



# TDD Demystified

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# Agenda

10:00 – 10:30 Introduction

10:30 – 11:00 TDD quick intro

11:00 – 11:15 Break

11:15 – 12:45 Exercise

12:45 – 13:45 Lunch

Agenda





# Agenda

13:45 – 14:15 Test first concept

14:15 – 15:15 TDD in real life

15:15 – 15:30 Break

15:30 – 16:30 TDD in real life continue

16:30 – 17:00 Refactoring

17:00 – 17:30 Conclusion



# Agenda

- **Introduction**
- TDD quick intro
- Break
- Exercise

- More than 15 years experience in SW development and testing
- Team Leader and Senior Developer at Diebold Nixdorf
- Author more than of two dozens of books on programming and IT
- Translator of some books about programming and photography for various publishing houses

Please introduce yourself and try to answer the following questions:

- What is your name?
- Where are you from?
- How are you?
- What is your experience with TDD and ATDD?
- What is your expectation of this workshop?



# Agenda

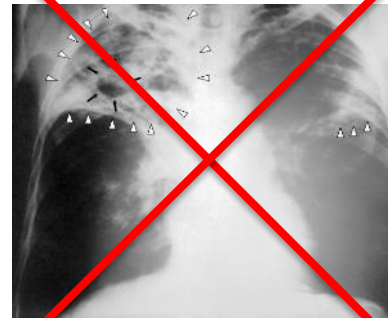
- Introduction
- **TDD quick intro**
- Break
- Exercise



What is TDD?



No DDT



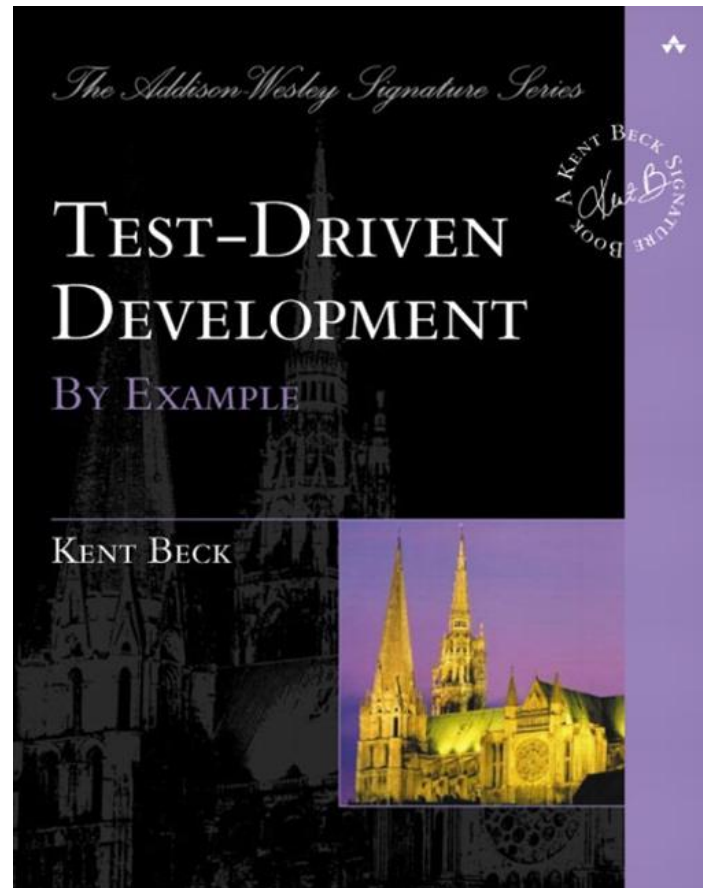
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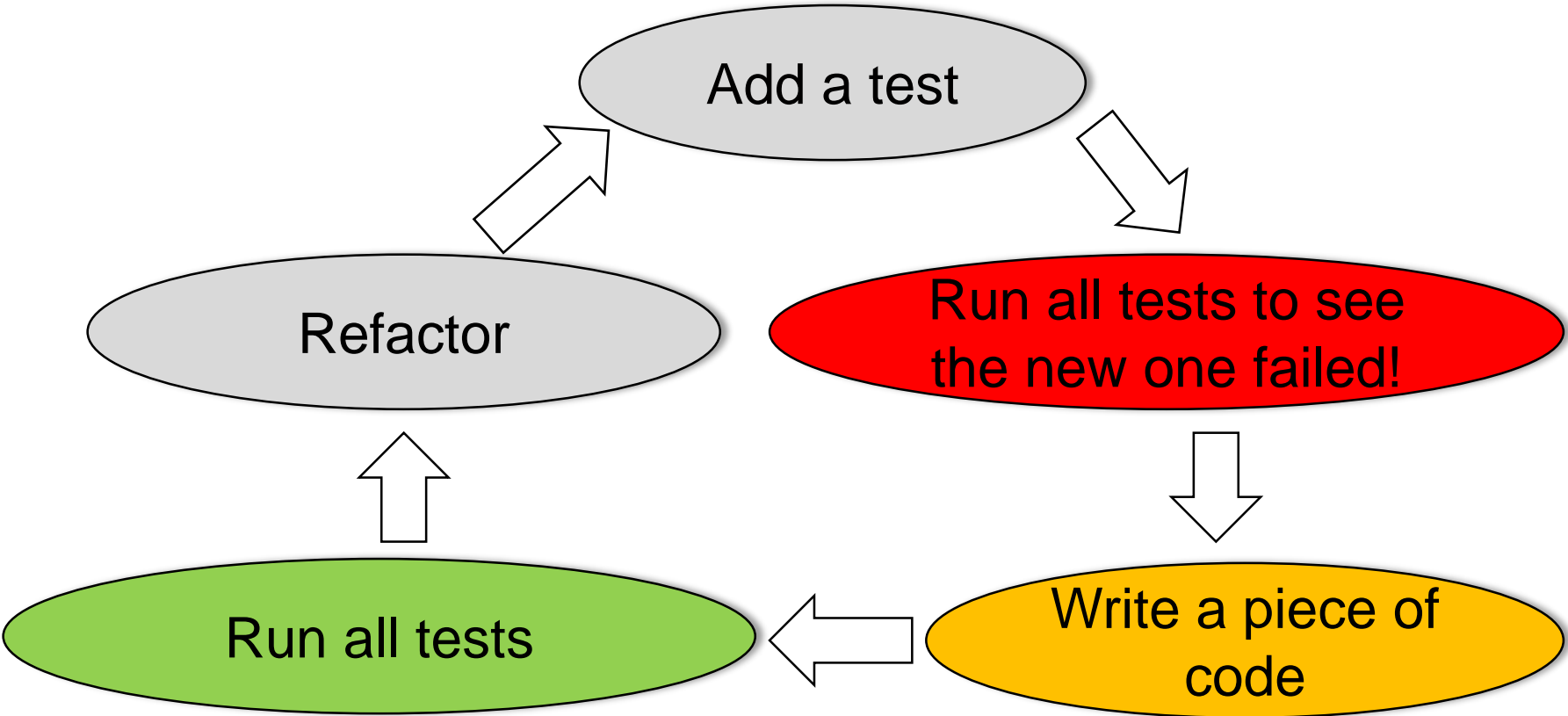
What is TDD?

## Test Driven Development

What is Test Driven Development?

**Test-driven development (TDD)** is a software development **process** that relies on the repetition of a very short development cycle...







- Writing tests a developer thinks more about design.
- Less time spent with debugger.
- Tests serve as accurate, always up to date, low level documentation.
- Test-first concept forces coupling reduction in the code. Less coupling in the system the better.



- Where to start?
- Theory is very simple
- Practice is not so obvious
- Let's start together with something simple...





0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144, ...

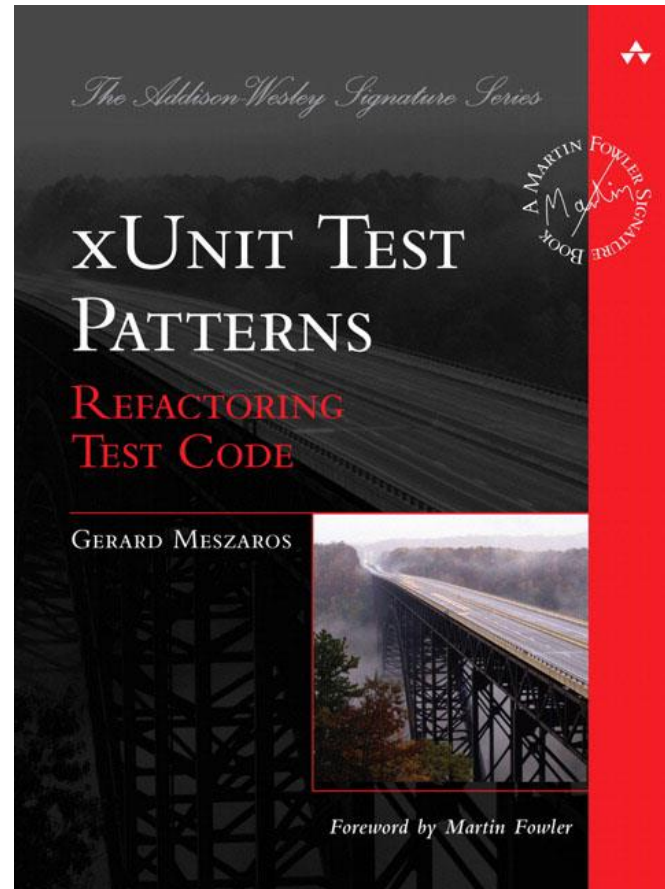


- JUnit is a simple framework to write repeatable tests.
- It is an instance of the xUnit architecture for unit testing frameworks.

The JUnit logo consists of the letters 'J' and 'U' in a large, bold, serif font. The 'J' is green and the 'U' is red. To the right of 'JU' is the word 'nit' in a smaller, black, sans-serif font.

# xUnit test patterns

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**DEMO**

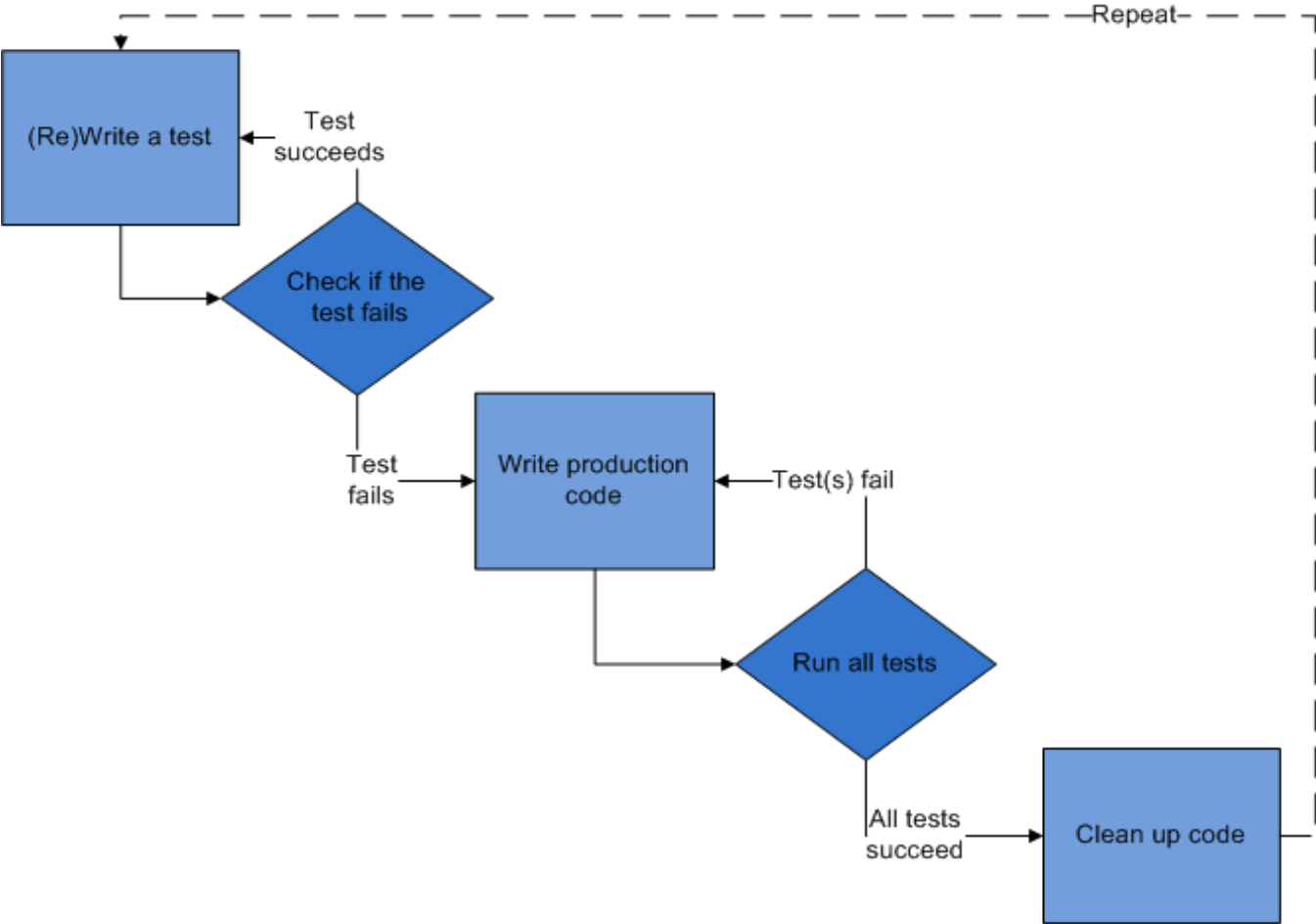




## Reminder of TDD basic rules

- Add a test
- See it fail
- Add code to make all tests pass
- Refactor
- Do it again

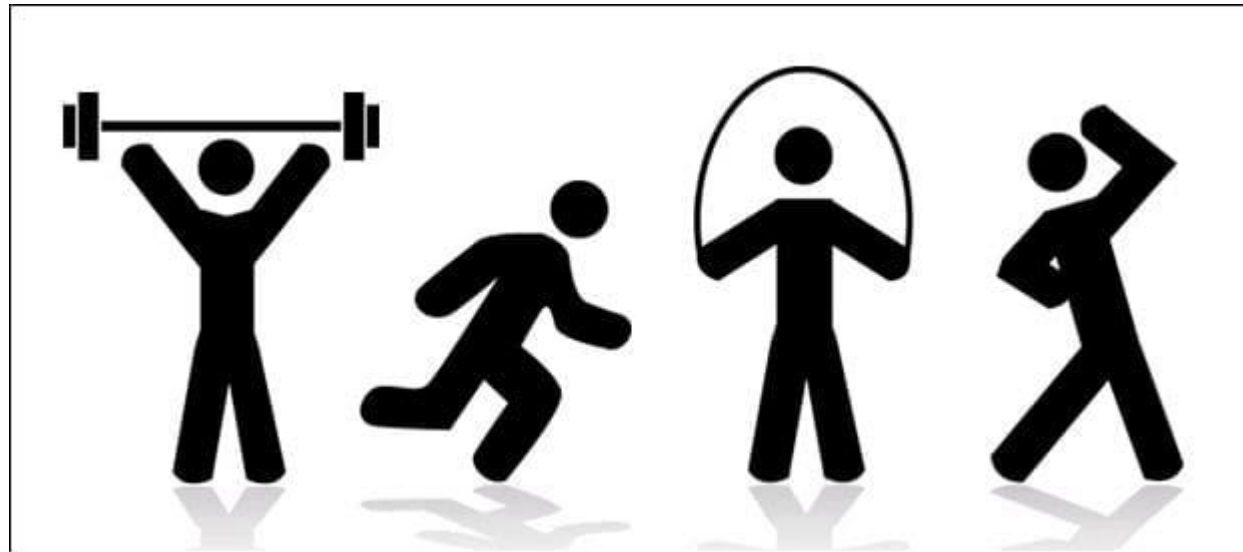
# Reminder of TDD basic rules



- Think up design
- Write some tests that verify the design
- Write full implementation
- Test, debug, test, debug, test, debug, ...
- Add TODO to refactor later







- Exactly one, simplest failing test
- Least code possible to pass failing test
- Add code only to test methods when duplication is spotted
- Extract non-test methods (extract method)
- New classes only as target for “move method”
- Refactor as required





# Part II

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# Agenda

- **Test first concept**
- TDD in real life
- Break
- TDD in real life continue
- Refactoring
- Conclusion



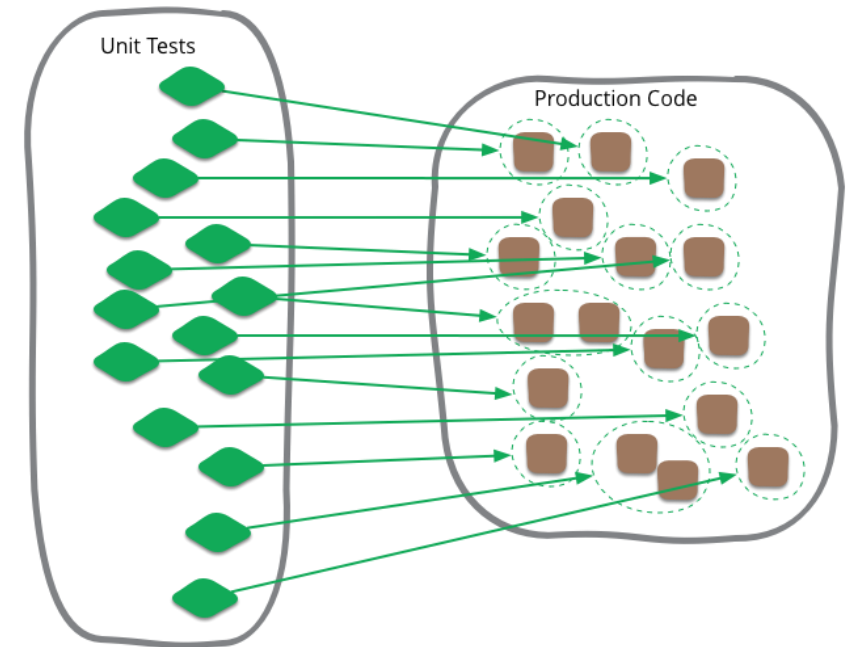


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- Test first concept
- **TDD in real life**
- Break
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- Testing of system units
- Unit tests have to be independent
- Unit tests are automated
- There are frameworks for creating and maintaining Unit tests



- Unit tests are supposed to be small.
- They have to be fast.
- They test a method or the interaction of a couple of methods.
- They are written by developers.



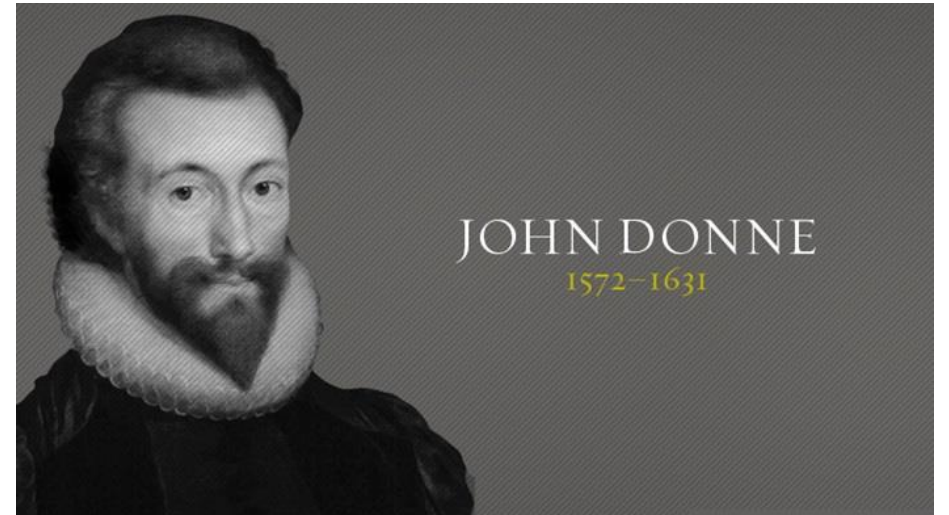
# Test is not a unit test, when

- it talks to a database,
- it sends data over the network,
- it touches a file system,
- cannot be run concurrently with other unit tests,
- it needs some special configuration or initial steps.



*No man is an island, entire of itself...any man's death diminishes me, because I am involved in mankind; and therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee.*

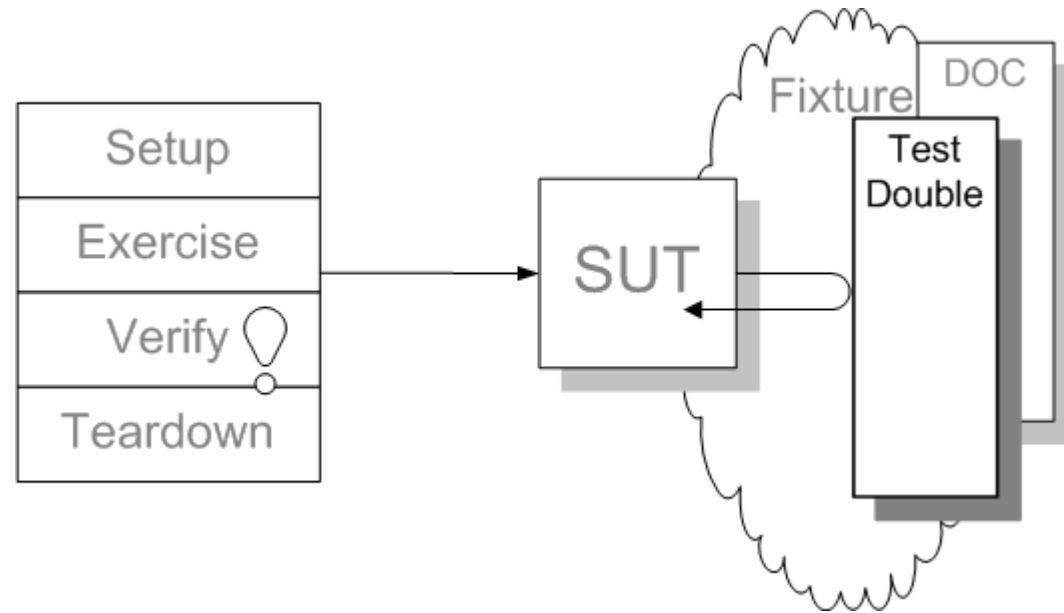
*-- John Donne*



- Write an application that iterates through content of given folder and returns child folders in RANDOM order.
- When the application returns all available subfolders, it shall start over.
- If the argument is not a folder, but a file, its name shall be returned.



In next 10 minutes write as much tests as possible

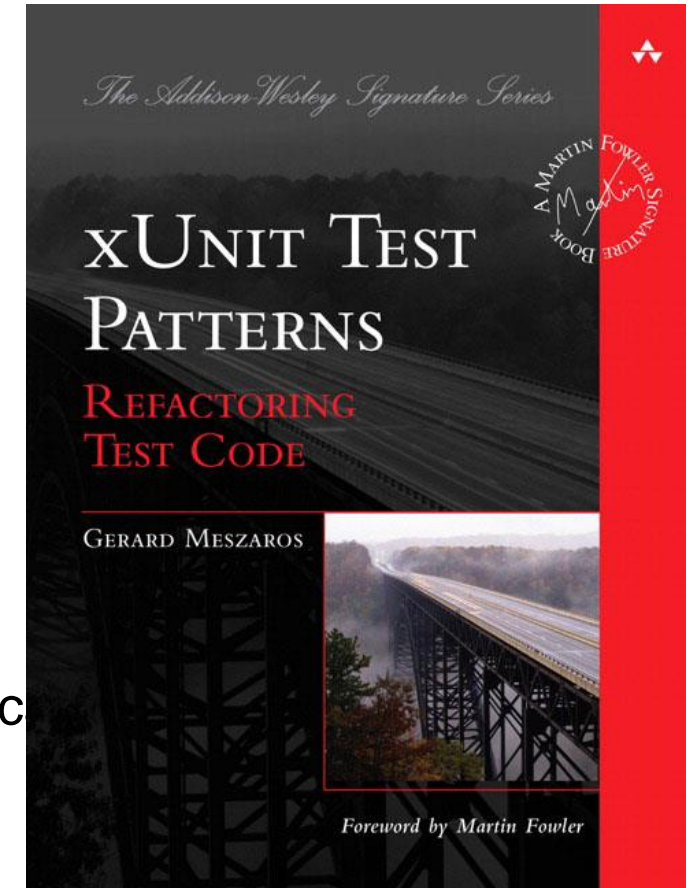


- Control Inversion
- Instead of configuring dependency, class uses configured instance of dependency of outside.





- **Dummy** objects are passed around but never actually used.
- **Fake** objects have working implementations.
- **Stubs** provide canned responses'.
- **Mocks** are pre-programmed with expectations which form a specific expected to receive.



- Create fake objects,
- inject them to the FileLottery class,
- configure fakes,
- perform tests.

- Previous example is based on programming kata by Zsolt Fabók
- <http://zsoltfabok.com/blog/2010/07/file-lottery-kata/>



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- **Break**
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- Refactoring
- Conclusion



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- Test first concept
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- **Refactoring**
- Conclusion

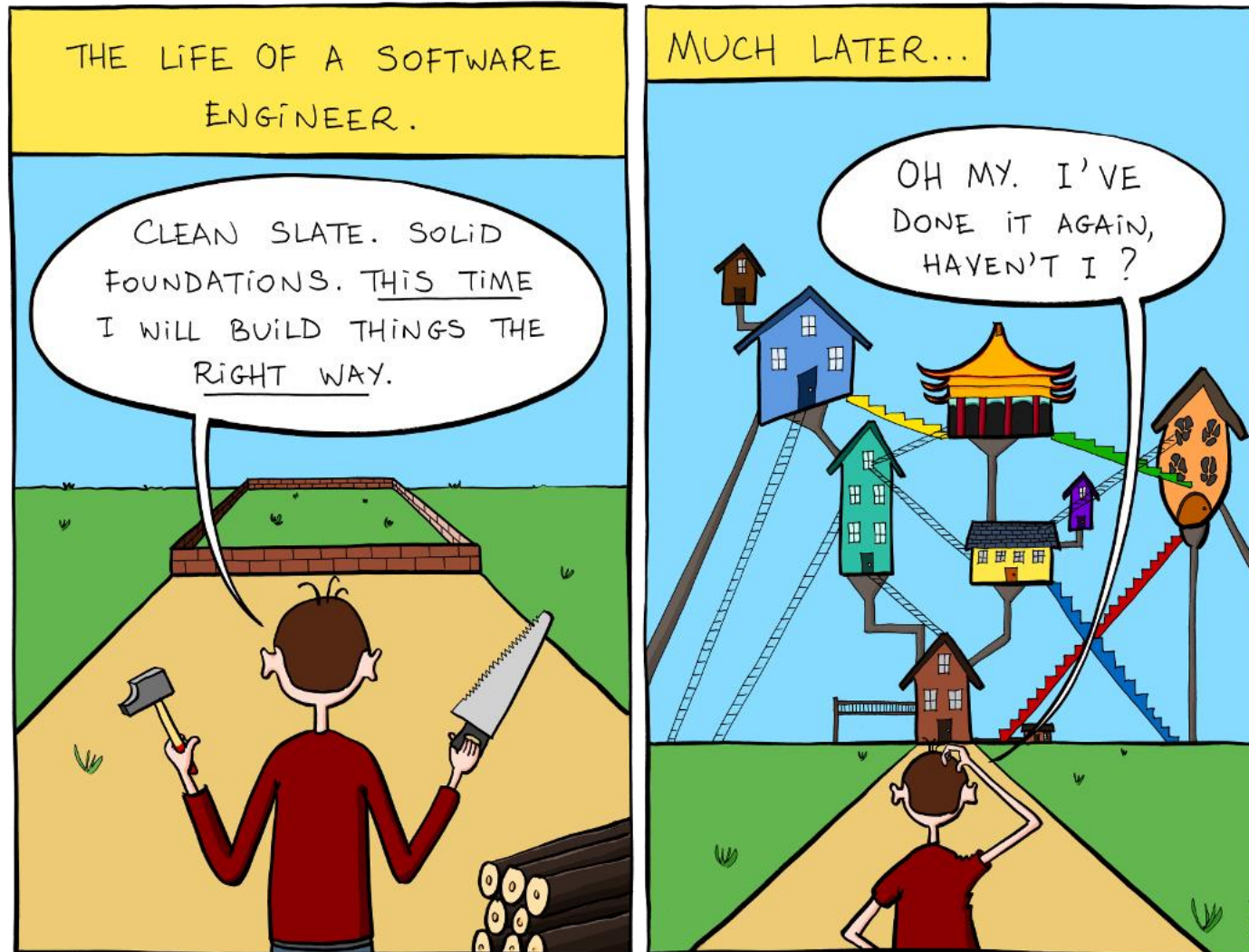


Code refactoring is the **process of restructuring** existing computer code **without changing its external behavior**.



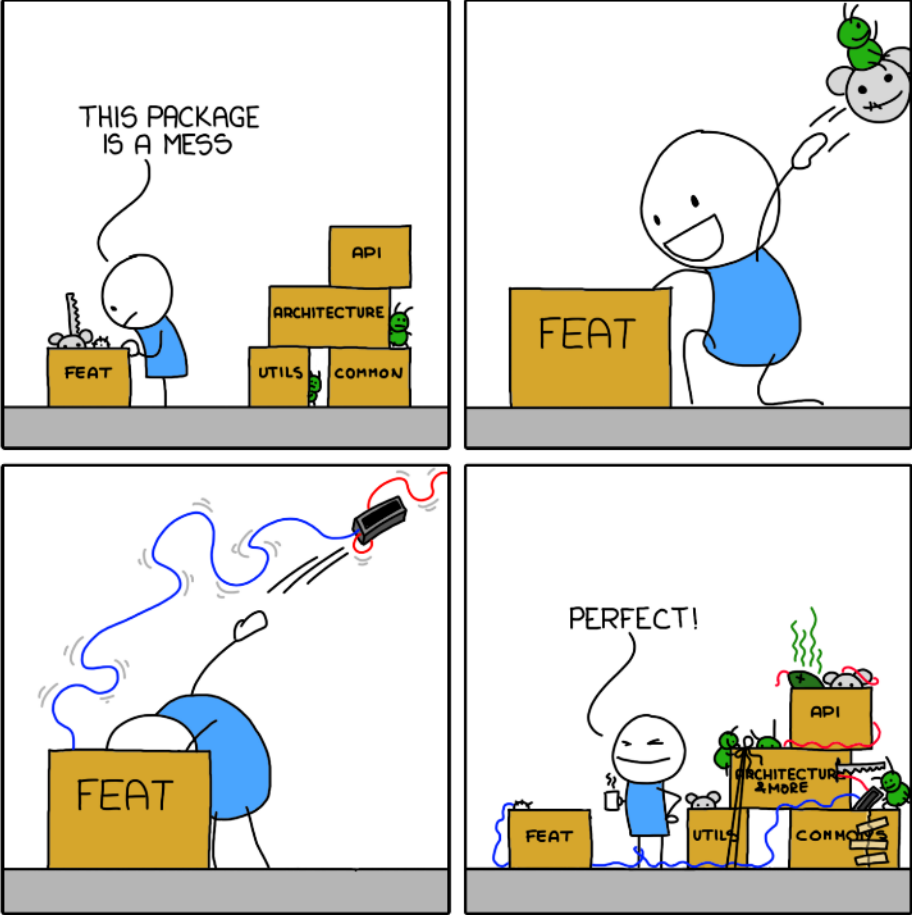


# Why do you need refactoring



# Refactoring is a good servant...

## REFACTORING



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## Techniques to add more abstraction:

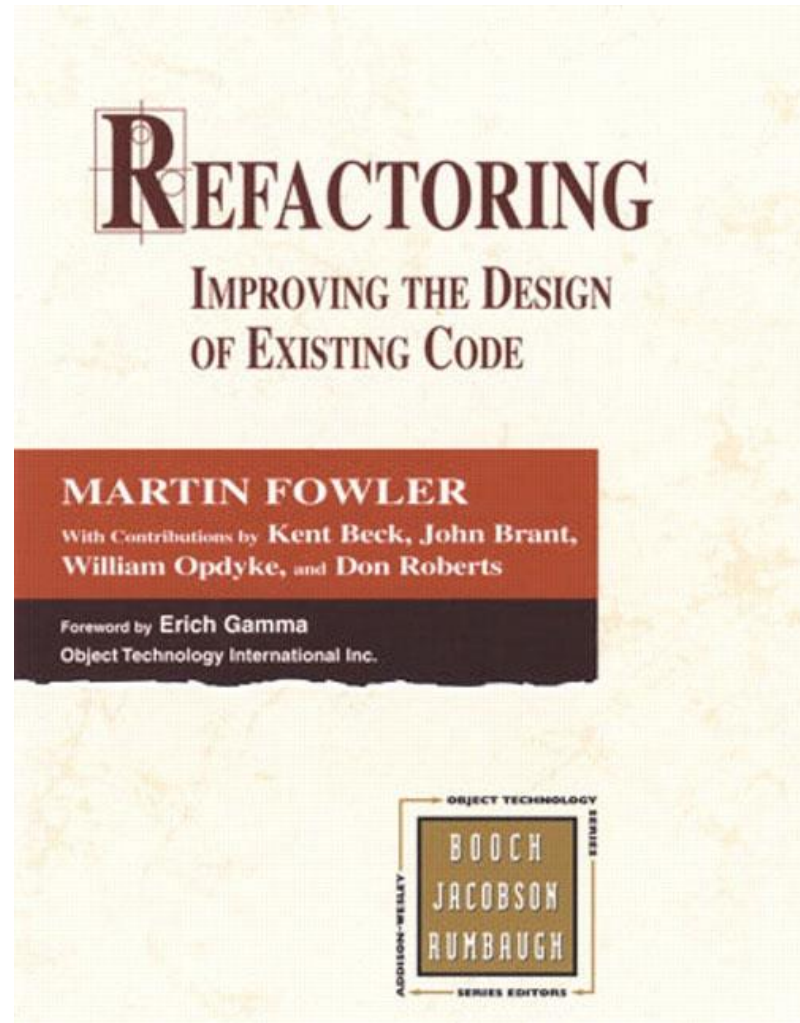
- Encapsulate Field
- Generalize Type
- Replace conditional with polymorphism

## Techniques for breaking code apart into more logical pieces

- Componentization
- Extract Class
- Extract Method

## Techniques for improving names and location of code

- Move Method or Move Field
- Rename Method or Rename Field
- Pull Up
- Pull Down



- Lack of tests
- Name not expressing intent and not from domain
- Unnecessary if and else
- Duplication of constant
- A Method does more than one thing
- Primitive obsession
- Too long methods (> 6 lines)
- Too many parameters (> 3)

- Not unitary
- Setup too complex
- Unclear Act
- More than one assert
- No assert
- Too many paths







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- Refactoring
- **Conclusion**

- What did you learn today?
- What surprised you today?
- What will you do differently in the future?





## WORKSHOP FEEDBACK

Take 5 minutes to help us  
make our next event better.

<http://bit.ly/testconworkshop>

