



Testing

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Testing is the process of executing a program with the intent of finding errors. [...] This definition of testing has many implications [...] It implies that testing is a destructive process, even a sadistic process, which explain how many people find it difficult.

Glenford J. Myers





Why write tests?

1

It is your responsibility

2

The only way to make a
refactor

3

Good live documentation of
the behaviour of the system

4

It is a design tool

TDD

5

Show me the MONEY

6

Validates the system

7

Customer acceptance

8

Flow

**“Bad code affect to
your customers”**

Martin Fowler

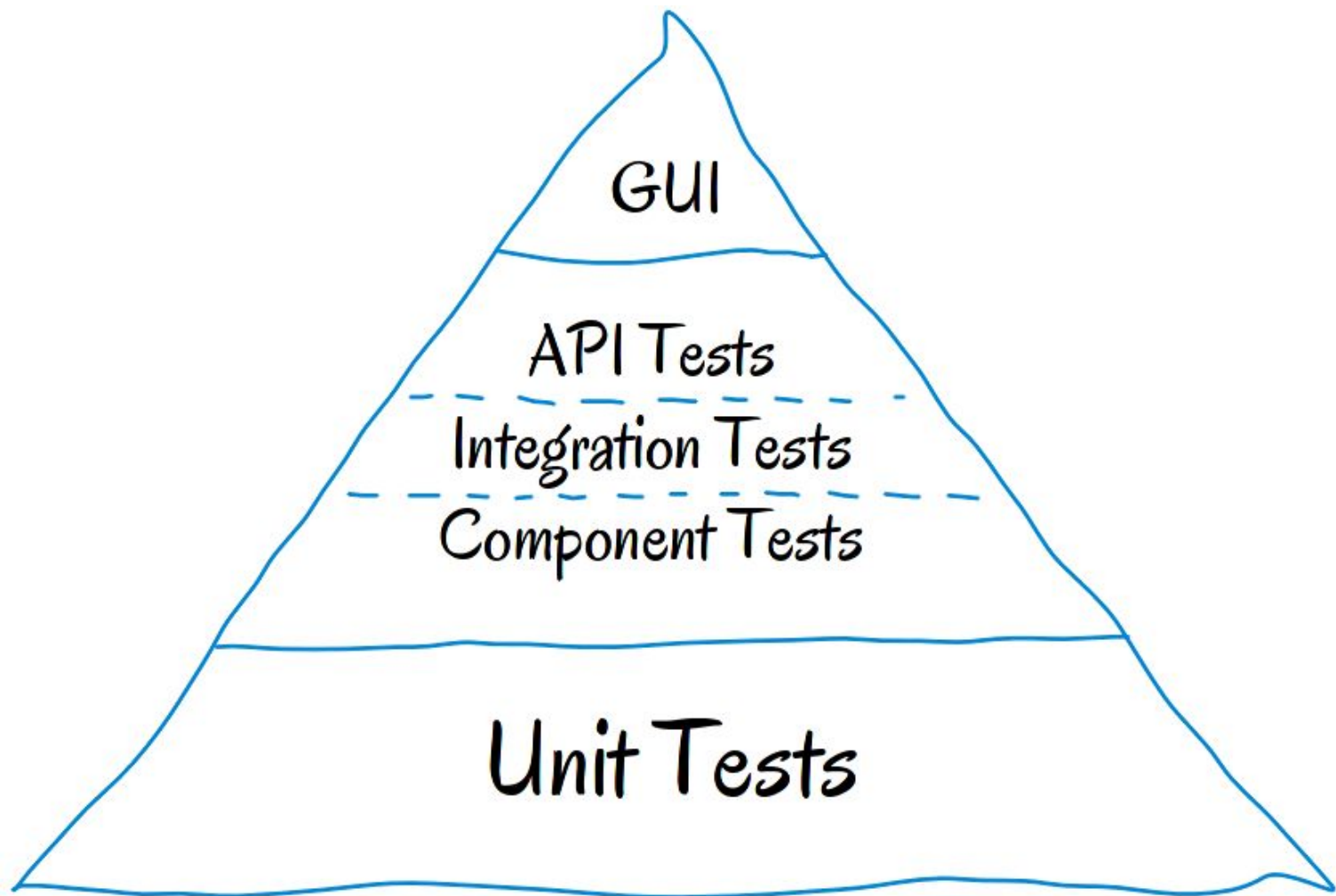
Business facing

Support
programming

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>Acceptance testing</p> <p><i>Did we build the right thing?</i></p> <p>Automated (Fit-Finesse, etc.)</p> | <p>Exploratory testing</p> <p><i>Usability; how can I break the system?</i></p> <p>Manual</p> |
| <p>Unit testing</p> <p><i>Did we build it right?</i></p> <p>Automated (xUnit frameworks)</p> | <p>Property testing</p> <p><i>Response time; scalability; performance; security</i></p> <p>Tools</p> |

Critique
product

Technology facing



Acceptance tests

From the point of view
of the customer

Unit tests

24 definitions of unit test

Type of tests

State verification

Behaviour verification

- Unit tests should be isolated from its collaborators.
- Small scope.
- Unit tests are not silver bullets.
- A unit is not a class.



Fast

Isolated

Repeatable

Self-verifying

Timely / Transparent

Tests doubles

| | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| Dummy | Not make anything |
| Stubs | Canned responses |
| Spies | Save information |
| Mocks | Expectations |
| Fake | Near to real one |

Tests doubles

Dummy Not make anything

```
class DummyAuthorizer implements Authorizer {  
  
    public function authorize(string $username, string $password)  
    {  
        return null;  
    }  
}
```

Tests doubles

Stub Canned responses

```
class DummyAuthorizer implements Authorizer {  
  
    public function authorize(string $username, string $password)  
    {  
        return true;  
    }  
}
```

Tests doubles

Spies

Save information

```
class AcceptingAuthorizerSpy implements Authorizer {  
  
    public $authorizerWasCalled = false;  
  
    public function authorize(string $username, string $password)  
    {  
        $this->authorizerWasCalled = true;  
        return true;  
    }  
}
```

Tests doubles

Mocks

Expectations

```
class AcceptingAuthorizerVerificationMock implements Authorizer {  
  
    public $authorizerWasCalled = false;  
  
    public function authorize(string $username, string $password)  
    {  
        $this->authorizerWasCalled = true;  
        return true;  
    }  
  
    public function verify()  
    {  
        return $this->authorizerWasCalled;  
    }  
}
```


Tests doubles

Fake

Near to real one

```
class AcceptingAuthorizerFake implements Authorizer {  
  
    public function authorize(string $username, string $password)  
    {  
        return $username === "John";  
    }  
  
}
```



How do I improve my
tests?

1

One assertion per test

```
public function testMultipleOfThreeReturnFizz ()  
{  
    $this->assertEquals($this->fizzBuzz->run(3), FizzBuzz::FIZZ);  
}
```

2

Expect literals

```
public function testMultipleOfThreeReturnFizz() {  
    $this->assertEquals( $this->fizzBuzz->run( 3 ), 'Fizz' );  
}
```

3

Do not test:

- Language features
- Standard library
- Frameworks features or classes
- Your stubs

How do you write hard to test code?

How do you write hard to test code?

Work in a constructor

How do you write hard to test code?

Global state

Static methods

Singletons

How do you write hard to test code?

Deep inheritance

How do you write hard to test code?

Non deterministic code

How do you write hard to test code?

Too many conditionals

How do you write hard to test code?

Long methods?

Private variables?

How do I write testable code?

How do I write testable code?

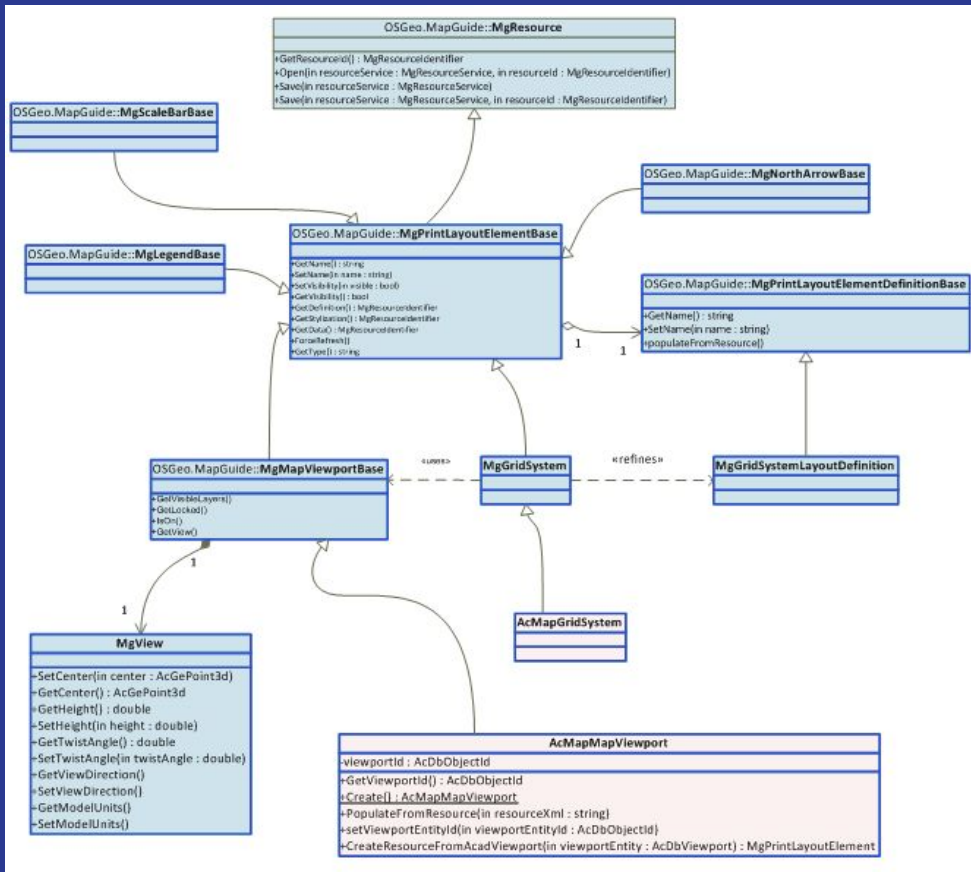
Good OO

Dependency injection

Test Driven Development

How do I write testable code?

Dependency injection





Arrange

Act

Assert



Given

When

Then

4 rules of simple design

1. Run all the tests
2. Reveals all the intention
3. No duplication
4. Fewest number of classes or methods

The key is to test the areas that you are most worried about going wrong. That way you get the most benefit of your testing effort.

Martin Fowler



Practise makes perfect



Thank you

