

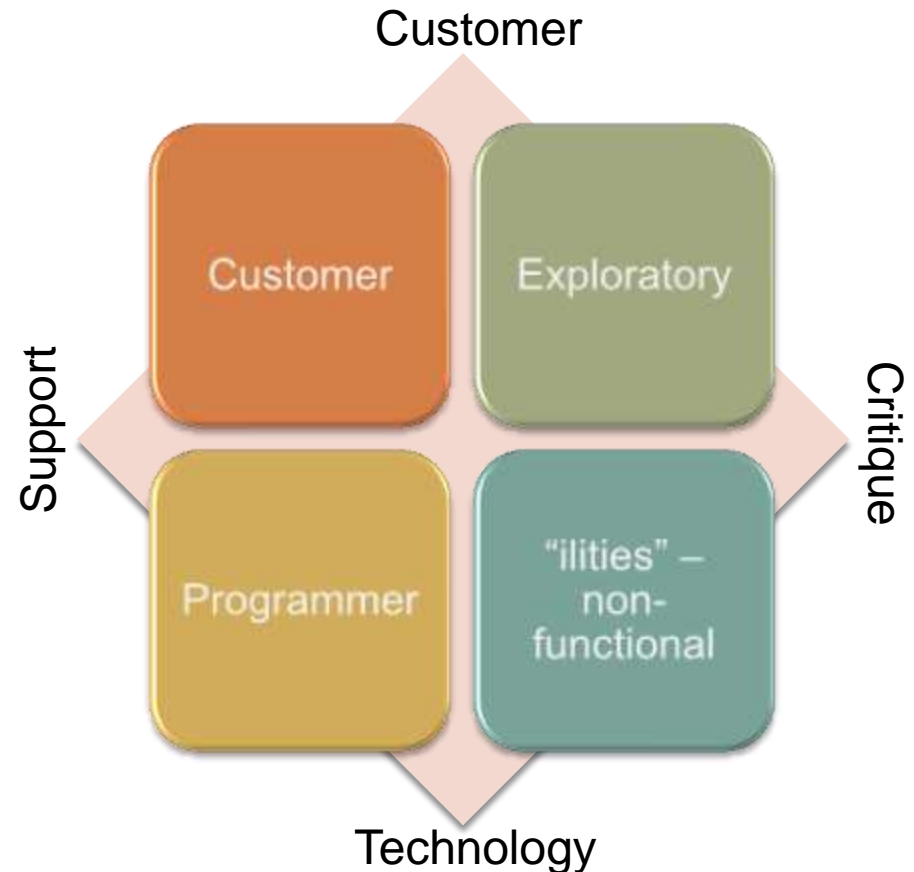
LESSONS LEARNED IN PROGRAMMER TESTING PATTERNS AND IDIOMS

James Newkirk and Brad Wilson

What is Programmer Testing?

□ Brian Marick

□ <http://www.testing.com>



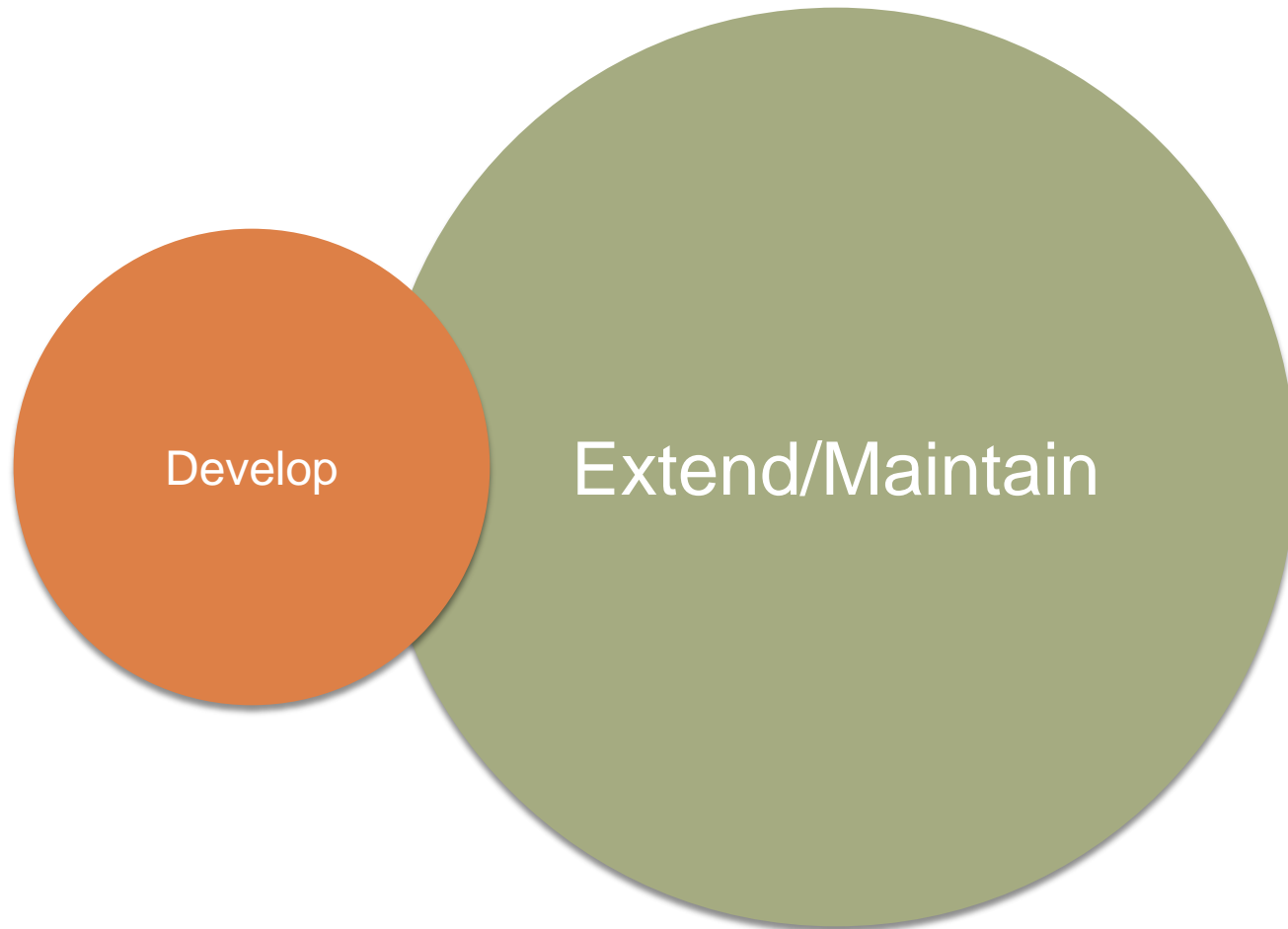
Do you do programmer testing?

- How many of you have been doing programmer testing for 5 years or more?
- 4 years
- 3 years
- 2 years
- 1 year

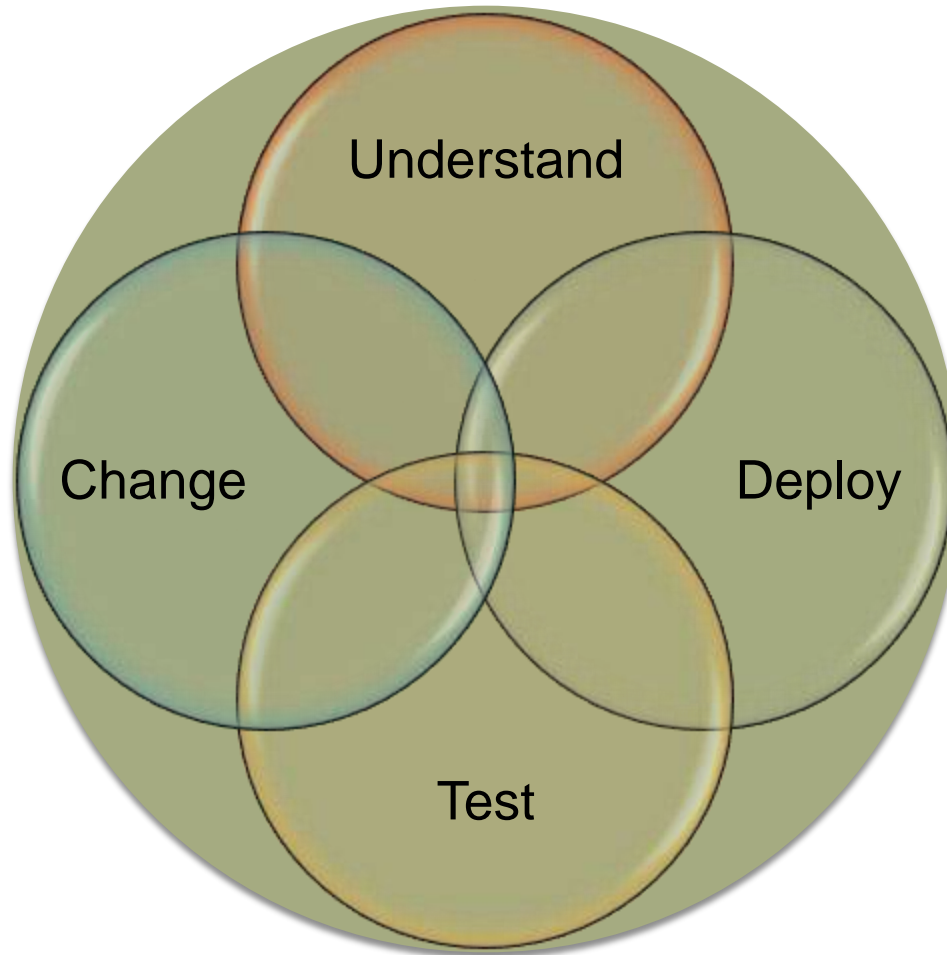
Why do programmer testing?

- *“There is no such thing as done. Much more investment will be spent modifying programs than developing them initially”* [Beck]
- *“Programs are read more often than they are written”* [Beck]
- *“Readers need to understand programs in detail and concept”* [Beck]

Total Development Cost



Extend/Maintain Cost [Beck]



A close-up photograph of a stack of white ceramic plates. The bottom plate features a golden-brown fried food item, possibly a fritter or a piece of fried bread, with some red sauce and green garnishes. A silver knife is placed on the bottom plate. In the foreground, a silver serving piece with a decorative pattern is visible. The background shows a blurred orange teapot and a white cup. The text "I might break something" is overlaid in white at the bottom left.

I might break something

Where do I start?



Just Do It!





Lesson #1

Write tests using the 3A pattern

3A Pattern

- Attributed to Bill Wake (<http://xp123.com>)
 - Arrange – Setup the test harness
 - Act – Run the test
 - Assert – Check the results
- Let's look at an example!

A Typical Test

[Fact]

```
public void TopDoesNotChangeTheStateOfTheStack()  
{  
    Stack<string> stack = new Stack<string>();  
    stack.Push("42");  
  
    string element = stack.Top;  
  
    Assert.False(stack.IsEmpty);  
}
```

3A Pattern

[Fact]

```
public void TopDoesNotChangeTheStateOfTheStack()
```

```
{
```

```
    Stack<string> stack = new Stack<string>();
```

```
    stack.Push("42");
```

Arrange

```
    string element = stack.Top;
```

```
    Assert.False(stack.IsEmpty);
```

```
}
```

3A Pattern

[Fact]

```
public void TopDoesNotChangeTheStateOfTheStack()
```

```
{
```

```
    Stack<string> stack = new Stack<string>();
```

```
    stack.Push("42");
```

```
    string element = stack.Top;
```

Act

```
    Assert.False(stack.IsEmpty);
```

```
}
```

3A Pattern

[Fact]

```
public void TopDoesNotChangeTheStateOfTheStack()  
{  
    Stack<string> stack = new Stack<string>();  
    stack.Push("42");  
  
    string element = stack.Top;  
  
    Assert.False(stack.IsEmpty);  
}
```

Assert

3A Summary

- Benefits
 - ▣ Readability
 - ▣ Consistency
- Liabilities
 - ▣ More Verbose
 - ▣ Might need to introduce local variables
- Related Issues
 - ▣ One Assert per Test?

Lesson #2

Keep Your
Tests Close



Keep Your Tests Close

- Benefits
 - ▣ Tests are equivalent to production code
 - ▣ Solves visibility problems
- Liabilities
 - ▣ Should you ship your tests?
 - ▣ If No, how do you separate the tests from the code when you release?

Lesson #3



ExpectedException leads to uncertainty

ExpectedException Violates 3A

```
[Test]
[ExpectedException(typeof(InvalidOperationException))]
public void PopEmptyStack()
{
    Stack<string> stack = new Stack<string>();

    stack.Pop();
}
```

Record the Exception instead

[Fact]

```
public void PopEmptyStack()
{
    Stack<string> stack = new Stack<string>();

    Exception ex = Record.Exception(() => stack.Pop());

    Assert.IsType<InvalidOperationException>(ex);
}
```

Use Assert.Throws - .NET 2.0

```
[Fact]
public void PopEmptyStack()
{
    Stack<string> stack = new Stack<string>();

    Assert.Throws<InvalidOperationException>(
        delegate
        {
            stack.Pop();
        });
}
```

Use Assert.Throws - .NET 3.5

```
[Fact]
public void PopEmptyStack()
{
    Stack<string> stack = new Stack<string>();

    Assert.Throws<InvalidOperationException>(
        () => stack.Pop());
}
```

More ExpectedException Problems

```
[Test, ExpectedException(typeof(ArgumentException))]
public void DepositThrowsArgumentExceptionWhenZero()
{
    CheckingAccount account = new CheckingAccount(0.00);

    account.Deposit(0.00);
}
```

```
public CheckingAccount(double balance)
{
    if (balance == 0) throw new ArgumentException("...");
}
```

```
public void Deposit(double amount)
{
    if(amount == 0) throw new ArgumentException("...");
}
```


Use Assert.Throws

[Fact]

```
public void DepositThrowsArgumentExceptionWhenZero()
{
    CheckingAccount account = new CheckingAccount(150.00);

    Assert.Throws<ArgumentException>(
        () => account.Deposit(0));
}
```

```
public void Deposit(Decimal amount)
{
    if(amount == 0) throw new ArgumentException("...");

    // the rest of the implementation
}
```

Improved Control Flow

```
[Fact]
public void PopEmptyStack()
{
    Stack<string> stack = new Stack<string>();

    Exception ex = Record.Exception(() => stack.Pop());

    Assert.IsType<InvalidOperationException>(ex);
    Assert.Equal("Stack empty.", ex.Message);
}
```

Use Alternatives to ExpectedException

□ Benefits

- ▣ Readability (these tests look like all the rest)
- ▣ Identify and isolate the code where you are expecting the exception
- ▣ Improved control flow

□ Liabilities

- ▣ Act and Assert are together in Assert.Throws
- ▣ Anonymous delegate syntax in .NET Framework 2.0 is not great for readability

Lesson #4

Small Fixtures



Small Fixtures

- Benefits
 - ▣ Smaller more focused test classes
 - ▣ Class contains nested classes
- Liabilities
 - ▣ Potential code duplication
 - ▣ Issues with test runners
- Related Issues
 - ▣ Do you need SetUp and TearDown?

Lesson #5

Don't Use
SetUp or TearDown



Don't Use SetUp or TearDown

- Benefits
 - ▣ Readability
 - ▣ Test isolation
- Liabilities
 - ▣ Duplicated initialization code
- Related Issues
 - ▣ Small Fixtures

Lesson #6

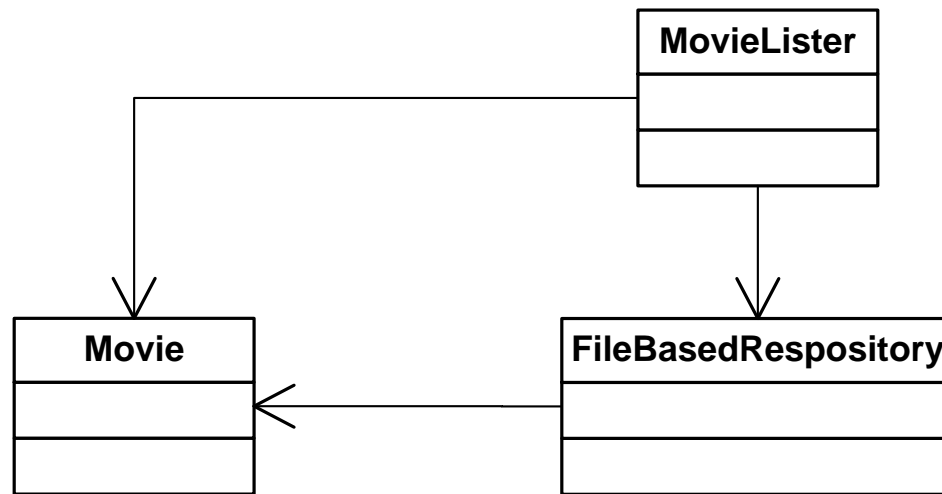


**Improve
Testability
with
Inversion
of Control**

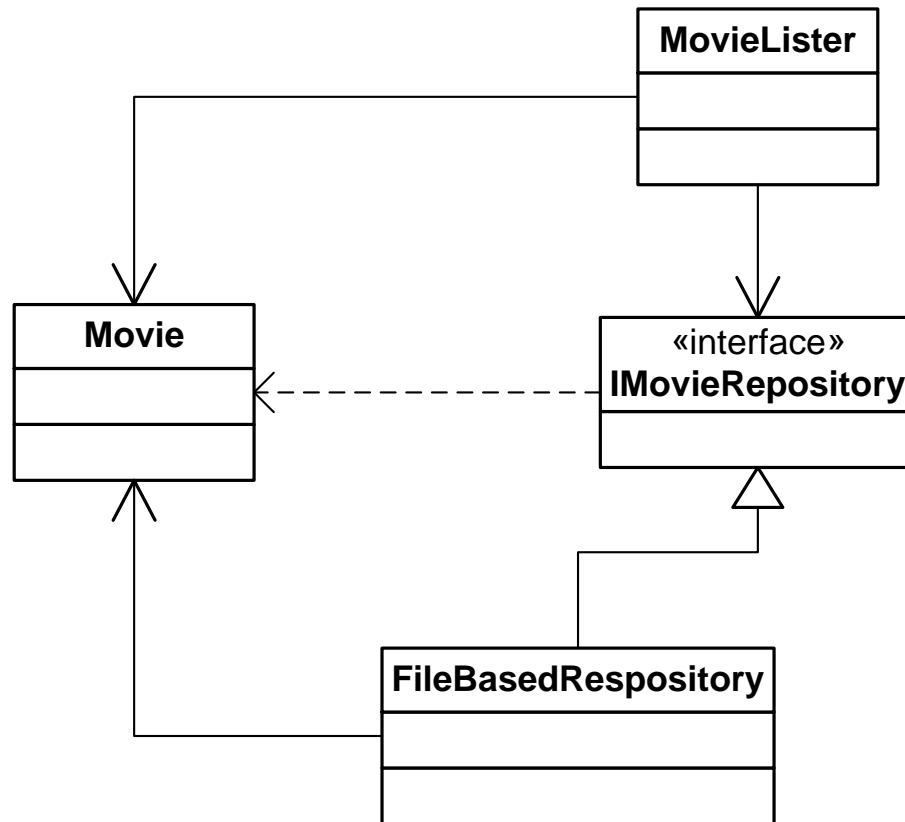
Inversion of Control (IoC) Pattern

- Article: <http://shrinkster.com/wkm>
- Dependency Injection
 - ▣ Constructor Injection
 - ▣ Setter Injection
- Let's look at an example from the article!

Before



After



Improve Testability with IoC

- Benefits
 - ▣ Better test isolation
 - ▣ Decoupled class implementation
- Liabilities
 - ▣ Decreases encapsulation
 - ▣ Interface explosion
- Related Issues
 - ▣ Dependency injection frameworks are overkill for most applications

Summary

- Just Do It!
- Lesson #1 – Write Tests using the 3A Pattern
- Lesson #2 – Keep your tests Close
- Lesson #3 – Use Alternatives to ExpectedException
- Lesson #4 – Small Fixtures
- Lesson #5 – Don't use SetUp or TearDown
- Lesson #6 – Improve Testability with Dependency Injection

Tools

- xUnit.net – <http://codeplex.com/xunit>
- NUnit – <http://nunit.org>
- MbUnit – <http://mbunit.com>
- Visual Studio 2008 -
<http://msdn2.microsoft.com/enus/vstudio/default.aspx>

Blogs

- Brian Button <http://www.agileprogrammer.com/oneagilecoder>
- Brian Marick <http://www.testing.com/cgi-bin/blog>
- Peter Provost <http://peterprovost.org>

Books

- [Beck] Implementation Patterns by Kent Beck, Addison-Wesley, 2008
- xUnit Test Patterns by Gerard Meszaros, Addison-Wesley, 2007
- Refactoring to Patterns by Joshua Kerievsky, Addison-Wesley, 2005

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Questions

