc.elems...)
            assert.Equal(t, tc.wantLen, s.Len())
        })
    }
}
```

t.Run() é a forma atual para executar testes de tabela com sub-testes

# PACOTE TESTIFY: API DO SUB-PACOTE ASSERT



Index

Variables

func CallerInfo() []string  
func Condition(t TestingT, comp Comparison, msgAndArgs ...interface{}) bool  
func Conditionf(t TestingT, comp Comparison, msg string, args ...interface{}) bool  
func Contains(t TestingT, s, contains interface{}, msgAndArgs ...interface{}) bool  
func Containsf(t TestingT, s interface{}, contains interface{}, msg string, args ...interface{}) bool  
func DirExists(t TestingT, path string, msgAndArgs ...interface{}) bool  
func DirExistsf(t TestingT, path string, msg string, args ...interface{}) bool  
func ElementsMatch(t TestingT, listA, listB interface{}, msgAndArgs ...interface{}) (ok bool)  
func ElementsMatchf(t TestingT, listA interface{}, listB interface{}, msg string, args ...interface{}) bool  
func Empty(t TestingT, object interface{}, msgAndArgs ...interface{}) bool  
func Emptyf(t TestingT, object interface{}, msg string, args ...interface{}) bool  
func Equal(t TestingT, expected, actual interface{}, msgAndArgs ...interface{}) bool  
func EqualError(t TestingT, theError error, errString string, msgAndArgs ...interface{}) bool  
func EqualErrorf(t TestingT, theError error, errString string, msg string, args ...interface{}) bool  
func EqualValues(t TestingT, expected, actual interface{}, msgAndArgs ...interface{}) bool  
func EqualValuesf(t TestingT, expected interface{}, actual interface{}, msg string, args ...interface{}) bool  
func Equalf(t TestingT, expected interface{}, actual interface{}, msg string, args ...interface{}) bool  
func Error(t TestingT, err error, msgAndArgs ...interface{}) bool  
func Errorf(t TestingT, err error, msg string, args ...interface{}) bool  
func Exactly(t TestingT, expected, actual interface{}, msgAndArgs ...interface{}) bool

93 funções!

# TESTE-EXEMPLO: ARGUMENTOS DE LINHA DE COMANDO

```
func Example_2WordQuery() { // ①
    oldArgs := os.Args // ②
    defer func() { os.Args = oldArgs }()
    os.Args = []string{"", "cat", "smiling"}
    main() // ③
    // Output:
    // U+1F638      😺      GRINNING CAT FACE WITH SMILING EYES
    // U+1F63A      😻      SMILING CAT FACE WITH OPEN MOUTH
    // U+1F63B      😻      SMILING CAT FACE WITH HEART-SHAPED EYES
}
```

Use defer com uma função anônima para restaurar os argumentos originais.

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# FERRAMENTAS

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*Bibliotecas e utilitários para TDD em Go*

# BIBLIOTECAS E FERRAMENTAS PARA TESTES EM GO

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## Pacotes de awesome-go mais estrelados\*

5251 ★ stretchr/testify

3685 ★ smartystreets/goconvey

2166 ★ onsi/ginkgo

1452 ★ golang/mock

902 ★ DATA-DOG/go-sqlmock

884 ★ gavv/httpexpect

709 ★ onsi/gomega

575 ★ google/go-cmp

512 ★ franela/goblin

502 ★ h2non/baloo

496 ★ h2non/gock

404 ★ DATA-DOG/godog

387 ★ go-check/check

\*Dados coletados em 2018-07-05

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## TÉCNICAS

*Coding tips*

# TESTE-EXEMPLO USANDO A INTERFACE STRINGER

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Implementar um método  
String() facilita a depuração  
e testes.

```
func ExampleMake() {  
    w := []string{"beta", "alpha", "gamma", "beta"}  
    s := Make(w...)  
    fmt.Println(s)  
    // Output: Set{alpha beta gamma}  
}
```

# TESTE-EXEMPLO COM SAÍDA NÃO ORDENADA

---

```
func ExampleSet_Channel() {
    set := MakeFromText("beta alpha delta gamma")
    // iteration order over underlying map is undefined
    for elem := range set.Channel() {
        fmt.Println(elem)
    }
    // Unordered output:
    // alpha
    // beta
    // delta
    // gamma
}
```

Unordered faz o teste aceitar  
as linhas da saída em  
qualquer ordem

# TESTE COM VARIÁVEL DE AMBIENTE FAJUTA

```
func restore(nameVar, value string, existed bool) {
    if existed {
        os.Setenv(nameVar, value)
    } else {
        os.Unsetenv(nameVar)
    }
}
```

Use defer para restaurar o estado original da variável

```
func TestGetUCDPath_isSet(t *testing.T) {
    pathBefore, existed := os.LookupEnv("UCD_PATH")
    defer restore("UCD_PATH", pathBefore, existed)
    ucdPath := fmt.Sprintf("./TEST%d-UnicodeData.txt", time.Now().UnixNano())
    os.Setenv("UCD_PATH", ucdPath)
    got := getUCDPath()
    if got != ucdPath {
        t.Errorf("getUCDPath() [set]\nwant: %q; got: %q", ucdPath, got)
    }
}
```

# FORJANDO LEITURA DE ARQUIVO (1/2)

```
const dataStr = `003C;LESS-THAN SIGN;Sm;0;ON;;;;;Y;;;;;
003D;EQUALS SIGN;Sm;0;ON;;;;;N;;;;;
003E;GREATER-THAN SIGN;Sm;0;ON;;;;;Y;;;;;
003F;QUESTION MARK;Po;0;ON;;;;;N;;;;;
0040;COMMERCIAL AT;Po;0;ON;;;;;N;;;;;
0041;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;0061;
0042;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;0062;
`  
  
func TestFilter(t *testing.T) {
    query := "sign"
    data := strings.NewReader(dataStr)
    got := Filter(data, query)
    want := []string{
        "U+003C\t<\tLESS-THAN SIGN",
        "U+003D\t=\tEQUALS SIGN",
        "U+003E\t>\tGREATER-THAN SIGN",
    }
    assert.Equal(t, want, got)
}
```

Use `strings.NewReader` para construir um buffer com os dados (implementa a interface Reader)

# FORJANDO LEITURA DE ARQUIVO (2/2)

---

Em vez de tipos específicos, faça suas funções aceitarem interfaces comuns, como io.Reader

```
func Filter(data io.Reader, query string) []string {
    queryTerms := strset.MakeFromText(strings.ToUpper(query))
    scanner := bufio.NewScanner(data)
    result := []string{}
    for scanner.Scan() {
        name, code := parseLine(scanner.Text())
        if match(queryTerms, name) {
            line := fmt.Sprintf("U+%04X\t%c\t%s", code, code, name)
            result = append(result, line)
        }
    }
    return result
}
```

# TESTE COM UM DUBLÊ DE SERVIDOR HTTP

Pacote `httptest` da biblioteca padrão oferece dublês para testar clientes e servidores HTTP

```
func TestFetchUCD(t *testing.T) {
    srv := httptest.NewServer(http.HandlerFunc(
        func(w http.ResponseWriter, r *http.Request) {
            w.Write([]byte(lines3Dto43))
        })
    defer srv.Close()

    ucdPath := fmt.Sprintf("./TEST%d-UnicodeData.txt", time.Now().UnixNano())
    done := make(chan bool) // ①
    go fetchUCD(srv.URL, ucdPath, done) // ②
    _ = <-done // ③
    ucd, err := os.Open(ucdPath)
    if os.IsNotExist(err) {
        t.Errorf("fetchUCD did not save: %v\n%v", ucdPath, err)
    }
    ucd.Close()
    os.Remove(ucdPath)
}
```

# TESTE LENTO QUE PODE SER PULADO

---

```
func TestOpenUCD_remote(t *testing.T) {
    if testing.Short() { // ①
        t.Skip("skipped test [-test.short option]") // ②
    }
    ucdPath := fmt.Sprintf("./TEST%d-UnicodeData.txt", time.Now().UnixNano())
    ucd, err := openUCD(ucdPath)
    if err != nil {
        t.Errorf("openUCD(%q):\n%v", ucdPath, err)
    }
    ucd.Close()
    os.Remove(ucdPath)
}
```

Acesse `testing.Short()`. Se true, invoque `t.Skip()` para reportar que o teste foi pulado.

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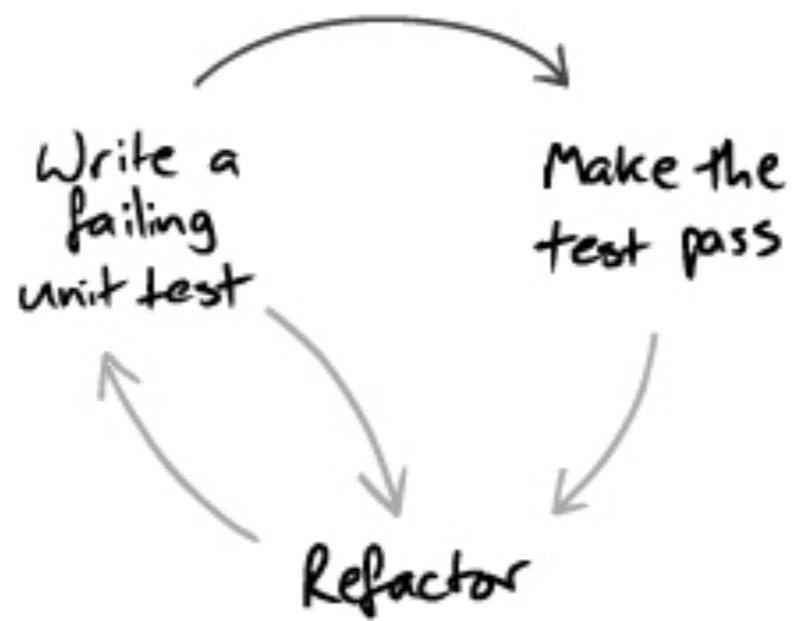
# VARIACÕES

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*Além do estilo clássico de TDD*

# CICLO DE TDD: REFATORAR AO ESCREVER UM TESTE

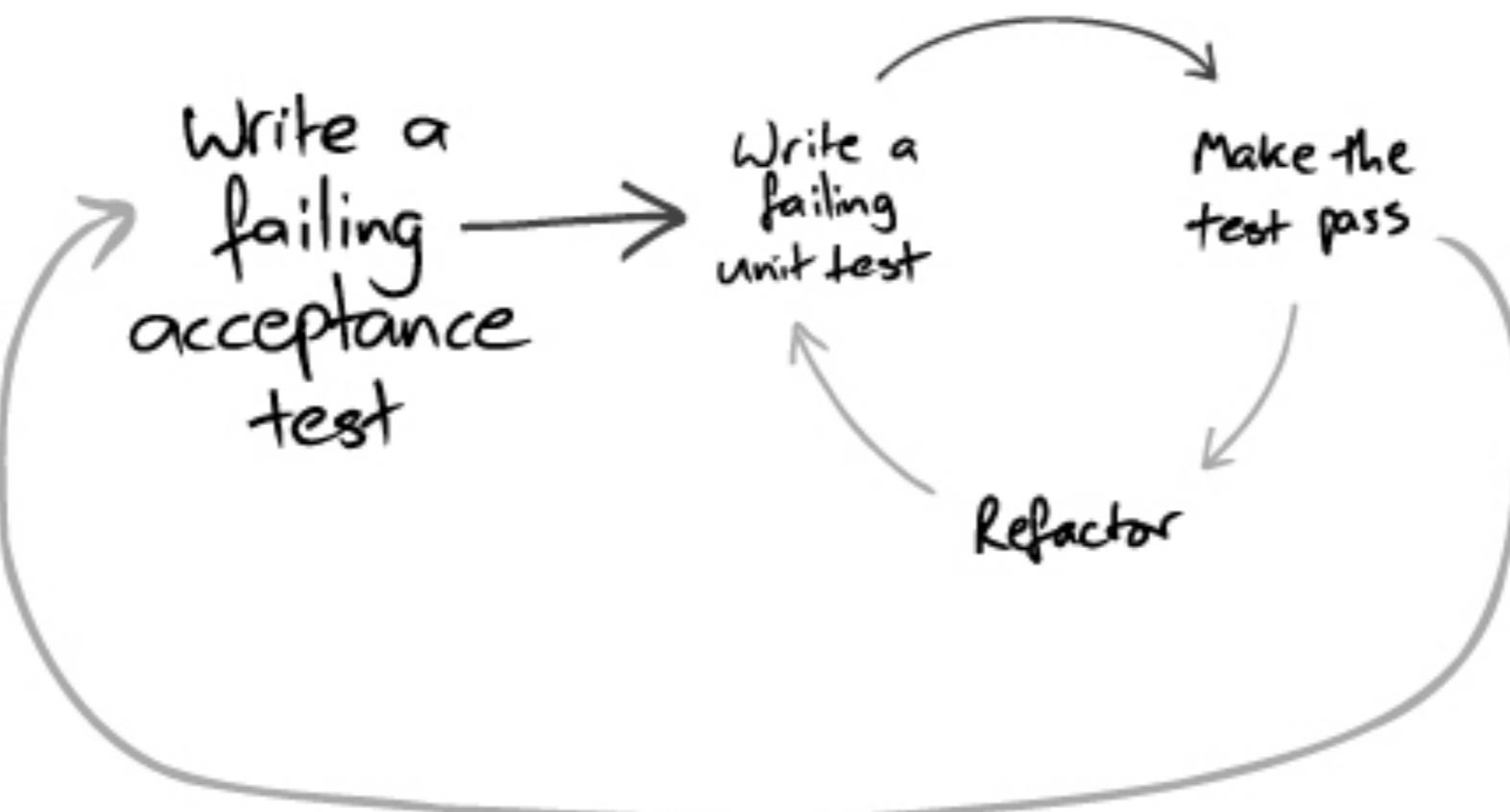
Figure 5.3 Difficulties writing tests may suggest a need to fix production code



Source: **Growing Object-Oriented Software, Guided by Tests**  
by Steve Freeman, Nat Pryce

# CICLOS DE TDD CYCLES: ESTILO MOCKISTA

**Figure 5.1** Each TDD cycle starts with a failing acceptance test



Source: **Growing Object-Oriented Software, Guided by Tests**  
by Steve Freeman, Nat Pryce

## ESTILOS DE TEDD

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### Estilo Chicago, ou “classic”

Basicamente de dentro para fora: de testes unitários até testes de aceitação

### Estilo London, ou “mockista”

Basicamente de fora para dentro: de testes de aceitação até testes unitários

## ANDREW GERRAND ON FAKES

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“Go eschews mocks and fakes in favour of writing code that takes broad interfaces.”

“That's generally how we get around dependency injection frameworks and large mocking frameworks: just by writing code that uses small interfaces. Then we have small fakes like the ResponseRecorder — small fakes that allow us to inspect how they were used. There are frameworks that generate those kinds of fakes — one of them is called Go Mock [...]. They're fine, but I find that on balance the hand-written fakes tend to be easier to reason about, and clearer to see what is going on. That's my personal experience. But I am not an "enterprise" Go programmer so maybe people need that, I don't know. That's my advice.”

— Andrew Gerrand in *Testing Techniques* (I/O 2014) <https://tgo.li/2upCkek>

## ANDREW GERRAND ON FAKES

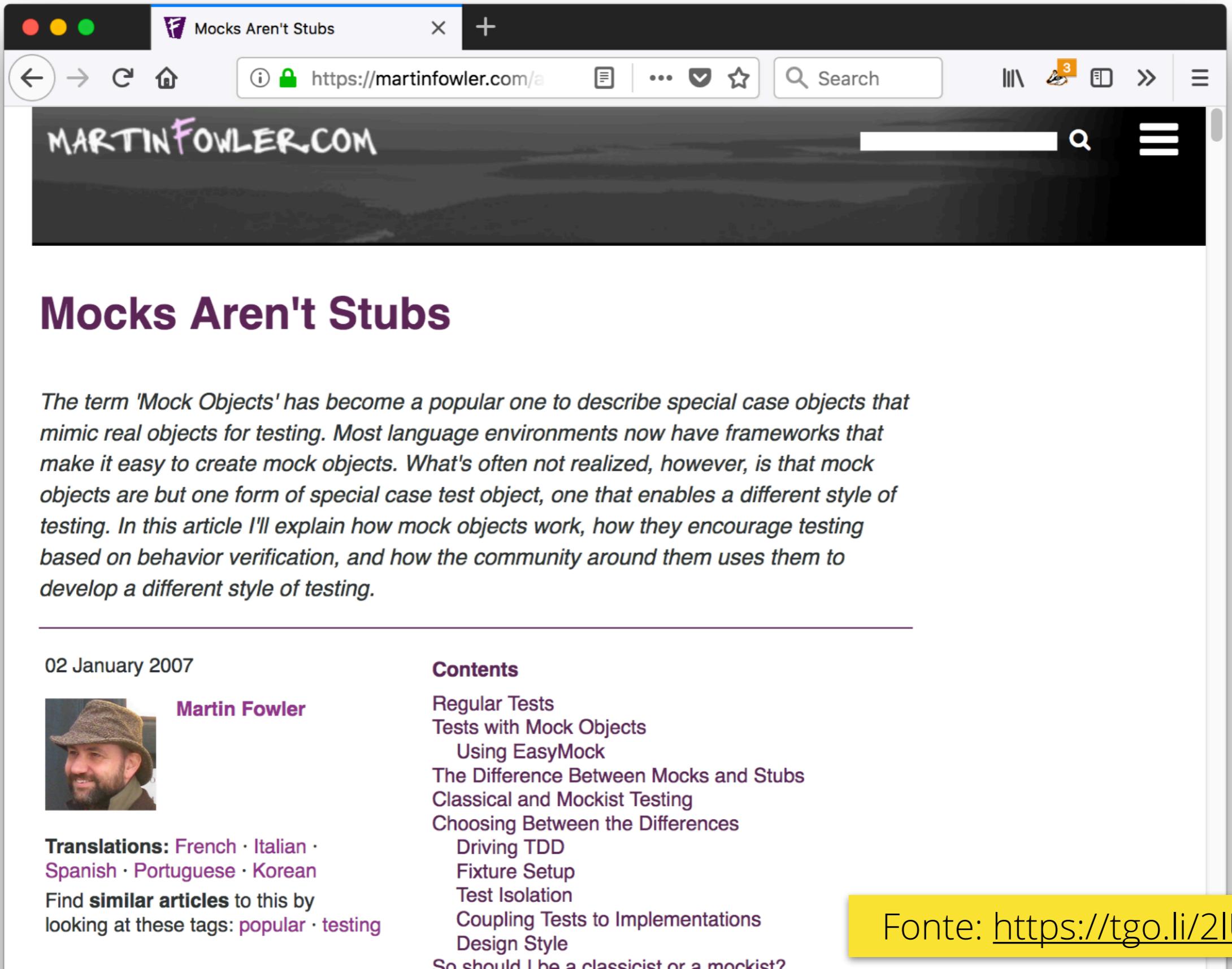
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“Go evita mocks e fakes complexos em favor de escrever código que usa interfaces abrangentes.”

“Geralmente, é como evitamos frameworks de injeção de dependência e mocks: apenas escrevendo código que usa pequenas interfaces. Então temos pequenos fakes, como o ResponseRecorder - pequenos fakes que permitem inspecionar como eles foram usados. Existem frameworks que geram esses tipos de mocks - um deles é Go Mock [...]. Eles são ótimos, mas acho que, no final, os dublês escritos à mão tendem a ser mais fáceis de entender, e mais transparentes para ver o que está acontecendo. Essa é minha experiência pessoal. Mas eu não sou um programador "enterprise" de Go, então talvez as pessoas precisem disso, não sei. Esse é o meu conselho.”

— Andrew Gerrand in *Testing Techniques* (I/O 2014) <https://tgo.li/2upCek>

# MARTIN FOWLER SOBRE ESTILOS DE TDD



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title 'Mocks Aren't Stubs' from Martin Fowler's website. The page content discusses the evolution of mock objects in testing frameworks and their impact on testing styles. It includes author information, a sidebar with related articles, and a footer with links to translations and similar articles.

**Mocks Aren't Stubs**

*The term 'Mock Objects' has become a popular one to describe special case objects that mimic real objects for testing. Most language environments now have frameworks that make it easy to create mock objects. What's often not realized, however, is that mock objects are but one form of special case test object, one that enables a different style of testing. In this article I'll explain how mock objects work, how they encourage testing based on behavior verification, and how the community around them uses them to develop a different style of testing.*

---

02 January 2007

 **Martin Fowler**

**Translations:** French · Italian · Spanish · Portuguese · Korean

Find **similar articles** to this by looking at these tags: [popular](#) · [testing](#)

**Contents**

- Regular Tests
- Tests with Mock Objects
  - Using EasyMock
- The Difference Between Mocks and Stubs
- Classical and Mockist Testing
- Choosing Between the Differences
  - Driving TDD
  - Fixture Setup
  - Test Isolation
  - Coupling Tests to Implementations
  - Design Style
- So should I be a classicist or a mockist?

Fonte: <https://tgo.li/2IUqTXv>

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# REFERÊNCIAS

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*Onde aprender mais*

# REFERÊNCIAS: LIVROS

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Hugo Corbucci and Mauricio Aniche (book in Portuguese):

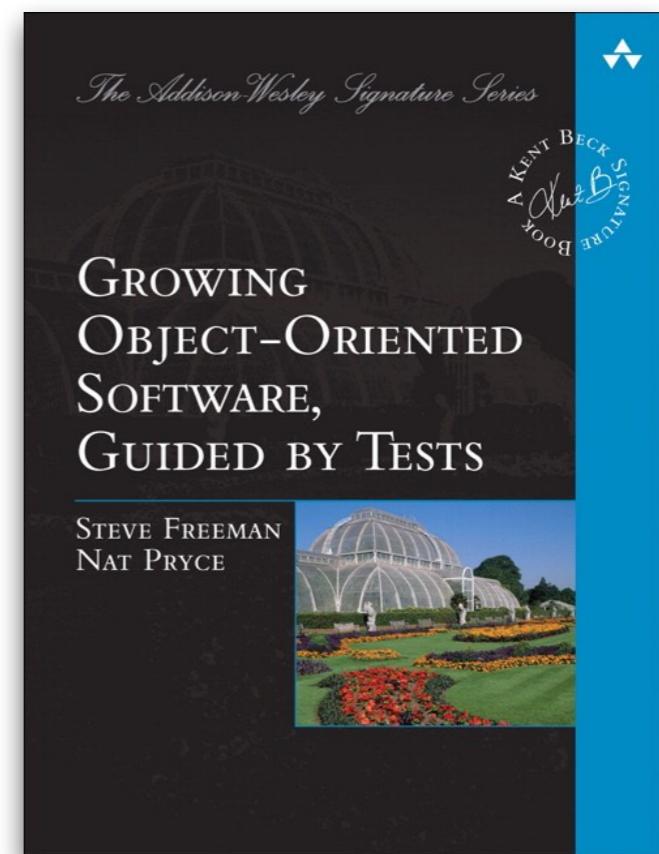
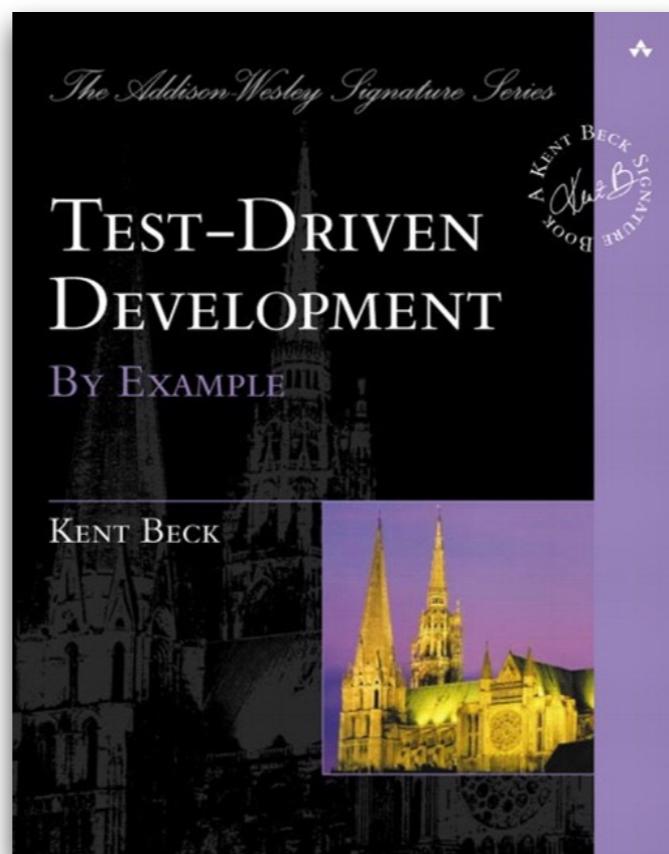
**Test-Driven Development: Teste e design no mundo real com Ruby**

<https://tgo.li/2zGSI4N>

Kent Beck: **Test Driven Development: By Example** <https://tgo.li/2NvBfcX>

Steve Freeman, Nat Pryce:

**Growing Object-Oriented Software, Guided by Tests** <https://tgo.li/2tV8QoK>



# REFERÊNCIAS: POSTS, VIDEOS

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Andrew Gerrand [video]

**Go Testing Techniques (Google I/O 2014)** <https://tgo.li/2upCkek>

Francesc Campoy [video]

**Unit Testing HTTP Servers (justforfunc #16)** <https://tgo.li/2NSEGdZ>

Martin Angers [post]

**Lesser-known Features of Go-Test** <https://tgo.li/2m7ta1E>

Martin Fowler [post]

**Mocks Aren't Stubs** <https://tgo.li/2IUqTXv>

Martin Fowler, Kent Beck, David Heinemeier Hansson [post + videos]

**Is TDD Dead?** <https://tgo.li/2IW0AYn>

Michael Feathers , Steve Freeman [video]

**Test Driven Development: Ten Years Later** <https://tgo.li/2KD2Gnm>

# MUITO GRATO!

*Por gentileza, mandem feedback:*

*Luciano Ramalho  
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