

This slide saves me time in
the long run even though it
took time to create



When I get a feature request

Material Type Inventory

Show Strut

Material	4th Floor	Penthouse	Underground Lair
1-5/8" Deep Strut	<input type="text" value="39"/>	<input type="text" value="39"/>	<input type="text" value="36"/>
7/8" Deep Strut	<input type="text" value="81"/>	<input type="text" value="76"/>	<input type="text" value="90"/>
Back to Back 7/8" Deep Strut	<input type="text" value="77"/>	<input type="text" value="95"/>	<input type="text" value="40"/>
New Material	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>

SUBMIT

SUBMIT AND CONTINUE

Inventory management software

I need to decide
how to test

I could Outside-In TDD

I could just write
integration
tests

I could
not test

I 'm making a
decision

Testing will be
worth it



What does worth it
mean?



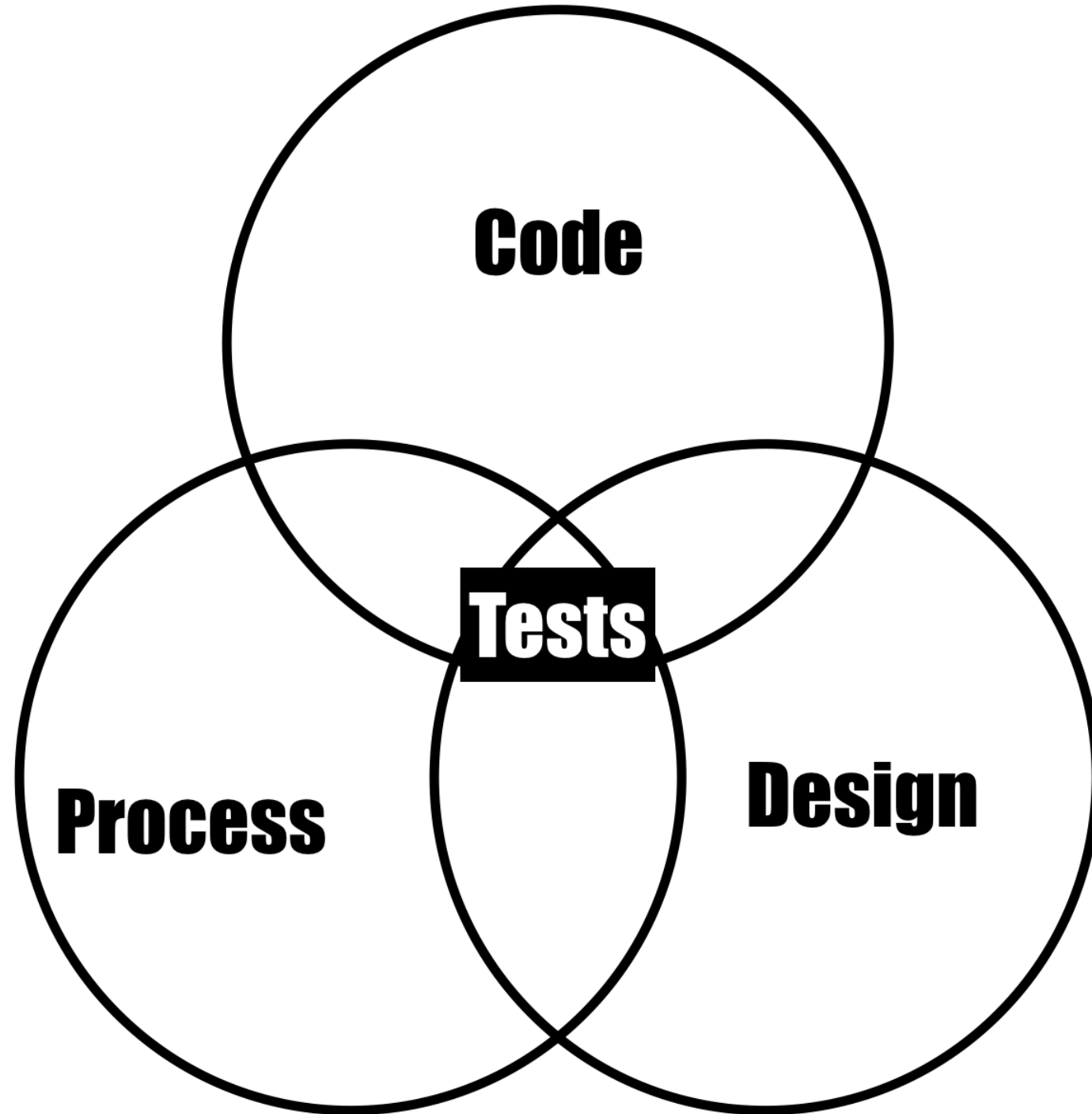
How do I
know?



High Cost Tests & High Value Tests

Noel Rappin (@noelrap)
<https://www.tablexi.com>
<http://techdoneright.io>
<http://www.noelrappin.com>
<http://pragprog.com/book/nrtest3>

How can you
measure
cost and value?



Tests are at
the
intersection
of:

Code
Process
Design

Time

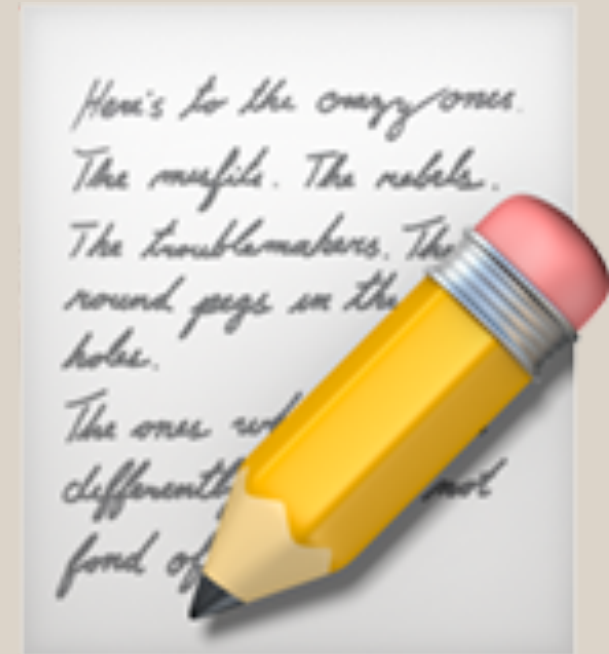


is our metric

How do tests
cost time?



You have to
write
the test



The test runs

A lot



The test needs to
be
understood



The test needs to
be
fixed



How do tests
save time?



Writing the test
improves
code design



Running the test
is
faster
than manual
testing



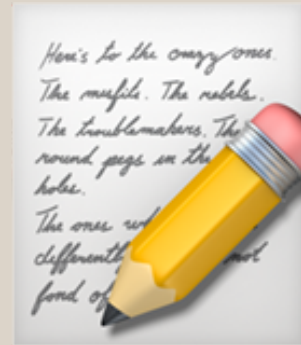
The test
validates
the code



Catches Bugs Faster



Cost

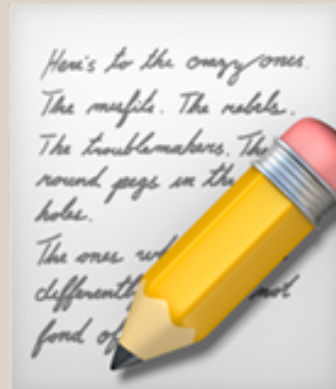


vs



Value

Dev:



Forever:



Spoiler alert:
There is no right answer

Strategy not Tactics

Some data

End-to-End Integration

Capybara

Starts With

Ends With

User Input

HTML Output

Write Time

Run Time

30 mins

0.5 - 3 seconds

Workflow Intermediate Object

Starts

Ends

Params and `workflow.run`

Database changes

Write Time

Run Time

15 mins

0.05 – 0.3 seconds

Unit

One method

Starts

Ends

Call a method

Output of that method

Write Time

Run Time

1-5 mins

0.001 - 0.04 seconds

Type	Specs	Total run time	Avg run time	Write time
System	22	12.72	0.570	~11 hrs
Workflow	40	2.36	0.059	~10 hrs
Unit	119	1.86	0.015	~10 hrs

System tests are
12% of the tests
and 75% of the run
time

The slowest 4
tests are 40% of
the run time

The run times have a wider range

Kind	Min	Max	Variance
Write	1 min	30 min	30x
Run	0.001 sec	3 sec	3000x

Another project

Type	Specs	Total time	Avg time
System	409	579	1.42
Workflow	534	206	0.38
Unit	773	93	0.12
Total	1716	878	0.51

End to end tests are 23% of
tests and 66% of run time

What does that
suggest?

Balance

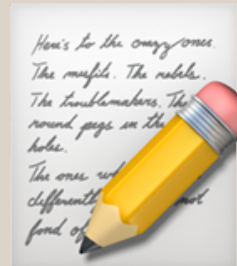
time spent



As you write
similar tests,
costs go

down

Short term cost
is not related to
test type



Long term cost



is

Long term cost:
runtime
failure



In other words :
complexity



Long term savings
come from
focus



A small fraction
of your tests can
be the
bulk
of your cost

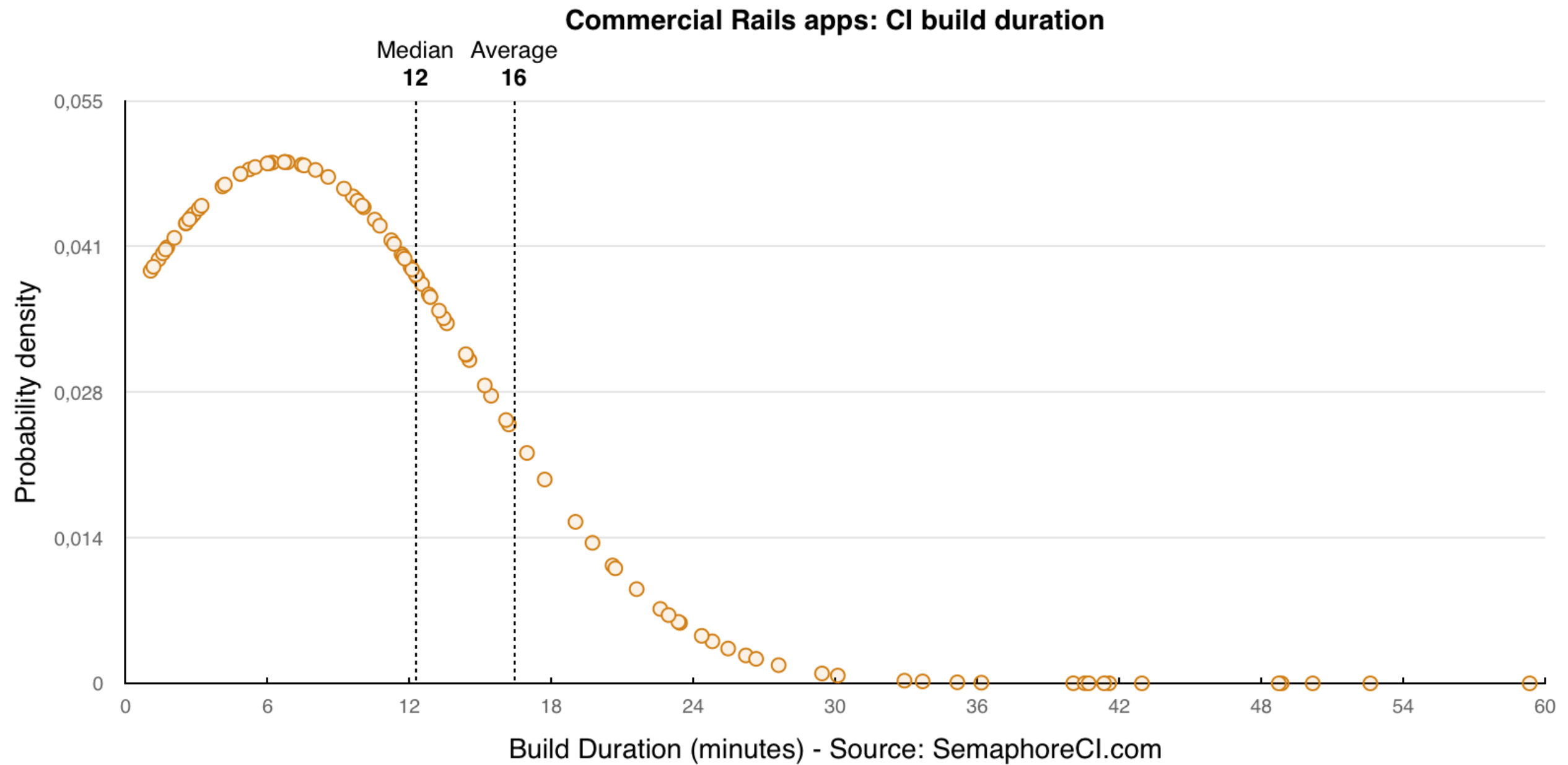
Big payoff in
avoiding
the slowest tests

That's a long way
to get to
"don't write slow
tests"

No individual test
causes a slow
suite

It's an aggregate
set of decisions

Is a slow test
suite
inevitable?



All Rails apps

App size by LOC:

up to 5k

5-10k

10-20k

20-40k

over 40k



Test suites get
longer as the code
gets more
complicated.

Only CI runs all
the tests...
we can throw
hardware at that

As long as I can
run the tests I'm
working on
quickly, I'm fine

A short history of the Rails community's thoughts about testing...

1. Testing is great

2. Testing is slow

3. Let's try and
make testing
faster

4. That's hard.
Let's throw CI at
it.

There's still a
cost to a long
suite

Giving up causes
you to lose the
value of tests in
improving code

Material Type Inventory

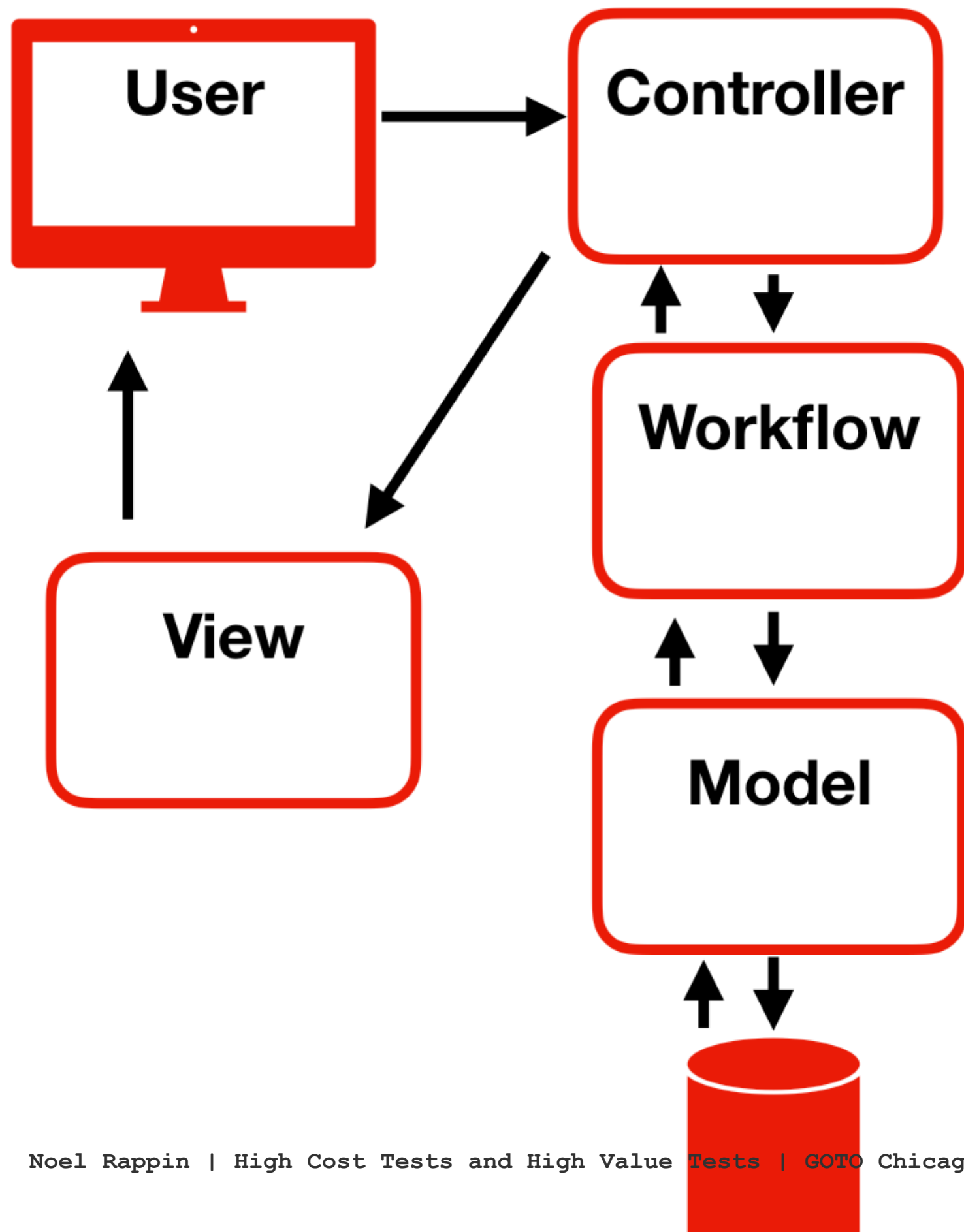
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SUBMIT

SUBMIT AND CONTINUE

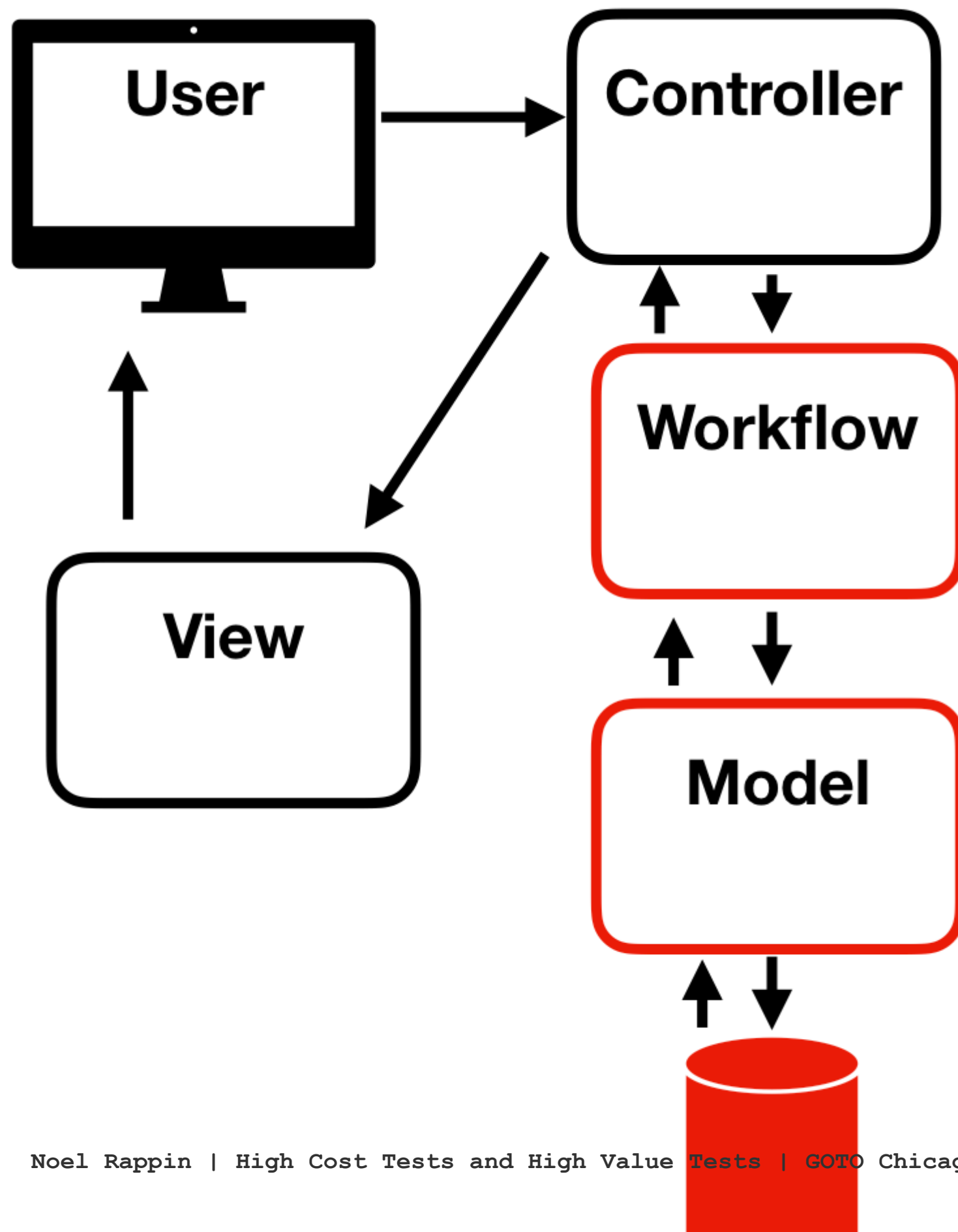
Inventory management software



First test: Capybara integration

Fails on:

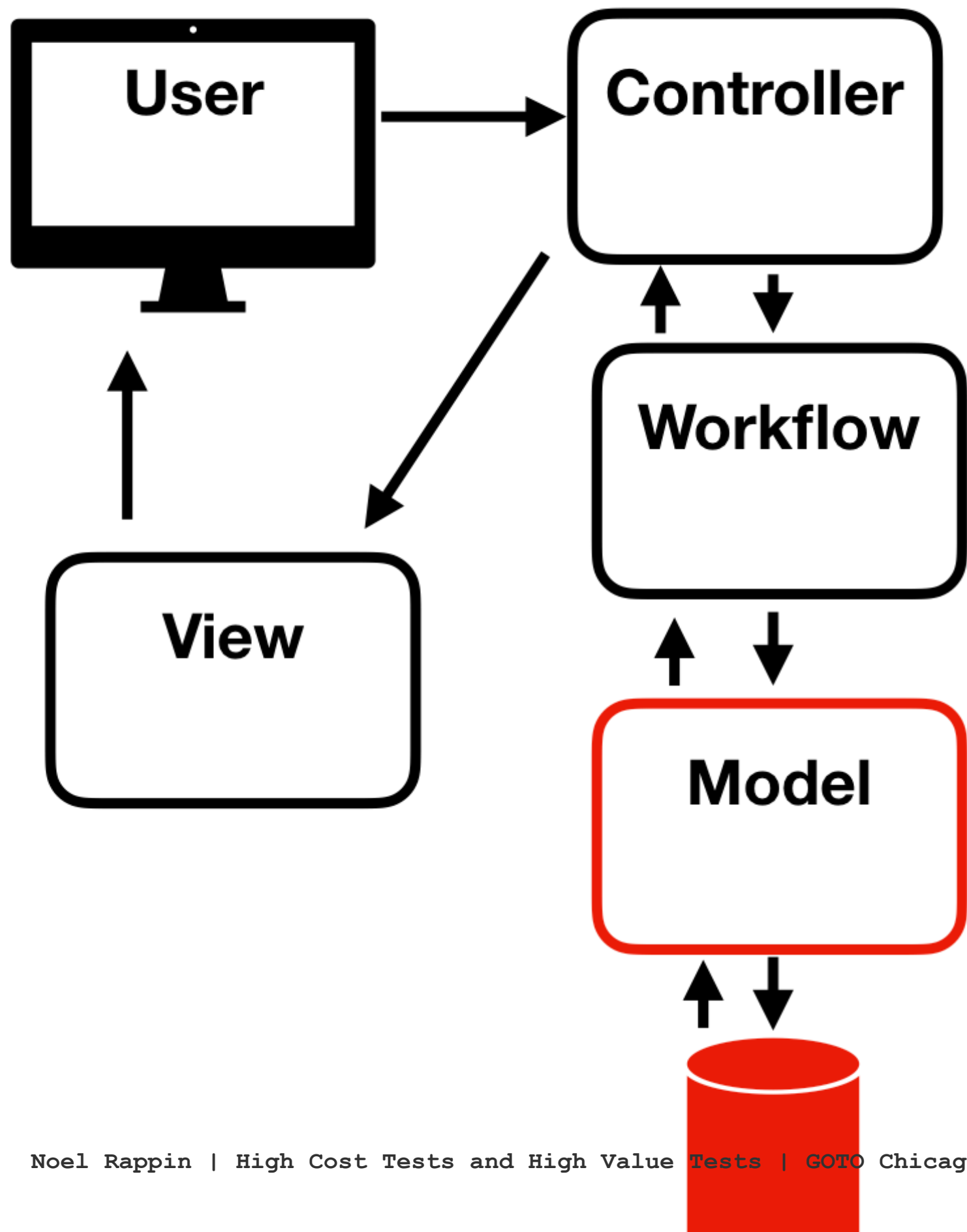
- View failure
- Controller failure
- Handoff from controller to logic failure
- Logic failure
- Database access failure



Next test: workflow
object

Fails on:

- Logic failure
- Database access failure

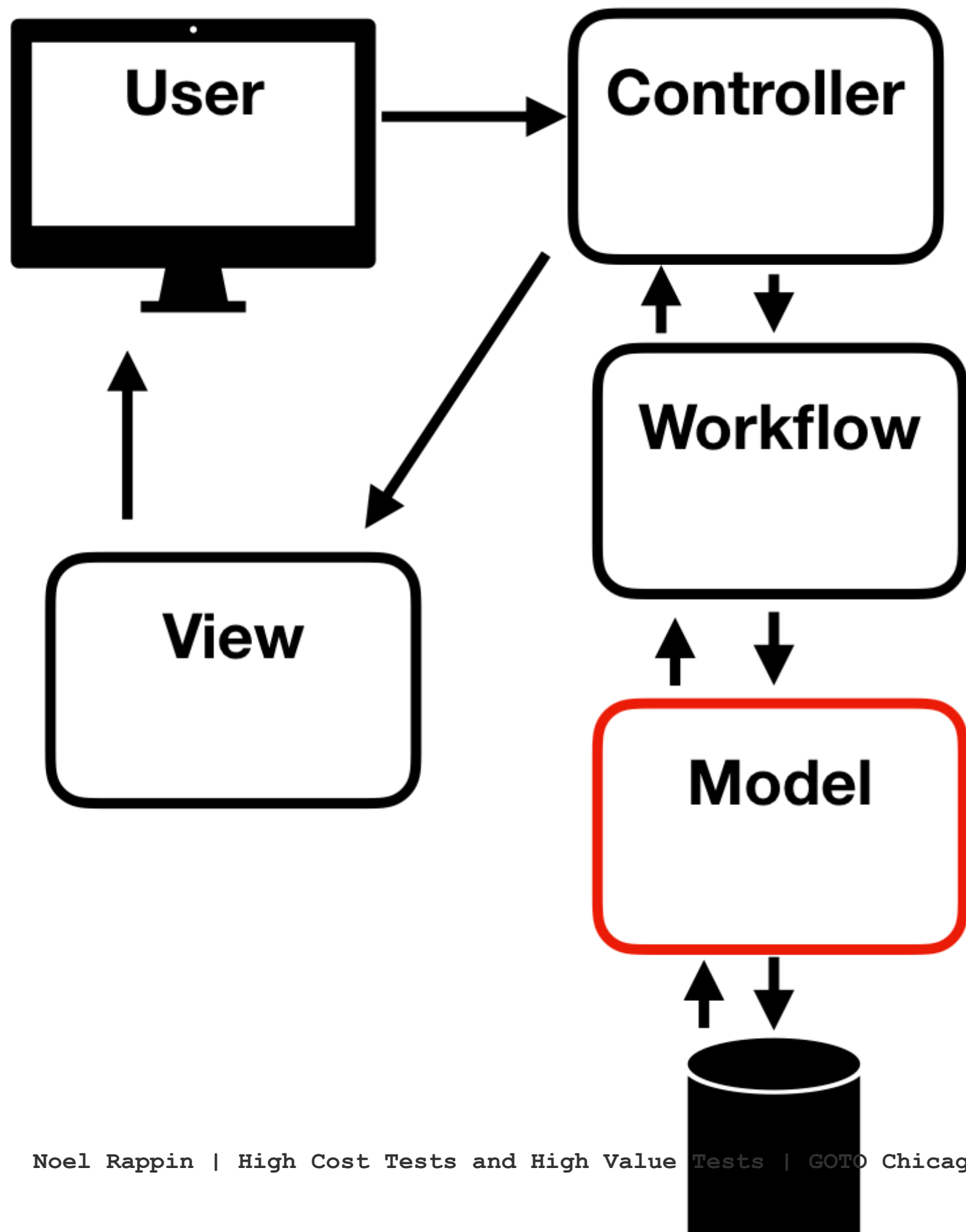


Maybe: Unit test Fails on

- specific bit of logic
- database access failure

Failure paths:
Bad Input
"A", -3, ""

System Test Workflow Test Unit test

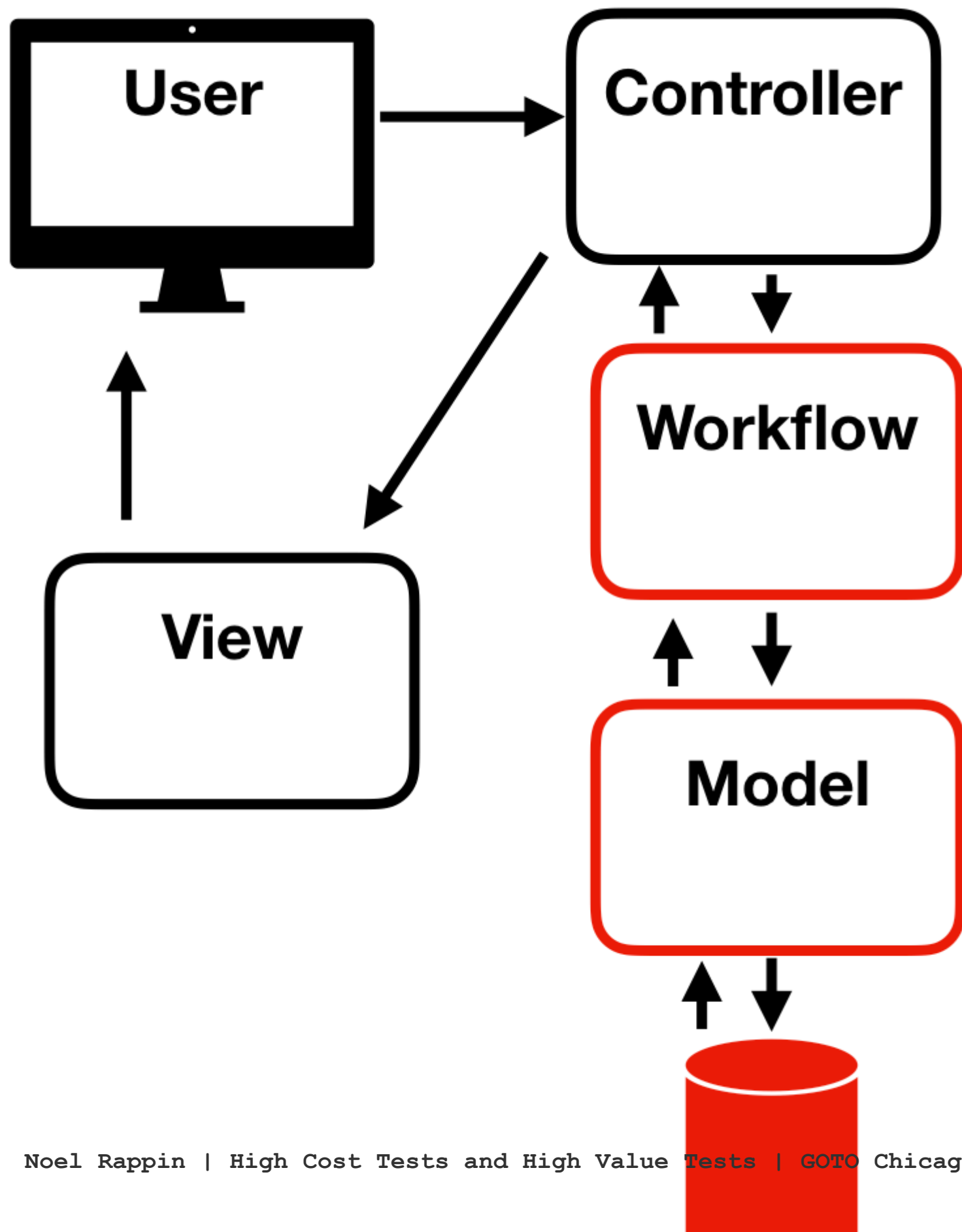


Unit test

A partial test of
the workflow
Or a model test
Or a logic object

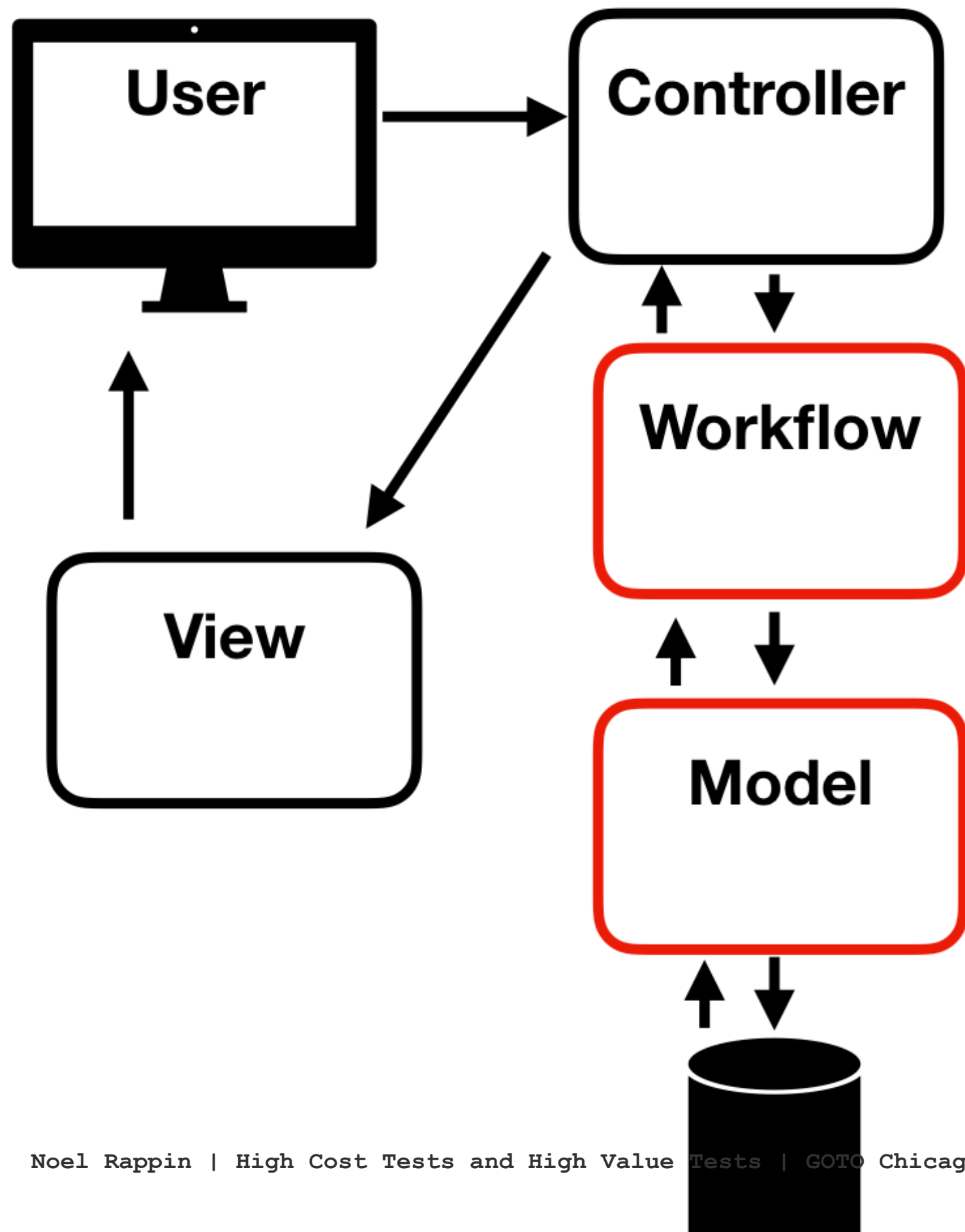
New feature

blank row that can become a
new item



Workflow test

New bug
a new row that
duplicates a name



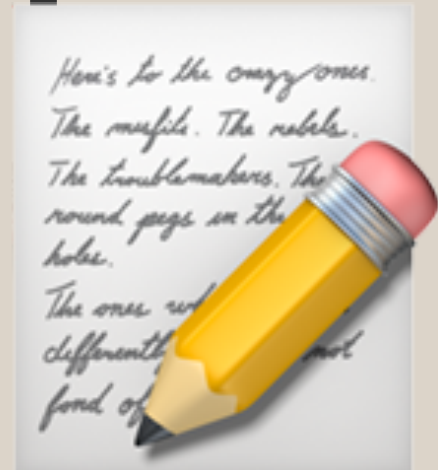
Not a system test
workflow or
partial workflow
test

What if you don't
like unit tests?

"TDD is
Dead"





Argument against unit tests: Unit tests cost too much to write



Often true in a
legacy context

True if framework
doesn't handle
tests

You might hear:
Unit tests cause
hard to understand  
designs

True if you don't
like small units

You might just be

writing

bad

unit tests

A lot of Copy/Paste



A lot of unrelated
assertions

Logic change is
far away
from method under
test

Capybara is not a
unit test
framework

Lack of unit tests:

Good Legacy code strategy

At the cost of
harder to
diagnose
tests



Strategies

What will make a
test
fail?

If it can't fail
uniquely

Do you need it?

Create the minimum
amount of objects
needed to trigger
the failure

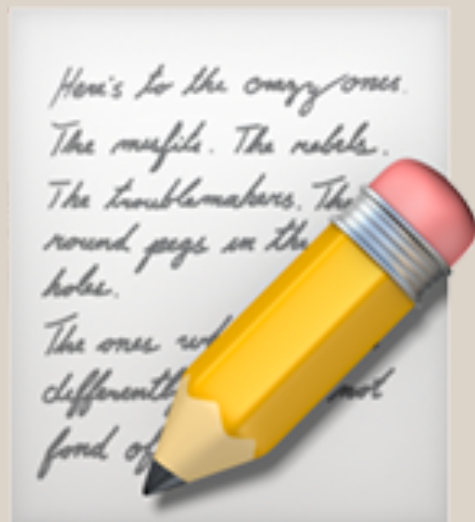
Use multiple test
failures as an
opportunity

Sometimes you can
~~delete~~
tests



Use integration
tests to save
development time

Tests have costs

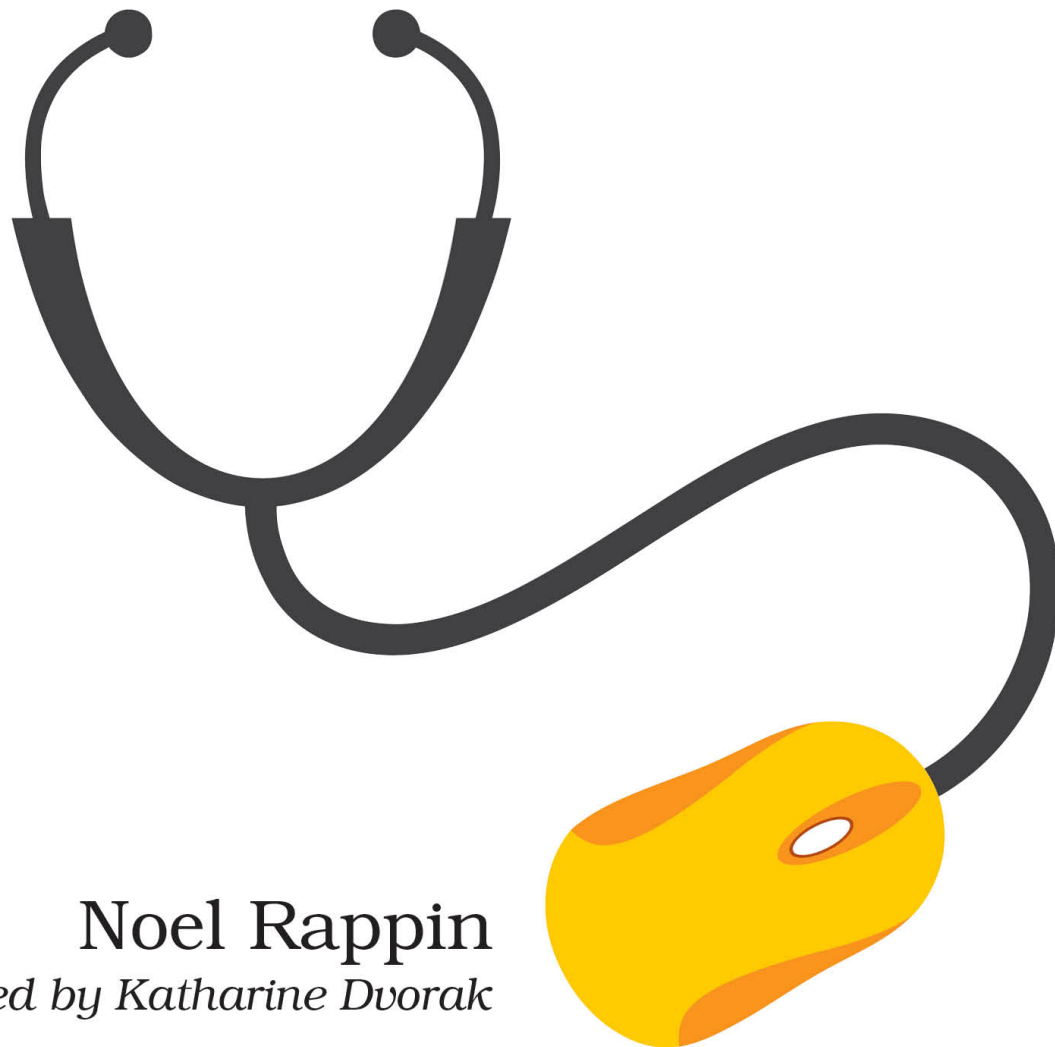


Tests have value



Rails 5 Test Prescriptions

Build a Healthy
Codebase



Noel Rappin
Edited by Katharine Dvorak

Noel Rappin
(@noelrap)

<http://pragprog.com/book/nrtest3>
workshops@tablexi.com
<http://techdoneright.io/>