

# SOFTWARE TESTING

## TEST-DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT

Mahdi Roozbahani

Slides are based on Alex Orso.



FROM WATERFALL ...



FROM WATERFALL ...

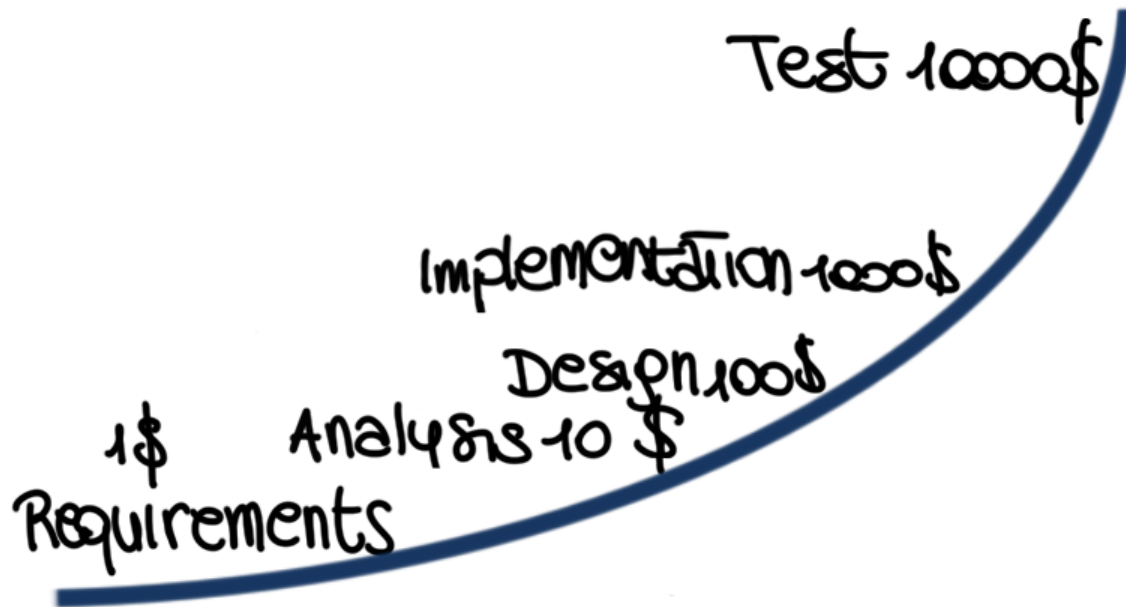
... TO AGILE



AS BOEHM SAID...

Cost of change grows exponentially with time

# AS BOEHM SAID...



Cost of change grows exponentially with time

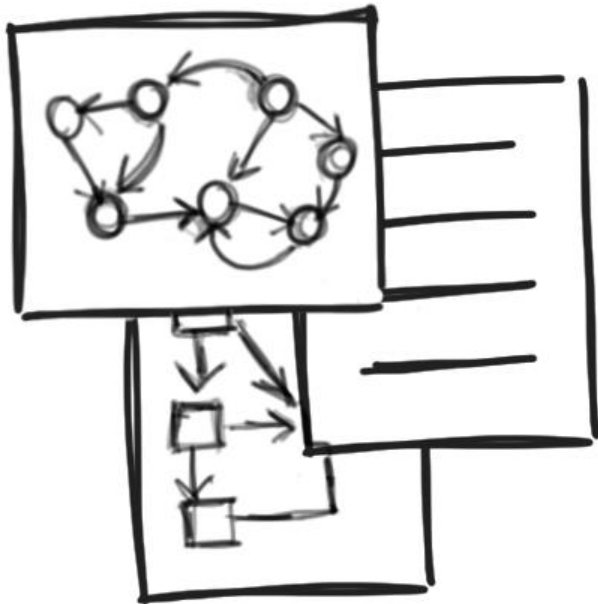
WHAT TO DO, THEN ?

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Discover errors early  $\Rightarrow$  upfront planning

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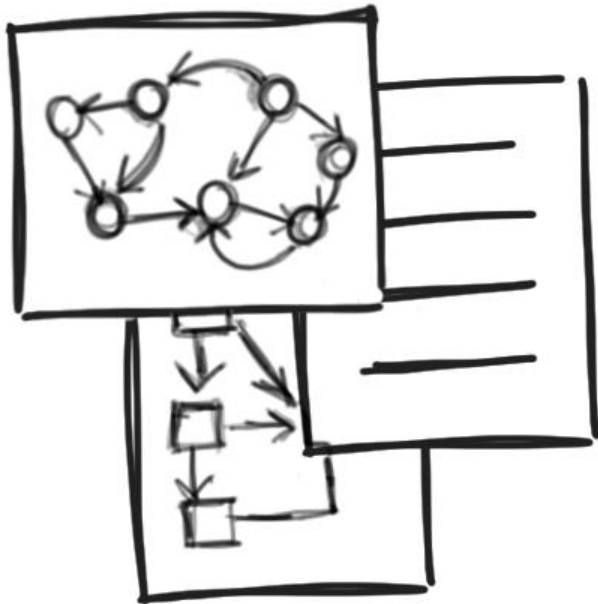


Model documents

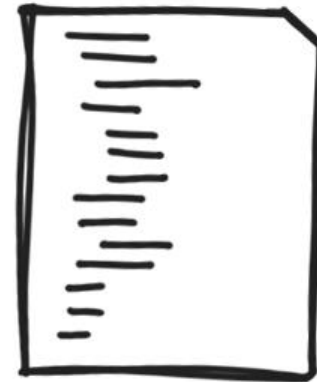
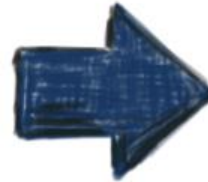


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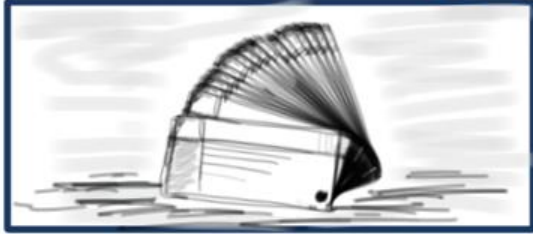
Model documents



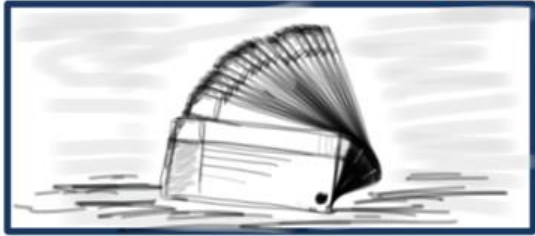
Code

SOMETHING CHANGED IN THE LAST 30 YEARS

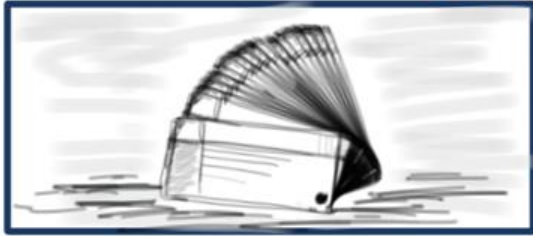
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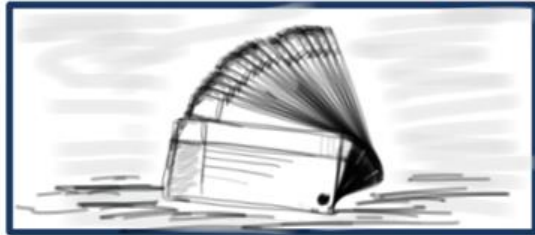
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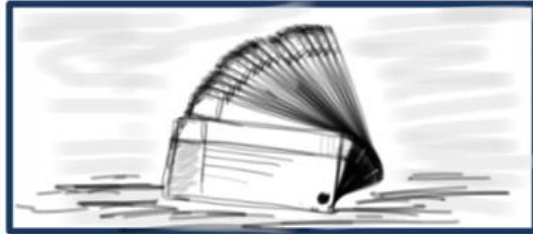


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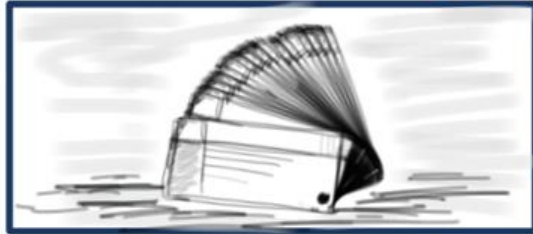




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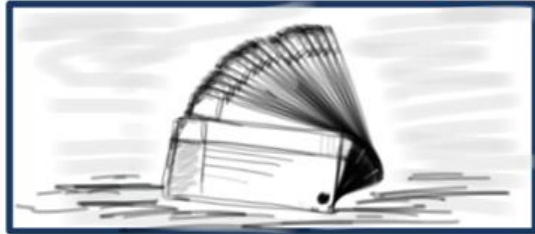


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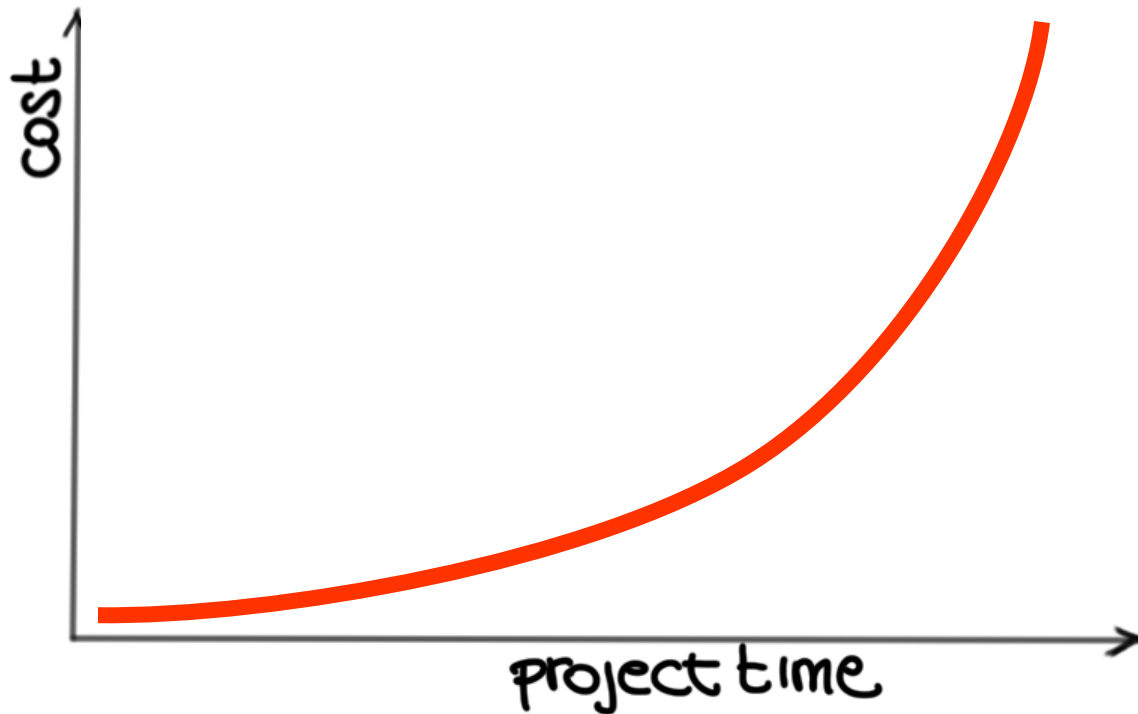
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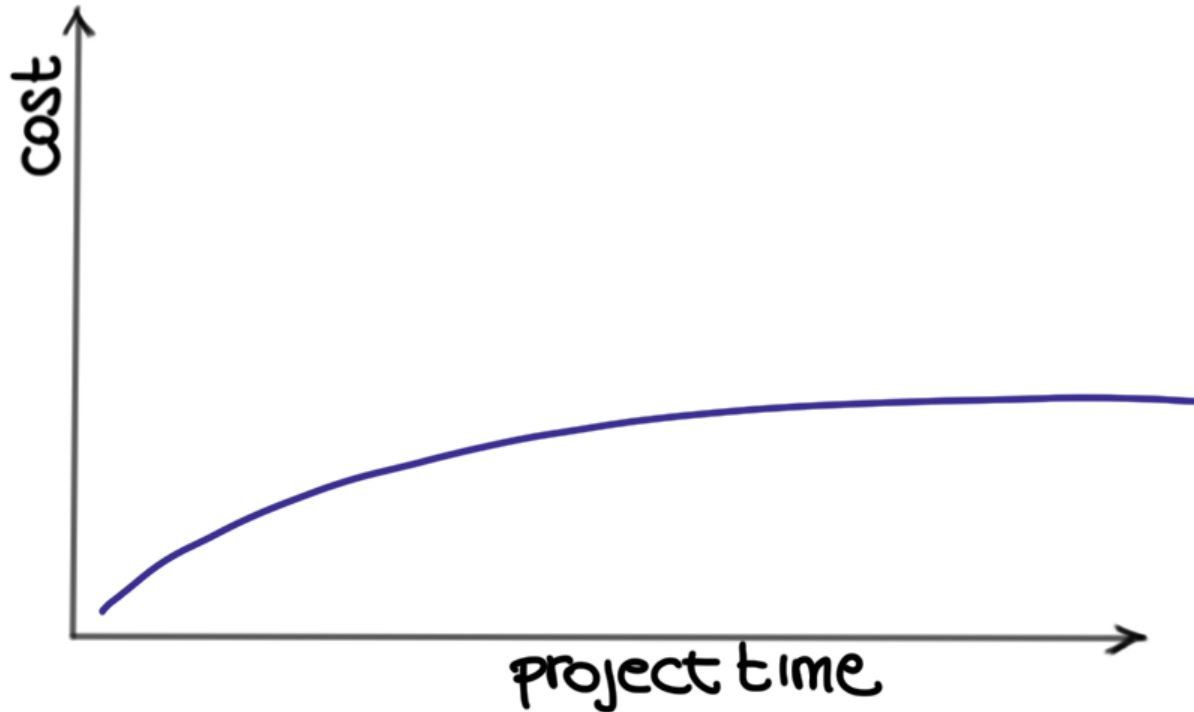
Easy to change!

MAYBE THE COST OF CHANGE CAN BE FLAT?

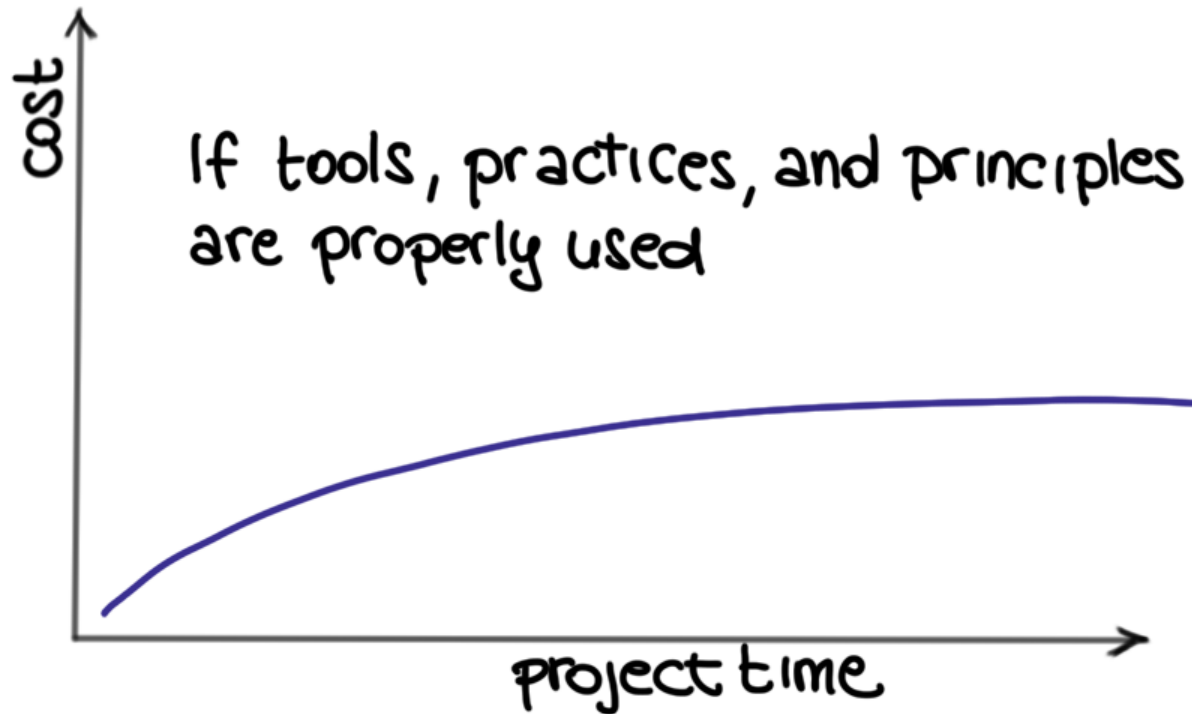
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IF COST IS FLAT...

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Upfront work == liability

## IF COST IS FLAT...

Upfront work == liability

Ambiguity, volatility  $\Rightarrow$  good to delay



# IF COST IS FLAT...

Upfront work == liability

Ambiguity, volatility  $\Rightarrow$  good to delay

There is value in waiting!

AGILE METHODS AIM AT FLAT COST

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Manifesto for  
agile software  
development

# Manifesto for Agile Software Development

We are uncovering better ways of developing software by doing it and helping others do it.

Through this work we have come to value:

**Individuals and interactions** over processes and tools

**Working software** over comprehensive documentation

**Customer collaboration** over contract negotiation

**Responding to change** over following a plan

That is, while there is value in the items on the right, we value the items on the left more.

Kent Beck  
Mike Beedle  
Arie van Bennekum  
Alistair Cockburn  
Ward Cunningham  
Martin Fowler

James Grenning  
Jim Highsmith  
Andrew Hunt  
Ron Jeffries  
Jon Kern  
Brian Marick

Robert C. Martin  
Steve Mellor  
Ken Schwaber  
Jeff Sutherland  
Dave Thomas

AGILE METHODS AIM AT FLAT COST



# AGILE METHODS AIM AT FLAT COST



Focus on the code

# AGILE METHODS AIM AT FLAT COST



Focus on the code



People over process

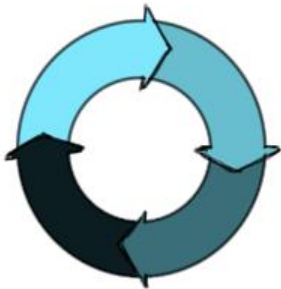
# AGILE METHODS AIM AT FLAT COST



Focus on the code



People over process



Iterative approach



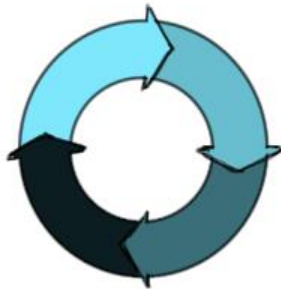
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Focus on the code



People over process



Iterative approach



Customer involvement

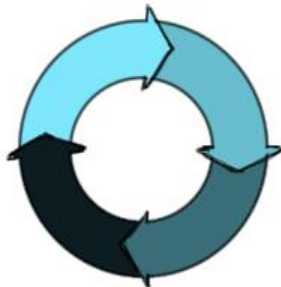
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Focus on the code



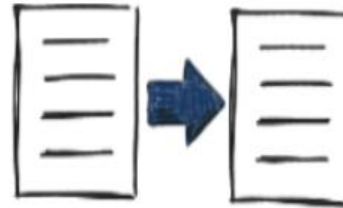
People over process



Iterative approach



Customer involvement



Expectation that requirements will change

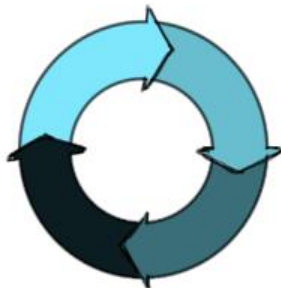
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Focus on the code



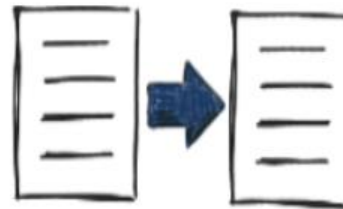
People over process



Iterative approach



Customer involvement



Expectation that requirements will change



Simplicity

# XP

"XP is a lightweight methodology for small to medium sized teams developing software in the face of vague or rapidly changing requirements"

Kent Beck

WHAT IS XP?

# WHAT IS XP?



Lightweight

# WHAT IS XP?



Lightweight



Humanistic

# WHAT IS XP?



Lightweight



Discipline



Humanistic



# WHAT IS XP?



Lightweight



Discipline

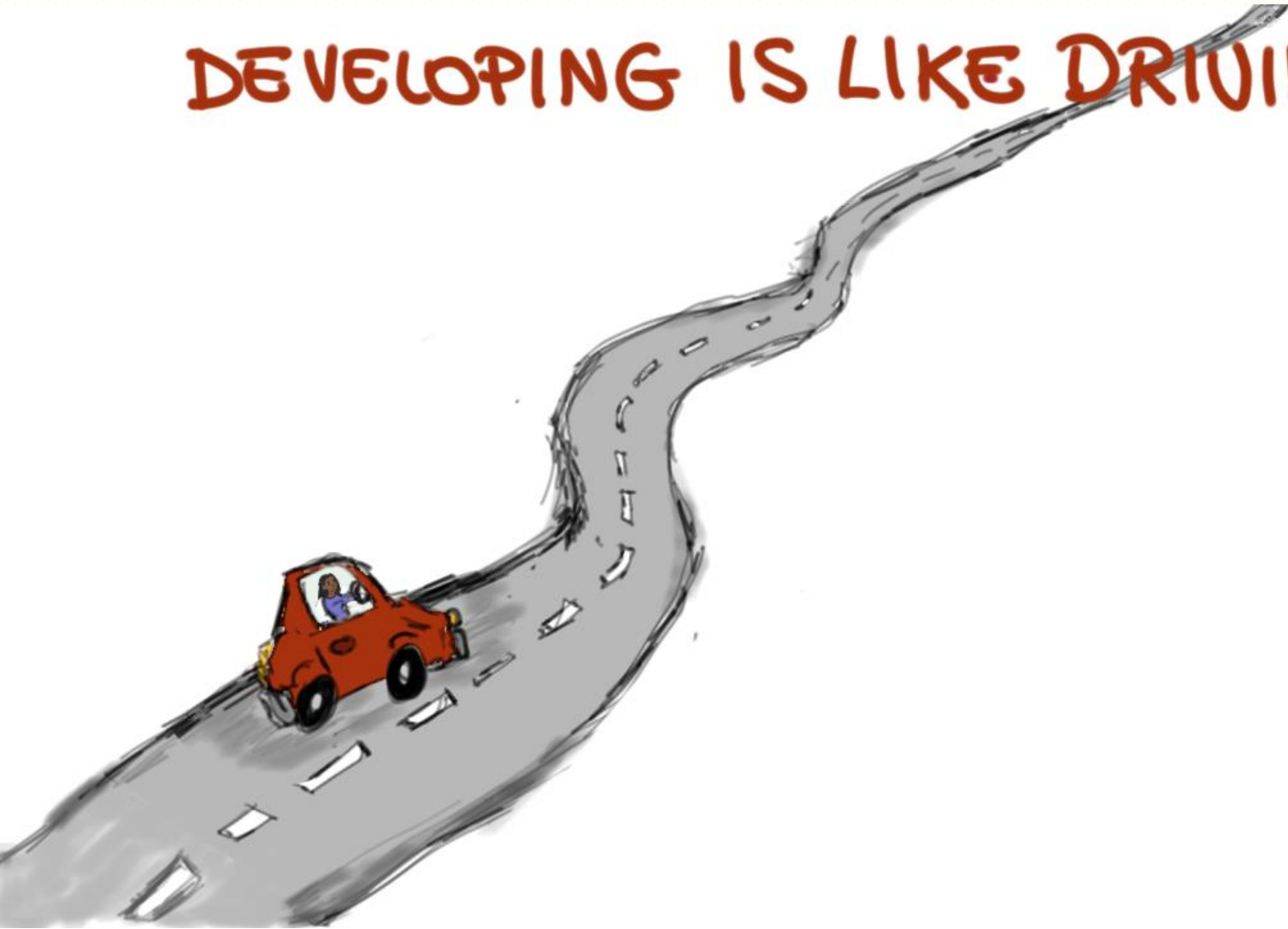


Humanistic



Software  
development

DEVELOPING IS LIKE DRIVING



# MENTALITY OF SUFFICIENCY



How would you program if you had all the time in the world?

# MENTALITY OF SUFFICIENCY



How would you program if you had all the time in the world?

- Write tests

# MENTALITY OF SUFFICIENCY



How would you program if you had all the time in the world?

- Write tests
- Restructure often

# MENTALITY OF SUFFICIENCY



How would you program if you had all the time in the world?

- Write tests
- Restructure often
- Talk with fellow programmers and with the customer often

# XP'S VALUES AND PRINCIPLES

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## Communication





# XP'S VALUES AND PRINCIPLES

Communication



Simplicity



# XP'S VALUES AND PRINCIPLES

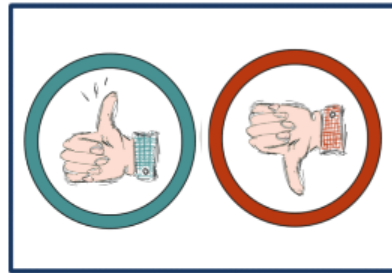
Communication



Simplicity



Feedback



# XP'S VALUES AND PRINCIPLES

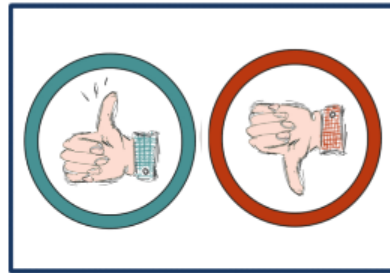
Communication



Simplicity



Feedback



Courage



# XP'S PRACTICES

1) Incremental planning

2) Small releases

3) Simple design

4) Test first

5) Refactoring

6) Pair programming

7) Continuous integration

8) On-site customer

...

# INCREMENTAL PLANNING



# SMALL RELEASES

# SMALL RELEASES



# SMALL RELEASES





# SMALL RELEASES



# SMALL RELEASES



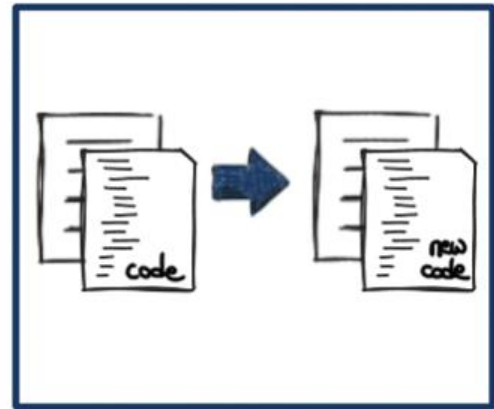
# SMALL RELEASES



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# SIMPLE DESIGN

Enough to meet the requirements

No duplicated functionality

Fewest possible classes and methods

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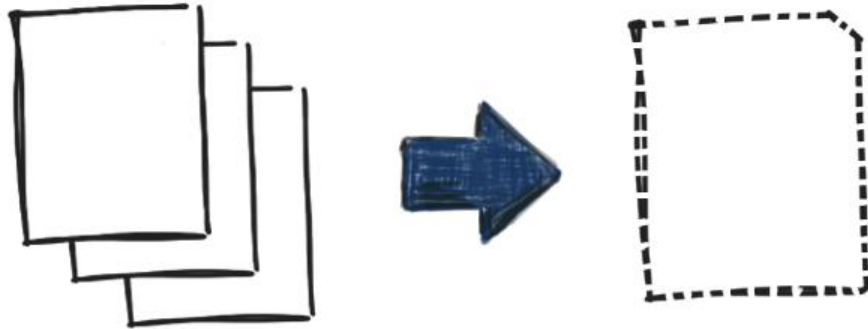
Fewest possible classes and methods



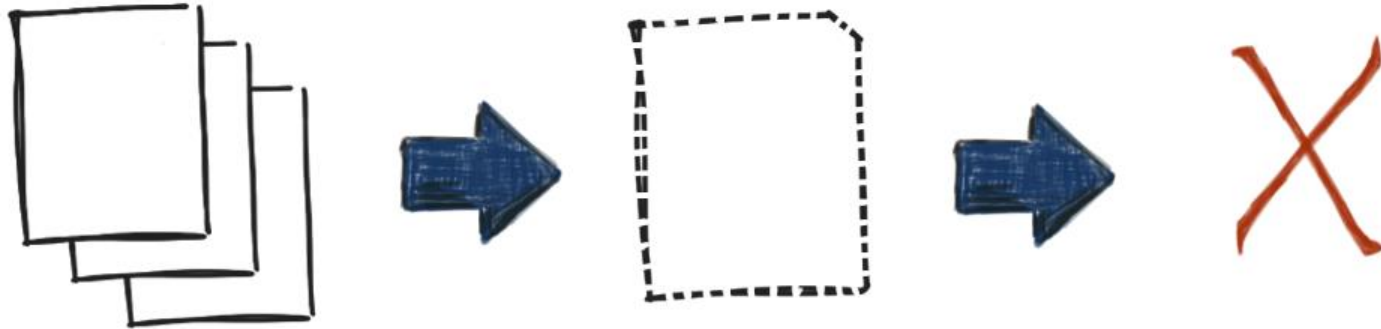


# TEST- FIRST DEVELOPMENT

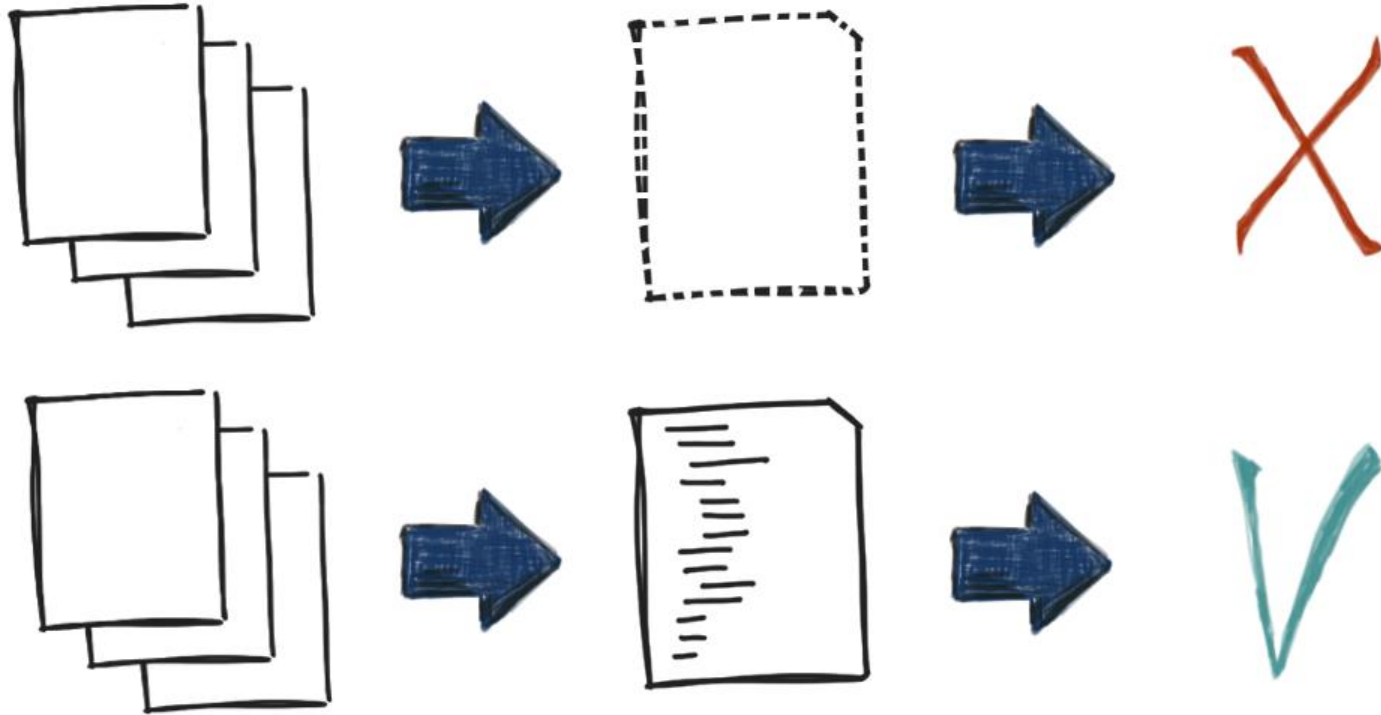
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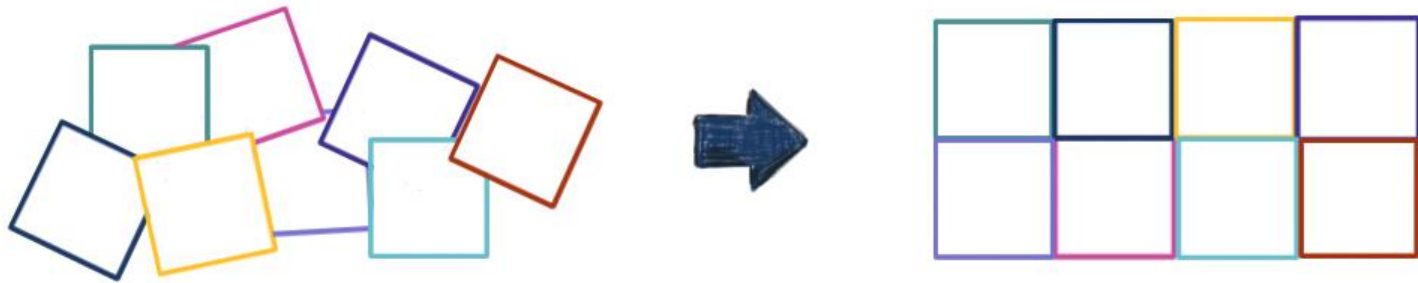


# REFACTORING

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# PAIR PROGRAMMING



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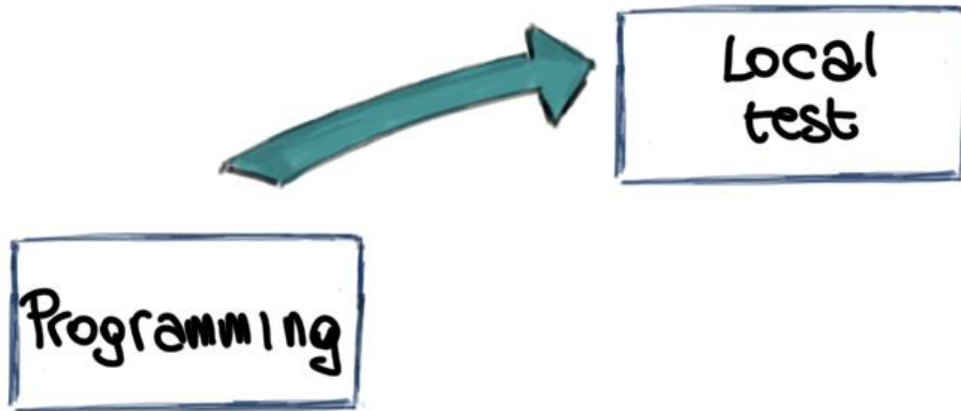
programming  $\Leftrightarrow$  strategizing

# CONTINUOUS INTEGRATION

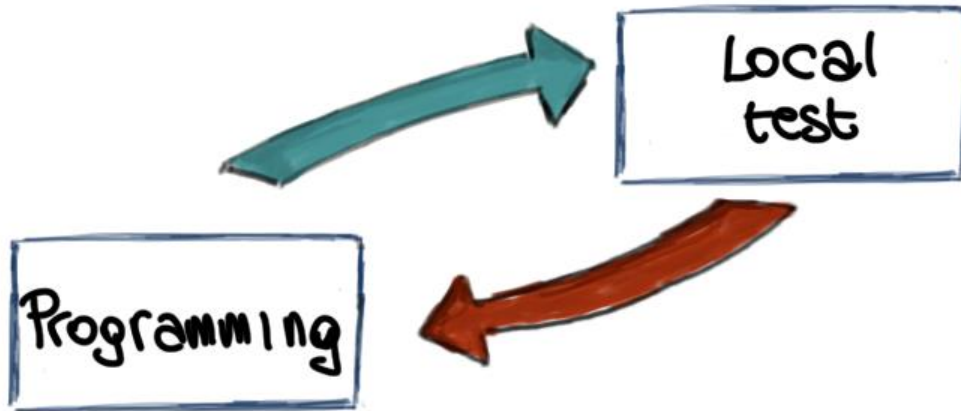
# CONTINUOUS INTEGRATION

Programming

# CONTINUOUS INTEGRATION



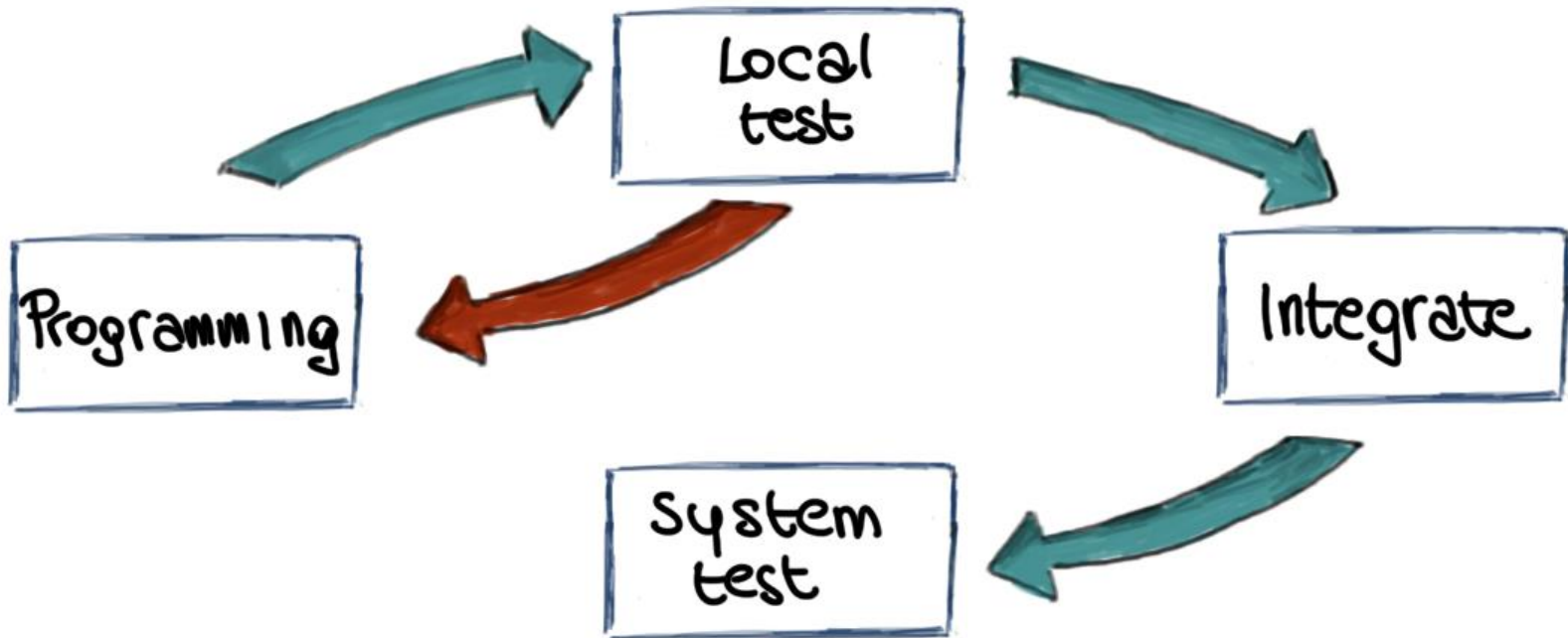
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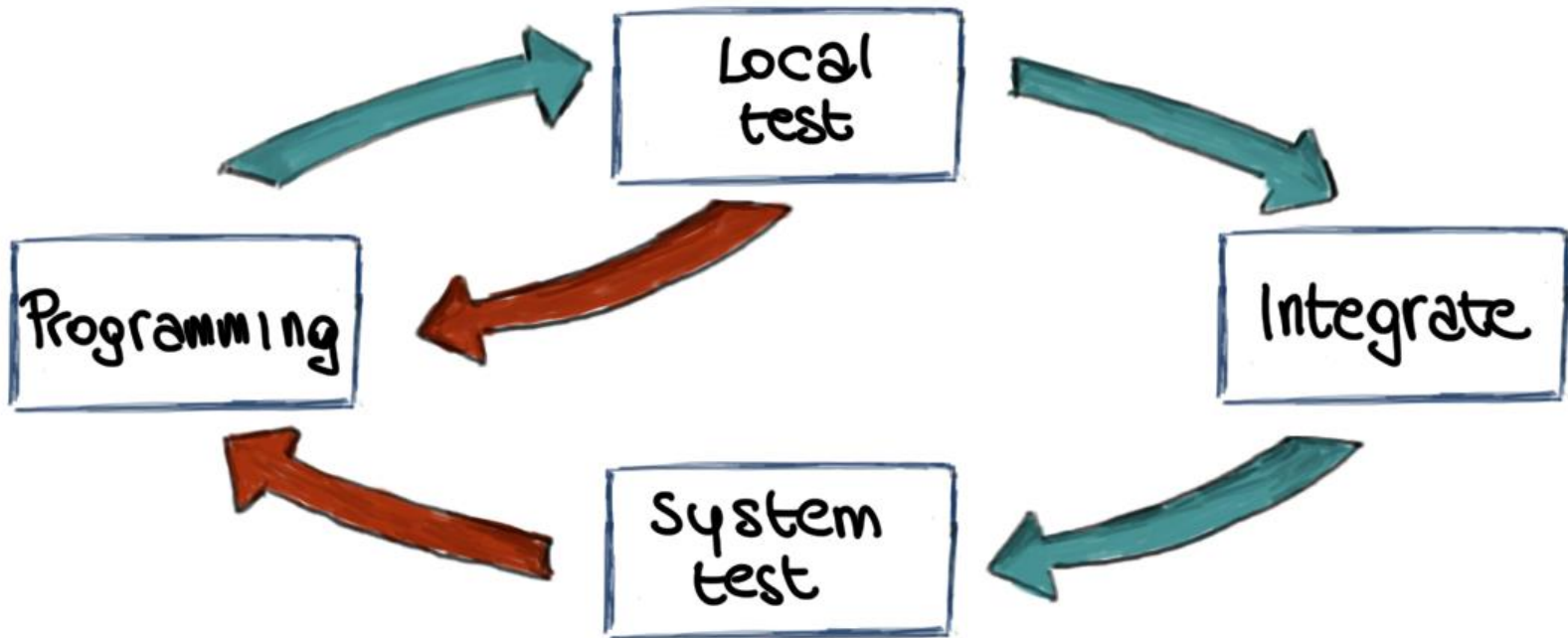


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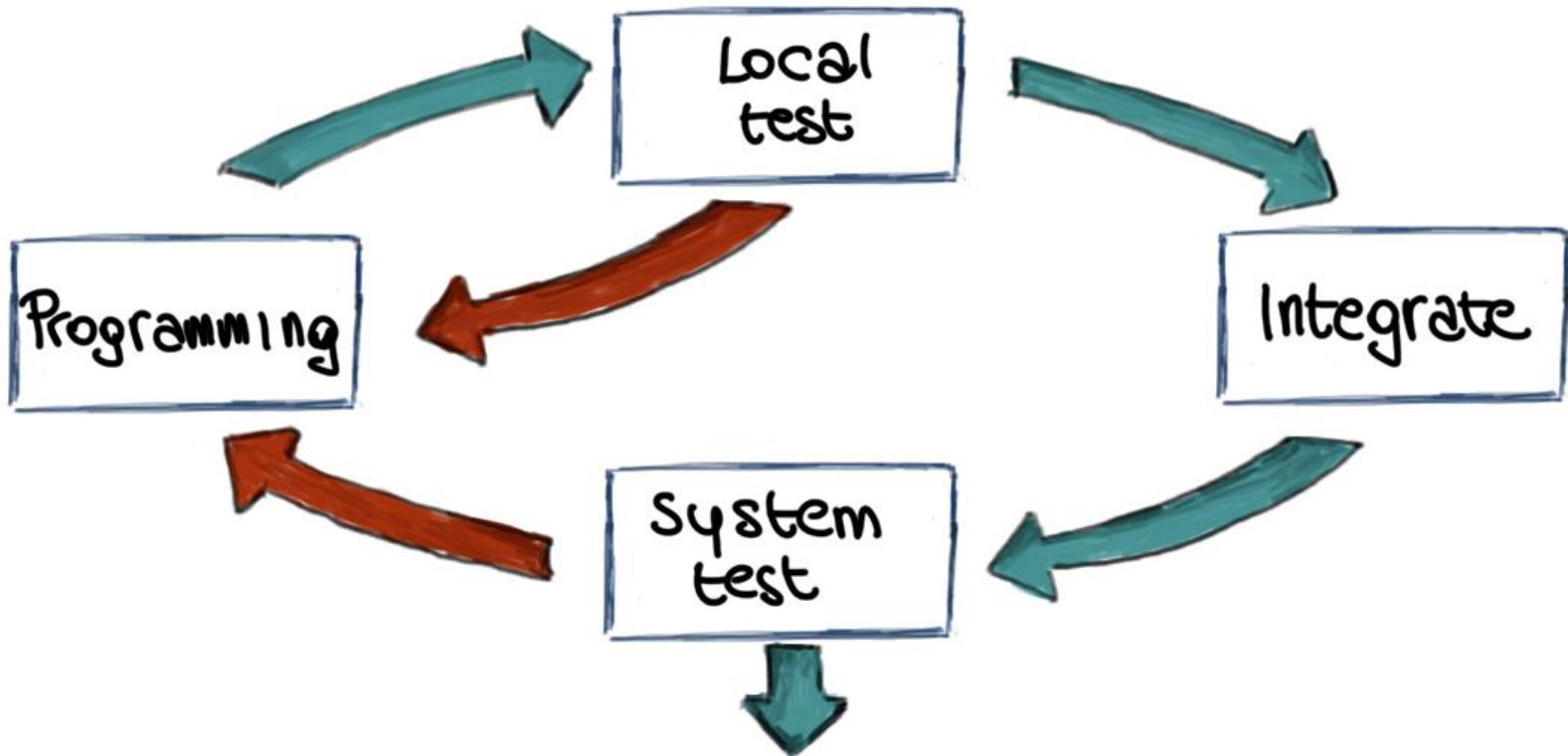




# CONTINUOUS INTEGRATION



# CONTINUOUS INTEGRATION



# ON-SITE CUSTOMER

The customer is an actual member of the team

# ON-SITE CUSTOMER

The customer is an actual member of the team

- sits with the team
- brings requirements



# REQUIREMENTS ENGINEERING IN XP



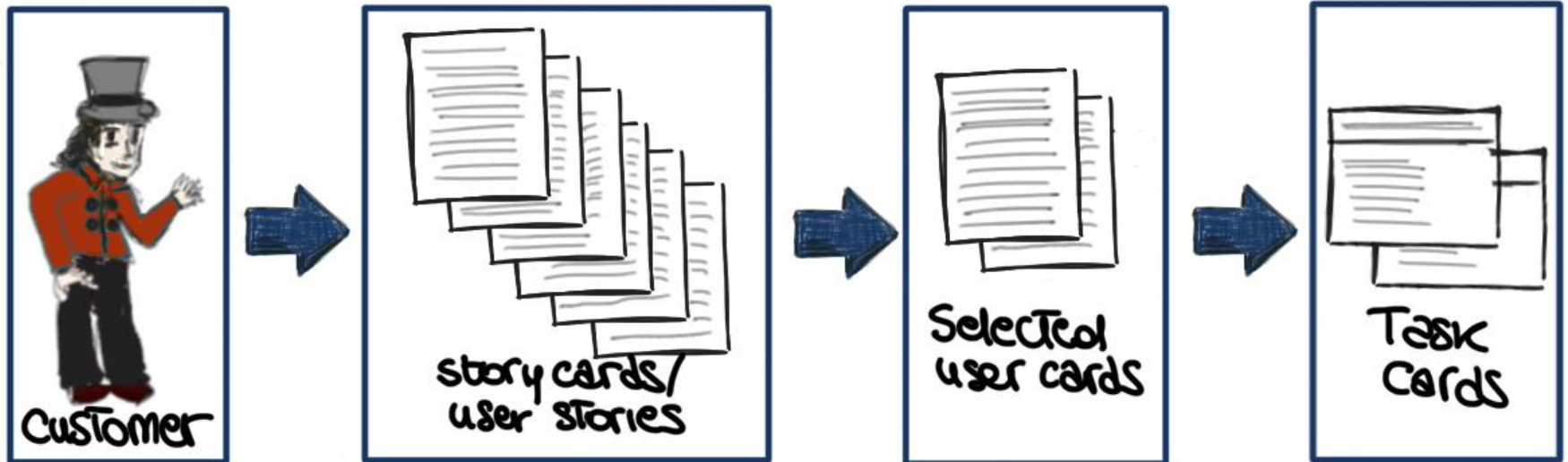
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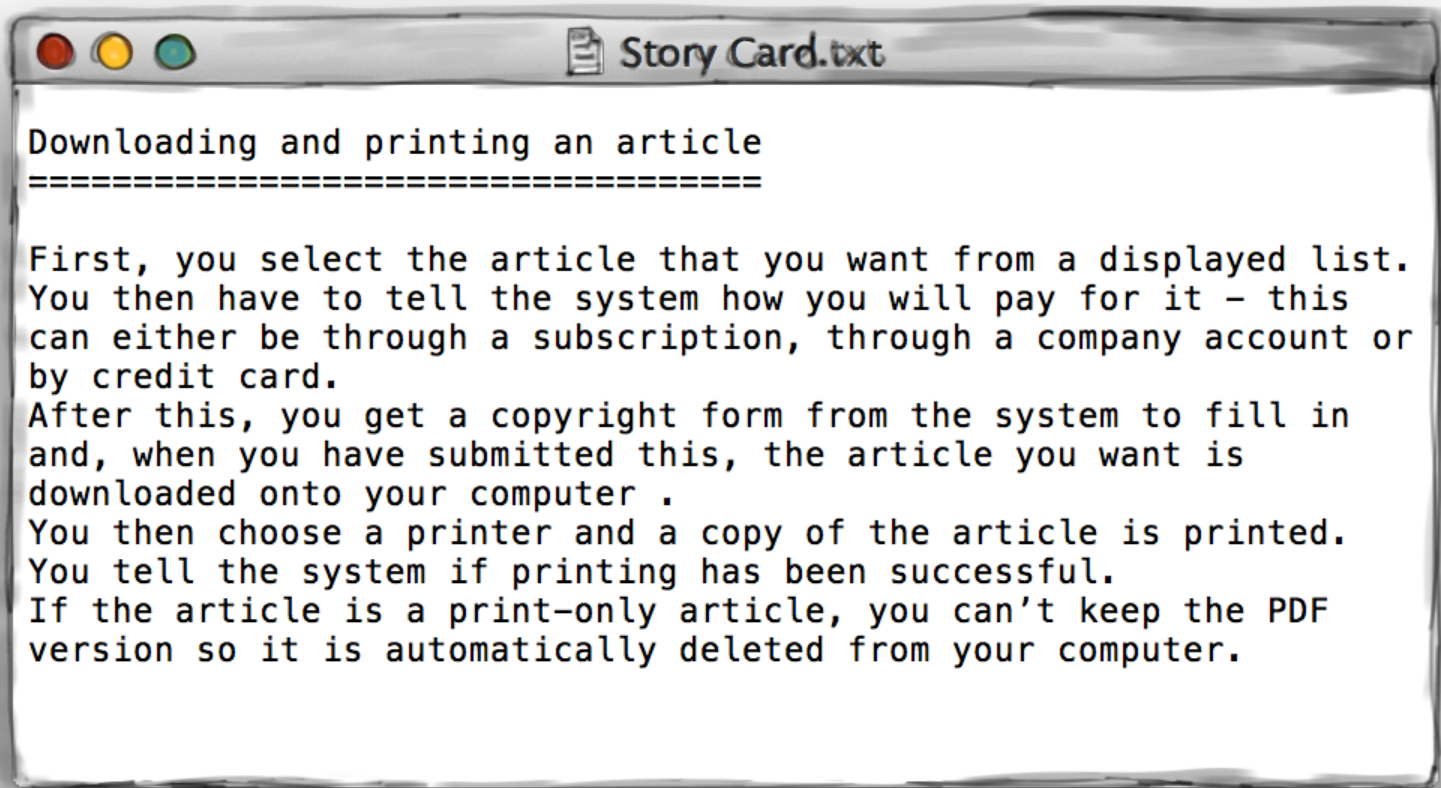


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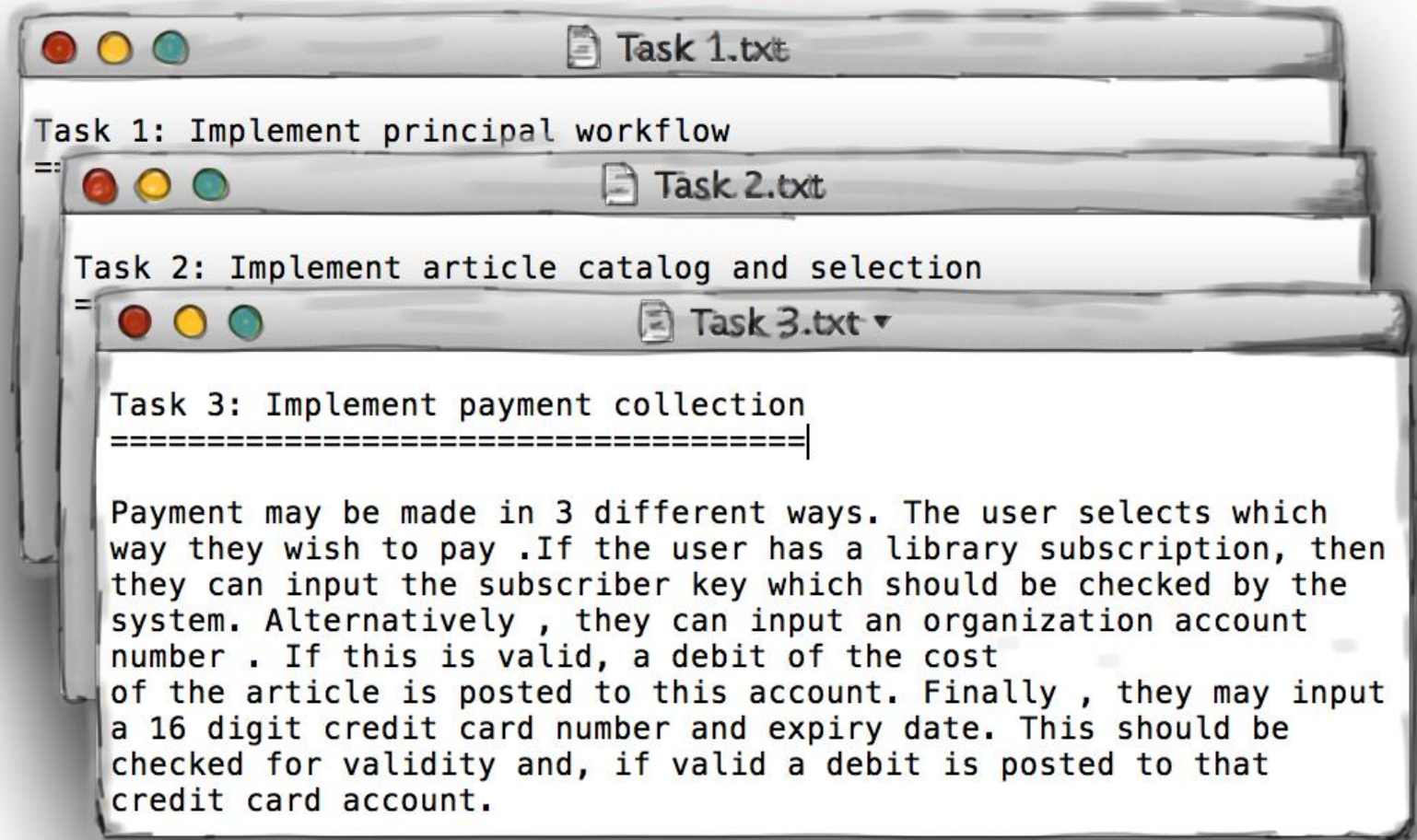




# STORY CARD FOR DOCUMENT DOWNLOADING



# TASK CARDS FOR DOCUMENT DOWNLOADING



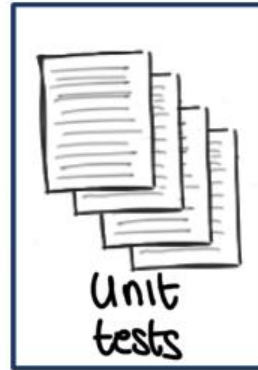
# TESTING STRATEGY

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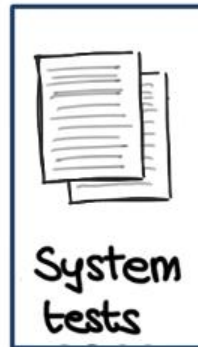
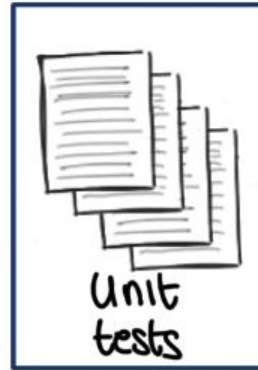
Testing is  
coded confidence

# TESTING STRATEGY

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# TESTING STRATEGY





Which of the following statements about XP are true?

- Because of pair programming, XP requires twice the number of developers
- In XP, code is rarely changed after being written
- XP follows the test driven development (TDD) paradigm
- The customer does not need to provide any requirements in XP
- XP is an iterative software development process



SCRUM

# SCRUM ACTORS

# SCRUM ACTORS

Product  
owner  
(customer)



# SCRUM ACTORS

Product  
owner  
(customer)

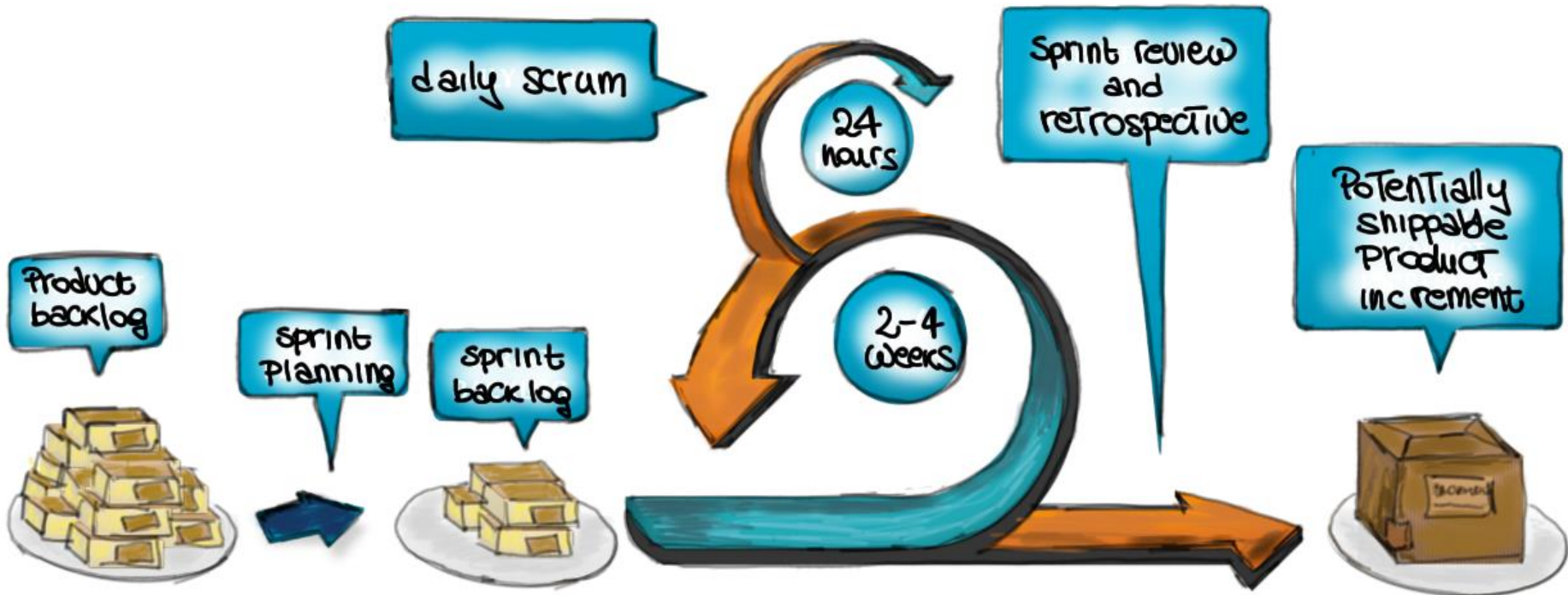


Team

Scrum  
master



# HIGH-LEVEL PROCESS



# Agile Development Resources

- WWW

- [www.extremeprogramming.org](http://www.extremeprogramming.org)
- [www.refactoring.com](http://www.refactoring.com)
- [www.XProgramming.com](http://www.XProgramming.com)
- [www.scrum.org](http://www.scrum.org)

- Books

- \*Many\* on agile software development
- Refactoring: Improving the Design of Existing Code (Addison-Wesley)