



Hello!

I AM GIL ZILBERFELD



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A LONG
TIME AGO
IN A GALAXY
FAR, FAR AWAY...

AT A
TEST.IL MEETUP



THE CONVERSATION

The conversation

- Developers don't want to change code for tests
- The design is so brilliant already
- They've worked so much at it
- And many more...

Fallacies and misconceptions

- The job is done when code gets pushed
- The black box fallacy
- Code and architecture doesn't have any visible correlation with testing

**IT'S
JUST CODE**



**CODE
IMPACTS
TESTING**



Developer blind spots

- How the code will be tested
- In what context
- The cost of testing
- The effect of developer testing on system tests



Produce code

That works

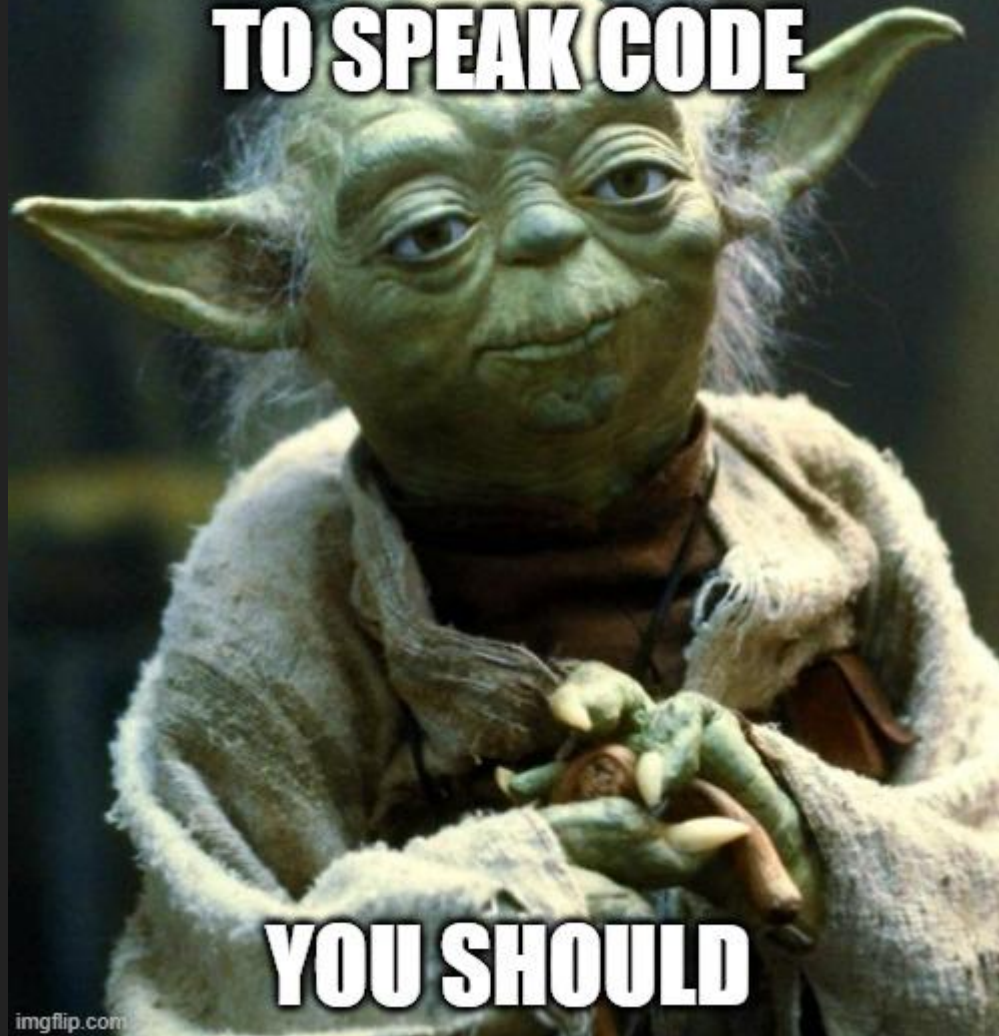
And easy to maintain



Report the most
comprehensive
information to
stakeholders

How do we align the mission statements?

**LEARN HOW
TO SPEAK CODE**



YOU SHOULD



DEMO DAY



Duplication

- The problem
 - Same code appears in multiple locations
- The impact
 - We need to check multiple scenarios for better coverage and reporting
 - Both internal and APIs
 - More testing effort, and usually less coverage
- Let's see an example

Duplication

- The solution
 - Identify the pattern
 - Refactor into libraries
- But, but, but...
 - No buts
 - Really



VISIBILITY

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Visibility

- The problem
 - Cannot call code directly or access it for assertions
- The impact
 - We need to write complex scenarios for better coverage and reporting
 - If we can at all
 - More setup effort, and usually less coverage
- Let's see an example

Visibility

- The solution
 - Make it public!
 - Expose methods and data through APIs
- But, but, but...
 - “Someone may call it”
 - Using a programming language construct for hiding something should really be the last resort
 - APIs need management
 - Maybe it should be public



DEPENDENCY INJECTION

Dependency Injection

- The problem
 - Dependencies are created and controlled only inside the code
- The impact
 - We cannot modify, mock or replace them
 - Test scenarios cannot run
 - Or require mind-bending setup
 - In which case, you probably just won't run it
- Let's see an example

Dependency injection

- The solution
 - Pass the dependency as a parameter
 - Or use a DI framework
 - Or use a redirection configuration
 - Now we can use mock dependencies for different scenarios
- But, but, but...
 - “My brilliant design!”
 - Is not testable, therefore its brilliance is in question
 - By the way, Spring is a dependency too



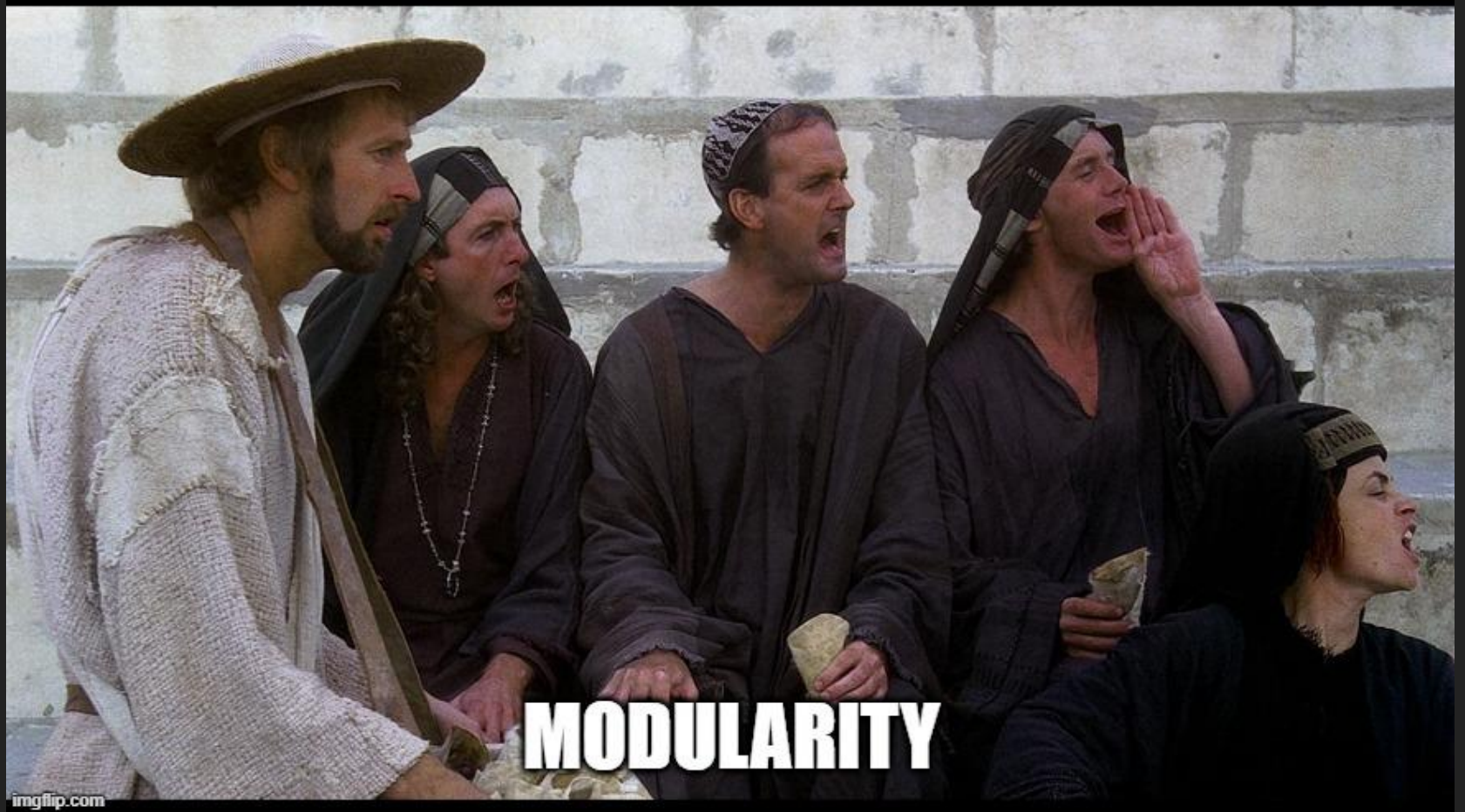
MOCKABILITY

Mockability

- The problem
 - Dependencies are created without ability for extension
- The impact
 - We cannot mock or replace them
 - Test scenarios cannot run
 - Or require mind-bending setup
 - In which case, you probably just won't run it
- Let's see an example

Mockability

- The solution
 - Don't make them final (or sealed, or whatever)
 - Use replaceable dependencies with DI like in-memory databases and mocked servers
- But, but, but...
 - “My brilliant design!”
 - You keep saying that word, I'm not sure it means what you think it means



MODULARITY

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Modularity

- The problem
 - Code has a lot of dependencies in it
 - Breaking the SRP and ISP (SOLID)
 - Services are big
- The impact
 - Test setup requires supplying many dependencies than the tested code really needs
 - More setup effort, if we don't break in the process
 - Test run is longer
- Let's see an example

Modularity

- The solution
 - Break it down!
 - Smaller code and small services
 - Less dependencies mean smaller setup
- But, but, but...
 - “My brilliant design!”
 - Really means: “I’m not changing my code for you (and maybe it’s too risky)”
 - It makes for other problems like god files, classes and methods. Maintenance is horrid. Don't do that.

Being part of the conversation

Before, during and after coding

Joint meetings

- Design reviews
- Code reviews
- Test planning
- Test design
- Test results
- Demos



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Jan 11

Asking questions - Design

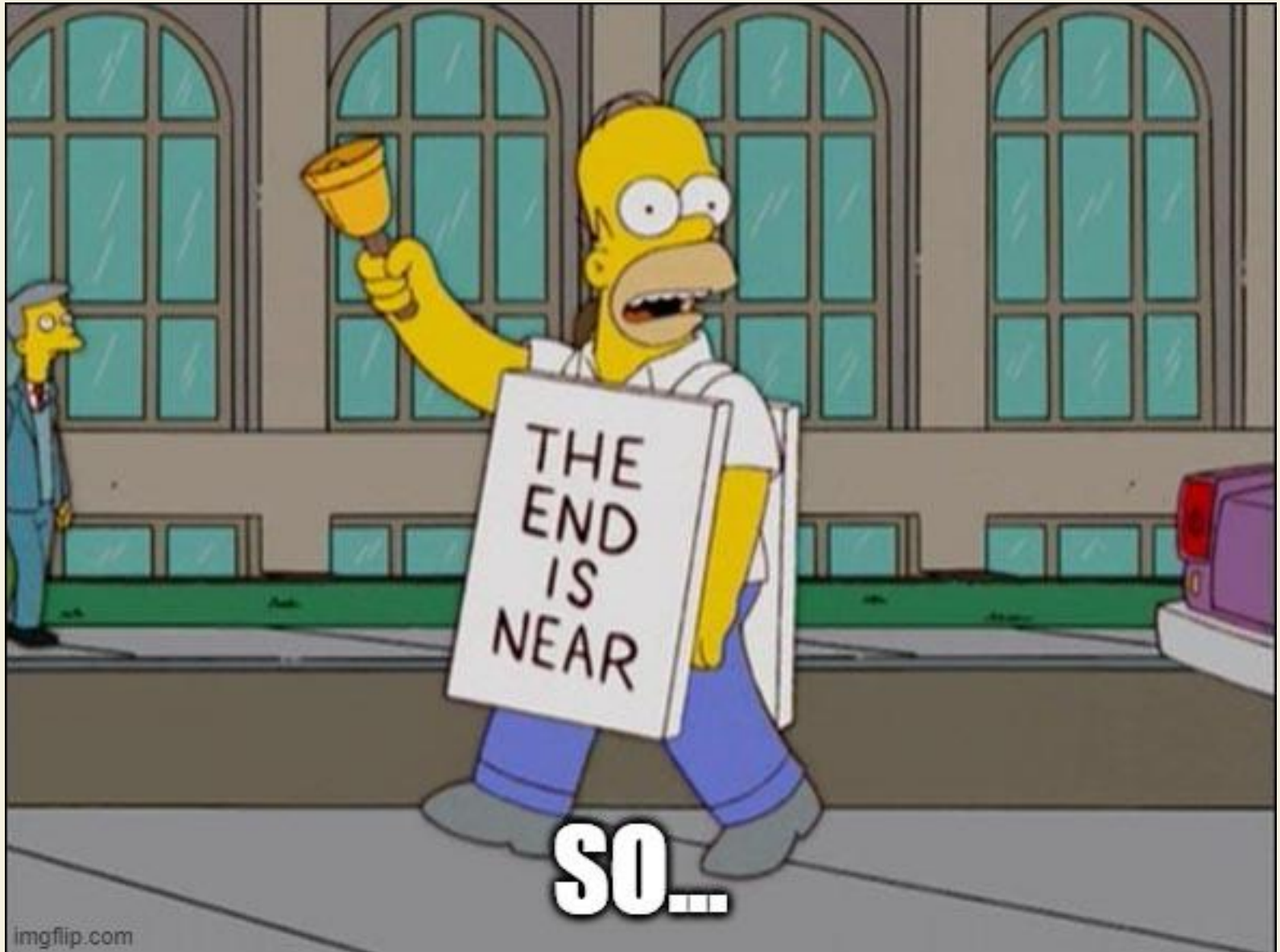
- Where is the risky code?
- What old features will be impacted by the new code?
- What are the dependencies?
- Will we be able to "mock" them?

Asking questions - Planning

- What scenarios are going to be automated?
- By what?
 - Unit, integration, API
- What don't they cover?
- What is the cost for improving testability?
 - What do we get in return?
- What should we prepare so we can test scenarios after that?

Retros

- What makes it hard to test?
- What makes it easy to test?
- Also, define hard and easy

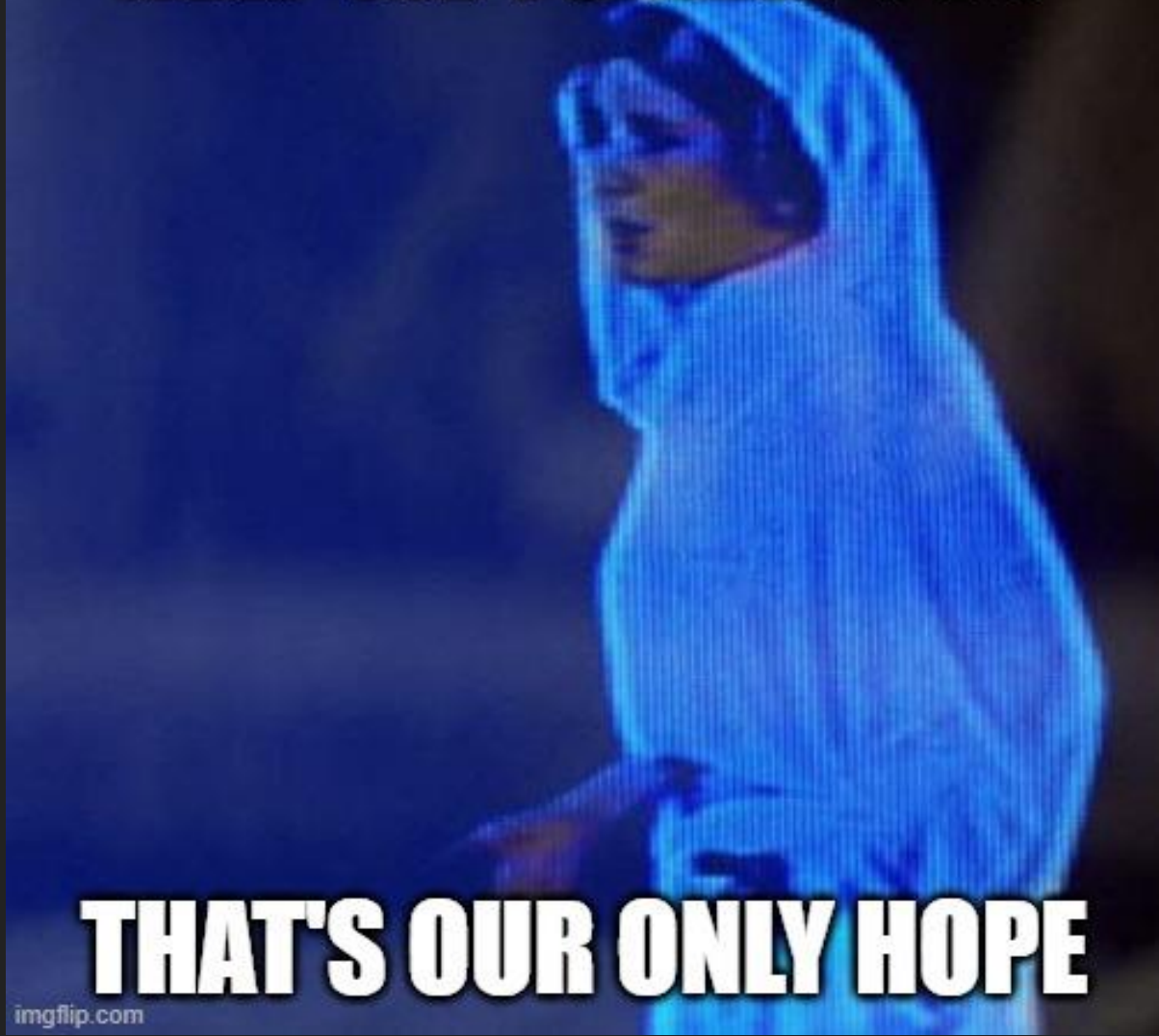


“If you brought us a functionally correct design that required our app to run on a million AWS instances, we’d casually say "no, that’s not valid.”

If a design is not testable, it is not a valid design

We need to help the developers do their job

HELP ME TO HELP YOU



THAT'S OUR ONLY HOPE

Thanks!

ANY QUESTIONS?

You can find me at:

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Twitter: [@gil_zilberfeld](#)

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