

An introduction to the
magical land of SOLID and
Dependency Injection and
IoC and Unit Testing and
other really cool stuff

Some Context (about me) 'cause I'm self-important

- Coding for >10 years
 - I've coded a lot!
- 20 Years Old
 - Only a bit of industry experience!
- Have only been doing DI/IOC/Testing for ~2 years.
 - By no means an expert!

Your Expectations

Mt. Gox (USD/dwolla/SEPA)

Dec 07, 2011 - Daily

Op: 3.03, Hi: 3.082, Lo: 2.932, Cl: 2.994

mtgox/USD

UTC - <http://bitcoincharts.com>



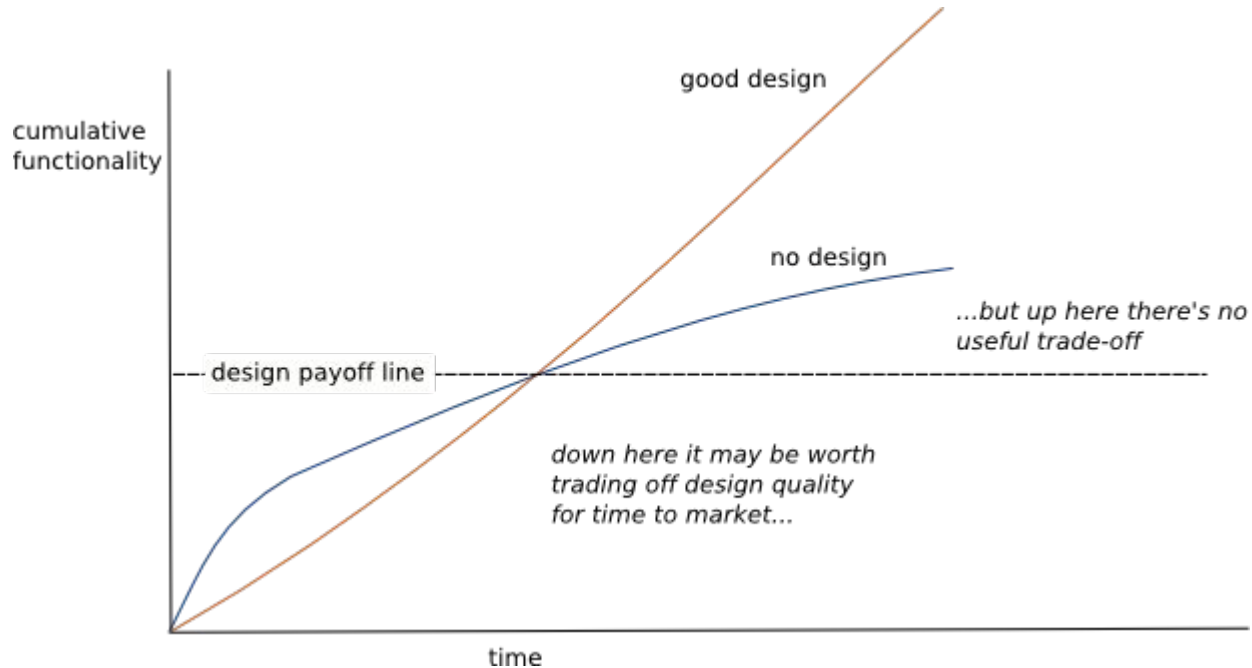
Where I hope we go from here



Goals

- Develop informed voices that can counter mine.
- Grow teammates through shared knowledge.
- Understand no code is “good”
 - Tradeoffs between “beautiful” code and getting things done.

Hacking together code is sometimes OK.



SOLID Principles

```
5 namespace Dargon.Robotics.Subsystems.DriveTrains.SkidSteer {
6     public class BadSkidSteerDriveTrain1 {
7         private readonly Gamepad gamePad;
8
9         public BadSkidSteerDriveTrain1() {
10             gamePad = new NullGamepad();
11         }
12
13         public void TankDrive() {
14             SetLeftAndRight(
15                 gamePad.LeftY,
16                 gamePad.RightY);
17         }
18
19         public void SetLeftAndRight(float left, float right) {
20             var leftInt = (int)(left * 1024);
21             var rightInt = (int)(right * 1024);
22
23             File.WriteAllText("/sys/class/gpio/gpio60/value", leftInt.ToString());
24             File.WriteAllText("/sys/class/gpio/gpio61/value", leftInt.ToString());
25
26             File.WriteAllText("/sys/class/gpio/gpio62/value", rightInt.ToString());
27             File.WriteAllText("/sys/class/gpio/gpio63/value", rightInt.ToString());
28         }
29     }
30 }
31
```



```

5 namespace Dargon.Robotics.Subsystems.DriveTrains.SkidSteer {
6     public class BadSkidSteerDriveTrain1 {
7         private readonly Gamepad gamePad;
8
9         public BadSkidSteerDriveTrain1() {
10             gamePad = new NullGamepad();
11         }
12
13         public void TankDrive() {
14             SetLeftAndRight(
15                 gamePad.LeftY,
16                 gamePad.RightY);
17         }
18
19         public void SetLeftAndRight(float left, float right) {
20             var leftInt = (int)(left * 1024);
21             var rightInt = (int)(right * 1024);
22
23             File.WriteAllText("/sys/class/gpio/gpio60/value", leftInt.ToString());
24             File.WriteAllText("/sys/class/gpio/gpio61/value", leftInt.ToString());
25
26             File.WriteAllText("/sys/class/gpio/gpio62/value", rightInt.ToString());
27             File.WriteAllText("/sys/class/gpio/gpio63/value", rightInt.ToString());
28         }
29     }
30 }
31

```

Type must know
implementations of its
dependencies!

Testing TankDrive
involves testing
SetLeftAndRight!

BeagleBone specific!

SOLID - Dependency Injection (DI)

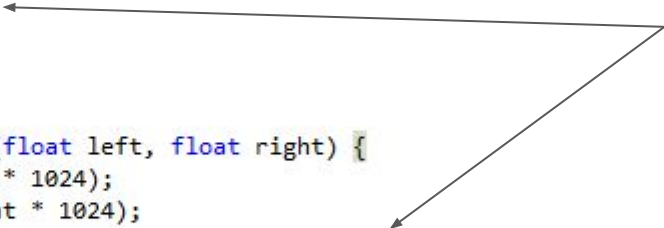
```
namespace Dargon.Robotics.Subsystems.DriveTrains.SkidSteer {  
    public class BadSkidSteerDriveTrain1 {  
        private readonly Gamepad gamepad;  
  
        public BadSkidSteerDriveTrain1(Gamepad gamepad) {  
            this.gamepad = gamepad;  
        }  
  
        public void TankDrive() {  
            SetLeftAndRight(  
                gamepad.LeftY,  
                gamepad.RightY);  
        }  
  
        public void SetLeftAndRight(float left, float right) {  
            var leftInt = (int)(left * 1024);  
            var rightInt = (int)(right * 1024);  
  
            File.WriteAllText("/sys/class/gpio/gpio60/value", leftInt.ToString());  
            File.WriteAllText("/sys/class/gpio/gpio61/value", leftInt.ToString());  
  
            File.WriteAllText("/sys/class/gpio/gpio62/value", rightInt.ToString());  
            File.WriteAllText("/sys/class/gpio/gpio63/value", rightInt.ToString());  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Inject dependencies at ctor!

- Reusable component
- Configured by “higher being”
- Allows our object to be “dumber” and think more about interfaces.

SOLID - Single Responsibility Principle (SRP)

```
namespace Dargon.Robotics.Subsystems.DriveTrains.SkidSteer {  
    public class BadSkidSteerDriveTrain1 {  
        private readonly Gamepad gamepad;  
  
        public BadSkidSteerDriveTrain1(Gamepad gamepad) {  
            this.gamepad = gamepad;  
        }  
  
        public void TankDrive() {  
            SetLeftAndRight(  
                gamepad.LeftY,  
                gamepad.RightY);  
        }  
  
        public void SetLeftAndRight(float left, float right) {  
            var leftInt = (int)(left * 1024);  
            var rightInt = (int)(right * 1024);  
  
            File.WriteAllText("/sys/class/gpio/gpio60/value", leftInt.ToString());  
            File.WriteAllText("/sys/class/gpio/gpio61/value", leftInt.ToString());  
  
            File.WriteAllText("/sys/class/gpio/gpio62/value", rightInt.ToString());  
            File.WriteAllText("/sys/class/gpio/gpio63/value", rightInt.ToString());  
        }  
    }  
}
```



Class does too much work!

- Multiple Responsibilities - can make difficult to reason about.
- Not Modular!

Responsibilities:

- Converting joy state to motion commands.
- Writing motion commands to actual system.

```

namespace Dargon.Robotics.Subsystems.DriveTrains.SkidSteer {
    public class BadSkidSteerDriveTrain1 {
        private readonly Gamepad gamepad;

        public BadSkidSteerDriveTrain1(Gamepad gamepad) {
            this.gamepad = gamepad;
        }

        public void TankDrive() {
            var left = -gamepad.LeftY;
            var right = -gamepad.RightY;

            if (Math.Abs(left) < 0.1f) left = 0;
            if (Math.Abs(right) < 0.1f) right = 0;

            SetLeftAndRight(
                left,
                right);
        }

        public void SetLeftAndRight(float left, float right) {
            var leftInt = (int)(left * 1024);
            var rightInt = (int)(right * 1024);

            File.WriteAllText("/sys/class/gpio/gpio60/value", leftInt.ToString());
            File.WriteAllText("/sys/class/gpio/gpio61/value", leftInt.ToString());

            File.WriteAllText("/sys/class/gpio/gpio62/value", rightInt.ToString());
            File.WriteAllText("/sys/class/gpio/gpio63/value", rightInt.ToString());
        }
    }
}

```

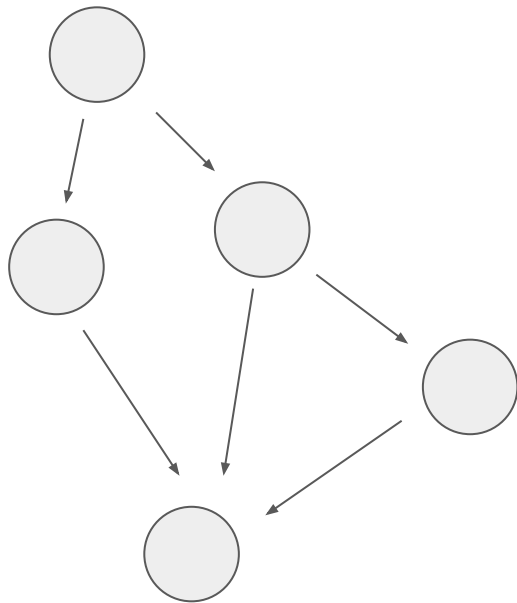
Tight Coupling

Minor Example:

- DriveTrain working on too many concepts!
 - Flipped Axis
 - Deadzone
- DT working around intricacies of GamePad itself!

Sort of a bad example, but, time constraints, you know.

SOLID - Open/Closed Principle (OCP)

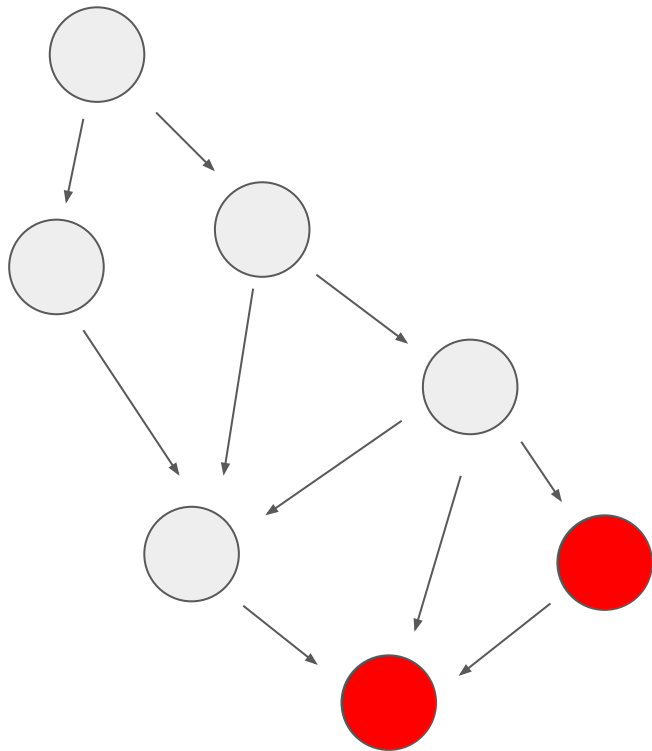


“software entities (classes, modules, functions, etc.) should be open for extension, but closed for modification”

- Has a billion different conflicting interpretations.

Interpretation: “Holy Grail” of OOP.

SOLID - Open/Closed Principle (OCP)

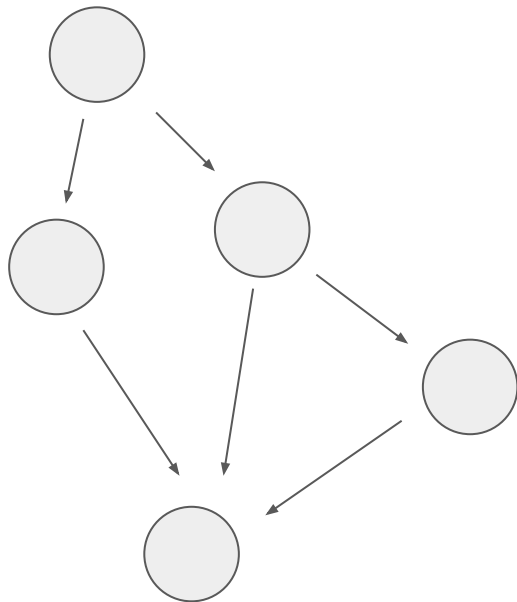


“software entities (classes, modules, functions, etc.) should be open for extension, but closed for modification”

- Has a billion different conflicting interpretations.

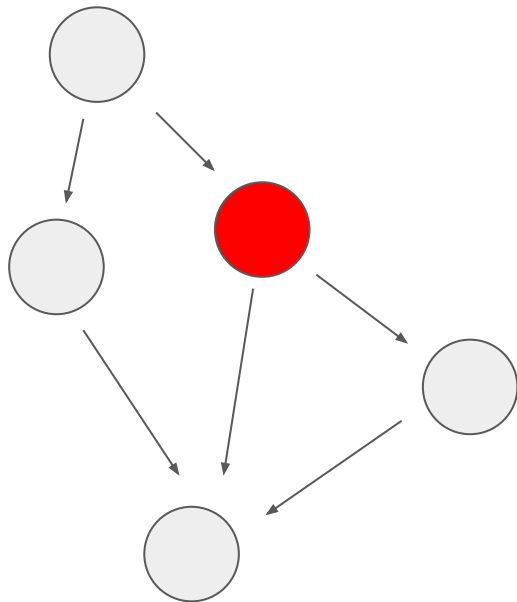
Interpretation: “Holy Grail” of OOP.

SOLID - Open/Closed Principle (OCP)



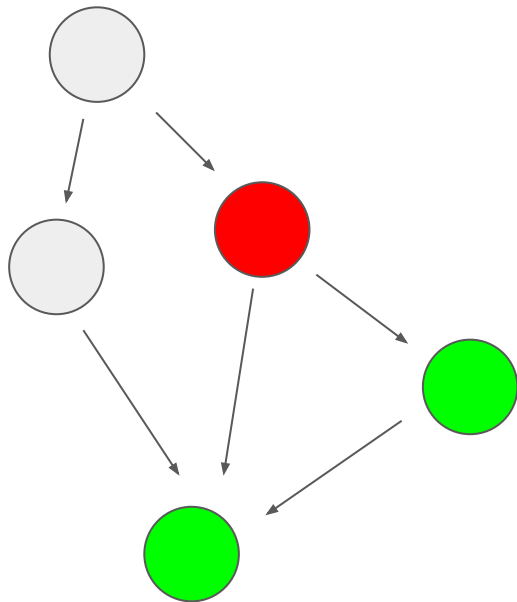
Rationale: Modifying upward dependencies can cascade downward to consumers.

SOLID - Open/Closed Principle (OCP)



Rationale: Modifying upward dependencies can cascade downward to consumers.

SOLID - Open/Closed Principle (OCP)



Rationale: Modifying upward dependencies can cascade downward to consumers.

SOLID - Open/Closed Principle (OCP)

```
public interface BadDispatcher {  
    void Dispatch(object message);  
}  
  
public class BadDispatcherImpl : BadDispatcher {  
    private readonly GamepadStateConsumer gamepadStateConsumer;  
    private readonly ComputerVisionResultConsumer computerVisionResultConsumer;  
  
    public BadDispatcherImpl(GamepadStateConsumer gamepadStateConsumer, Computer  
        this.gamepadStateConsumer = gamepadStateConsumer;  
        this.computerVisionResultConsumer = computerVisionResultConsumer;  
    }  
  
    public void Dispatch(object message) {  
        if (message is GamepadState) {  
            gamepadStateConsumer.Consume((GamepadState)message);  
        } else if (message is ComputerVisionResult) {  
            computerVisionResultConsumer.Consume((ComputerVisionResult)message);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Trivial Case - How do you add new cases?

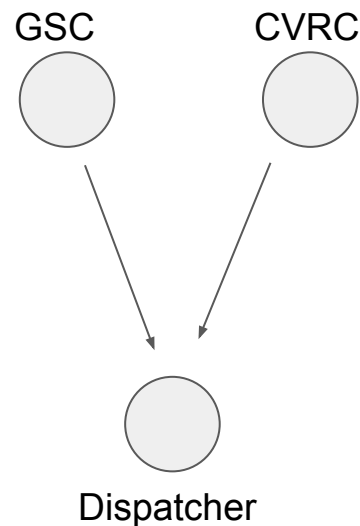
- Add new `if` case!

Problem:

- What if dispatcher code in another library?
 - Update other library, recompile!

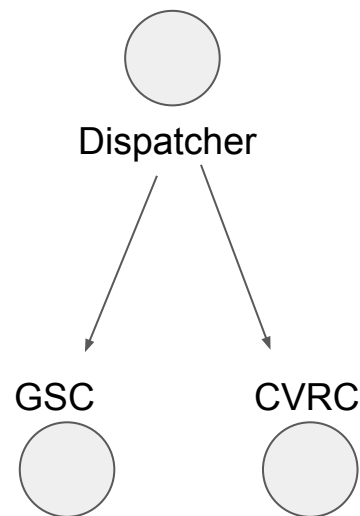
SOLID - Open/Closed Principle (OCP)

```
public interface BadDispatcher {  
    void Dispatch(object message);  
}  
  
public class BadDispatcherImpl : BadDispatcher {  
    private readonly GamepadStateConsumer gamepadStateConsumer;  
    private readonly ComputerVisionResultConsumer computerVisionResultConsumer;  
  
    public BadDispatcherImpl(GamepadStateConsumer gamepadStateConsumer, Computer  
        this.gamepadStateConsumer = gamepadStateConsumer;  
        this.computerVisionResultConsumer = computerVisionResultConsumer;  
    }  
  
    public void Dispatch(object message) {  
        if (message is GamepadState) {  
            gamepadStateConsumer.Consume((GamepadState)message);  
        } else if (message is ComputerVisionResult) {  
            computerVisionResultConsumer.Consume((ComputerVisionResult)message);  
        }  
    }  
}
```



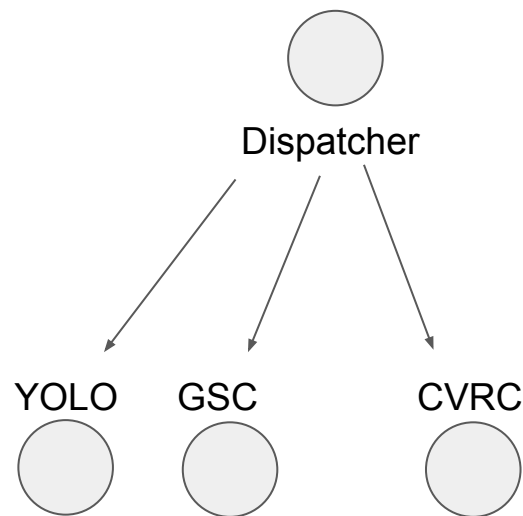
SOLID - Open/Closed Principle (OCP)

```
public interface HappyDispatcher {  
    void RegisterHandler<T>(Action<T> handler);  
    void Dispatch(object message);  
}  
  
public class HappyDispatcherImpl : HappyDispatcher {  
    private readonly Dictionary<Type, Action<object>> handlersByType  
        = new Dictionary<Type, Action<object>>();  
  
    public void RegisterHandler<T>(Action<T> handler) {  
        handlersByType.Add(typeof(T), m => handler((T)m));  
    }  
  
    public void Dispatch(object message) {  
        handlersByType[message.GetType()](message);  
    }  
}
```



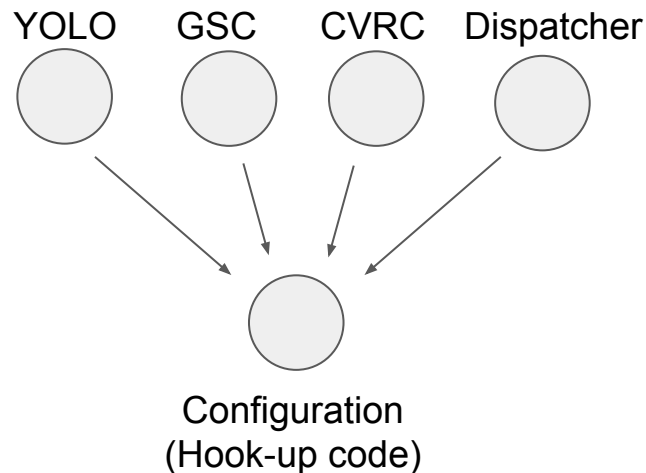
SOLID - Open/Closed Principle (OCP)

```
public interface HappyDispatcher {  
    void RegisterHandler<T>(Action<T> handler);  
    void Dispatch(object message);  
}  
  
public class HappyDispatcherImpl : HappyDispatcher {  
    private readonly Dictionary<Type, Action<object>> handlersByType  
        = new Dictionary<Type, Action<object>>();  
  
    public void RegisterHandler<T>(Action<T> handler) {  
        handlersByType.Add(typeof(T), m => handler((T)m));  
    }  
  
    public void Dispatch(object message) {  
        handlersByType[message.GetType()](message);  
    }  
}
```



SOLID - Open/Closed Principle (OCP)

```
public interface HappyDispatcher {  
    void RegisterHandler<T>(Action<T> handler);  
    void Dispatch(object message);  
}  
  
public class HappyDispatcherImpl : HappyDispatcher {  
    private readonly Dictionary<Type, Action<object>> handlersByType  
        = new Dictionary<Type, Action<object>>();  
  
    public void RegisterHandler<T>(Action<T> handler) {  
        handlersByType.Add(typeof(T), m => handler((T)m));  
    }  
  
    public void Dispatch(object message) {  
        handlersByType[message.GetType()](message);  
    }  
}
```



SOLID - Liskov Substitution Principle (LSP)

- Program to abstractions, not concretions.
 - Classical OOP: If $A:B$, A is a B.
 - LSP's interpretation: If $A:B$, A is a substitute for B
- Classic Example
 - ```
class Rectangle {
 public virtual int Width { get; set; }
 public virtual int Height { get; set; }
}
```

# SOLID - Liskov Substitution Principle (LSP)

- Program to abstractions, not concretions.
  - Classical OOP: If A:B, A is a B.
  - LSP's interpretation: If A:B, A is a substitute for B

- Classic Example

- ```
class Rectangle {  
    public virtual int Width { get; set; }  
    public virtual int Height { get; set; }  
}
```

- Don't do this.

- ```
class Square : Rectangle {
 private int width, height;
 public override int Width {
 get { return width; }
 set { width = value;
 height = value; }
 }
 public override int Height {
 get { return height; }
 set { width = value;
 height = value; }
 }
}
```



# SOLID - Liskov Substitution Principle (LSP)

- Program to abstractions, not concretions.
  - Classical OOP: If A:B, A is a B.
  - LSP's interpretation: If A:B, A is a substitute for B

- Classic Example

- ```
class Rectangle {  
    public virtual int Width { get; set; }  
    public virtual int Height { get; set; }  
}
```

- Because this happens:

- ```
void Scale(this Rectangle r, float scale) {
 r.Width *= scale; r.Height *= scale;
}
```
  - ```
new Rectangle { W = 10, H = 20 }.Scale(2); // {20, 40}  
new Square { W = 10, H = 10 }.Scale(2); // {10, 10}
```

- Don't do this.

- ```
class Square : Rectangle {
 private int width, height;
 public override int Width {
 get { return width; }
 set { width = value;
 height = value; }
 }
 public override int Height {
 get { return height; }
 set { width = value;
 height = value; }
 }
}
```

# SOLID - Liskov Substitution Principle (LSP)

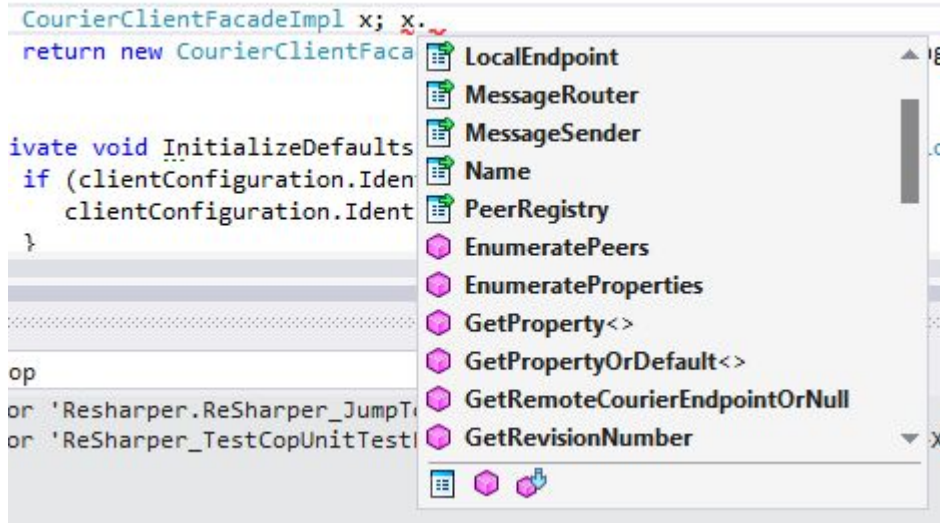
- If  $A:B$ , A is a substitute for B.
  - You can reason about “A” as if it were a “B”.
    - All guarantees about “B” apply to “A”.
    - (Of course, not guarantees about “A” apply to B)
  - Ties very well into Interface Segregation Principle

# SOLID - Interface Segregation Principle (ISP)

- “No client should be forced to depend on methods it does not use.”
- Solution: Control the scope of your interfaces, have multiple interfaces.
  - Think of as “Privilege levels” in apps!
- Why it matters:
  - Dependency control.
  - Ability to reason about code.

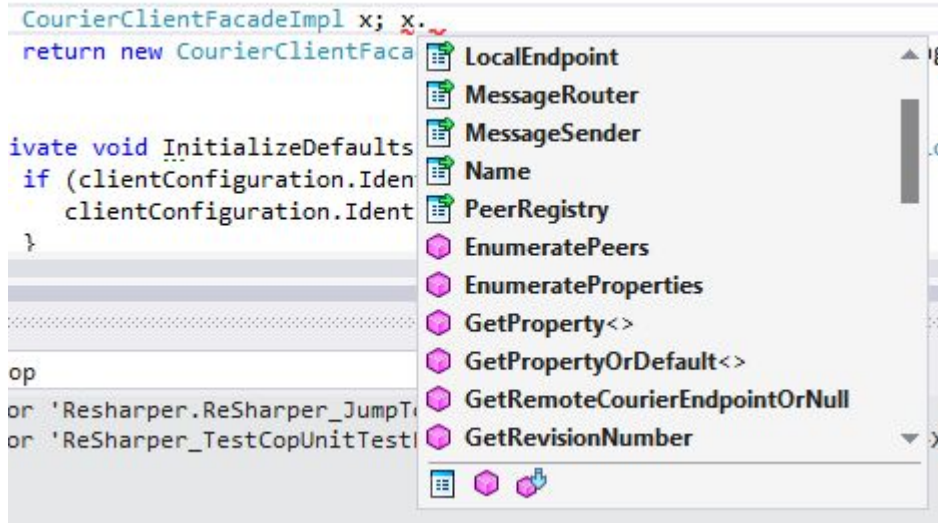
# SOLID - Interface Segregation Principle (ISP)

- “No client should be forced to depend on methods it does not use.”



# SOLID - Interface Segregation Principle (ISP)

- “No client should be forced to depend on methods it does not use.”



Interface Broken Up!

- Node Identity
- Message Sender
- Message Router
- Peer Discovery/Lookup

```
public interface CourierClient : ManageableCourierEndpoint, MessageSender, MessageRouter, ReadablePeerRegistry {
 ManageableCourierEndpoint LocalEndpoint { get; }
 MessageSender MessageSender { get; }
 MessageRouter MessageRouter { get; }
 ReadablePeerRegistry PeerRegistry { get; }
}
```

Separation into Role Interfaces!

# SOLID Review!

- **S**ingle Responsibility Principle
- **O**pen/Closed Principle
- **L**iskov Substitution Principle
- **I**nterface Segregation Principle
- **D**ependency Injection

# Problem: Object Creation is a Responsibility

- As we'll learn later: `new T()` difficult to unit test
- Solution - Factories
  - Factories: Objects that are responsible for creating other objects

- `class XFactory {`
  - `private DepA depA; private DepB depB;`
  - `.ctor()`
  - `public X CreateX() {`
    - `var depC = new DepC(depA);`
    - `return new X(depB, depC);`
  - `}`
- `}`

```

public CourierClient CreateUdpCourierClient(int port, CourierClientConfiguration clientConfiguration = null) {
 clientConfiguration = clientConfiguration ?? new CourierClientConfiguration();
 InitializeDefaults($"udp({port})", clientConfiguration);

 var endpoint = new CourierEndpointImpl(pofSerializer, clientConfiguration.Identifier, clientConfiguration.Name);
 var network = new UdpCourierNetwork(networkingProxy, new UdpCourierNetworkConfiguration(port));
 var networkContext = network.Join(endpoint);

 var networkBroadcaster = new NetworkBroadcasterImpl(endpoint, networkContext, pofSerializer);
 var messageContextPool = objectPoolFactory.CreatePool(() => new UnacknowledgedReliableMessageContext());
 var unacknowledgedReliableMessageContainer = new UnacknowledgedReliableMessageContainer(messageContextPool);
 var messageDtoPool = objectPoolFactory.CreatePool(() => new CourierMessageV1());
 var messageTransmitter = new MessageTransmitterImpl(guidProxy, pofSerializer, networkBroadcaster, unacknowledgedReliableMessageContainer);
 var messageSender = new MessageSenderImpl(guidProxy, unacknowledgedReliableMessageContainer, messageTransmitter);
 var acknowledgeDtoPool = objectPoolFactory.CreatePool(() => new CourierMessageAcknowledgeV1());
 var messageAcknowledger = new MessageAcknowledgerImpl(networkBroadcaster, unacknowledgedReliableMessageContainer);
 var periodicAnnouncer = new PeriodicAnnouncerImpl(threadingProxy, pofSerializer, endpoint, networkBroadcaster);
 periodicAnnouncer.Start();
 var periodicResender = new PeriodicResenderImpl(threadingProxy, unacknowledgedReliableMessageContainer, messageSender);
 periodicResender.Start();

 ReceivedMessageFactory receivedMessageFactory = new ReceivedMessageFactoryImpl(pofSerializer);
 MessageRouter messageRouter = new MessageRouterImpl();
 var peerRegistry = new PeerRegistryImpl(pofSerializer);
 var networkReceiver = new NetworkReceiverImpl(endpoint, networkContext, pofSerializer, messageRouter, messageAcknowledgeFactory);
 networkReceiver.Initialize();

 return new CourierClientFacadeImpl(endpoint, messageSender, messageRouter, peerRegistry);
}

```



# Problem: Wiring up Code is Annoying

- Traditional OOP - Our custom-code directly invokes reusable dependencies.
- Inversion of Control - We pass custom dependencies into reusable objects.



# Problem: Wiring up Code is Annoying

- Traditional OOP - Our custom-code directly invokes reusable dependencies.
- Inversion of Control - We pass custom dependencies into reusable objects.
  - Annoying - Can have a TON of dependencies.
  - Have to duplicate initialization code across all startup projects.

# Problem: Wiring up Code is Annoying

- Traditional OOP - Our custom-code directly invokes reusable dependencies.
- Inversion of Control - We pass custom dependencies into reusable objects.
  - Annoying - Can have a TON of dependencies.
  - Have to duplicate initialization code across all startup projects.
- Solution: IoC Containers!
  - “Magically” handle instantiation of dependency tree.
    - Still works when dependencies are upgraded!
      - No need to fix new() because class has new constructor dependency.
  - Reusable across all startup projects.

[illegible]

```
public NestResult Start(IEggParameters parameters) {
 InitializeLogging();
 LogIfDebugBuild();

 ryu.Set<IEggHost>(parameters?.Host);

 ryu.Touch<ItzWartyCommonsRyuPackage>();
 ryu.Touch<ItzWartyProxiesRyuPackage>();

 // Dargon.management
 var managementServerEndpoint = ryu.Get<INetworkingProxy>().CreateAnyEndPoint(kDaemonManagementPort);
 ryu.Set<IManagementServerConfiguration>(new ManagementServerConfiguration(managementServerEndpoint));

 ((RyuContainerImpl)ryu).Setup(true);

 logger.Info("Initialized.");

 return NestResult.Success;
}
```

# Automated Testing

- Terminology varies.
- Term: SUT - Subject Under Test (named `testObj` in our code)
- Different 'categories' of tests
  - Boundary between tests might be 'gray' at times.
  - Unit Tests - Test interaction between SUT and dependencies ("SUT delegates to Dep")
    - SUT should be isolated from FileSystem, Dependencies, etc.
  - Integration Tests - Tests multiple subjects in system as one "unit"
    - Example: Code path through from SUT to Dep1 to Dep2 touches Dep3
  - Functional Tests - Black Box Tests of system input/output ("Input X must yield Output Y")
    - Great for telling you "Hey, it doesn't work".
    - Bad at telling you "Why is it not working?".
  - Acceptance Testing - E.g. "Is it fast enough" or "Does it actually work?"

# Example of a Unit Test

```
1 using NUnit;
2 using System.Diagnostics;
3 using Xunit;
4
5 namespace Dargon.Robotics.Subsystems.DriveTrains.SkidSteer {
6 public class SkidSteerCalculatorTests : NMockitoInstance {
7 private readonly SkidSteerCalculatorImpl testObj = new SkidSteerCalculatorImpl();
8
9 [Fact]
10 public void TankDrive_NonsquaredInput_HappyPath() {
11 AssertEquals(new SkidDriveValues(0.50f, -0.50f), testObj.TankDrive(0.5f, -0.5f, false));
12 }
13
14 [Fact]
15 public void TankDrive_SquaredInput_HappyPath() {
16 AssertEquals(new SkidDriveValues(0.25f, -0.25f), testObj.TankDrive(0.5f, -0.5f));
17 }
18
19 [Fact]
20 public void ArcadeDrive_Stationary_Test() {
21 AssertEquals(new SkidDriveValues(0.0f, 0.0f), testObj.ArcadeDrive(0.0f, 0.0f));
22 }
23
24 [Fact]
25 public void ArcadeDrive_Forward_Test() {
26 AssertEquals(new SkidDriveValues(1.0f, 1.0f), testObj.ArcadeDrive(1.0f, 0.0f));
27 }
28
29 [Fact]
30 public void ArcadeDrive_Backward_Test() {
31 AssertEquals(new SkidDriveValues(-1.0f, -1.0f), testObj.ArcadeDrive(-1.0f, 0.0f));
32 }
33 }
```

# Example of a Unit Test

```
1 using NUnit;
2 using System.Diagnostics;
3 using Xunit;
4
5 namespace Dargon.Robotics.Subsystems.DriveTrains.SkidSteer {
6 public class SkidSteerCalculatorTests : NMockitoInstance {
7 private readonly SkidSteerCalculatorImpl testObj = new SkidSteerCalculatorImpl();
8
9 [Fact]
10 public void TankDrive_NonsquaredInput_HappyPath() {
11 AssertEquals(new SkidDriveValues(0.50f, -0.50f), testObj.TankDrive(0.5f, -0.5f, false));
12 }
13
14 [Fact]
15 public void TankDrive_SquaredInput_HappyPath() {
16 AssertEquals(new SkidDriveValues(0.25f, -0.25f), testObj.TankDrive(0.5f, -0.5f));
17 }
18
19 [Fact]
20 public void ArcadeDrive_Stationary_Test() {
21 AssertEquals(new SkidDriveValues(0.0f, 0.0f), testObj.ArcadeDrive(0.0f, 0.0f));
22 }
23
24 [Fact]
25 public void ArcadeDrive_Forward_Test() {
26 AssertEquals(new SkidDriveValues(1.0f, 1.0f), testObj.ArcadeDrive(1.0f, 0.0f));
27 }
28
29 [Fact]
30 public void ArcadeDrive_Backward_Test() {
31 AssertEquals(new SkidDriveValues(-1.0f, -1.0f), testObj.ArcadeDrive(-1.0f, 0.0f));
32 }
33 }
```



# Example of a Unit Test with Mocking

<https://github.com/the-dargon-project/NMockito/blob/master/NMockito.Tests/ExampleTest.cs>