

Test Driven Development and the V-Model

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ENPM 643

Introduction

- What is Test Driven Development?
- Where does it fit into the V-Model?
- How can it help us?
- How do I use TDD?
- A practical example from my work
 - Multiprobe spectroscopy with a shared detector.

What is TDD?

- MORE than just a “testing” method
- Software design and implementation technique
 - Covers Requirements -> Test
- Many tenants and aspects, but key is:
 - **WRITE TEST FIRST.**

Why Write the Tests First?

- Forces developers to consider “**what**” each module must do.
 - The **Requirements** before the production code
- Forces the developer to consider “**how**” the module will be used
 - The **Interface Design** before the production code
- Encourages cohesive modules with little coupling

What is a Test?

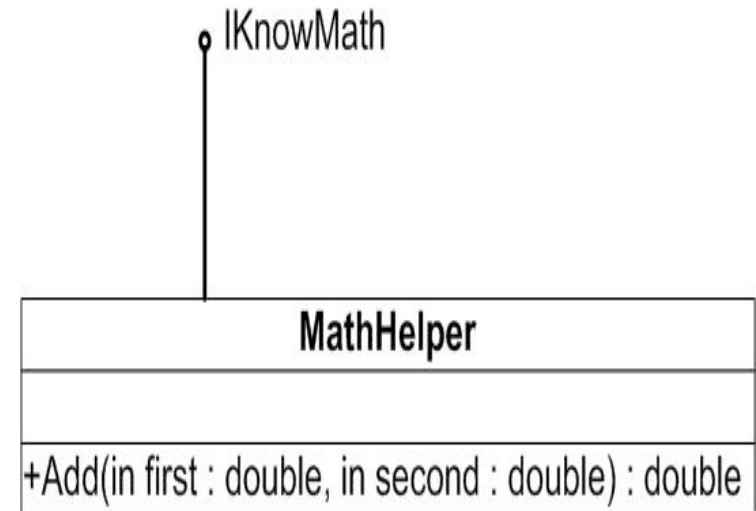
- Code written with the specific and only purpose to test another modules
- Test defines the requirements of the module being tested
- These tests contain assertions that are either true or false. (i.e. Pass or Fail)
- Test can be automated
 - run fast and get immediate results

Extremely Simple Test

- Simple “MathHelper” that implements IKnowMath interface

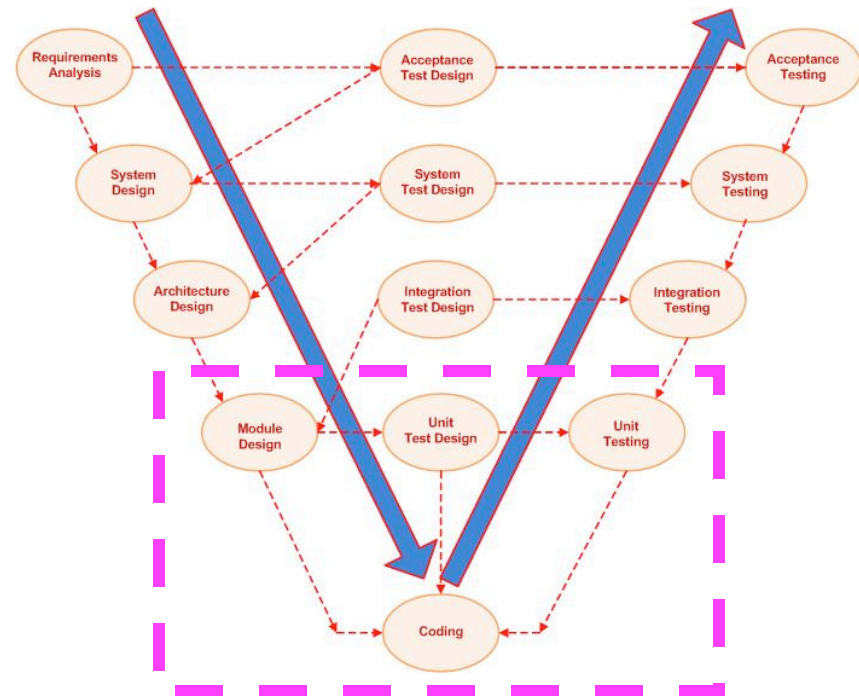
```
double sum = IKnowMath.Add(3, 5);
```

```
If (sum == 8)  
    return true; //PASS ASSERT  
else  
    return false; //FAIL ASSERT
```



What about the V-Model?

- Fits in nicely to the bottom of the V
- TDD emphasizes a design approach that focuses on creating testable modules
- Do your test design, and module design, BEFORE the code.



How does TDD help?

- More likely to write good production code the first time. (i.e. tests will pass)
- Most code can be tested before it ever gets into production.
- Code changes, **refactorings**, etc. can be quickly validated.
- Process leads to simpler, cleaner designs

Where does it Not help?

- Not a perfect catch all technique
- Bad tests lead to bad code
- Difficult for graphical user interfaces
 - Too many input variations to predict and test
- Difficult for Relational Database applications
 - Too many interdependencies
- Lots of developer time spent writing Non-production code

How do I use TDD?

- 0. Know the Requirement (Feature)
- 1. Write a Test for the feature
 - It will fail the first time
- 2. Implement the feature quickly
 - Just good enough to make the test pass
- 3. Refactor the code
 - Make the implementation cleaner, quicker, more efficient, etc.
 - All Tests must still pass

Advanced Concepts

- Never as simple as “Add”
- Tests should never access anything “external” to the module being tested
 - Other modules, data stores, processes, internet, etc.
 - Test and modules should be cohesive units
 - Hard to do

More Advanced Concepts

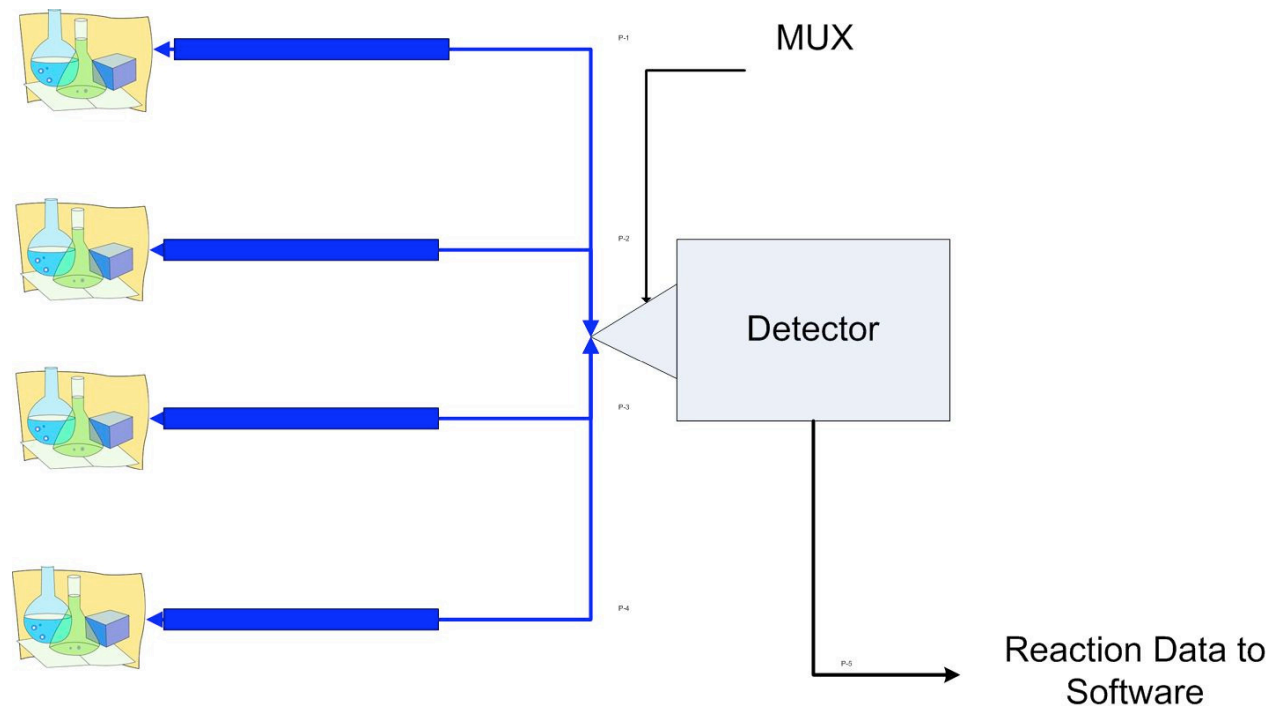
- Design by Contract
 - Focus on Interface design, “How Modules Communicate”, for external needs
- Mock Objects
 - Implement the interface and validate input or output data
- Fake Objects
 - Simply implement the interface and return a success.

Practical Example

- Real project I have for Q1 2008
- Show simple use for TDD
- Mettler Toledo Autochem
 - Instrumentation for Chemical and Pharmaceutical Research
- Chemists use our instrument for analysis of reactions and product development

The Problem

- Multiprobe data collection with a single detector



Use Case

Use Case Name:	StartExperiment	ID:	1.0	Importance Level:	High
Primary Actor: Chemist			Use Case Type: Association		
Stakeholders and Interests: Chemist					
Brief Description: Chemist starts two different experiments in two separate reactors at the same time					
Trigger: Chemist starts the experiments Type: Overview					
...					
...					
Subflows:					
Alternate/ exceptional Flows: 3) The Chemist selects 1, 3, or 4 probes. 5-6) The chemist calibrates each selected probe					

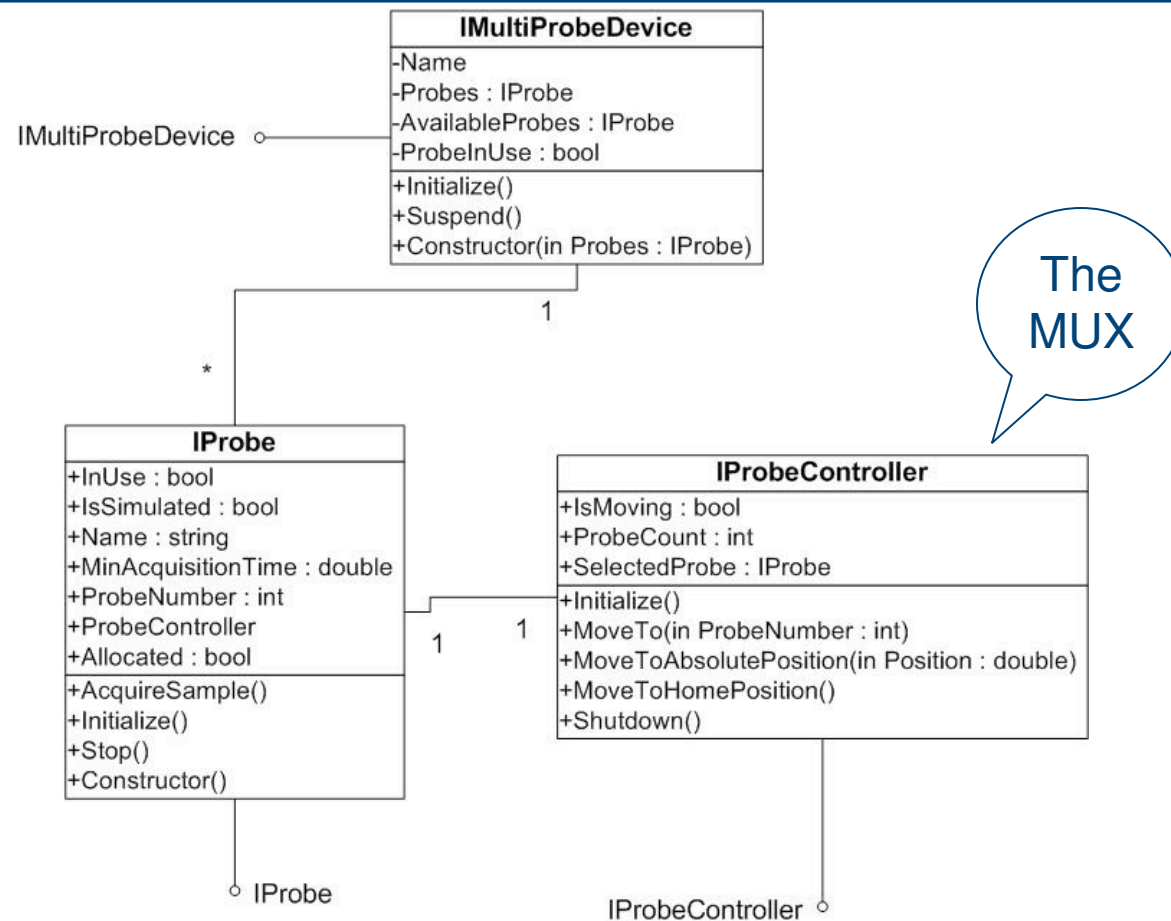
Use Case: Normal Flow of Events

- 1) The Chemist gathers material for both experiments
- 2) The Chemist starts the software and clicks New Experiment
- 3) The Chemist selects the probes for the experiment
- 4) The Chemist sets the sample interval for each experiment
- 5) The Chemist calibrates the first probe
- 6) The Chemist calibrates the second probe
- 6) The Chemist loads the materials into the reactors
- 7) The Chemist puts the probes in the reactor
- 8) The Chemist starts the experiment and begins collecting data from both vessels at the specified interval.

Requirements

- The system shall allow the chemist to choose which probes to use in an experiment.
- *A probe shall be used for only one experiment.*
- The instrument shall collect data at the user prescribed interval.
- The instrument shall collect data from multiple probes for multiple, simultaneous experiments
- *The instrument shall only collect from 1 probe at any instant time*

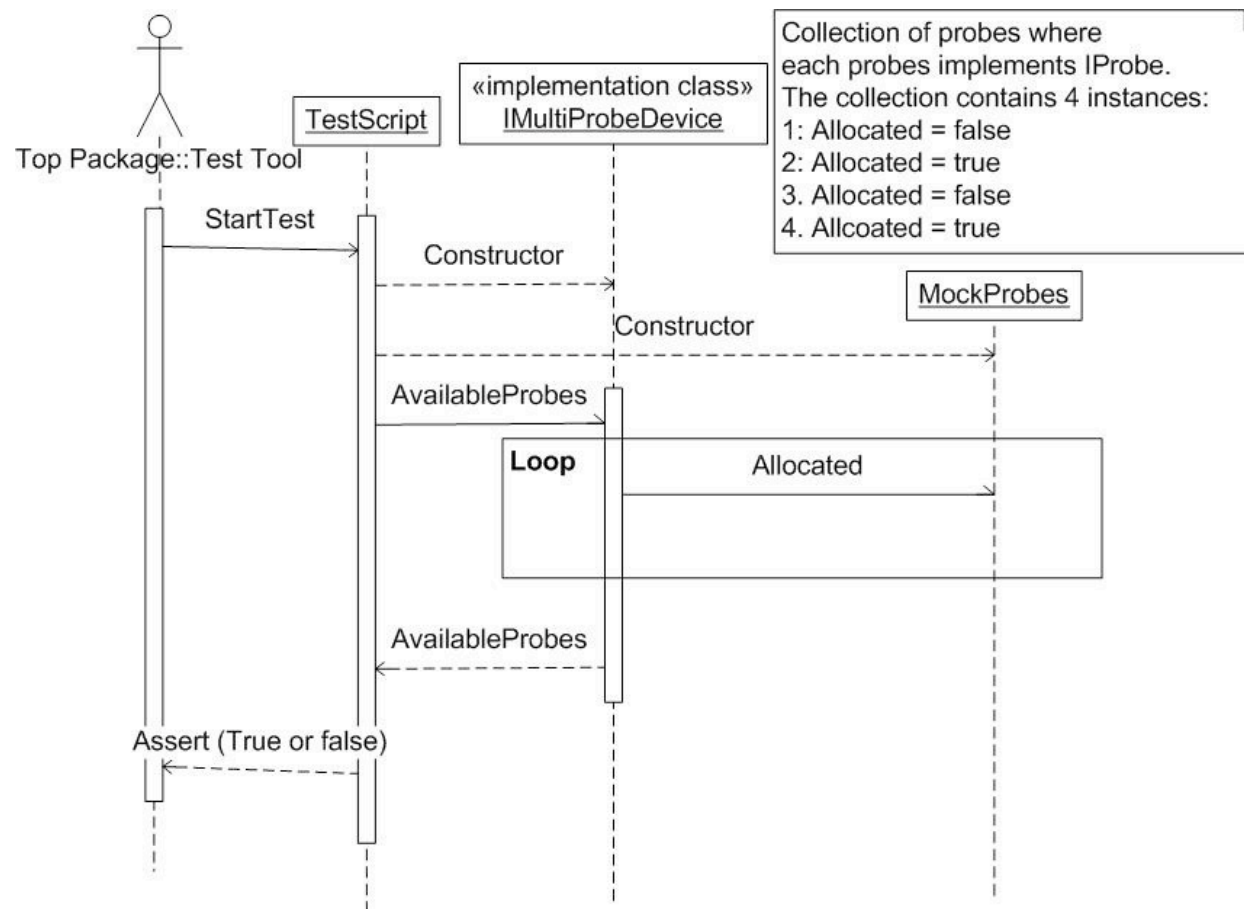
Interface and Class Design



The Tests

- A probe can be used for only one experiment.
 - [IMultiProbeDevice.AvailableProbes]
- The instrument shall only collect from 1 probe at any instant time
 - [IProbe.InUse]

The Tests: Available Probes



MultiProbeDevice - Microsoft Visual C# 2008 Express Edition

File Edit View Refactor Project Build Debug Data Tools Window Help

MultiProbeDevice.cs IMultiProbeDevice.cs Probe.cs MultiProbeDevice.cs InUseMultiProbeDevice.cs IProbe.cs BusyProbe.cs FreeProbe.cs AllocatedProbe.cs

MultiProbeDevice.UnitTests.AllocatedProbes

```
[SetUp]
protected void Initialize()
{
    Console.WriteLine("");
    Console.WriteLine("-----");
    Console.WriteLine("Creating 4 Mock Probes.");
    Console.WriteLine("Probe 1 is Allocated.");
    Console.WriteLine("Probe 2 is Free.");
    Console.WriteLine("Probe 3 is Allocated.");
    Console.WriteLine("Probe 4 is Free.");

    List<IProbe> list = new List<IProbe>();
    list.Add(new AllocatedProbe("Probe 01"));
    list.Add(new FreeProbe("Probe 02"));
    list.Add(new AllocatedProbe("Probe 03"));
    list.Add(new FreeProbe("Probe 04"));

    Console.WriteLine("Creating a MultiProbeDevice with the mock probes.");
    m_device = new MultiProbeDevice(list);
}

[Test]
public void AvailableProbes()
{
    Console.WriteLine("Testing that 2 probes are free.");
    Assert.AreEqual(m_device.AvailableProbes.Count, 2);

    Console.WriteLine("Testing that Probe 2 is free");
    Assert.AreEqual(m_device.AvailableProbes[0].Name, "Probe 02", "Probe 2 is");

    Console.WriteLine("Testing that Probe 4 is free.");
    Assert.AreEqual(m_device.AvailableProbes[1].Name, "Probe 04", "Probe 4 is");
}
```

Solution Explorer - Solution 'MultiProbeDevice' (1 project)

- MultiProbeDevice
- Properties
- References
 - nunit.framework
 - System
 - System.Core
 - System.Data
 - System.Data.DataSetExtensions
 - System.Xml
 - System.Xml.Linq
- UnitTests
 - AllocatedProbe.cs
 - AllocatedProbes.cs
 - BusyProbe.cs
 - FreeProbe.cs
 - InUseMultiProbeDevice.cs
 - IMultiProbeDevice.cs
 - IProbe.cs
 - IProbeController.cs
 - MultiProbeDevice.cs
 - Probe.cs

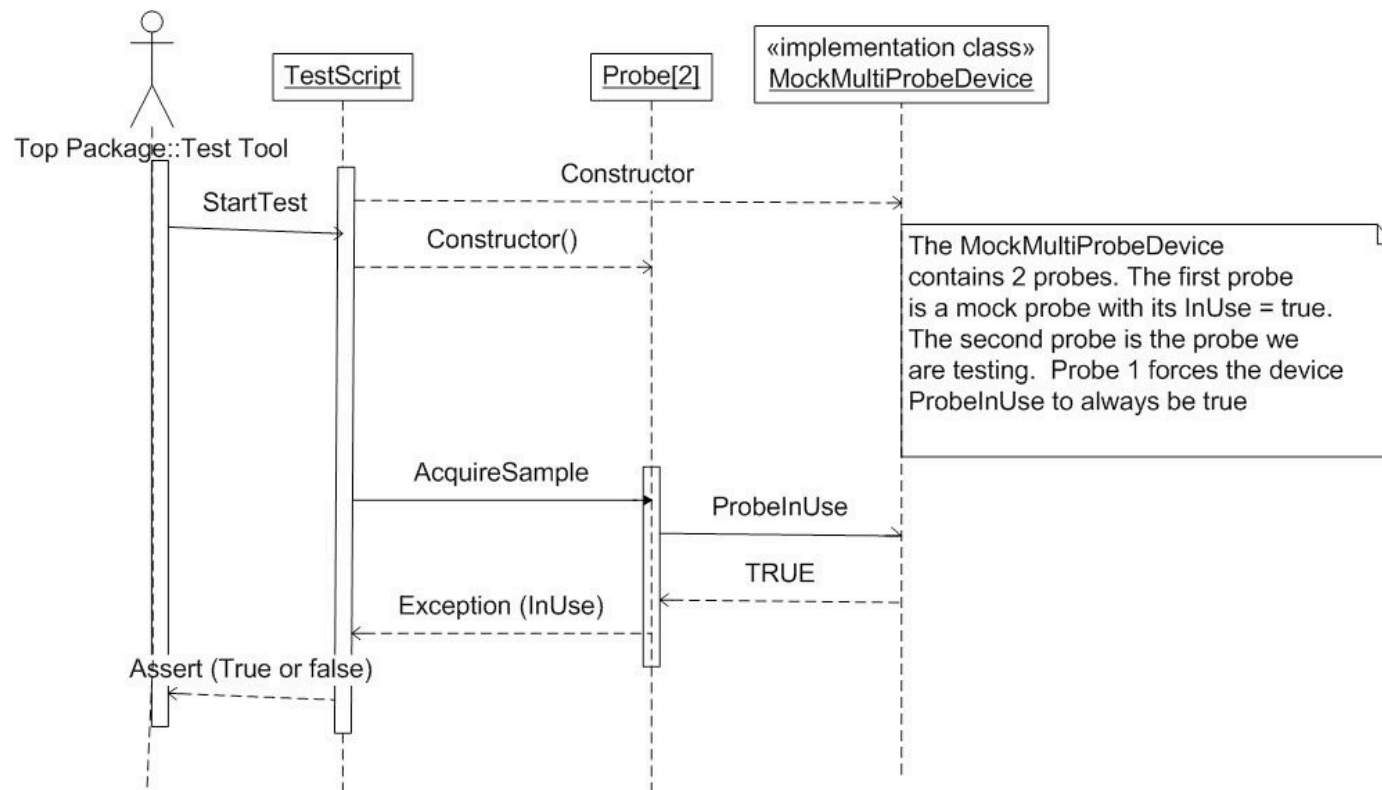
Error List

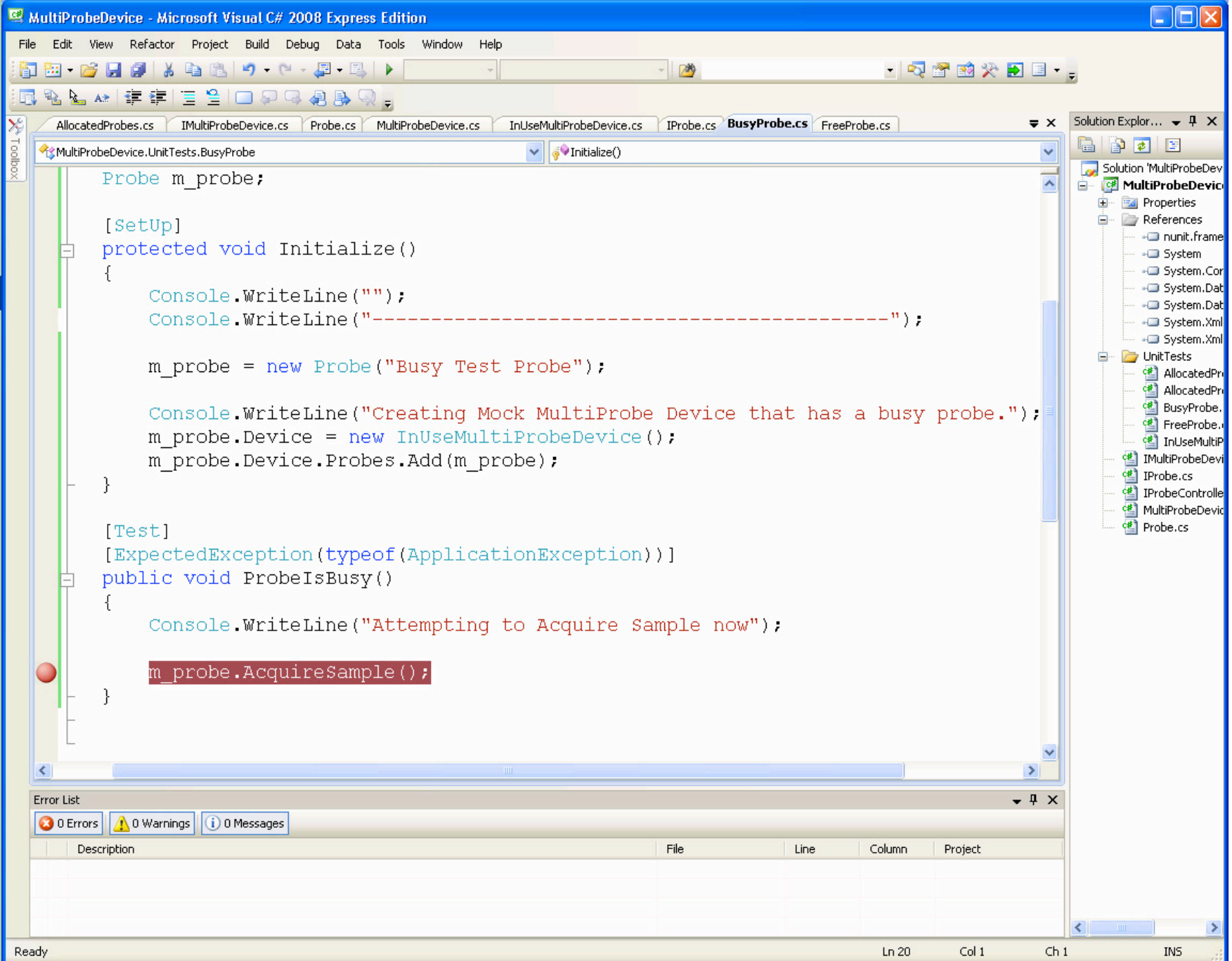
0 Errors 0 Warnings 0 Messages

Ready

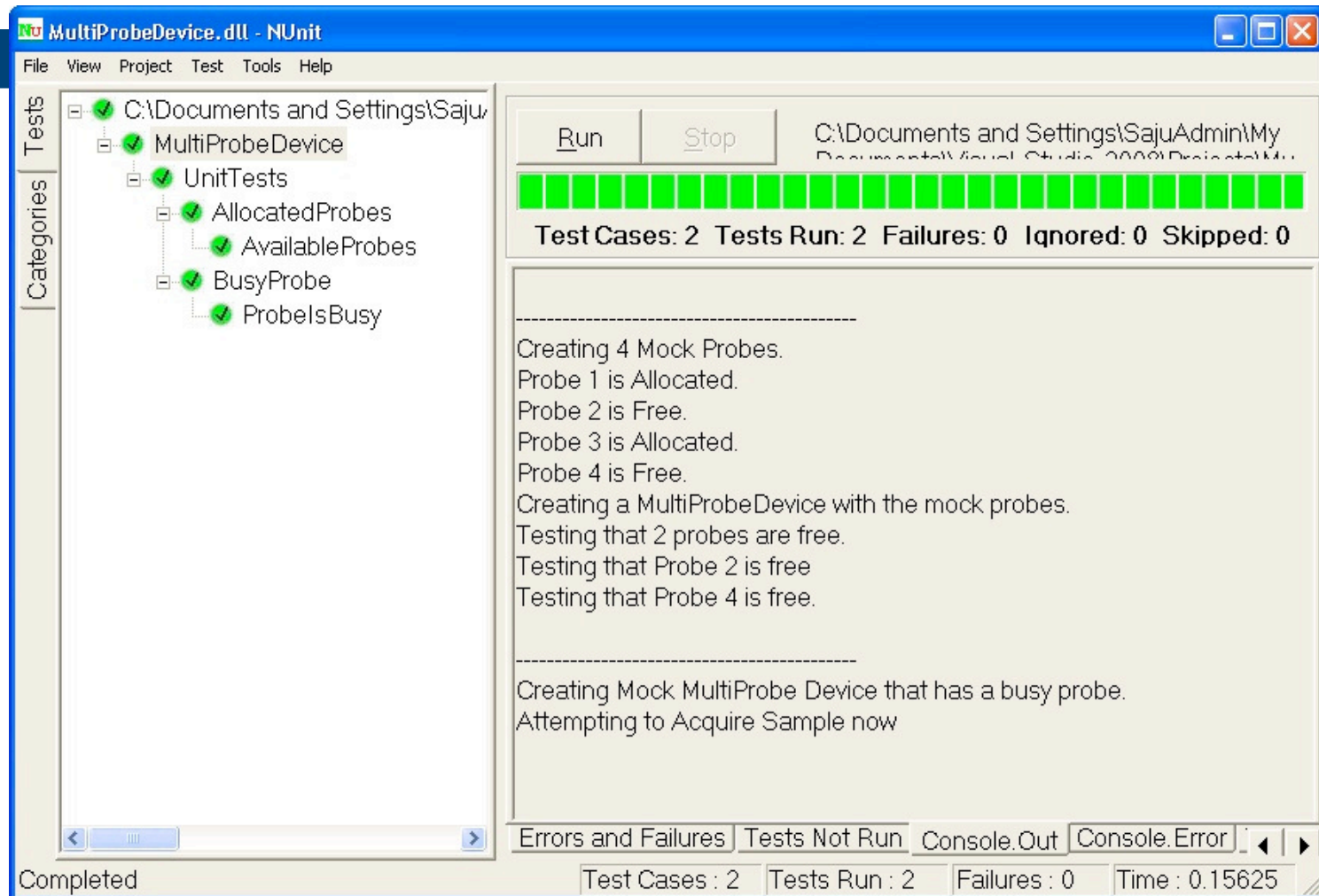
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The Test: In Use





Test Results



Conclusion

- Defined Test Driven Development
- Showed some TDD Techniques for design and test
- Demonstrated it with simple example from my work
- Briefly showed where it fits into V-Model



Questions?

