

Clean Test Code

Clean Code Days 12.11.2014

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Entwickler & Consultant



Software Craftsman

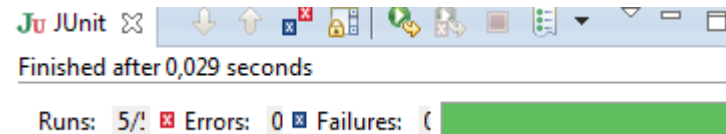
- Test-Driven Development
- Softwaredesign
- @softwerkskammer



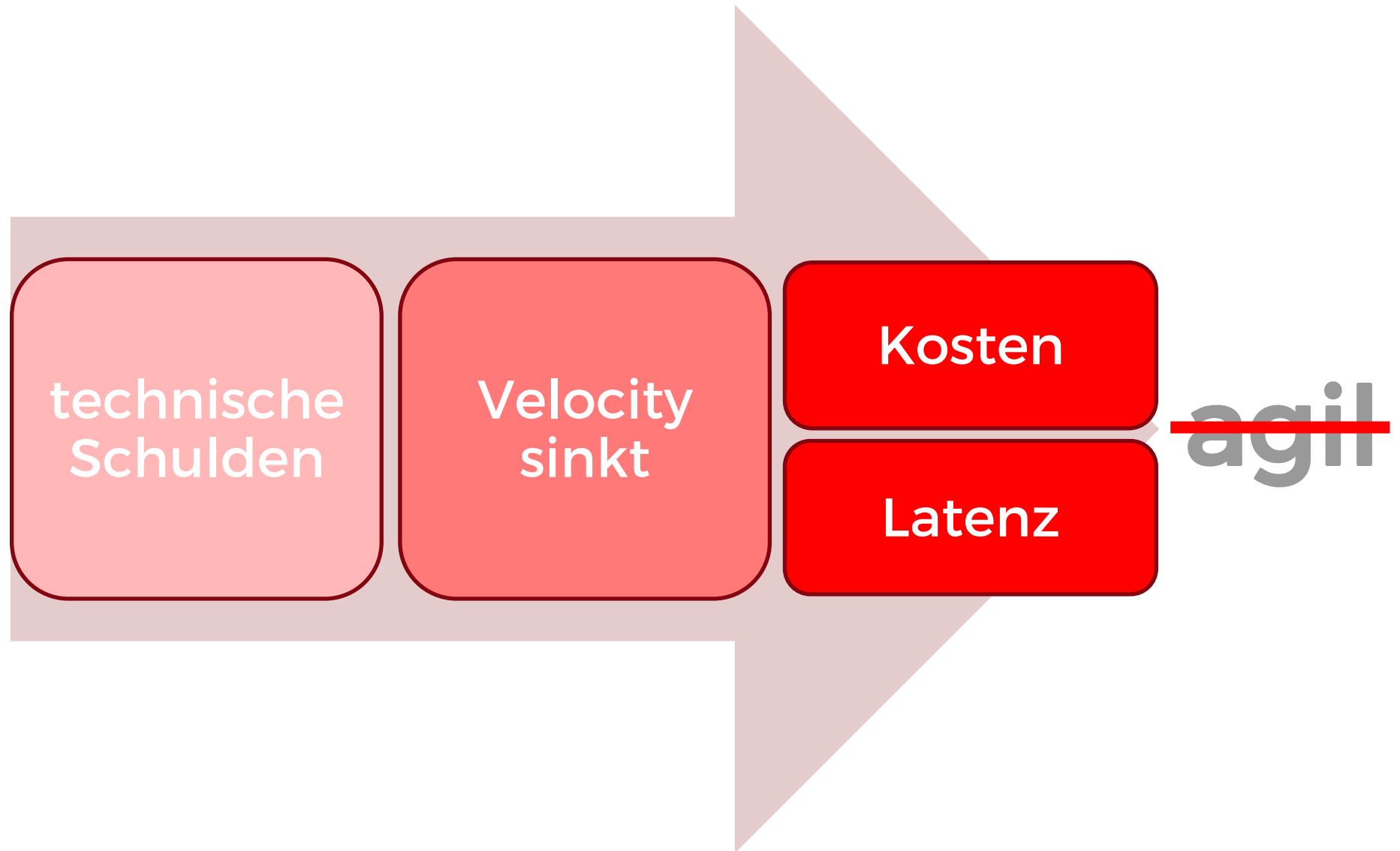
Agil

Automatisierte Tests

=> häufige Releases + Qualität



Dirty Test Code



Clean Tests

4 Eigenschaften

verlässlich

lesbar

redundanzfrei

fokussiert

Fazit

Fragen & Diskussion

Testphasen

	xUnit-Patterns		BDD	Funktionale Tests
Input	setup	arrange	given	Eingabe
	execute	act	when	“Fixture“
Output	verify	assert	then	Ausgabe
	[teardown]	[annihilate]		

4 Rules of Simple Design

1. Pass all Tests
2. Clear, Expressive & Consistent
3. No Duplication
4. Minimal Units

Verlässlich

Gefahr Komplexität, vermeide

- boolesche Assertions

```
assertTrue(age >= 18);
```


Verlässlich

Gefahr Komplexität, vermeide

- boolesche Assertions

```
assertTrue(age >= 18);  
assertThat(age, greaterThan(17))
```

Verlässlich

Gefahr Komplexität vermeide

- boolesche Assertions
- Conditionals, komplexe Asserts & Schleifen

```
boolean containsName = false;
for (String name: names) {
    if (name.equals("David")) {
        containsName = true;
    }
}
assertTrue(containsName);
```

Verlässlich

Gefahr Komplexität vermeide

- boolesche Assertions
- Conditionals, komplexe Asserts & Schleifen

```
boolean containsName = false;
```

```
for (String name: names) {
```

```
    if (name.equals("David")) {
```

```
        containsName = true;
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

```
assertTrue(containsName);
```

```
assertThat(names, hasItem("David"));
```



Lesbar

- *„Write the tests you want to read“*
- 80% lesen, 20% schreiben
- Executable Specifications
- Living Documentation

Abstraktion

Weglassen von Details

Testmethode

Gerard Meszaros:

„When it is not important for something to be seen in the test method, it is important that it not be seen in the test method! “

„Im Bestellformular soll der Benutzer mit dem Abrechnen-Button den Bestellprozess beenden können“

„Im Bestellformular soll der Benutzer mit dem Abbrechen-Button den Bestellprozess beenden können“

```
@Test public void prozessAbbruch_inBestellFormular() {
    server.laufendeProzesse(0);
    ProzessStatus prozess = server.starteProzess(Prozess.BESTELLUNG);
    prozessInstanzId = prozess.getInstanzId();

    server.laufendeProzesse(1);
    server.erwarteBenutzerFormular(prozessInstanzId, BESTELL_FORMULAR);

    Formular formular = new Formular();
    formular.setBestellDatum("01.01.2015");
    formular.setStandardVersand(false);
    String taskId = server.taskIdZu(prozessInstanzId);
    controller.submitEingabe(formular,
        Mockito.mock(BindingResult.class), null,
        taskId, null, ABBRUCH);

    server.laufendeProzesse(0);
}
```


„Im Bestellformular soll der Benutzer mit dem Abbrechen-Button den Bestellprozess beenden können“

```
@Test public void prozessAbbruch_inBestellFormular() {  
    server.laufendeProzesse(0);  
    ProzessStatus prozess = server.starteProzess(Prozess.BESTELLUNG);  
    prozessInstanzId = prozess.getId();  
  
    server.laufendeProzesse(1);  
    server.erwarteBenutzerFormular(prozessInstanzId, BESTELL_FORMULAR);  
  
    Formular formular = new Formular();  
    formular.setBestellDatum("01.01.2015");  
    formular.setStandardVersand(false);  
    String taskId = server.taskIdZu(prozessInstanzId);  
    controller.submitEingabe(formular,  
        Mockito.mock(BindingResult.class), null,  
        taskId, null, ABRUCH);  
  
    server.laufendeProzesse(0);  
}
```

— “Testskript”

— “Incidental Details”

„Im Bestellformular soll der Benutzer mit dem Abbrechen-Button den Bestellprozess beenden können“

```
@Test public void prozessAbbruch_inBestellFormular() {  
    server.laufendeProzesse(0);  
    ProzessStatus prozess = server.starteProzess(Prozess.BESTELLUNG);  
    prozessInstanzId = prozess.getId();
```

```
    server.laufendeProzesse(1);  
    server.erwarteBenutzerFormular(prozessInstanzId, BESTELL_FORMULAR);
```

```
    Formular formular = new Formular();  
    formular.setBestellDatum("01.01.2015");  
    formular.setStandardVersand(false);  
    String taskId = server.taskIdZu(prozessInstanzId);  
    controller.submitEingabe(formular,  
        Mockito.mock(BindingResult.class), null,  
        taskId, null, ABBRUCH);
```

```
    server.laufendeProzesse(0);
```

```
}
```

Signal-Noise-Ratio?

Single Level of Abstraction?

„Im Bestellformular soll der Benutzer mit dem Abbrechen-Button den Bestellprozess beenden können“

```
@Test public void prozessAbbruch_inBestellFormular() {  
    imFormular(BESTELL_FORMULAR);  
    sendeFormularMitButton(ABBRUCH);  
    prozessGestoppt();  
}
```

Namen

Name Testklasse

```
public class ArOrderProcess {
```

```
OrderProcess process;
```

```
@Before public void createOrderProcess() {
```

```
process = new OrderProcess();
```

```
}
```

object under test

The text 'object under test' is positioned to the right of the code. Three light gray arrows originate from the code and point towards this text: one from the class name 'ArOrderProcess', one from the variable 'process' in the field declaration, and one from the variable 'process' in the initialization statement.

Name Testmethode

```
public class AnOrderProcess {  
    OrderProcess process;  
  
    @Before public void createOrderProcess() {  
        process = new OrderProcess();  
    }  
  
    @Test public void inOrderForm_cancel() {  
        process.setState(ORDER_FORM);  
  
        process.submit(CANCEL_BUTTON);  
  
        assertThat("process canceled", process.isCanceled(), equalTo(true));  
    }  
}
```

object under test

A diagram consisting of three light gray arrows pointing from the right side of the code to the text 'object under test'. The first arrow originates from the class name 'AnOrderProcess' in the first line. The second arrow originates from the variable 'process' in the second line. The third arrow originates from the method name 'inOrderForm_cancel()' in the fourth line.

Namen

```
public class AnOrderProcess {
```

```
    OrderProcess process;
```

```
    @Before public void createOrderProcess() {  
        process = new OrderProcess();  
    }
```

```
    @Test public void inOrderForm_cancel() {
```

```
        process.setState(ORDER_FORM);
```

```
        process.submit(CANCEL_BUTTON);
```

```
        assertThat("process canceled", process.isCanceled(), equalTo(true));
```

```
    }
```

object under test

setup

Namen

```
@Before public void createOrderProcess() {  
    process = new OrderProcess();  
}
```

```
@Test public void inOrderForm_cancel() {
```

```
    process.setState(ORDER_FORM);
```

```
    process.submit(CANCEL_BUTTON);
```

```
    assertThat("process canceled", process.isCanceled(), equalTo(true));
```

```
}
```

setup

execute

Namen

```
@Before public void createOrderProcess() {  
    process = new OrderProcess();  
}
```

```
@Test public void inOrderForm_cancel() {
```

```
    process.setState(ORDER_FORM);
```

```
    process.submit(CANCEL_BUTTON);
```

```
    assertThat("process canceled", process.isCanceled(), equalTo(true));  
}
```

setup

execute

verify

Publikum

- Test-Wartung
- Fehlersuche
- Spezifikation

Kommuniziere

vollständig

--OuT-- **setup** + **execute** + **verify**

! java.lang.AssertionError: process canceled

Expected: <true>

but: was <false>

at org.hamcrest.MatcherAssert.assertThat(MatcherAssert.java:20)

at cleantestcode.AnOrderProcess.inOrderForm_cancel(AnOrderPro

— Verteilung: Klasse, Methoden-Name, Assertion

Redundanzfrei



@Rule

```
public class BestellProzessTest {  
    @Rule  
    public ProzessTestServer server;  
}
```

```
public class ProzessTestServer extends ExternalResource {  
    @Override  
    protected void before() throws Throwable {  
        deployProcesses();  
    }  
  
    @Override  
    protected void after() {  
        deleteAllProcessInstances();  
    }  
}
```

Hierarchische Tests

```
public class AnOrderProcess {
```

```
    @Before public void createOrderProcess() {  
        process = new OrderProcess();  
    }
```

```
public class InOrderForm {
```

```
    @Before public void inOrderForm() {  
        process.setState(ORDER_FORM);
```

```
    }
```

```
    @Test public void whenCanceled_processIsStopped() {
```

```
        process.submit(CANCEL_BUTTON);
```

```
        assertThat("process stopped", process.isStopped(), equalTo(true));
```

```
    }
```

```
    @Test public void whenBought_orderIsConfirmed() {
```

```
        process.submit(BUY_NOW_BUTTON);
```

```
        assertThat("state", process.getState(), equalTo(ORDER_CONFIRMED));
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

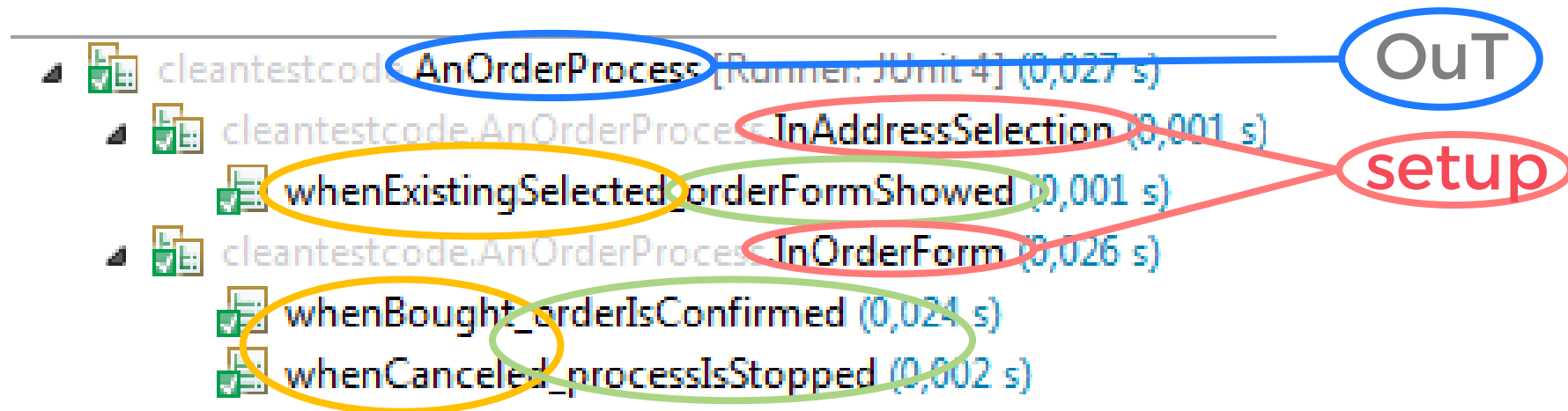
```
...
```

gemeinsames

“setup”

Hierarchische Tests

Runs: 3/3 Errors: 0 Failures: 0



execute verify

Gemeinsame Testdaten

– Hilfsmethoden

```
aCustomer("David");  
CustomerTest.aCustomer("David");
```

– Object Mother

```
CustomerMother.aCustomer("David");  
CustomerMother.aCustomer("David", „Völkel");  
CustomerMother.aCustomer(null, „Völkel", null,  
    null, null, null, birthday);
```

– Test Data Builder

```
aCustomer().withLastName("Völkel")  
    .withBirthDay(birthDay)  
    .build();
```


Gemeinsames Verify

— Hilfsmethoden

```
void assertMoneyEquals(Money expected, Money actual) {  
    assertEquals("currency", expected.getCurrency(), actual.getCurrency());  
    assertEquals("amount", expected.getAmount(), actual.getAmount());  
}
```

— Komposition via Hamcrest Matcher

```
Matcher<Money> equalTo(Money money) {  
    return allOf(  
        property(money, Money::getCurrency, "currency"),  
        property(money, Money::getAmount, "amount"));  
}
```



Fokussiert

"Single Concept per Test"

— "One Execute per Test"

— "One Assert per Test"



Fokussiert

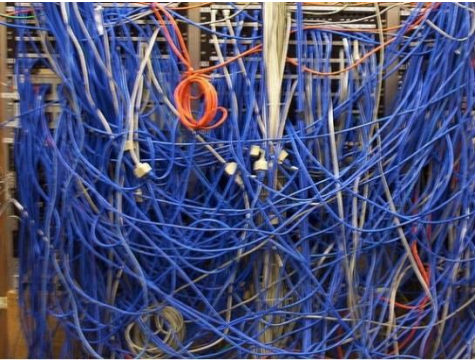
Parameterized „State of Java“

```
@Test public void beitragsfreiheit() {  
    freigabeZustandIst(2, BEITRAGS_FREI);  
    freigabeZustandIst(3, BEITRAGS_FREI);  
    freigabeZustandIst(99, !BEITRAGS_FREI);  
    freigabeZustandIst(null, !BEITRAGS_FREI);  
}
```



Fokussiert

Status vs. Testbarkeit

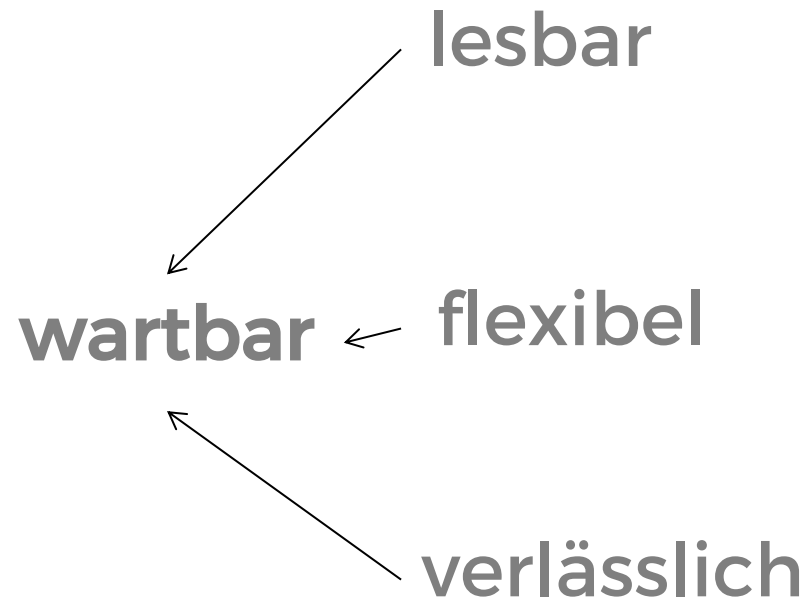


Hard to test code

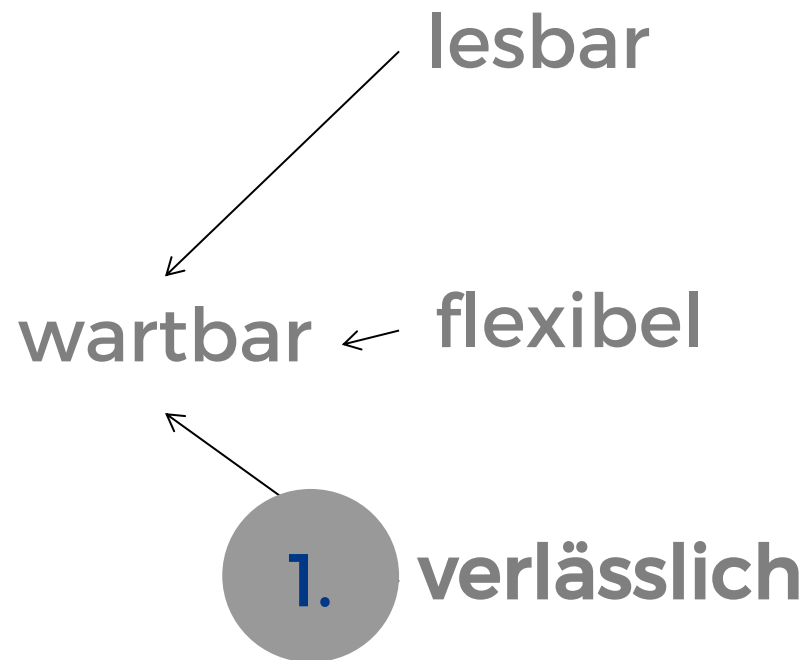
„Listen to your tests!“



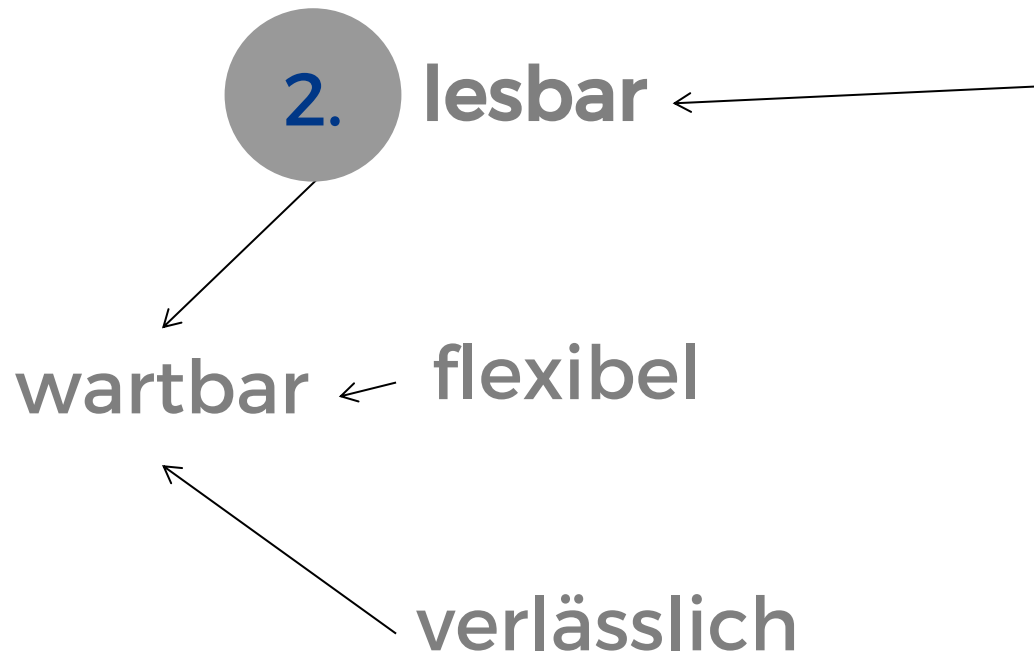
Clean Tests



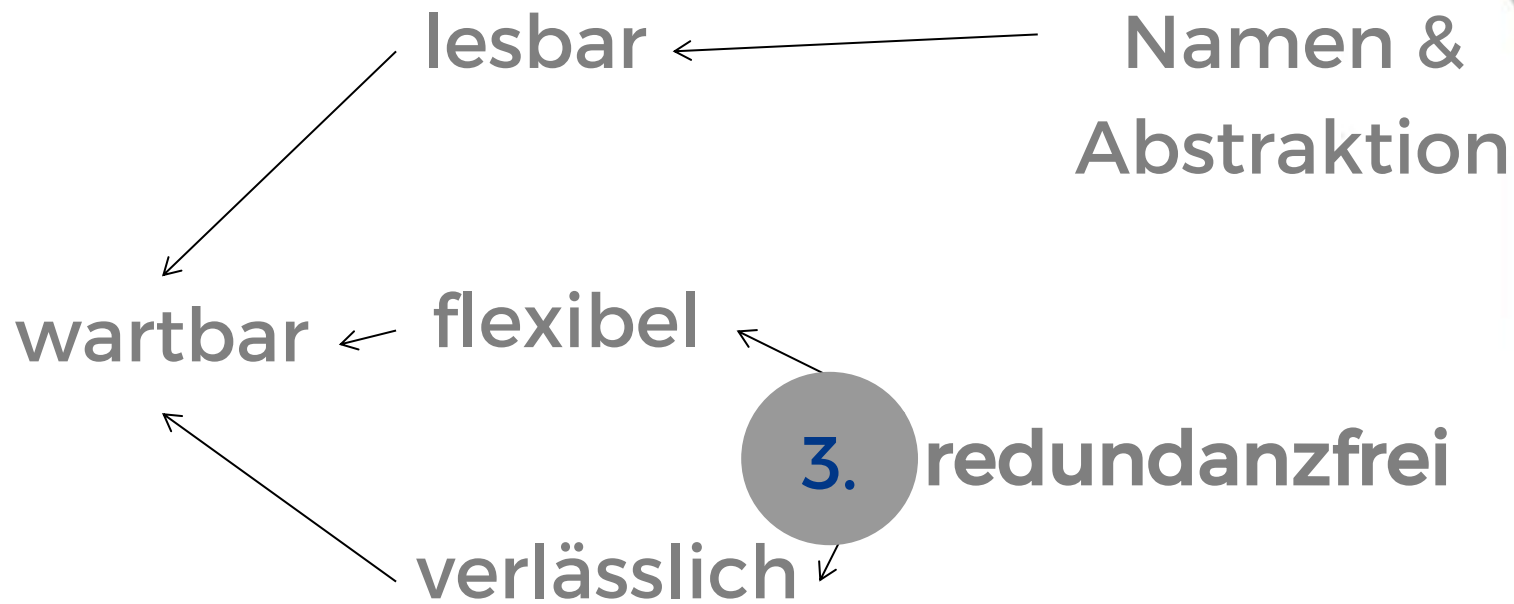
Clean Tests 1.



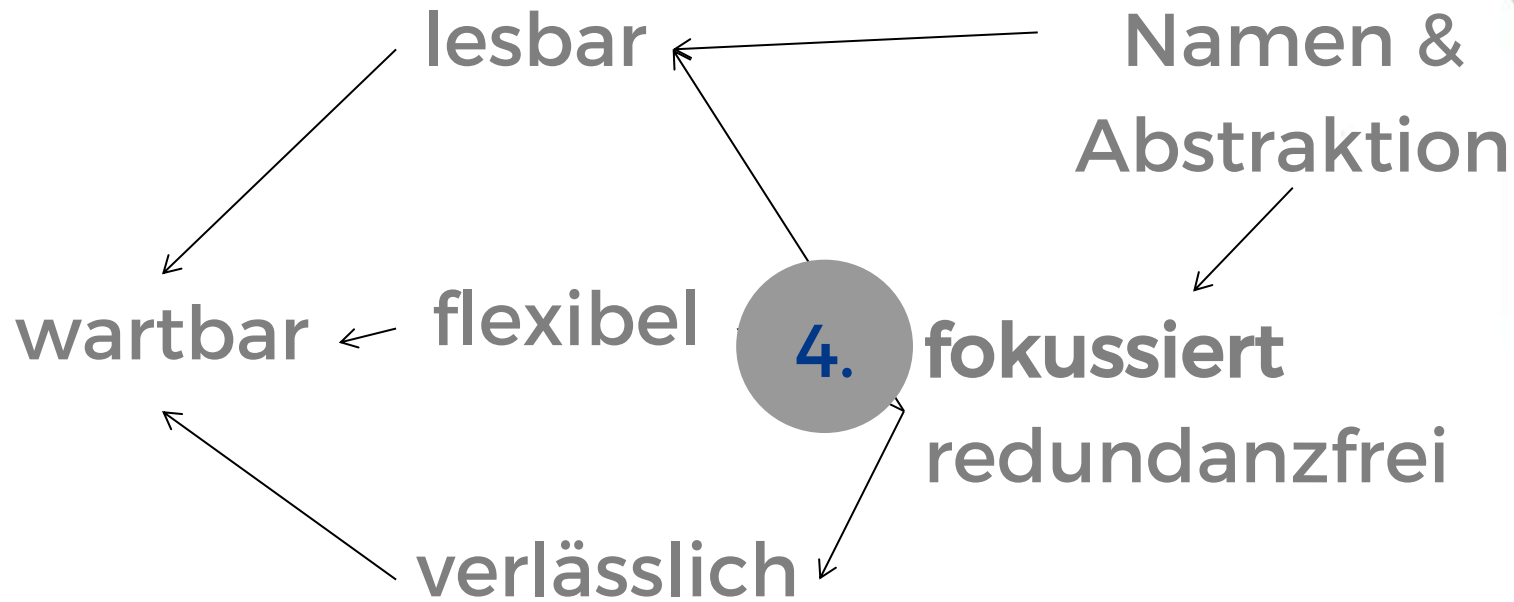
Clean Tests



Clean Tests



Clean Tests



Fazit

Agil bleiben mit
Clean Test Code



Quellen

Bücher

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- „xUnit Test Patterns“, Gerard Meszaros
- „Effective Unittesting“, Lasse Koskela
- „Growing Object Oriented Software“, Steve Freeman, Nat Pryce
- „Specification by Example“, Gojko Adzic

Videos

- Episoden 20-22 <http://cleancoders.com/>, Robert C. Martin

Artikel

- [„Design – jetzt auch für Tests“](#), David Völkel

Fragen und Diskussion

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Lizenz

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