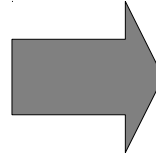


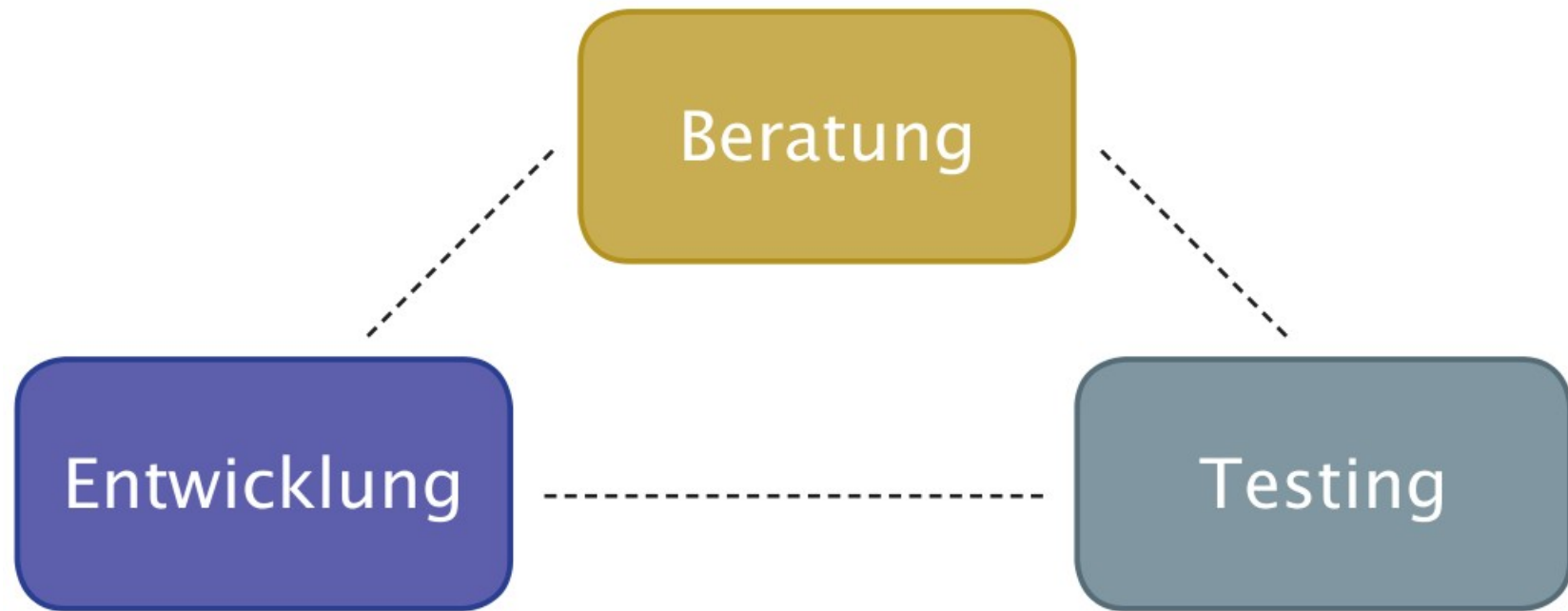
Wie wird mein Code testbar?



Referent: David Völkel



*Any Application
Anytime
Anywhere*

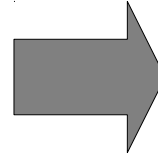


David Völkel



4A Solutions

*Any Application
Anytime
Anywhere*



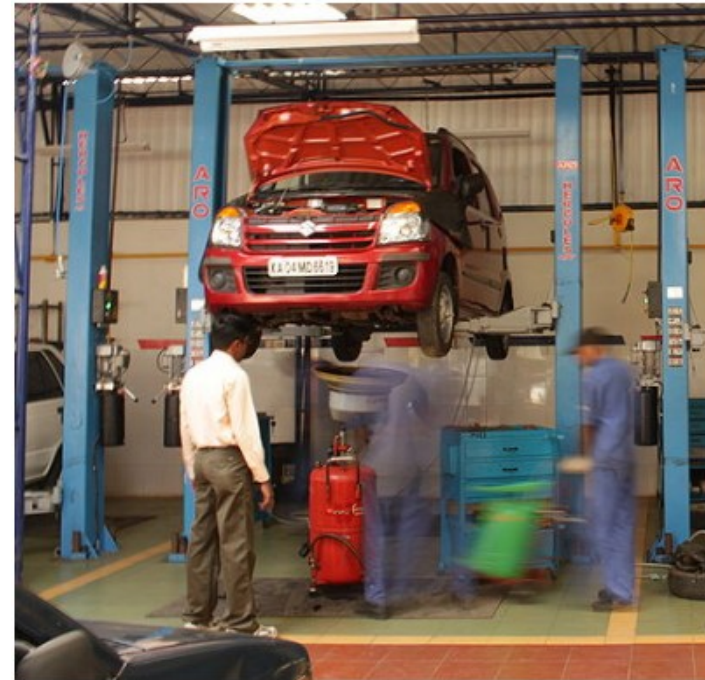
Überblick

- * Testbarkeit
- * TDD vs. Legacy
- * Isolation
- * Ciao „*accidental complexity*“!

Testbarkeit

Kriterien

- * operability
- * decomposability
- * observability
- * controllability



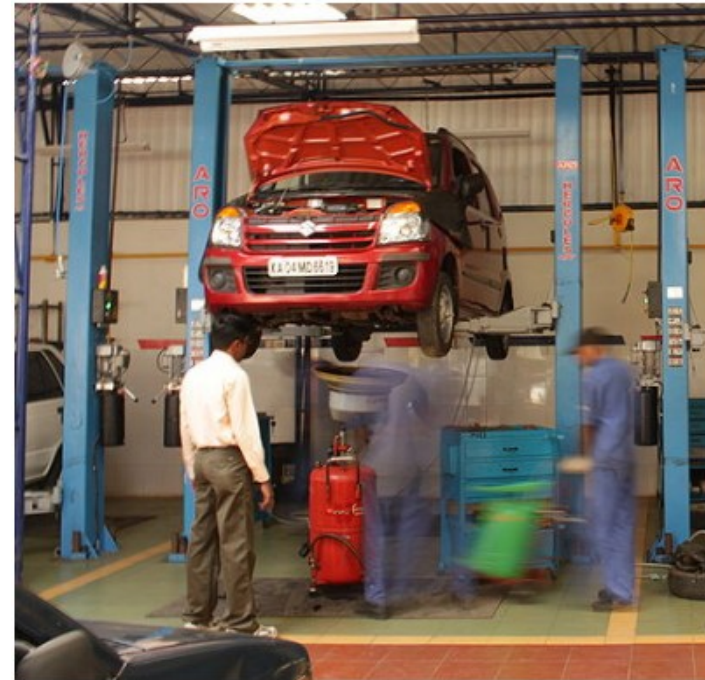
Design for Testability (DfT)

Designziel

- * wenig Testaufwand

Ursprung E-Technik

- * Testschnittstellen



Test Driven Development
vs.
Legacy

Test Driven Development

write **failing** test



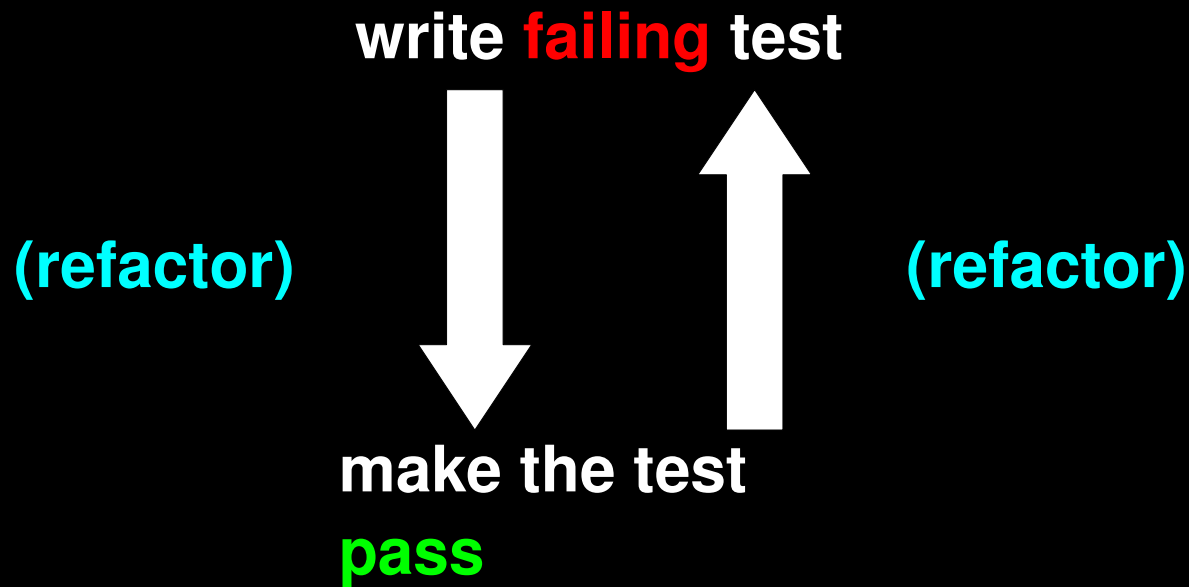
(refactor)

make the test

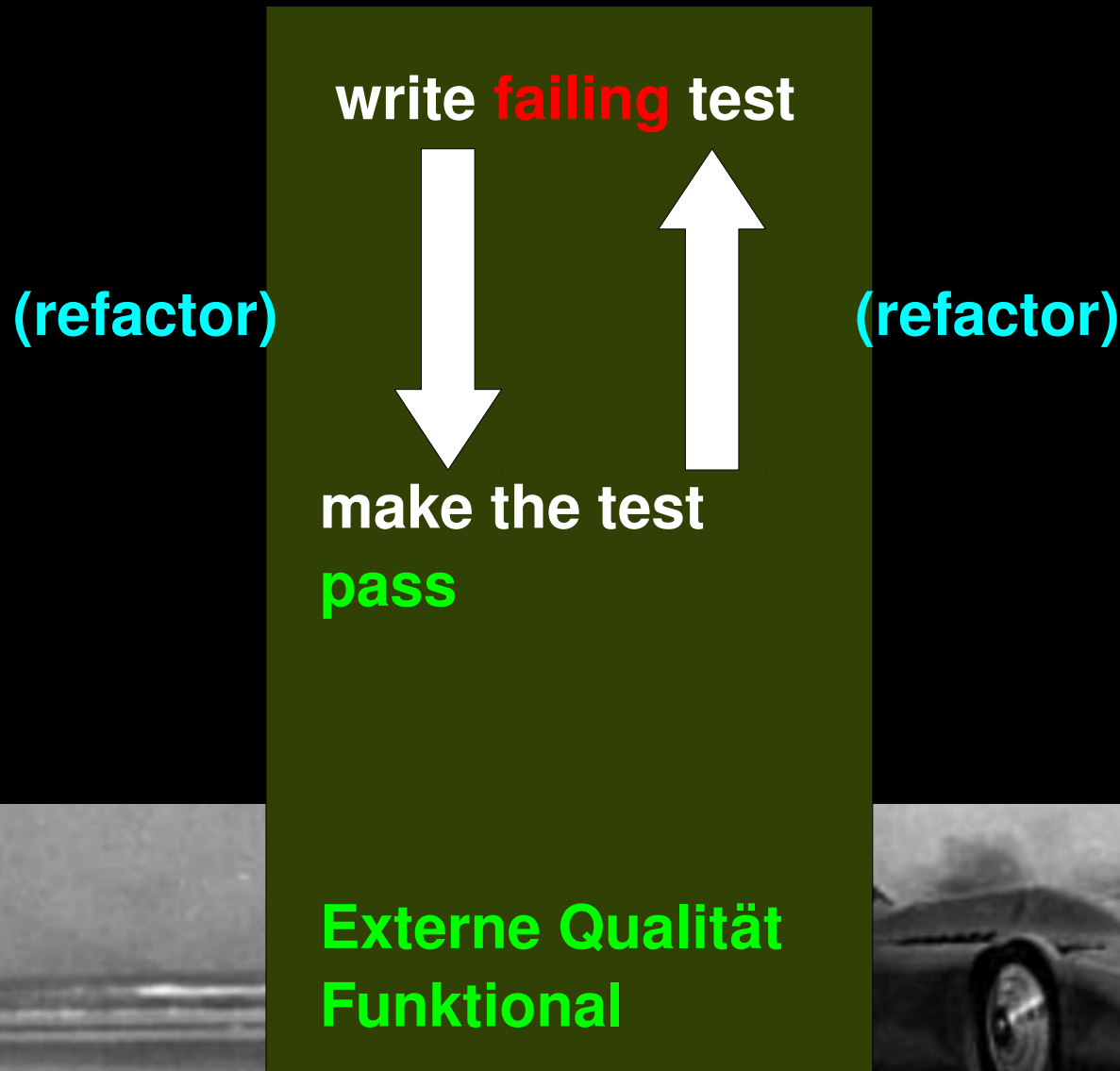
pass



Test Driven Development



Test Driven Development



Test Driven Development

write **failing** test



(refactor)

(refactor)

Interne Qualität
=> Test Driven Design

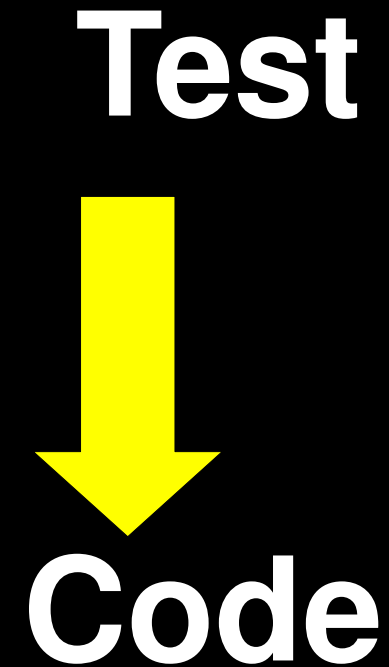
make the test
pass

Externe Qualität
Funktional



Test Driven Design

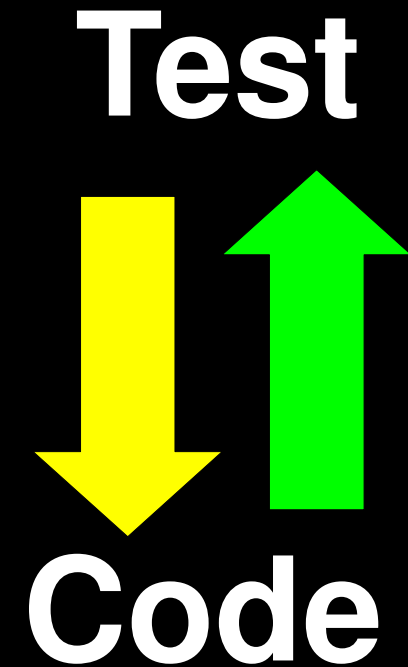
- * **Drive** Design
 - kontinuierlich
 - minimalistisch (YAGNI)
 - testbar** \Leftrightarrow gutes Design



Test Driven Design

- * **Drive** Design
 - kontinuierlich
 - minimalistisch (YAGNI)
 - testbar \Leftrightarrow gutes Design
- * **Feedback** auf Design
 - „Listen to your tests“!

(Zitat Johansen, 2010)





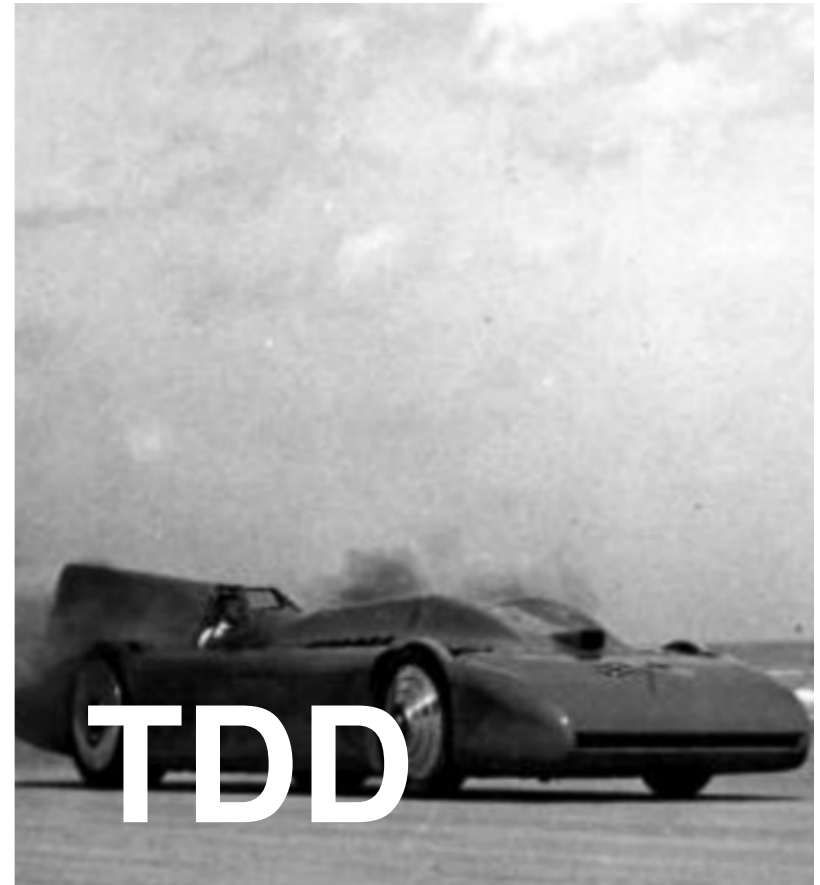
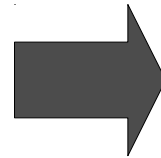
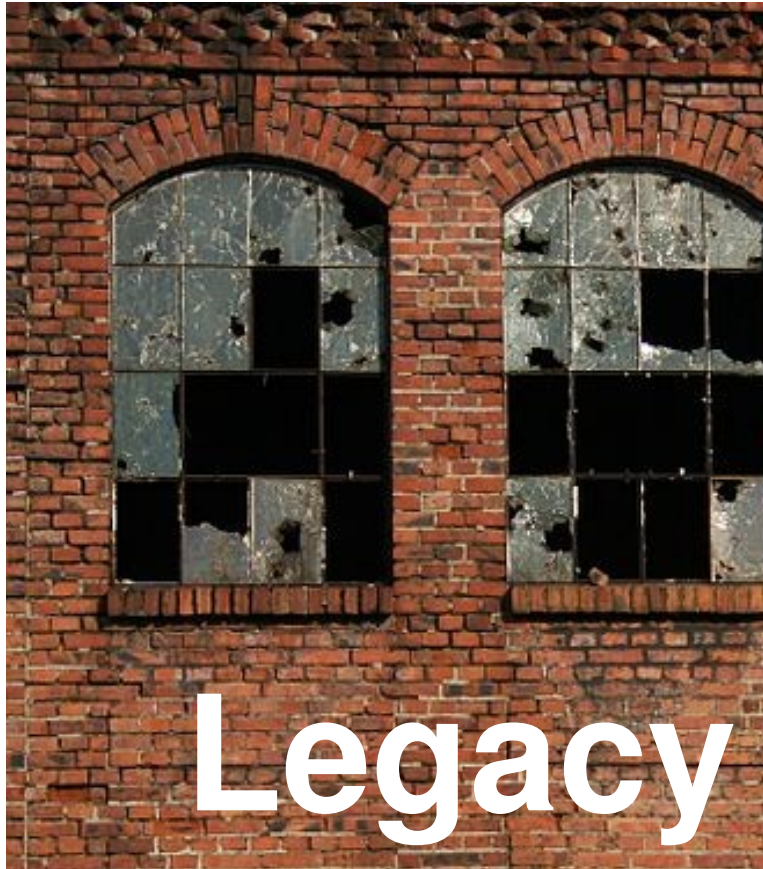
Legacy Code

= keine Tests

schlecht testbares Design

* eigener Code

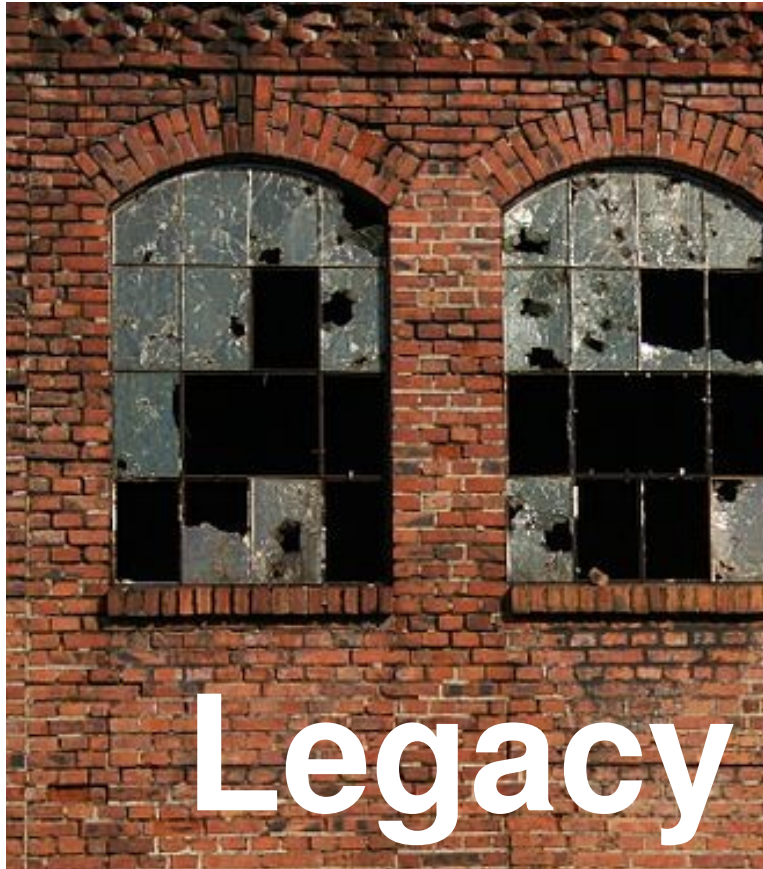
* 3rd Party Code (Frameworks)



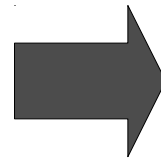
Renovierung

Doppelt schwierig

- * Noch wenig KnowHow im Team**
- * Schwer testbarer Code**



Legacy



TDD

Renovierung

- * „Lazy“
- * Fixierung mit Systemtests
- * Refactoring
- * Unittests für neue Features

Nach Feathers 2004

Isolation

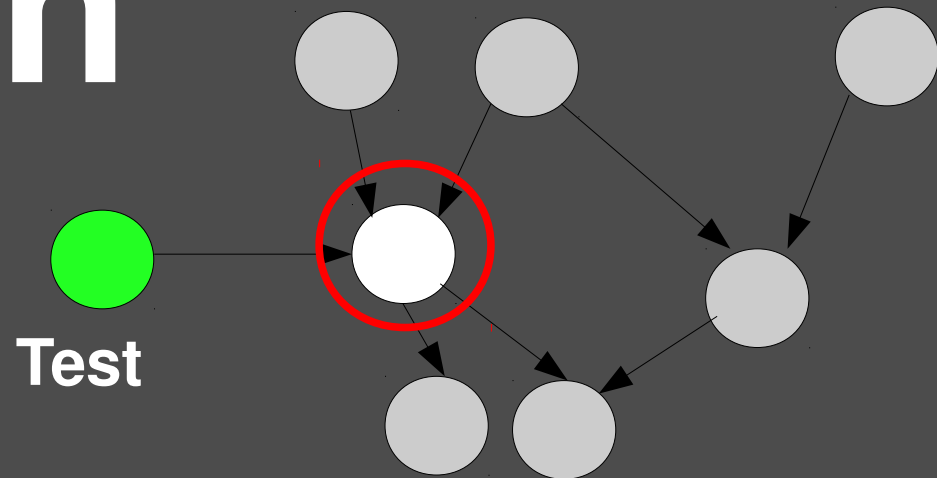
Isolation

Ziele

* Klarer Fokus

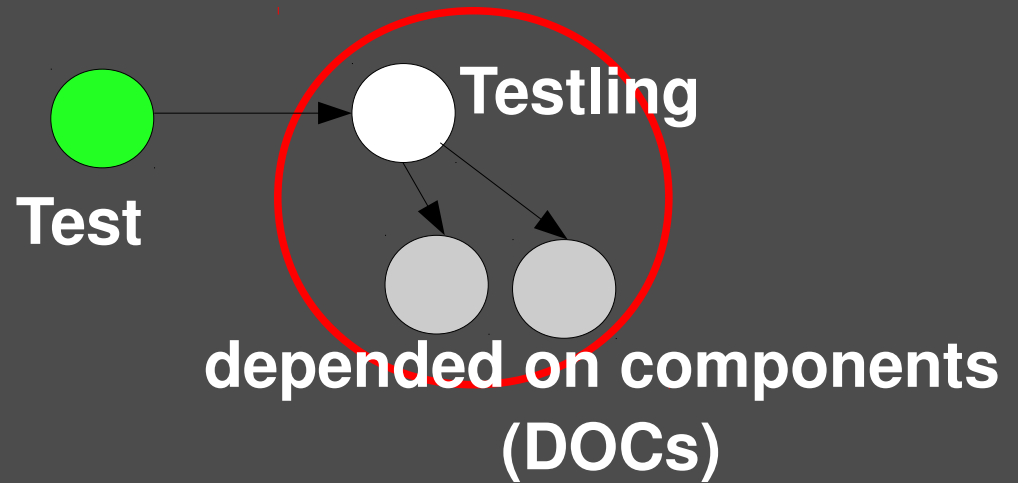
- Testaufwand sinkt
- Fehlerlokalisierung einfacher

* Performanz



front door

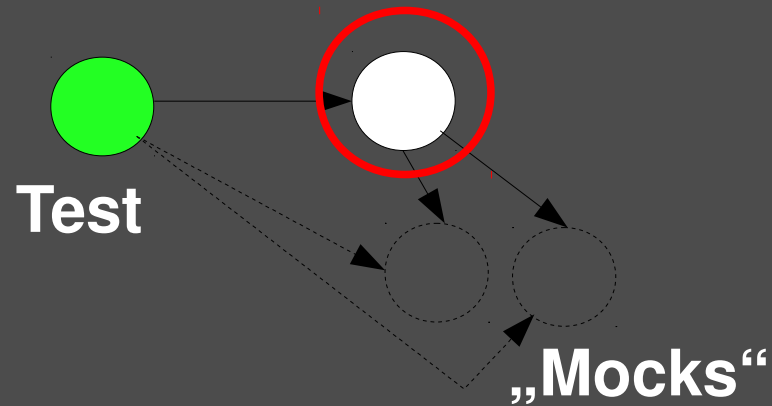
- * KEINE Isolation
- * round trip tests
- * state verification



back door

Unittests gegen

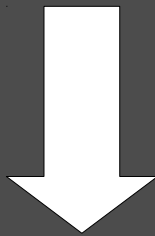
- Blätter
- „Units“ mit DOCs



Isolierbarkeit

Problem:

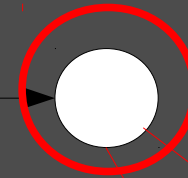
Test Doubles nicht setzbar



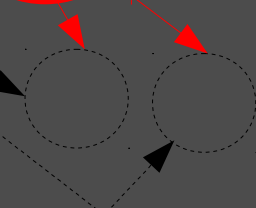
Refactorings

Isolierbar

Test

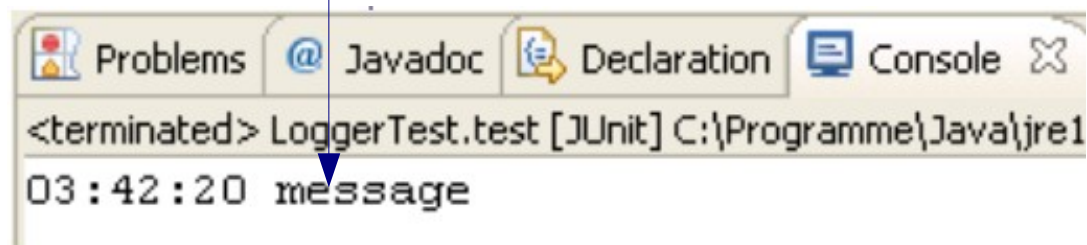


Test
Doubles



Beispiel: Logger

```
public class Logger {  
  
    public void log(String message) {  
        Date timeStamp = new Date();  
  
        String formattedTimeStamp = new SimpleDateFormat("hh:mm:ss")  
            .format(timeStamp);  
  
        System.out.println(formattedTimeStamp + " " + message);  
    }  
  
}  
  
public class LoggerTest {  
    @Test  
    public void test() throws Exception {  
        Logger logger = new Logger();  
        logger.log("message");  
    }  
  
}
```



Probleme

```
public class Logger {
```

```
    public void log(String message) {
```

```
        Date timeStamp = new Date();
```

Controllability (INPUT)

```
        String formattedTimeStamp = new SimpleDateFormat("hh:mm:ss")  
            .format(timeStamp);
```

```
        System.out.println(formattedTimeStamp + " " + message);
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

```
public class LoggerTest {
```

```
    @Test
```

```
    public void test() throws Exception {
```

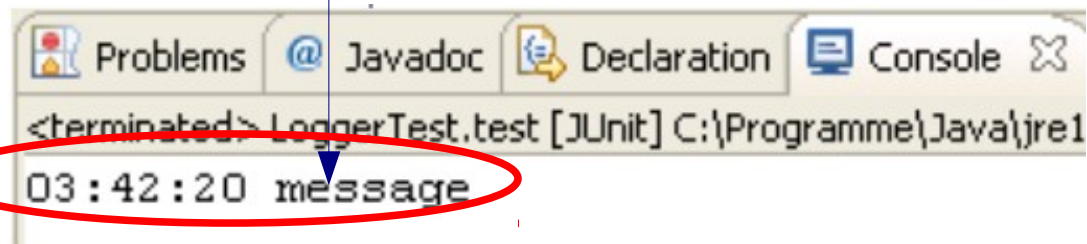
```
        Logger logger = new Logger();
```

```
        logger.log("message");
```

```
    }
```

Observability (OUTPUT)

```
}
```



Ursachen

```
public class Logger {  
  
    public void log(String message) {  
        Date timeStamp = new Date();  
  
        String formattedTimeStamp = new SimpleDateFormat("hh:mm:ss")  
            .format(timeStamp);  
  
        System.out.println(formattedTimeStamp + " " + message);  
    }  
  
}
```

statische Abhängigkeiten

- * Konstruktoraufrufe
- * Singletons

Statischer Aufruf => Objekte

```
public class Logger {  
  
    public void log(String message) {  
        Date timeStamp = timeSource.getTime();  
  
        String formattedTimeStamp = new SimpleDateFormat("hh:mm:ss")  
            .format(timeStamp);  
  
        String line = formattedTimeStamp + " " + message;  
        lineAppender.append(line);  
    }  
}
```

Statischer Aufruf => Objekte

```
public class Logger {  
  
    public void log(String message) {  
        Date timeStamp = timeSource.getTime();  
  
        String formattedTimeStamp = new SimpleDateFormat("hh:mm:ss")  
            .format(timeStamp);  
  
        String line = formattedTimeStamp + " " + message;  
        lineAppender.append(line);  
    }  
}
```

Klasse

- * weniger Aufwand
- * „don't mock concrete classes“



Interface

- * Abhängigkeiten expliziter geringer (ISP)
- * Semantik durch Rollen

„Setzbarkeit“

```
public class Logger {  
  
    public void log(String message) {  
  
        private TimeSource timeSource;  
        private LineAppender lineAppender;  
  
        public Logger(TimeSource timeSource, LineAppender lineAppender) {  
            this.timeSource = timeSource;  
            this.lineAppender = lineAppender;  
        }  
  
    }  
}
```

Dependency Injection

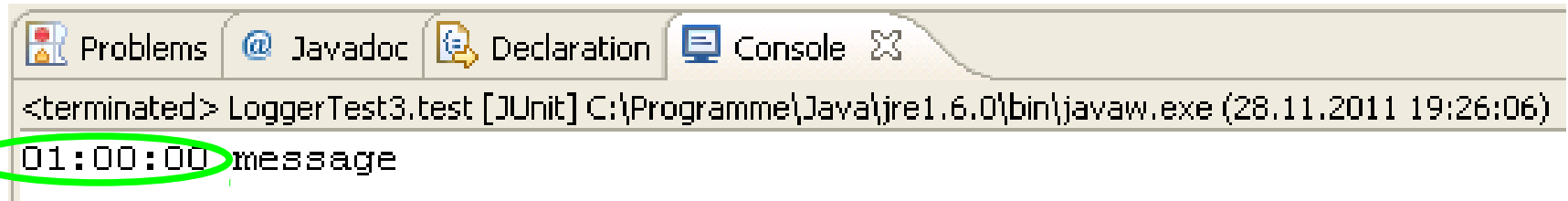
- * DOCs setzbar
- * Konstruktor vs. Setter
- * kein static

Stub mit Bordmittel

```
@Test
public void test() throws Exception {
    TimeSource timeSourceStub = new TimeSource() {
        public Date getTime() {
            return TIME 01 00 00;
        }
    };
    Logger logger = new Logger(timeSourceStub, CONSOLE_LINE_APPENDER);

    logger.log("message");
}
```

Controllability (INPUT)

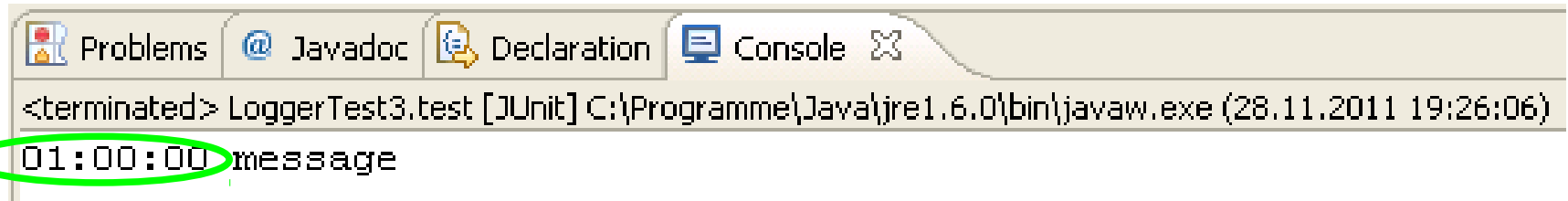


```
<terminated> LoggerTest3.test [JUnit] C:\Programme\Java\jre1.6.0\bin\javaw.exe (28.11.2011 19:26:06)
01:00:00 message
```

- * Input kontrollierbar
- * etwas sperrig

Stub mit Mockframework

```
@Test  
public void test() throws Exception {  
    TimeSource timeSourceStub = mock(TimeSource.class);  
    stub(timeSourceStub.getTime()).toReturn(TIME_01_00_00);  
  
    Logger logger = new Logger(timeSourceStub, CONSOLE_LINE_APPENDER);  
  
    logger.log("message");  
}
```



```
<terminated> LoggerTest3.test [JUnit] C:\Programme\Java\jre1.6.0\bin\javaw.exe (28.11.2011 19:26:06)  
01:00:00 message
```

einfacher bei breiteren Interfaces

Test Spy mit Bordmitteln

```
@Test
public void test() throws Exception {
    // setup
    TimeSource timeSourceStub = mock(TimeSource.class);
    stub(timeSourceStub.getTime()).toReturn(TIME_01_00_00);

    LineAppenderTestSpy lineAppenderTestSpy = new LineAppenderTestSpy();

    Logger logger = new Logger(timeSourceStub, lineAppenderTestSpy);

    // execute
    logger.log("message");

    // verify
    assertEquals("01:00:00 message", lineAppenderTestSpy.line);
}
```

Observability (OUTPUT)

```
public class LineAppenderTestSpy implements LineAppender {

    public String line;

    @Override
    public void append(String line) {
        this.line = line;
    }
}
```

Test Spy mit Mockframework

```
@Test
public void test() throws Exception {
    // setup
    TimeSource timeSourceStub = mock(TimeSource.class);
    stub(timeSourceStub.getTime()).toReturn("01:00:00");

    LineAppender lineAppenderTestSpy = mock(LineAppender.class);

    Logger logger = new Logger(timeSourceStub, lineAppenderTestSpy);

    // execute
    logger.log("message");

    // verify
    verify(lineAppenderTestSpy).append("01:00:00 message");
}
```

* knapp

* „behavior verification“

Transitive Abhängigkeiten

```
public class CustomerGUI {
```

```
public void renderCustomers() {
```

```
service = application.getCustomerModule().getBusinessLayer().getCustomerSearchService();
```

```
customers = service.searchAllCustomers();
```

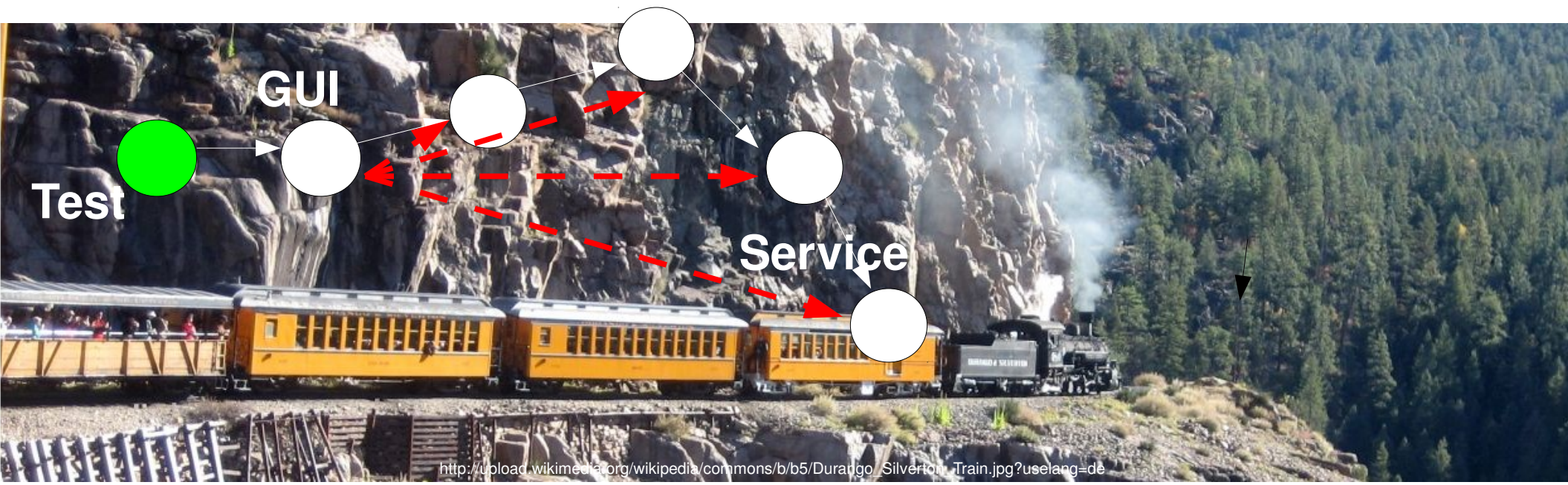
```
...
```

```
}
```

„trainwreck code“

Begriff von Freeman / Price 2009

Problem: Implizite Abhängigkeiten



Transitive Abhängigkeiten

```
public class CustomerGUI {  
  
    private CustomerSearchService service;  
  
    public CustomerGUI(CustomerSearchService service) {  
        this.service = service;  
    }  
  
    public void renderCustomers() {  
        customers = service.searchAllCustomers();  
    }  
}
```

- * Abhängigkeit explizit
- * nur zu „Nachbarn“



Dependency Injection

A hand wearing a blue nitrile glove is holding a clear plastic syringe with a metal needle. The syringe is held horizontally, with the needle pointing towards the bottom right. The background is solid black.

Kontext

Abhängigkeit →

Objekte

* kennen nur Nachbarn

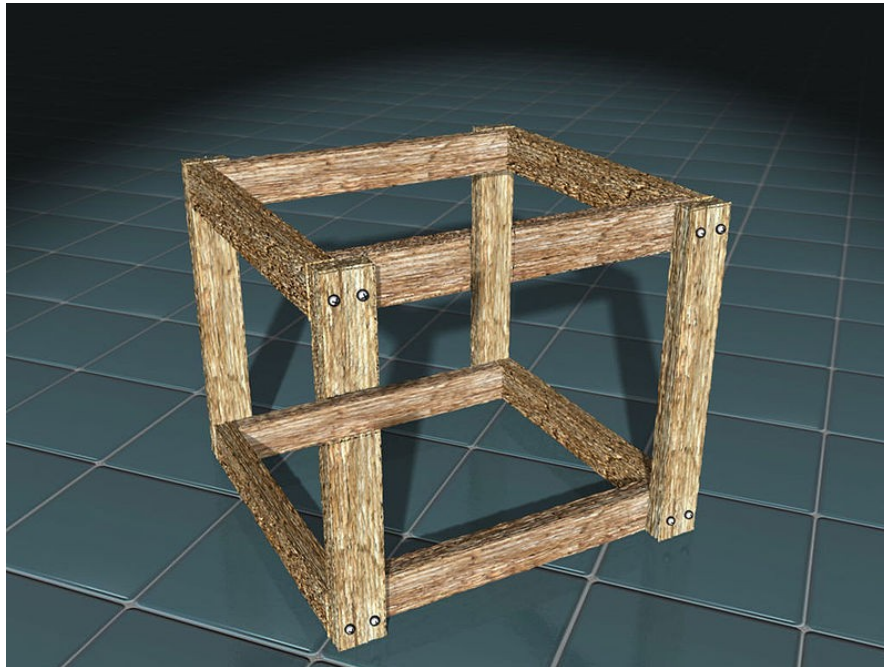
Ciao „*accidental complexity*“!

Ciao „*accidental complexity*“!

Problem:

- * komplexe Setups
- * schlechter Fokus

Logische Fehler

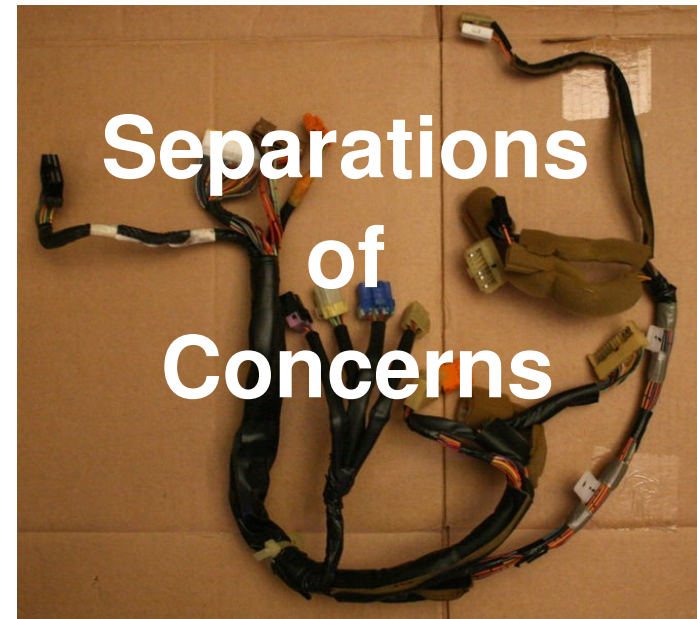
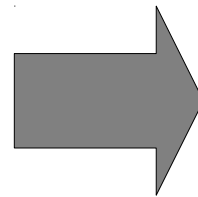


- * Schichten, z.B.
 Prod-Code => Test-Code
- * Zyklen
- ... und viele andere mehr!

decomposability



Alles hängt von allem ab



System kleinschneiden



Fokus

SRP => Klasse

Unfokussiert

```
public void log(String message) {  
    Date timeStamp = timeSource.getTime();  
    String formattedTimeStamp = new SimpleDateFormat("hh:mm:ss")  
        .format(timeStamp);  
    String line = formattedTimeStamp + " " + message;  
    lineAppender.append(line);  
}  
  
@Test  
public void testLog() throws Exception {  
    ...  
    // verify  
    verify(lineAppenderTestSpy).append("01:00:00 message");  
}
```

2 Aspekte auf einmal

Extract Class Refactoring

```
public void log(String message) {  
    Date timeStamp = timeSource.getTime();  
  
    String formattedTimeStamp = timeStampFormatter.format(timeStamp);  
  
    String line = formattedTimeStamp + " " + message;  
    lineAppender.append(line);  
}
```

```
@Test  
public void testTimeStampFormat() throws Exception {  
    assertEquals("01:00:00", formatter.format(TIME_01_00_00));  
}
```

```
@Test  
public void testTimeStampHourLimit() throws Exception {  
    assertEquals("01:59:59", formatter.format(TIME_01_59_59));  
}
```

...

einfacher testbar

DfT Strategie



Quellen

- <http://www.testbarkeit.de>
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Design_for_testing
- Peter Zimmer, 2012: Testability – A Lever to Build Sustaining Systems, OOP Conference 2012
- http://secs.ceas.uc.edu/~cpurdy/sefall11/testing_payneetal_1997.pdf
- **Steve Freeman, Nat Pryce, 2009:**
„Growing Object-Oriented Software guided by Tests“
- Micheal Feathers, 2004: „Working effectively with legacy systems“
- Robert C. Martin, 2009: „Clean Code“
- **Gerard Meszaros, 2007: „xUnit Test Patterns“ bzw.**
<http://xunitpatterns.com/>
- Christian Johansen, 2010: „Test-Driven JavaScript Development “
- http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gesetz_von_Demeter
- Eric Evans, 2003: „Domain Driven Design“



Fragen und Diskussion



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Anywhere*

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