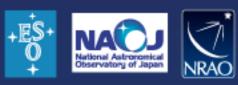


ALMA Common Software Basic Track

Test Driven Development
Unit testing and TAT





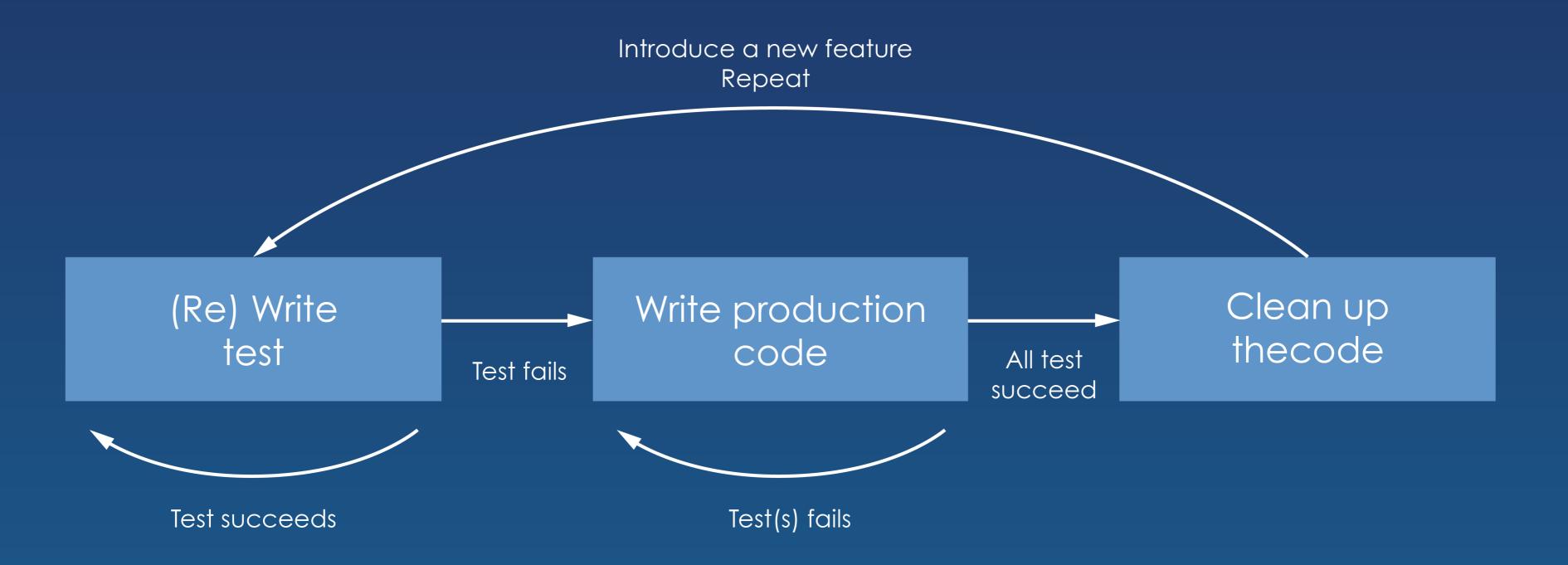


In a nutshell

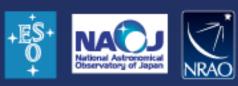
- Development process that relies on very short development cycles
- ♦ Tests written before functionality



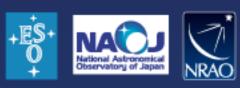








- ♦ Unit testing
 - Atomic code functionality tests
- - ♦ CppUnit



For sure:

- ♦ Interfaces
- ♦ Critical and/or non trivial portions of the code

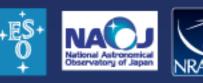
Avoid testing:

Code without added value, such as getters/setters and delegations

Be cautious:

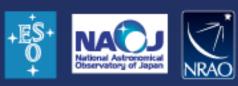
♦ Over-testing is a waste of time



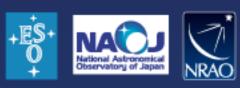


- ♦ Test case: basic unit
- ♦ Test suite: set of tests that share the same test conditions
 - ♦ setup()
 - ♦ tearDown()
- ♦ Assertions





- ♦ Automated test driver
- ♦ Initializes environment (ACS)
- Pass criteria based on comparing test output against an output template
- ♦ Can also run other kind of tests besides xUnit-based ones



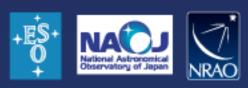
- ♦ Tests the interactions among software modules
- ♦ Tests deployment configuration
- ♦ Integration CDB
- ♦ Hardware configuration, if necessary
- ♦ Individual module unit tests must pass to integrate



Responsible for:

- ♦ Adding (at least one!) unit test(s) for your component
- ♦ Prepare a test environment
- ♦ Run the test(s) until the work
- Once tests pass, check in all your code, test code and relevant configurations (TAT files, CDB) to the project configuration server
- Document your work right away and in parallel with the development!

Advise: When done, take a well deserve coffee break...



Responsible for:

- ♦ Continuous (and automatic) integration
- Quality control during development
- ♦ Build every time changes are detected
- ♦ Identifying compilation and failures against regression tests
- Facilitating the parties responsible for the failure and more importantly the parties responsible for fixing it
- Revert to the last working checkpoint in case of a failure

Advise: Use automated tools like Jenkins, the integration team key tool



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