

CSSE 374: Test Driven Development & Refactoring (plus an eclectic flyover 😊)



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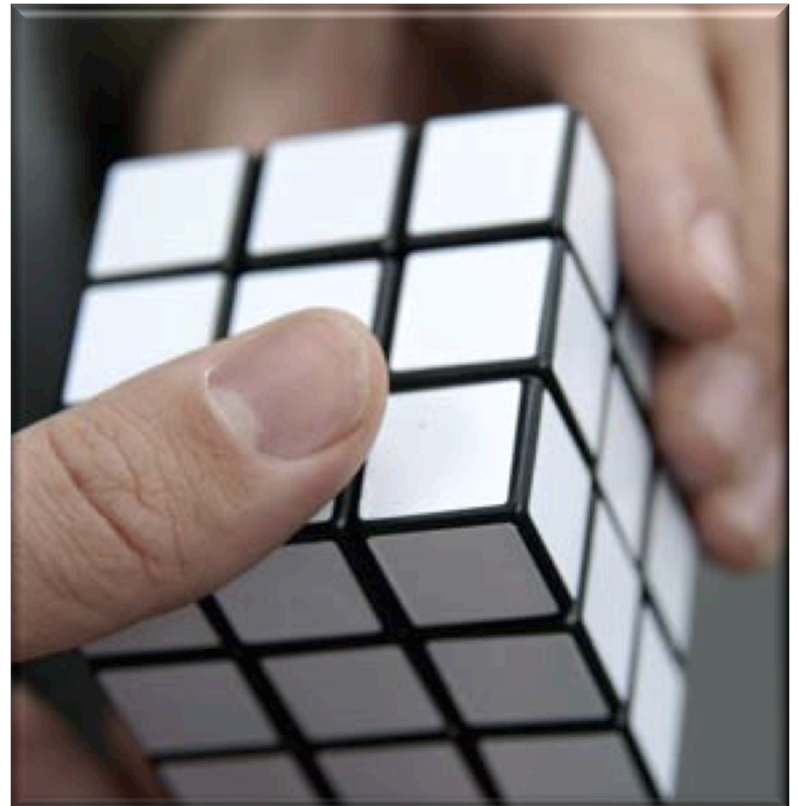
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Learning Outcomes: Problems and Solutions

Recognize differences between problems and solutions and deal with their interactions.

- Apply Design Studio to project design task
- TDD for quality software
- Bad Code Smells
- Introduce Refactoring
- Continuous Analysis





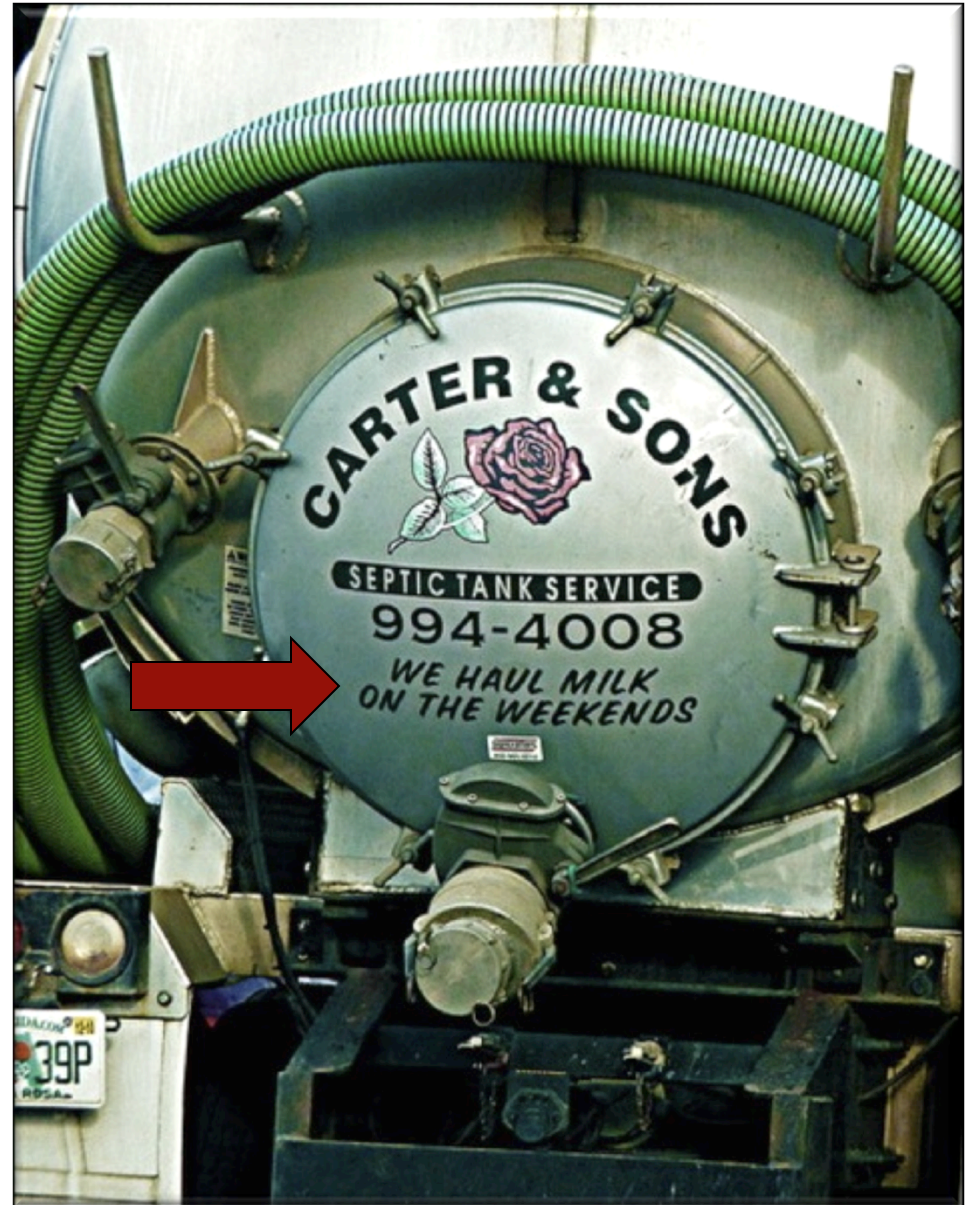
Design Studios

Objective is to share your design with others to communicate the approach or to leverage more eyes on a problem.

- Minute or so to set up...
 - 5-6 minute discussion
 - 1-2 minute answering questions
-
1. Team 2.2 – Rovio
 2. Team 2.3 – GUI Evaluation Tool
 3. Team 2.5 – Academic Paper Cataloging

**A little testing
goes a long
way...**

**Perhaps a test
first strategy
could help! 😊**



Test-Driven Development: Key Ideas

- Tests get written first before code to ensure that the software behaves as specified
- E.g., Stub in method, then write tests for method before writing the actual method
- Quickly alternate between testing and implementation (i.e., one method at a time)
- Build up a library of test cases (regression)

The logo for Test-Driven Development (TDD) features the letters 'TDD' in a large, bold, black, distressed font. The letters are enclosed within a thick, black, distressed border that resembles a stamp or a heavy frame.

ALL CODE IS GUILTY
UNTIL PROVEN INNOCENT

CODESMACK

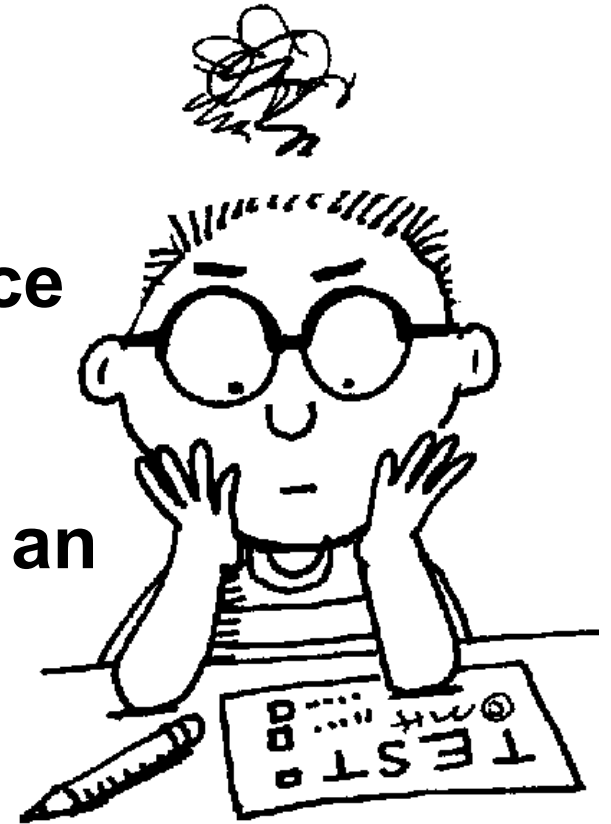
**One advantage claimed for TDD is that it increases programmer satisfaction (versus test-last or testless development).
Why might this be the case?**

- Think for 14.3 seconds...
- Turn to a neighbor and discuss it for a minute



Advantages of TDD

- *Increased programmer satisfaction*
- Unit tests actually get written
- Tests serve to clarify the interface and document behavior
- As test suite grows, it serves as an automated verification
- Gives developers confidence to make changes



Bad Code Smells

- Duplicated code
- Long methods
- Class with many instance variables
- Class with many methods
- Little or no use of interfaces
- ...

Not every bad smell indicates a problem



You think your job stinks



Bad Smells in Code

- Duplicated Code
- Long Method
- Large Class
- Long Parameter List
- Divergent Change
- Shotgun Surgery
- Feature Envy
- Data Clumps
- Primitive Obsession
- Switch Statements
- Parallel Interface Hierarchies
- Lazy Class
- Speculative Generality
- Temporary Field
- Message Chains
- Middle Man
- Inappropriate Intimacy
- Incomplete Library Class
- Data Class
- Refused Bequest

These are Refactoring Indicators!



Refactoring

Structured, disciplined method to rewrite/ restructure existing code without changing its external behavior

- Typically combined with TDD
 - Tests ensure that behavior didn't change
- *Martin Fowler's* book on Refactoring is a must read...One of the texts for CSSE 375



Refactorings, ...Code Deodorant?

Refactoring	Description
Extract Method	Transform a long method into a shorter one by factoring out a portion into a private helper method
Extract Constant	Replace a literal constant with a constant variable
Introduce Explaining Variable	Put the result of the expression, or parts of the expression, in a temporary variable with a name that explains its purpose
...	...



Some Example Refactorings

- Add Parameter
- Change Association
- Reference to value
- Value to reference
- Collapse hierarchy
- Consolidate conditionals
- Procedures to objects
- Decompose conditional
- Encapsulate collection
- Encapsulate downcast
- Encapsulate field
- Extract class
- Extract Interface
- Extract method
- Extract subclass
- Extract superclass
- Form template method
- Hide delegate
- Hide method
- Inline class
- Inline temp
- Introduce assertion
- Introduce explain variable
- Introduce foreign method

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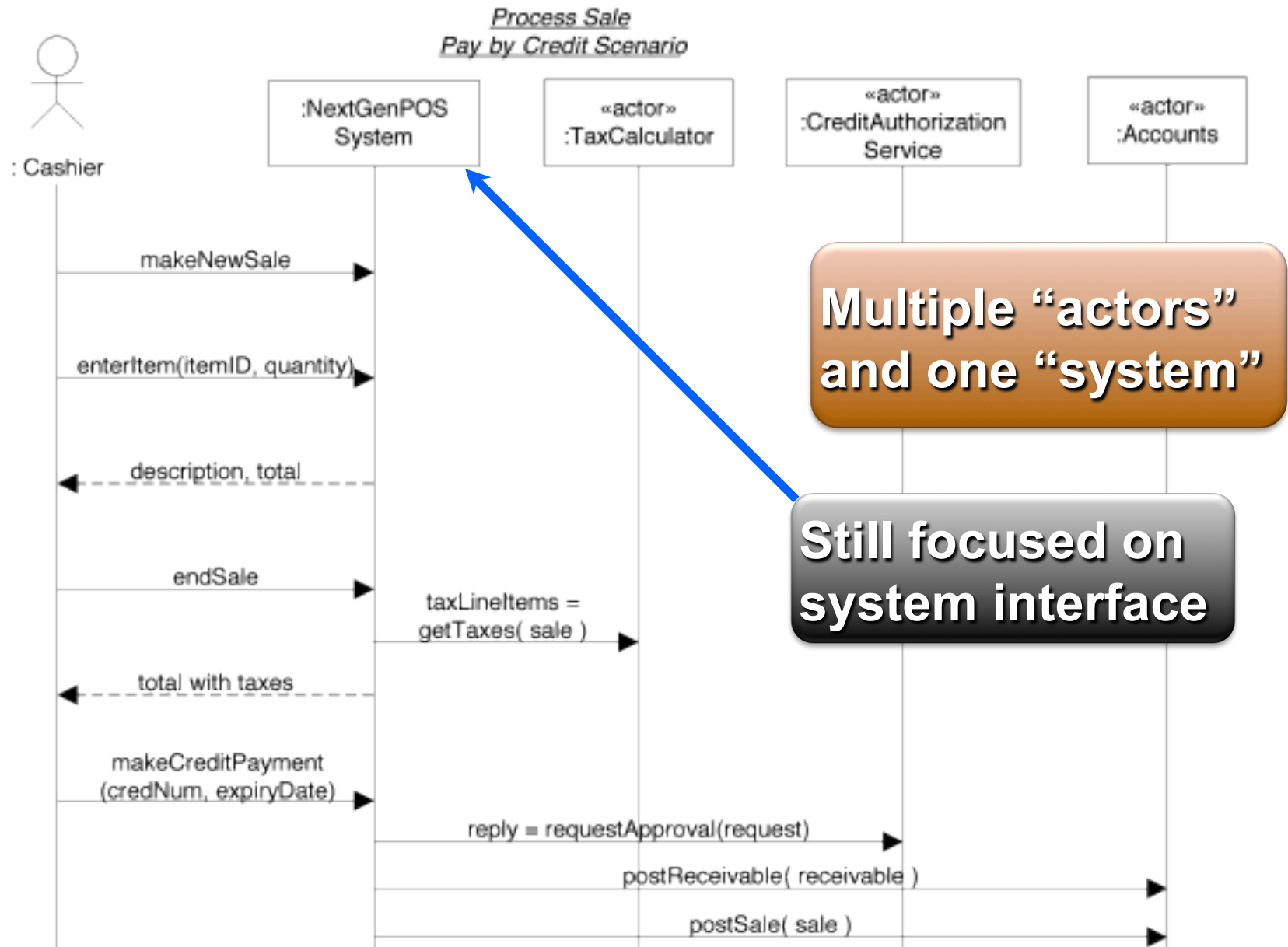


From Iteration 1 to Iteration 2

- Our Iteration 2 corresponds to Milestone 4 in class
- Consider Milestone 4 and Answer quiz question
- Consider some more Analysis in 2nd Iteration



Example SSD with Intersystem Collaboration

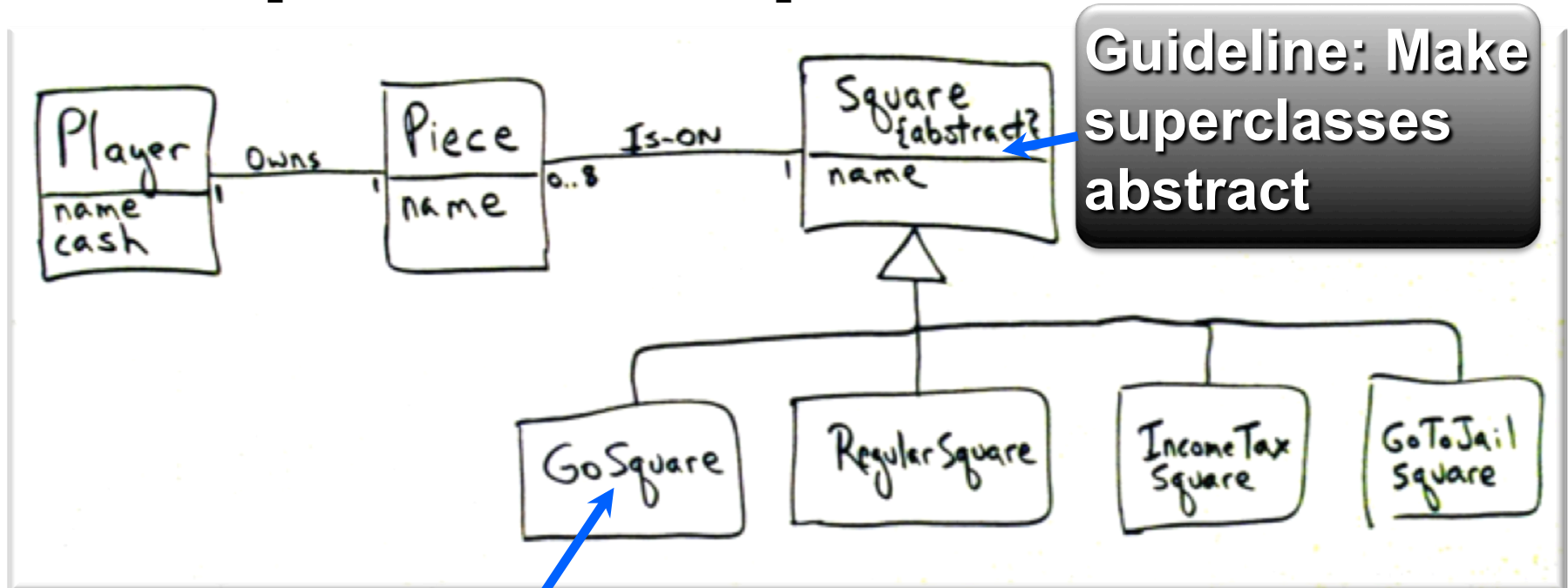




Create Conceptual Subclasses in DM when:

- **Subclass has additional attributes**
- **Subclass has additional associations**
- **Subclass concept “behaves” differently than superclass or other subclasses**

Example of Conceptual Subclasses



Guideline: Make superclasses abstract

Guideline: Append superclass name to subclass

Which reason(s) for creating subclasses apply here?



Homework and Milestone Reminders

- **Read Chapter 25 on More GRASP**

- **Milestone 4 – Junior Project Design with More GRASP'ing**
 - Due by 11:59pm on Friday, January 28th, 2011

- **Coming Homework 5 – BBVS Design using more GRASP Principles**
 - Due by 11:59pm Tuesday, January 25th, 2011



**Yesterday's
meals on wheels**