

Test Driven Development in the iOS World

Part 2

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What Is It?

Using automated software tests to drive the design and development of an application iteratively by writing your tests **BEFORE** you write your code

Why?

It greatly enhances my
ability to do
professional level work

TDD Process



“Just Enough” Design



Development Iterations



Review & Refactoring



Iterations

Keep each iteration short
Shorter cycles

==

Quicker feedback



Thinking in TDD fashion

Just In Time Design



Error Handling

- Special return codes
- Exceptions with try / catch
- NSError

```
// TestGameBoard.m

- (void) testMoveOutsideRange {
    NSError *error = nil;
    [gameBoard_ movePlayer:@"playerA"
                  row:-1
                  col:-1
                 error:&error];
    GHAssertNotNil(error,
                  @"Expected an error");

    GHAssertEquals([error code],
                  (NSInteger) kError_invalidBoardPosition,
                  @"Expected kError_invalidBoardPosition");
}
```

{cc014,cc015}



More GameBoard Tests

- cc016, c017 - testMoveOutsideRange
- cc018, cc019 - testInvalidMove
- cc020, cc021 - testOnlyTwoPlayersAllowed
- cc022, cc023 - testAlternatePlayers



Tests for Game End State Conditions in GameBoard

```
// PreconfiguredGameBoard.h
// TDD_TicTacToe
//
// Created by Douglas Sjoquist on 8/13/11.
// Copyright 2011 Ivy Gulch, LLC. All rights reserved.
//

#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>
#import "GameBoard.h"

@interface PreconfiguredGameBoard : GameBoard {
}

- (void) setInternalBoard:(NSString*[3][3]) newBoard;
- (void) displayBoard;
```

{cc024}

```
- (void) setInternalBoard:(NSString*[3][3]) newBoard {
    for (int row=0; row<3; row++) {
        for (int col=0; col<3; col++) {
            board_[row][col] = newBoard[row][col];
        }
    }
}

- (void) displayBoard {
    NSLog(@"board");
    for (int row=0; row<2; row++) {
        NSLog(@"%@", %@", "%@",
                board_[row][0],
                board_[row][1],
                board_[row][2]);
    }
}

@end
```

{cc025}

```
@implementation TestGameBoardEndStates
- (void) setUp {
    [super setUp];
    gameBoard_ = [[PreconfiguredGameBoard alloc] init];
}

- (void) tearDown {
    [gameBoard_ release];
    [super tearDown];
}

- (void) testFirstRowIsWinner {
    [gameBoard_ setInternalBoard:(NSString *[3][3]) {
        {@"X", @"X", @"X"},  

        {nil, nil, nil},  

        {nil, nil, nil}
    }];
    GHAssertEqualStrings([gameBoard_ winner], @"X", @"X  
should win this game");
}
```

{cc026}

```
// GameBoard.m

- (NSString *) winner {
    NSString *currentValue = board_[0][0];
    if (currentValue
        && [currentValue isEqualToString:board_[0][1]]
        && [currentValue isEqualToString:board_[0][2]]){

        return currentValue;
    }

    return nil;
}
```

{cc027}



More GameBoard Tests

- cc028, cc029 - testSecondRowIsWinner
- cc030, cc031 - testFirstCollsWinner
- cc032 cc033 - testSecondCollsWinner



Moving through the
TDD cycle quickly
becomes addicting
and encouraging



Time for some
refactoring

```
// TestGameBoardEndStates.m
```

```
...
```

```
- (void) testFirstRowIsWinner {
    [gameBoard_ setInternalBoard:(NSString *[3][3]) {
        @{@"X", @"X", @"X"},  

        {nil, nil, nil},  

        {nil, nil, nil}
    }];
    GHAssertEqualStrings([gameBoard_ winner],
        @"X", @"X should win this game");
}
```

```
...
```

{cc034}



Remaining End State Tests

- cc035, cc036 - testDiagonalFrom00IsWinner
- cc037, cc038 - testDiagonalFrom02IsWinner
- cc039, cc040 -
testDrawOnFullBoardWithNoWinner



GameBoard Behavior Is Covered By Tests, What's Next?

Tests to add:

GameViewController:

- test that a request to clear the view does indeed clear the view
- test that a request to display X or O in a specific location does so
- test that we can display a message
- test that we can disable user input
- test that we can enable user input
- test that user input generates a message to the delegate method when appropriate

Things to consider:

...

{cc042}



Develop Tests for GameViewController



Hidden assumptions

```
- (void) testOutletsLinked {
    GHAssertNotNil(gameViewController.messageLabel,
                  @"messageLabel should be assigned");
    GHAssertNotNil(gameViewController.grid_0_0,
                  @"grid_0_0 should be assigned");
    ...
    GHAssertNotNil(gameViewController.grid_2_2,
                  @"grid_2_2 should be assigned");
}
```

{cc044}





Verify where and
WHY
your test failed



"Understanding the
View Management Cycle
section of Apple's View
Controller Programming
Guide for iOS"

```
// TestGameViewController.m

- (void) setUp {
    [super setUp];

    gameViewController_ = [[GameViewController alloc]
                          init];

// trigger loading of nib before every test
    gameViewController_.view;
}
```

{cc046}



More Tests for GameViewController

- cc047, cc048 - testClearView
- cc049, cc050, cc051 -
testPlaceMarkInValidLocations
- cc052, cc053 -
testPlaceMarkInInvalidLocations



GameViewController

Test that we can
display a message



Why?

- The cost of doing so is very low
- It makes our class more testable
- It hides implementation details
- It makes our interface cleaner

```
// TestGameViewController.m
```

```
- (void) testSetMessage {
    [gameViewController_ setMessage:@"New Message"];
    GHAssertEqualStrings(
        gameViewController_.messageLabel.text,
        @"New Message",
        @"messageLabel.text should be 'New Message'");
}
```

{cc054,cc055}

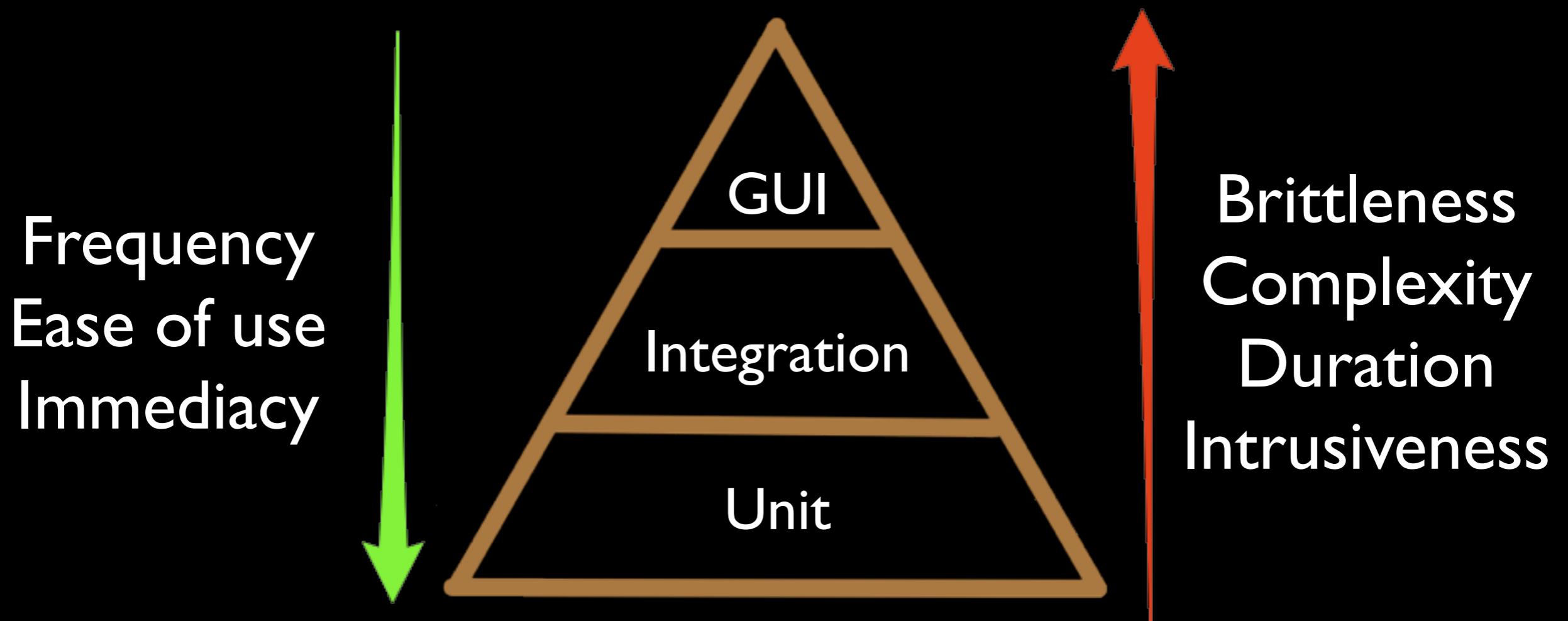


Testing components with dependencies



Using Delegate Pattern and OCMock to Test User Input

Continuum of Testing Types





Adding a protocol and delegate to GameViewController

```
// GameViewController.h

@protocol GameViewUserInput
- (void) userSelectedRow:(int) row col:(int) col;
@end

@interface GameViewController : UIViewController {
    id< GameViewUserInput> delegate_;
    ...
}

@property (nonatomic, assign)
    id<GameViewUserInput> delegate;
```

{cc056}



Using mock objects as stand-ins



We want to avoid
using other “real”
classes in our tests



Why avoid using other classes?

- It requires the other class to exist and be at least partially functional
- It means working on multiple classes at the same time
- It increases complexity of our test setup
- It increases the brittleness of our tests



Benefits of using substitutes like OCMock?

- Reduces how much code we have to write
- Keeps us from worrying about whether the "real" class is behaving correctly,
- Focuses us on responsibilities of our class
- Reduces interdependencies of our tests



GameViewController

Test that each grid button is linked to an action

```
// TestGameViewController.h

- (void) testActionsLinked {
    NSArray *actions = [gameViewController.grid_0_0
        actionsForTarget:gameViewController
        forControlEvent:UIControlEventTouchUpInside];

    GHAssertEquals([actions count], (NSUInteger) 1,
        @"should have one action for 'Touch Up Inside'
for grid_0_0");
}
```

{cc057,cc058}

```
// TestGameViewController.h

- (void) checkActionsFor:(UIButton *) button {
    NSArray *actions = [button
        actionsForTarget:gameViewController
        forControlEvent:UIControlEventTouchUpInside];

    GHAssertEquals([actions count], (NSUInteger) 1,
        @{@"should have one action for 'Touch Up Inside'
        for grid_0_0"});
}

- (void) testActionsLinked {
    [self checkActionsFor:gameViewController.grid_0_0];
    ...
    [self checkActionsFor:gameViewController.grid_2_2];
}
```

{cc059,cc060}



GameViewController

Test that user input
generates a message to
the delegate method
when appropriate

```
- (void) testGameViewUserInputDelegateMethodCalled {
    id mock = [OCMockObject
        mockForProtocol:@protocol(GameViewUserInput)];
    // tell the mock to expect a method to be called
    [[mock expect] userSelectedRow:0 col:0];
    // set the delegate on gameViewController_ so we
    // can know if it actually calls the delegate's method
    gameViewController_.delegate = mock;
    // trigger action for button grid_0_0 (row 0, col 0)
    [gameViewController_
        gridButtonAction:gameViewController_.grid_0_0];
    // ask the mock if all of our expectations were met
    [mock verify];
}
```

{cc061}



```
// GameViewController.m
```

```
- (void) handleUserSelectedRow:(int) row col:(int) col {
    [self.delegate userSelectedRow:row col:col];
}

- (IBAction) gridButtonAction:(id) sender {
    if ([sender isEqual:self.grid_0_0]) {
        [self handleUserSelectedRow:0 col:0];
    } else if ([sender isEqual:self.grid_0_1]) {
        [self handleUserSelectedRow:0 col:1];
    ...
    } else if ([sender isEqual:self.grid_2_2]) {
        [self handleUserSelectedRow:2 col:2];
    }
}
```

{cc062}

```
- (void) checkUserInputForButton:(UIButton *) button
                           expectRow:(int) row
                                col:(int) col {
... same as old simpler method
}

- (void) testGameViewUserInputDelegateMethodCalled {
    [self
     checkUserInputForButton:gameViewController.grid_0_0
                           expectRow:0
                                col:0];
    [self
     checkUserInputForButton:gameViewController.grid_2_2
                           expectRow:2
                                col:2];
}
```

{cc063}



Lot's more to do

TDD in iOS

Coming soon: TDD/iOS tutorial series on

<http://www.raywenderlich.com>

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