

On the influence of Test-Driven Development on Software Design

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David Janzen (djanzen@ku.edu)

PhD Candidate in Computer Science
University of Kansas

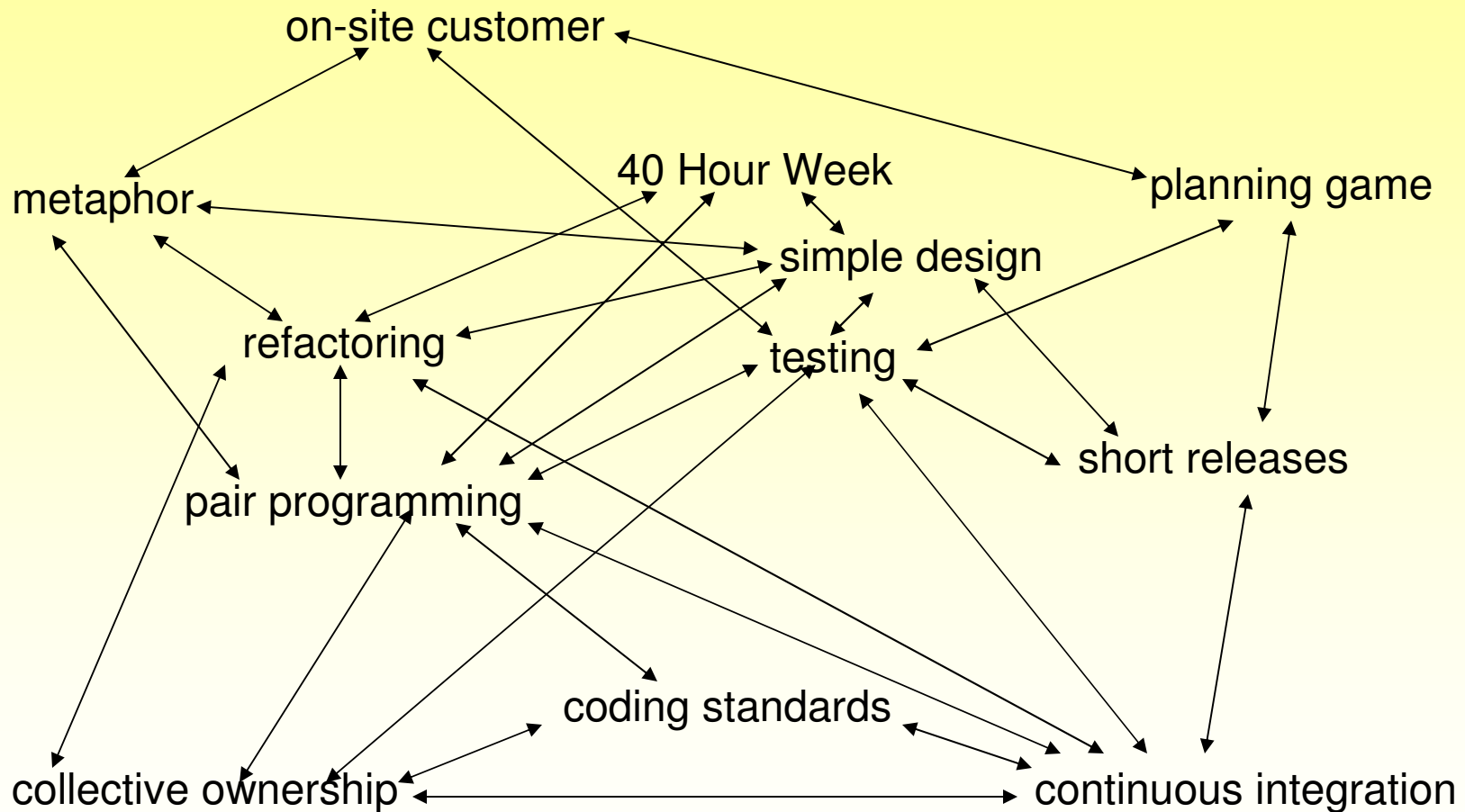
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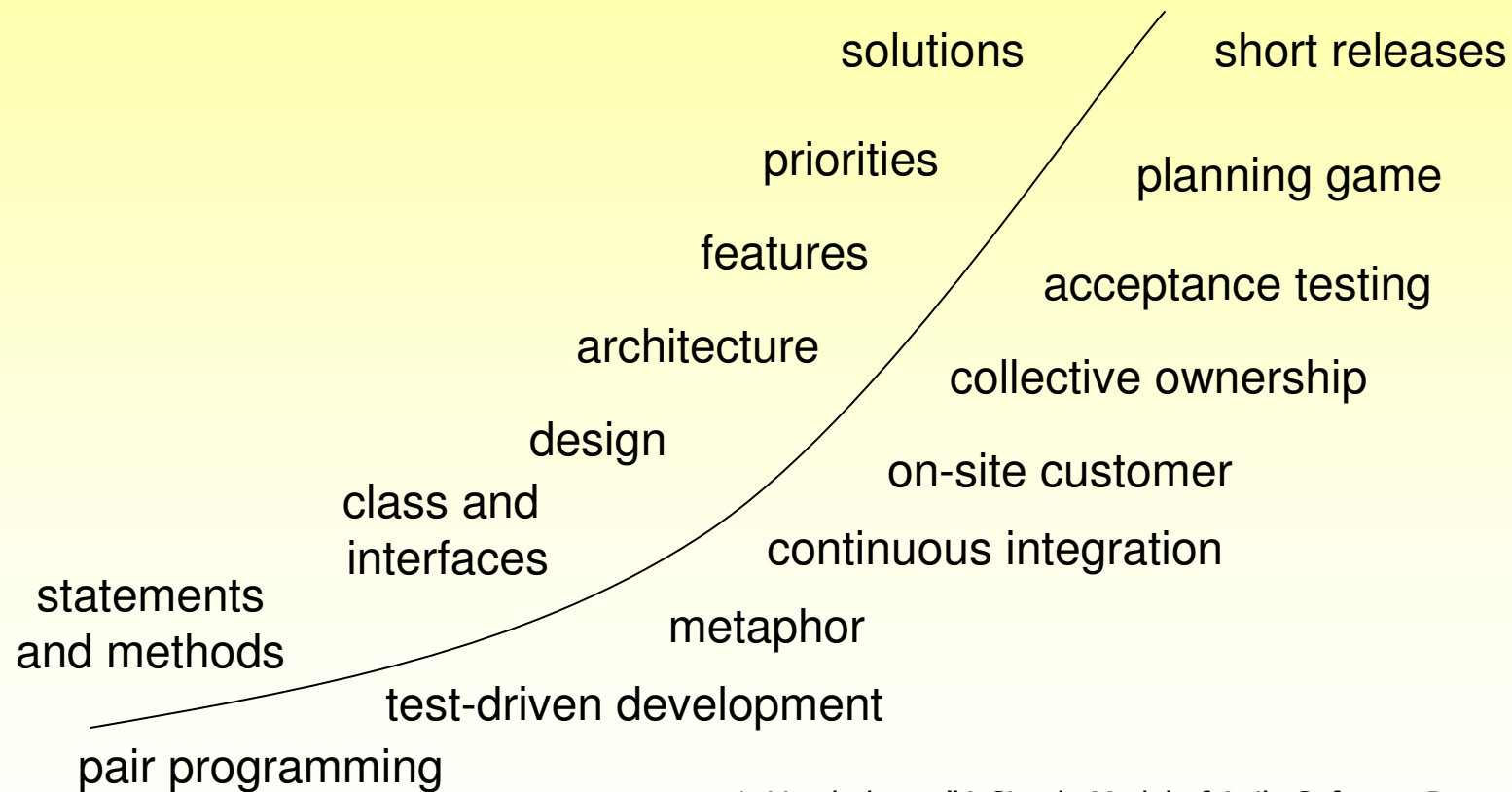
Schedule

- **Focusing on TDD**
- Previous Work: External Quality
- TDD and Internal Design Quality
- Empirical Studies
- Results

XP Practice Coupling

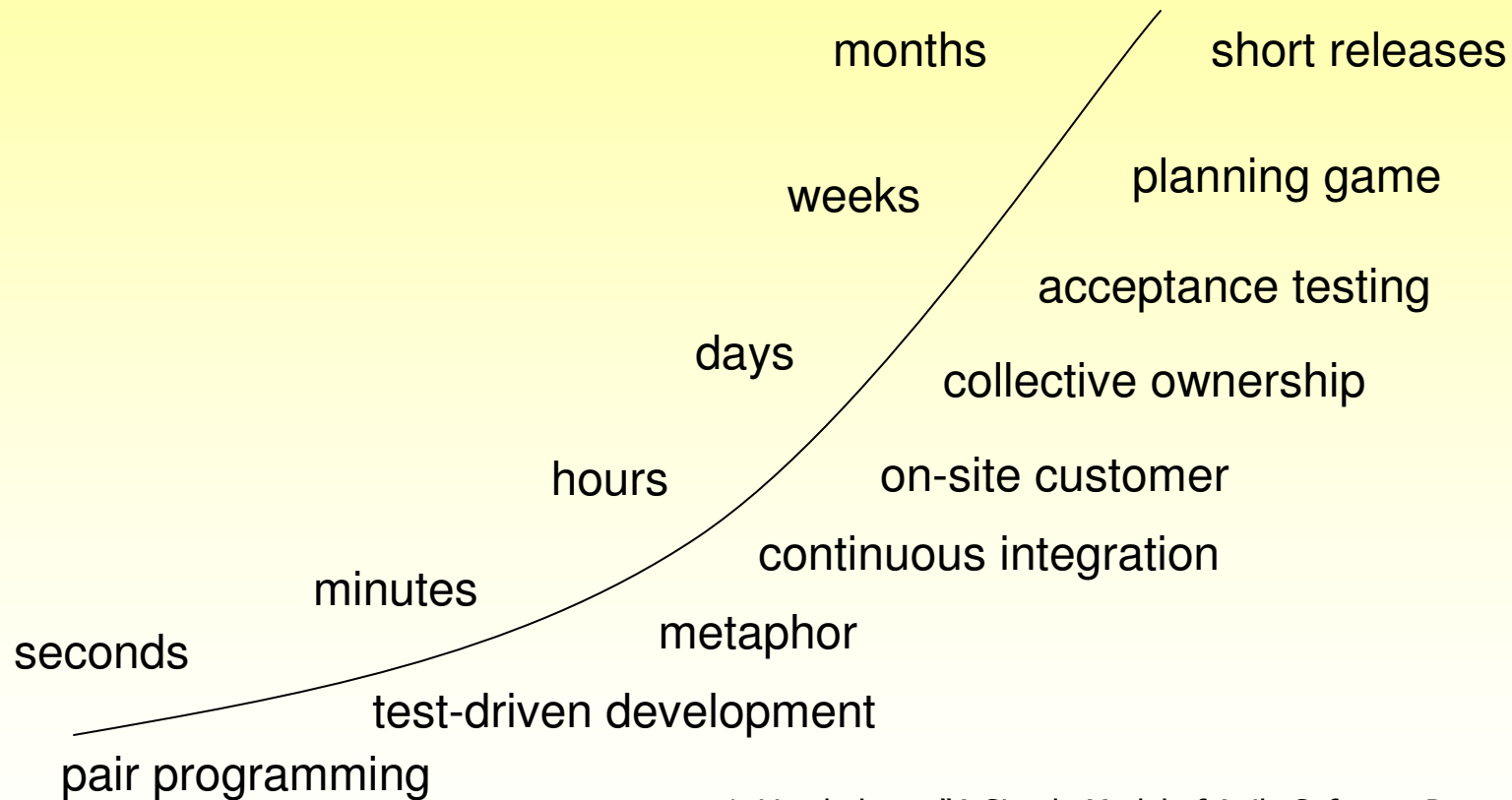


XP Scale-Defined Practices¹



1. Vanderburg, "A Simple Model of Agile Software Processes", OOPSLA'05

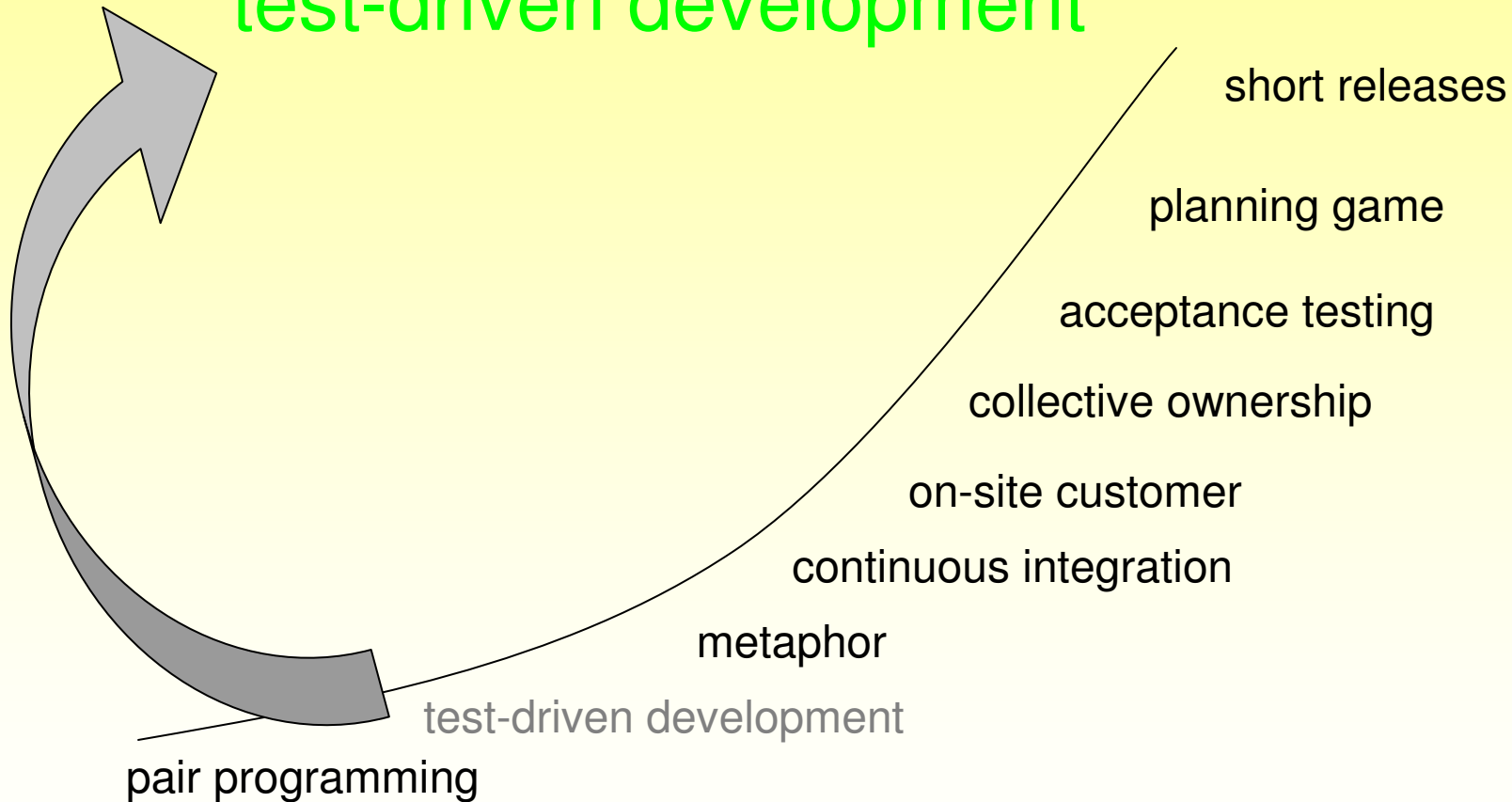
XP Practices and Time Scales¹



1. Vanderburg, "A Simple Model of Agile Software Processes", OOPSLA'05

Extracting TDD from XP

test-driven development



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Related TDD Studies in Industry

| Study ^a | Type | # companies | # programmers | Quality effects | Productivity effects |
|---|------|-------------|---------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| George ¹ (NCSU 2004) | CE | 3 | 24 | TDD passed 18% more tests | TDD took 16% longer ^b |
| Maximilien ² (NCSU 2003) | CS | 1 | 9 | 50% reduction in defect density | Minimal impact |
| Williams ³ (NCSU 2003) | CS | 1 | 9 | 40% reduction in defect density | No change |

^a Studies reported less time spent debugging with TDD

^b TDD group wrote many more tests than control group

1. George and Williams, "A Structured Experiment of Test-Driven Development", Info & Sw Tech, 2004

2. Maximilien and Williams, "Assessing Test-Driven Development at IBM", ICSE, 2003

3. Williams et. al., "Test-driven development as a defect-reduction practice", Sw Rel. Eng, 2003

Related TDD Studies in Academia

| Study | Type | # programmers | Quality effects | Productivity effects |
|--|------|---------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Edwards ¹ (Virginia Tech 2003) | CE | 59 | 54% fewer defects | n/a |
| Kaufmann ² (Bethel 2003) | CE | 8 | improved information flow | 50% improvement |
| Müller ³ (Karlsruhe 2002) | CE | 19 | no change, but better reuse | no change |
| Pančur ⁴ (Ljubljana 2003) | CE | 38 | no change | no change |
| Erdogmus ⁵ (Torino 2005) | CE | 35 | no change | 28% improvement |

1. Edwards, "Rethinking Computer Science Education from a Test-first Perspective", OOPSLA, 2003
2. Kaufmann and Janzen, "Implications of test-driven development: a pilot study", OOPSLA, 2003
3. Muller and Hagner, "Experiment About Test-First Programming", IEEE Software, 2002
4. Pancur et. al., "Towards Empirical Evaluation of Test-Driven Development in a University Environment" Eurocon, 2003
5. Erdogmus, "On the Effectiveness of Test-first Approach to Programming", IEEE Trans on SE, 2005

Gaps in TDD studies

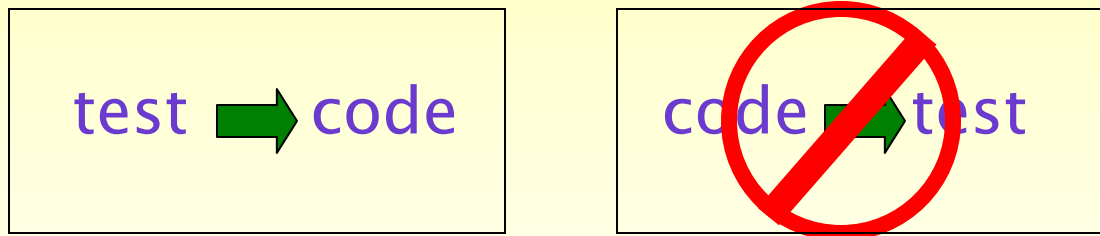
- Defect density was only quality consideration
 - No consideration of design quality
 - No quantification of reuse potential
- Inconclusive results
 - Few, small studies
 - Inconsistent results from inconsistent studies
 - Iterative test-first vs. iterative test-last
 - Iterative test-first vs. traditional test-last (non-emergent design)
- Ignores Pedagogy
 - No consideration of how or where to teach TDD
 - No examination of incidental benefits

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Test-Driven Development (TDD)

- Disciplined development approach
- Emerged from agile methods (XP)
- Reverses traditional micro workflow

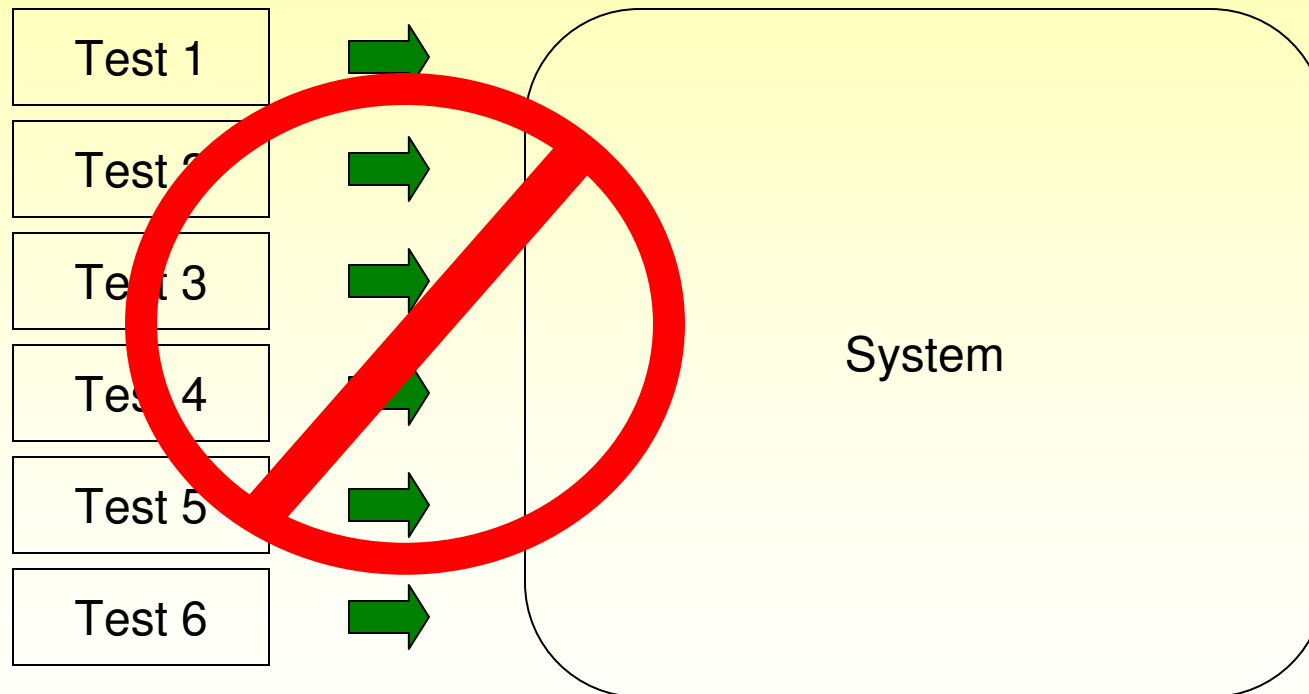


- More about design than testing¹
- Supported by automated testing frameworks such as JUnit

1. Beck, "Aim, Fire", IEEE Software 2001

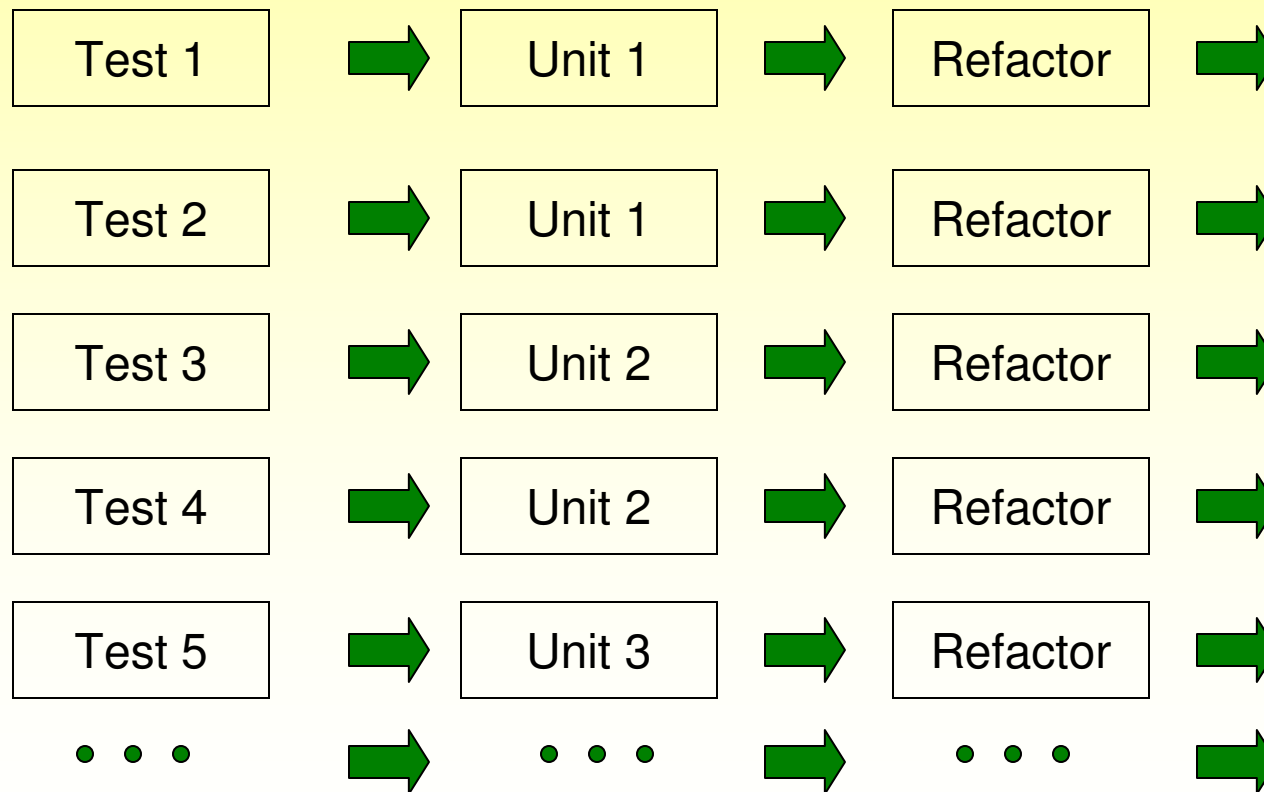
TDD Misconception

- TDD does not mean “write all the tests, then build a system that passes the tests”



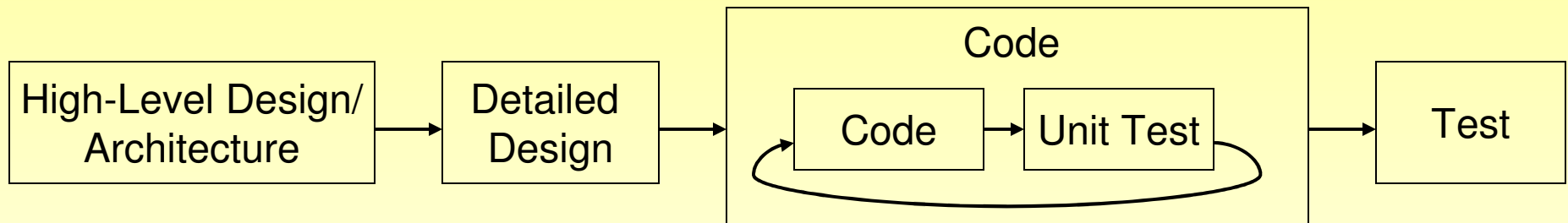
TDD Clarified

- TDD means “write one test, write code to pass that test, refactor, and repeat”

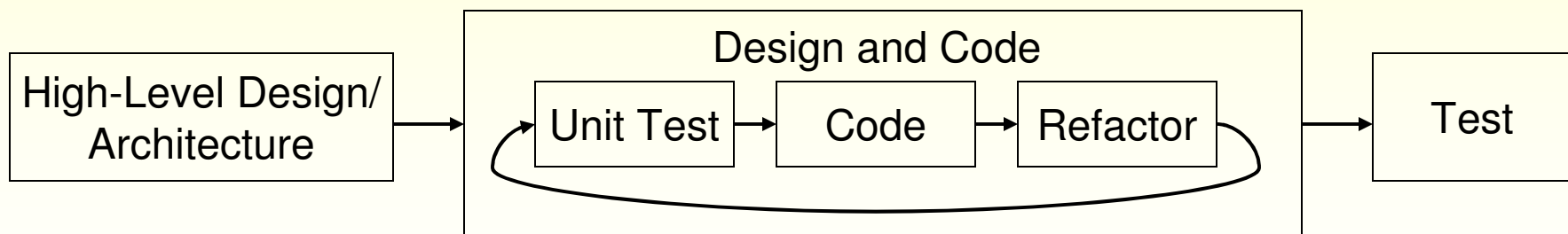


TDD is about Design

- Traditional test-last process



- TDD process



TDD is about Design

```
public class TestBank extends TestCase {  
    public void testCreateBankEmpty() {  
        Bank b = new Bank();  
        assertEquals(b.getNumAccounts(), 0);  
    }  
}
```

Design Decisions

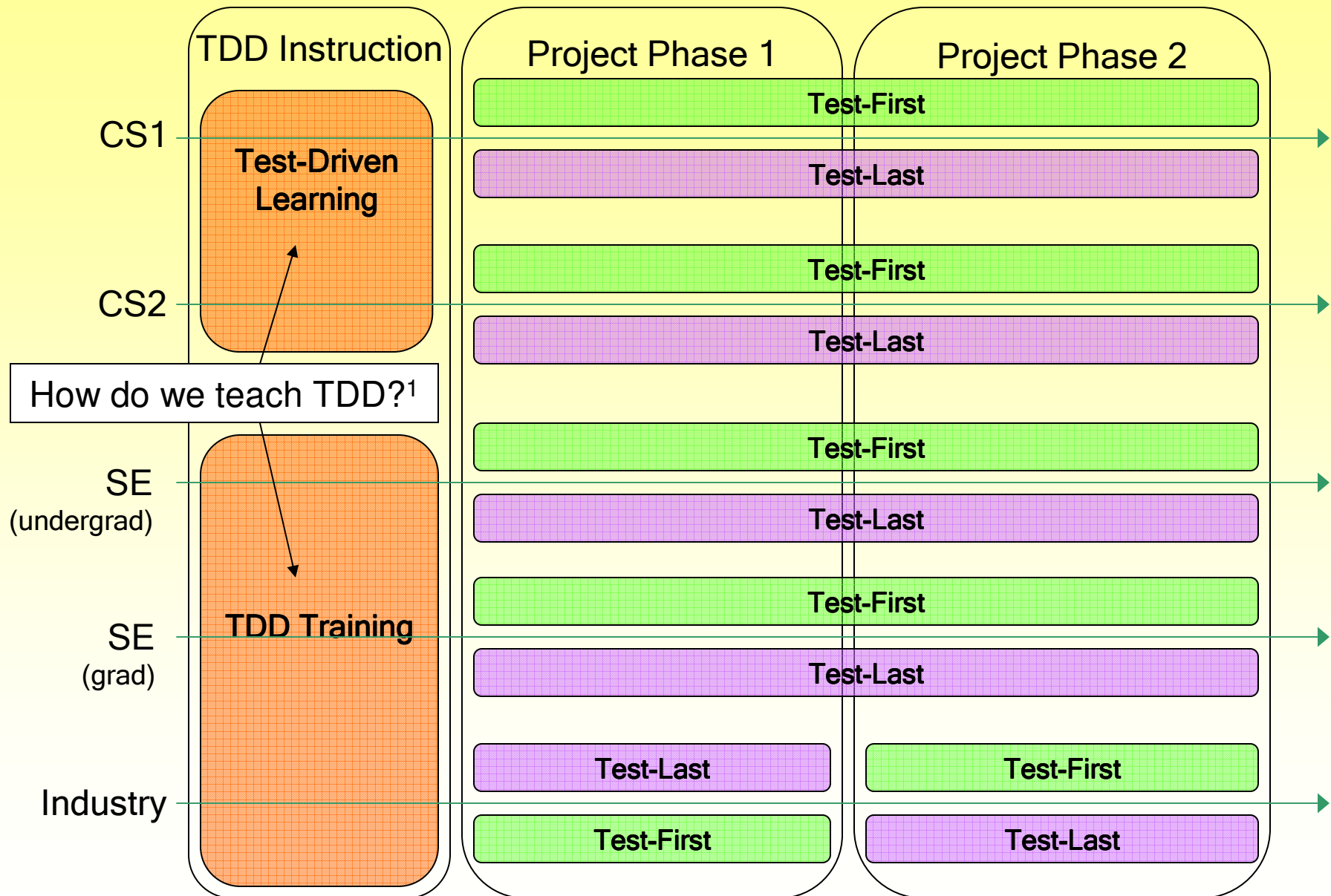


- TDD causes the developer to give early focus to a unit's:
 - Interface: How will I use it?
 - Behavior: What does it do?
 - Reuse: Multiple clients (test and source)
 - Coupling: Units need to be tested in isolation
 - Cohesion: Testable units have one purpose

Schedule

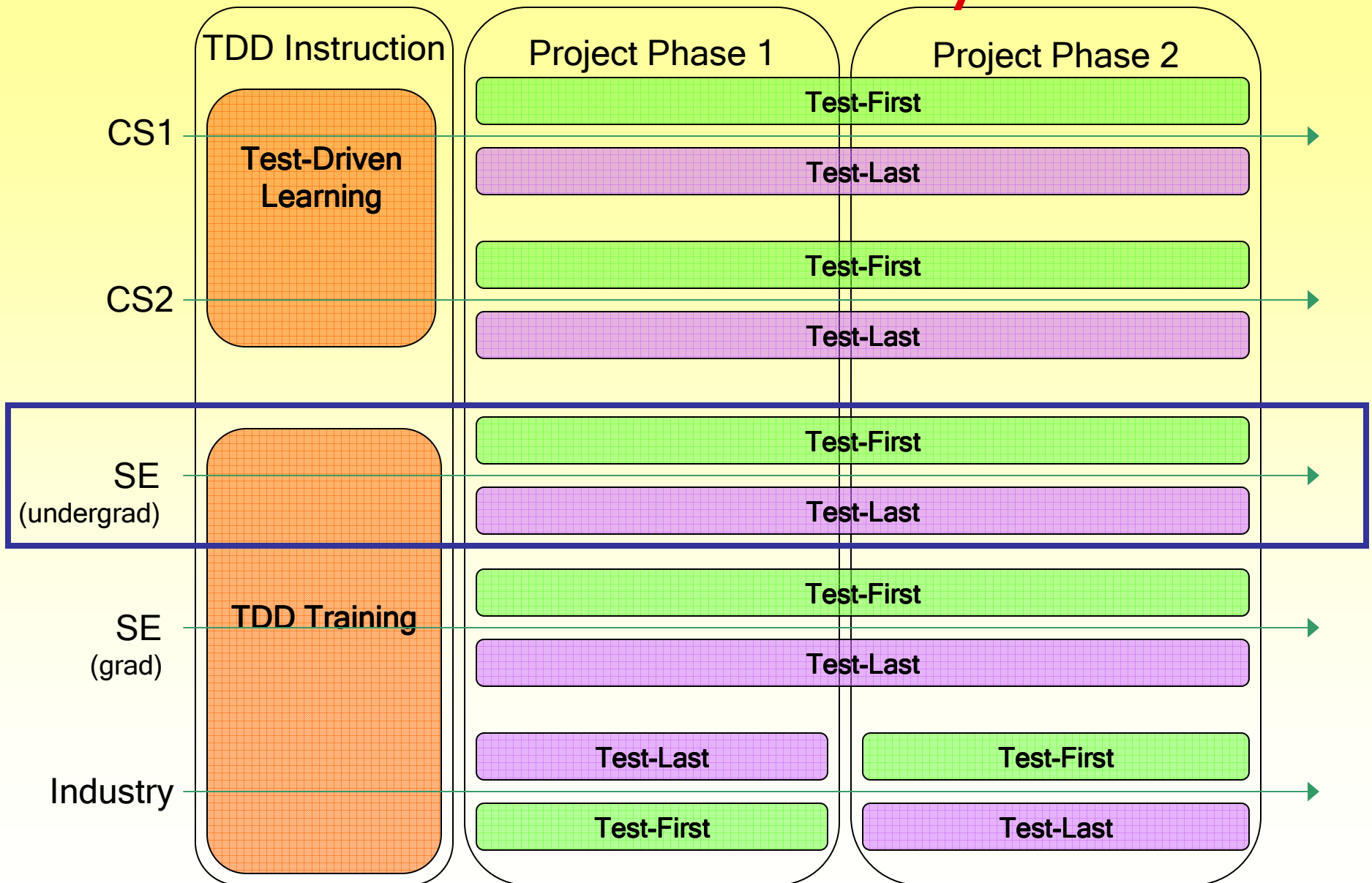
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Where does TDD fit in Curriculum?



1. D. Janzen and H. Saiedian, "Test-Driven Learning: Intrinsic Integration of Testing into the CS/SE Curriculum," *Technical Symposium on Computer Science Education (SIGCSE'06)*, March, 2006, Houston, TX

The First Controlled Study



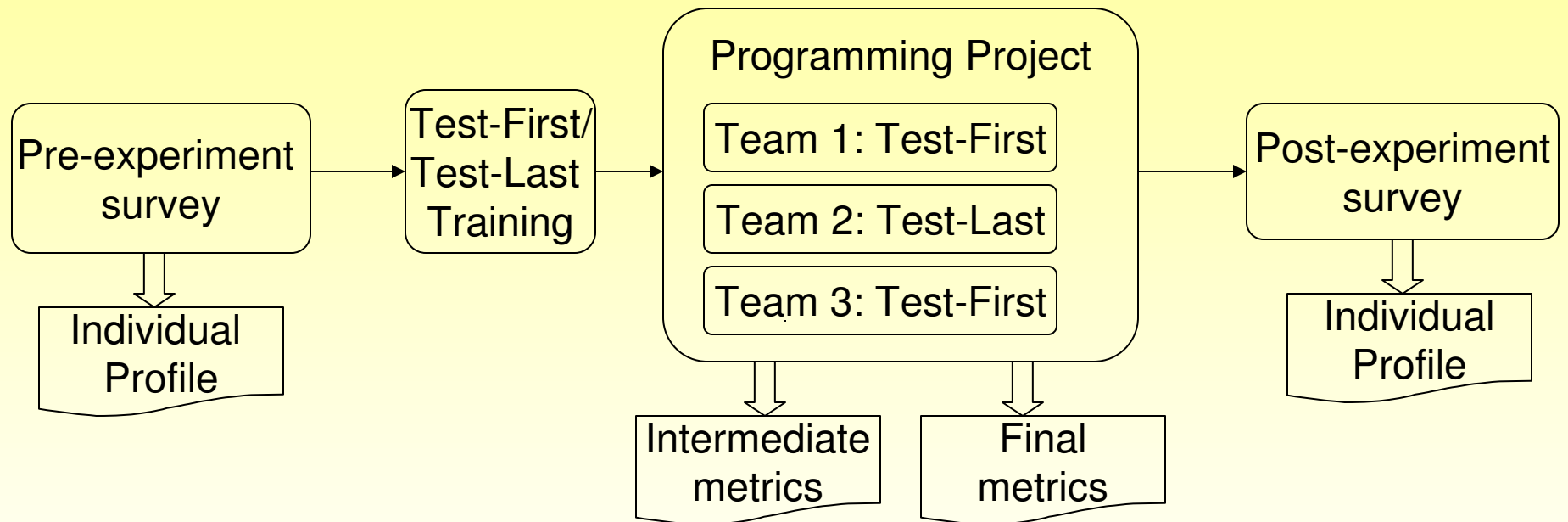
Formalized Hypotheses: Productivity and Internal Quality

| Name | Null Hypothesis | Alternative Hypothesis |
|------|---|--|
| P1 | $\text{Prod}_{\text{TF}} = \text{Prod}_{\text{TL}}$ | $\text{Prod}_{\text{TF}} > \text{Prod}_{\text{TL}}$ Test-First Programmers are more productive |
| Q1 | $\text{IntQlty}_{\text{TF}} = \text{IntQlty}_{\text{TL}}$ | $\text{IntQlty}_{\text{TF}} > \text{IntQlty}_{\text{TL}}$ Test-First code has higher internal quality |
| Q2 | $\text{IntQlty} \text{Tested}_{\text{TF}} = \text{IntQlty} \text{Not-Tested}_{\text{TF}}$ | $\text{IntQlty} \text{Tested}_{\text{TF}} > \text{IntQlty} \text{Not-Tested}_{\text{TF}}$ |

Formalized Hypotheses: Testing and Opinions

| Name | Null Hypothesis | Alternative Hypothesis |
|------|-------------------------------|---|
| T1 | $\#Tests_{TF} = \#Tests_{TL}$ | $\#Tests_{TF} > \#Tests_{TL}$ Test-First Programmers write more tests |
| T2 | $TestCov_{TF} = TestCov_{TL}$ | $TestCov_{TF} > TestCov_{TL}$ Test-First Programmers write tests with better code coverage |
| O1 | $Op_{TF} = Op_{TL}$ | $Op_{TF} > Op_{TL}$ Programmers perceive Test-First as better approach |
| O2 | $Op TF_{TF} = Op TF_{TL}$ | $Op TF_{TF} > Op TF_{TL}$ Programmers who have attempted Test-First prefer Test-First |

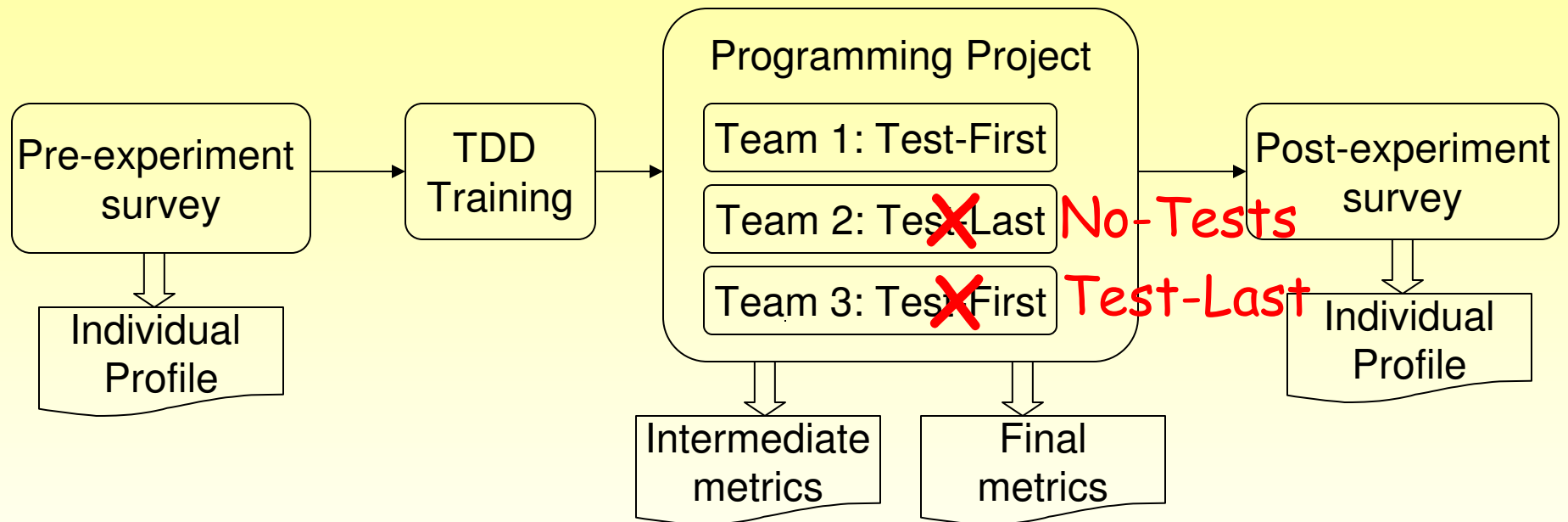
Experiment Design



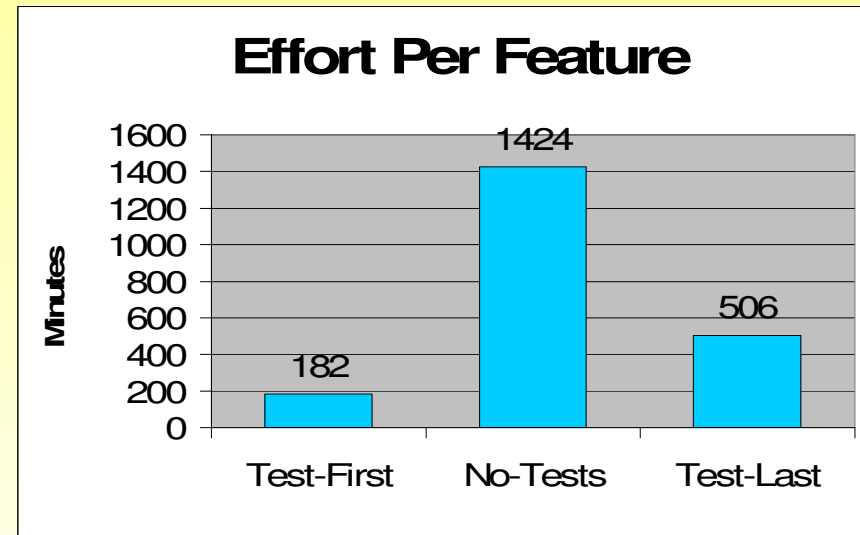
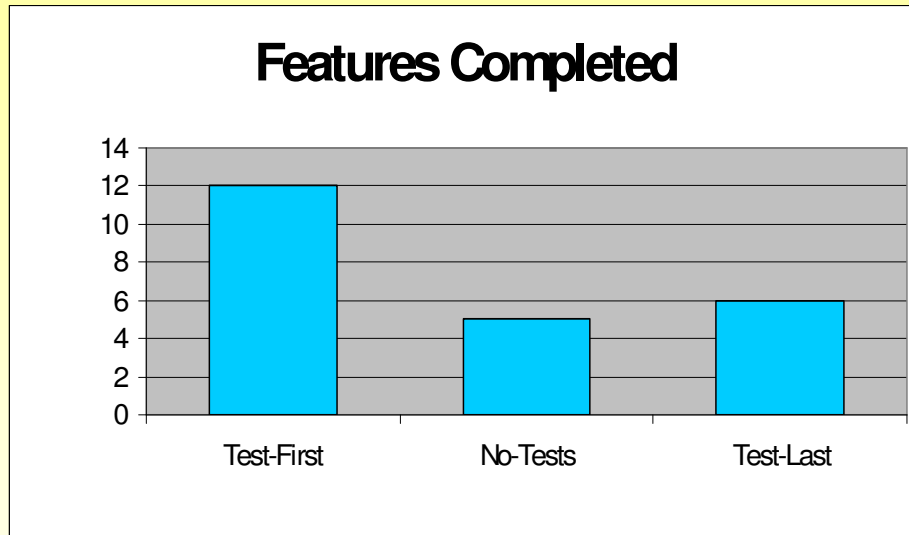
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Experiment Design ~~Reality~~



Productivity Results



- Test-First spent 88% less effort/feature than No-Tests
- Test-First spent 57% less effort/feature than Test-Last
- Only Test-First completed both phases

Code Size and Test Density

- Code size (Source only)

| | # of classes | LOC | #methods | methods/class | LOC/class | LOC/method | LOC/feature |
|------------|--------------|------|----------|---------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| Test-First | 13 | 1053 | 87 | 6.69 | 81.00 | 12.10 | 87.75 |
| No-Tests | 7 | 995 | 36 | 5.14 | 142.14 | 27.64 | 199.00 |
| Test-Last | 4 | 259 | 35 | 8.75 | 64.75 | 7.40 | 43.17 |

- Code size (Test only) and Test Coverage

| | Test LOC | % Classes Tested | Assertions/SLOC | Test Coverage (lines) | Test Coverage (branches) |
|------------|----------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Test-First | 168 | 38.46% | 0.077 | 19.00% | 39.00% |
| No-Tests | 0 | 0.00% | 0.000 | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Test-Last | 38 | 25.00% | 0.045 | 29.00% | 23.00% |

↑↑
Test-First wrote more tests per LOC

↑↑
but, coverage was mixed

Code Size and Test Density (No GUI)

- Test-first project included an extensive GUI
- GUI's are traditionally difficult to test
- Code size (Source only without GUI)

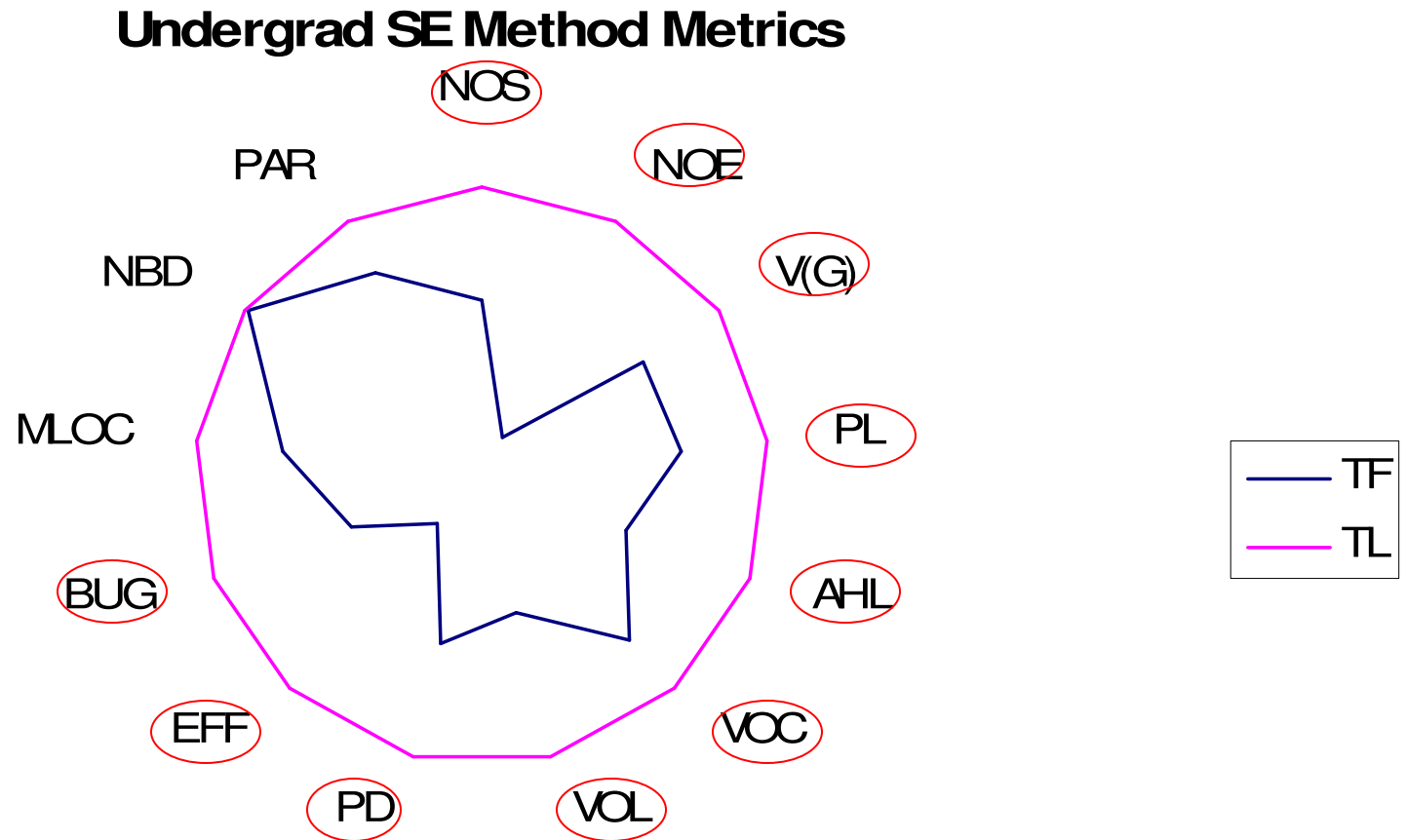
| | # of classes | LOC | #methods | methods/class | LOC/class | LOC/method | LOC/feature |
|------------|--------------|-----|----------|---------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| Test-First | 11 | 670 | 57 | 5.18 | 60.91 | 11.75 | 55.83 |
| No-Tests | 7 | 995 | 36 | 5.14 | 142.14 | 27.64 | 199.00 |
| Test-Last | 4 | 259 | 35 | 8.75 | 64.75 | 7.40 | 43.17 |

- Code size (Test only) and Test Coverage

| | Test LOC | % Classes Tested | Assertions/SLOC | Test Coverage (lines) | Test Coverage (branches) |
|------------|----------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Test-First | 168 | 38.46% | 0.086 | 31.00% | 43.00% |
| No-Tests | 0 | 0.00% | 0.000 | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Test-Last | 38 | 25.00% | 0.045 | 29.00% | 23.00% |

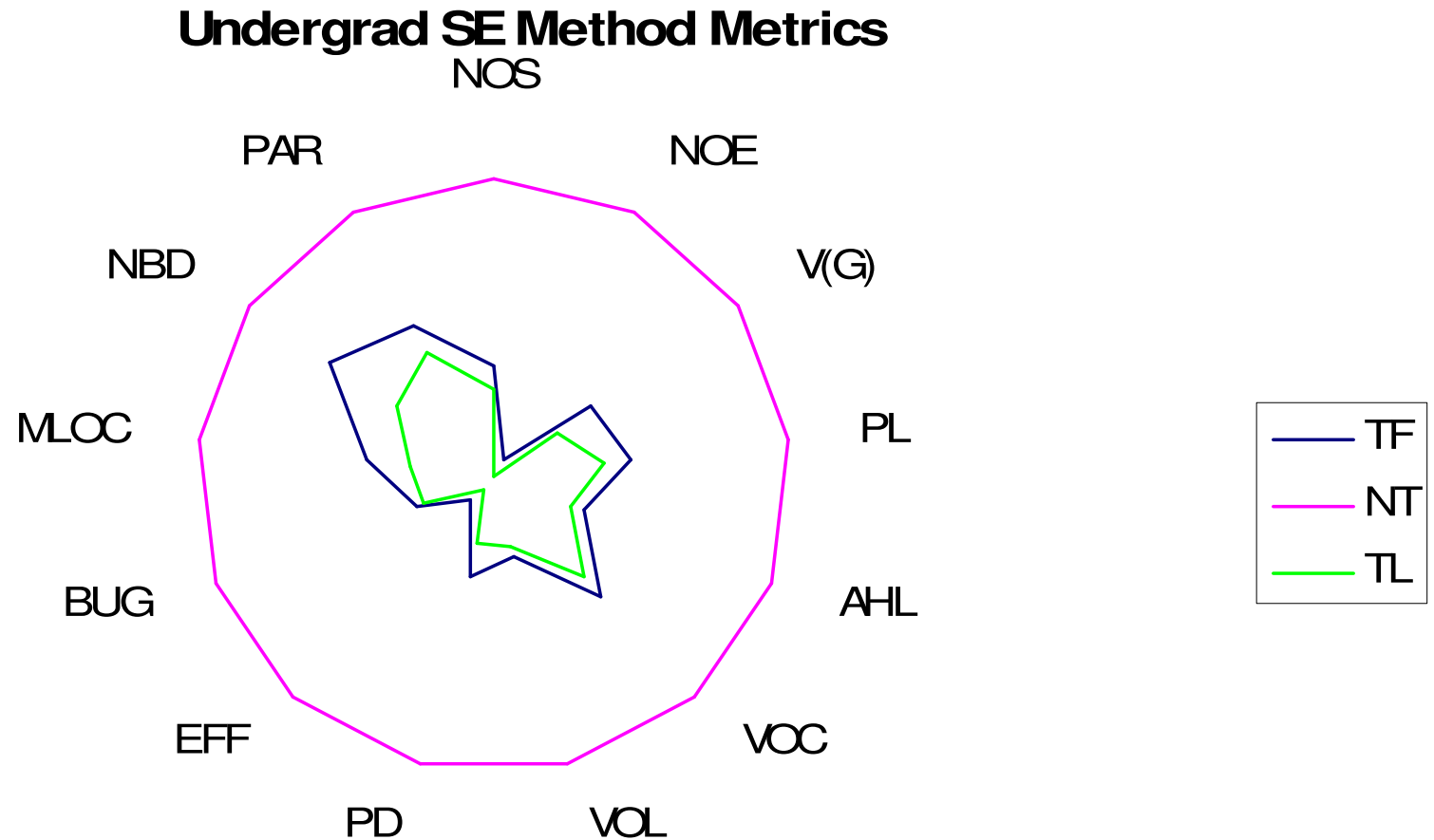
↑ ↑
Test-First tests covered
more source code

Design Quality: Method-level Metrics



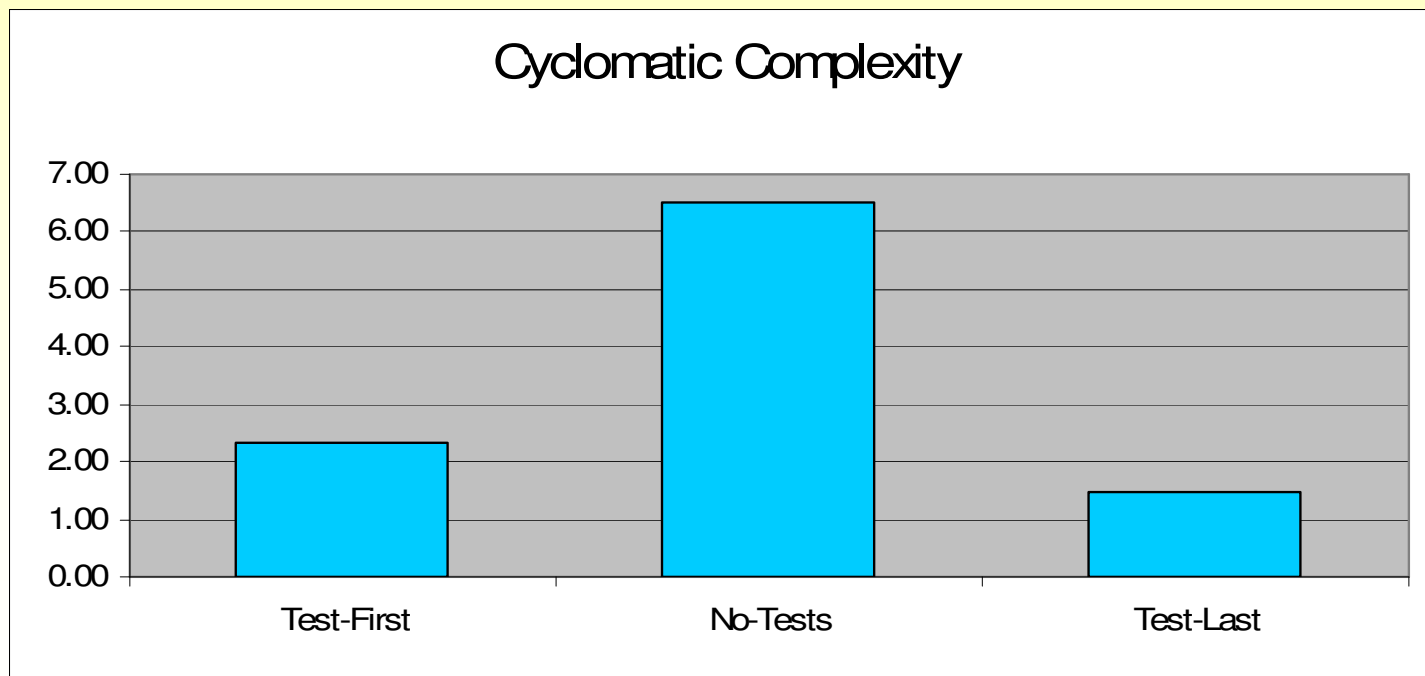
○ indicates statistically significant difference with $p < .05$

Design Quality: Method-level Metrics

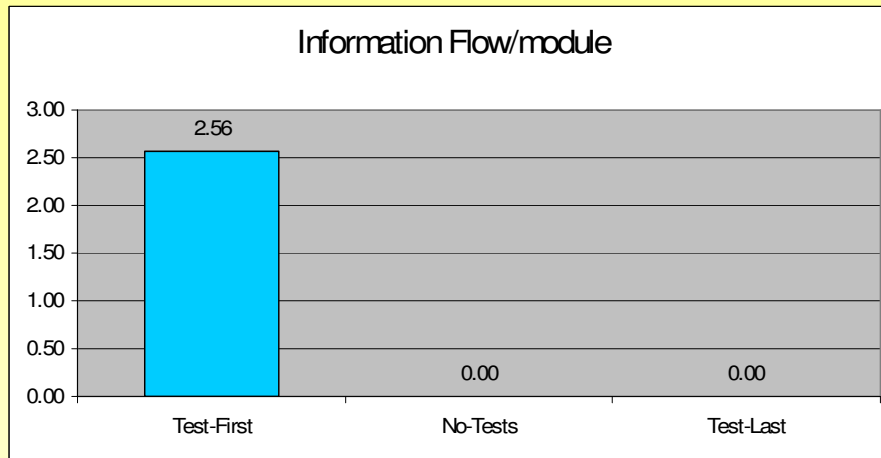


Design Quality: Class-level Metrics

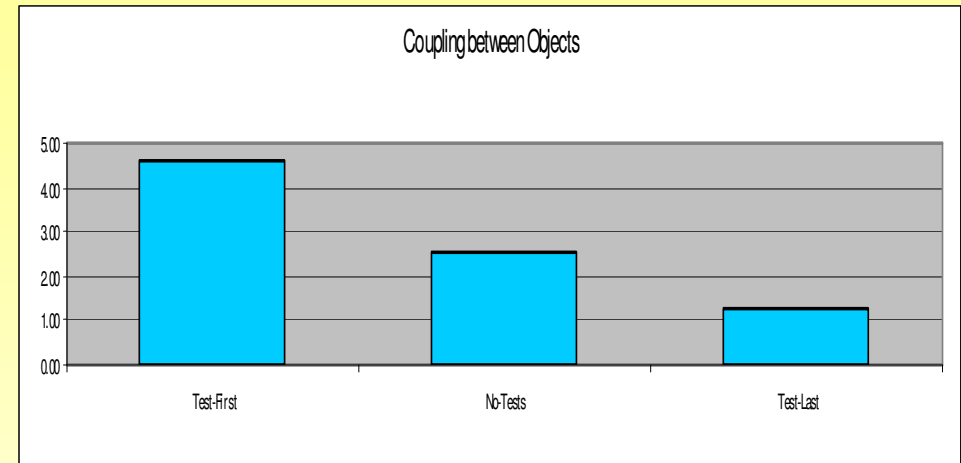
- Comparable/acceptable levels for most metrics: DIT, NOC, LCOM, ...
- NII only metric with statistically significant diff
- Tested code was simpler



Design Quality: Class-level Metrics



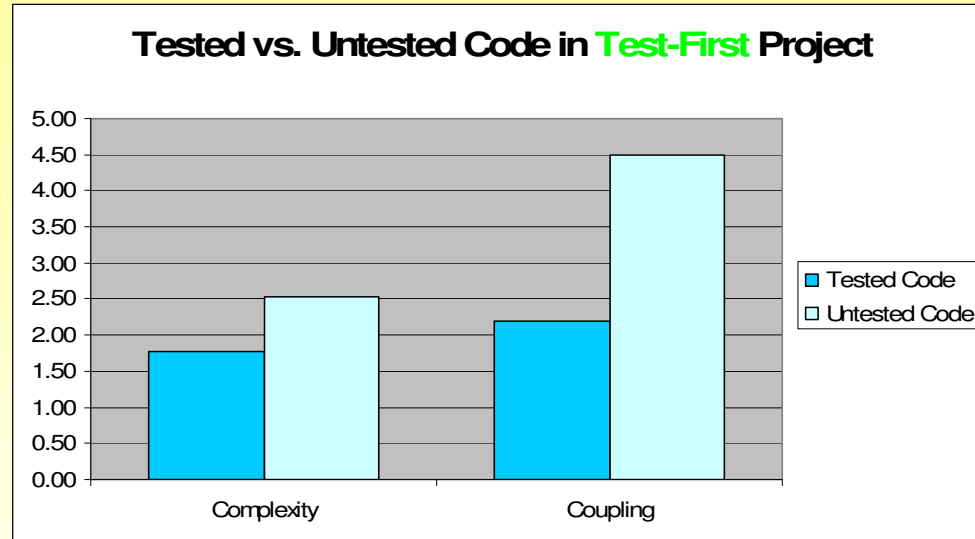
0 Information Flow indicates procedural/flat design in No-Tests and Test-Last teams



Higher coupling in Test-First

Test-First Team Micro-evaluation

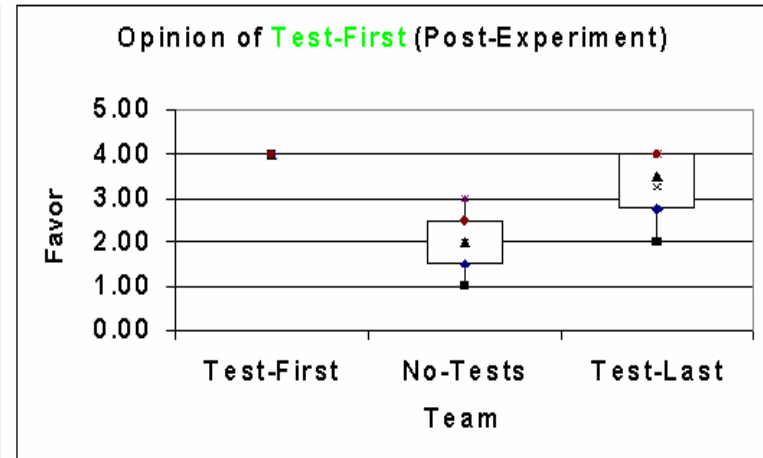
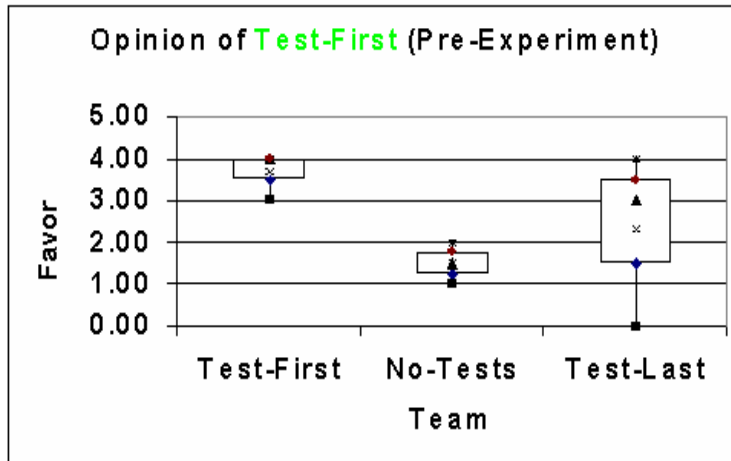
- Evaluated differences in methods tested versus those without tests



- About 28% of the methods were tested directly
 - These methods had ~43% lower complexity average
 - Not statistically significant at $p=.08$
- Classes that had some methods tested directly had an average coupling that was ~104% lower

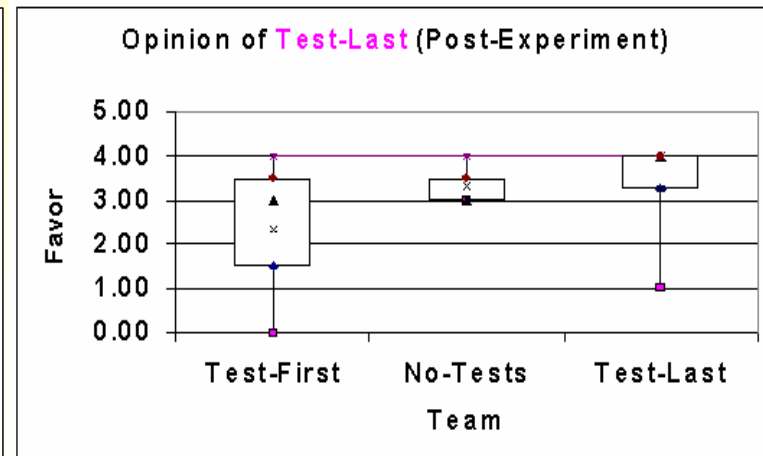
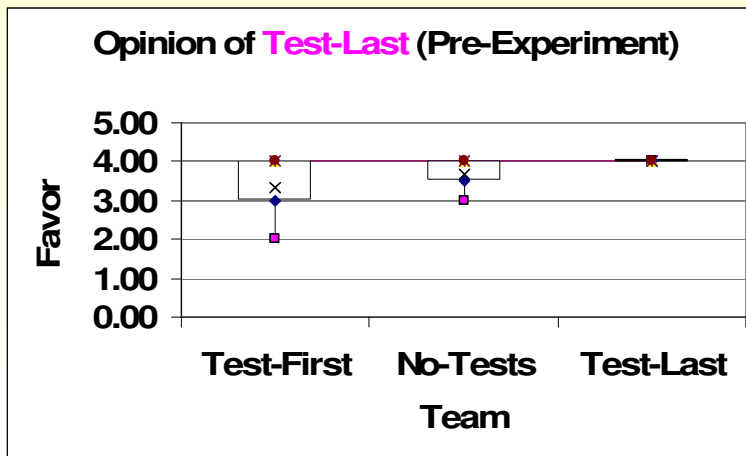
Student Perceptions¹

Test-First



Opinions of TF improved

Test-Last



Opinions of TL declined

1. D. Janzen, "Software Architecture Improvement through Test-Driven Development," *Object-Oriented Programming, Systems, Languages, and Applications (OOPSLA'05)*, October, 2005, San Diego, CA

Results of Undergrad SE study: Programmer Perceptions

- 89% of programmers thought Test–First produced *simpler designs*
- 70% thought Test–First produced code with *fewer defects*
- 75% thought Test–First was the *best approach* for this project

Summary

- TDD can be used without XP
- Empirical studies can be conducted in undergrad SE courses
- TDD adoption must be motivated
- TDD shows promise of possibly improving productivity and test coverage
- TDD may lower complexity, but may increase coupling
- Results are suspect until we get a larger sample

References

- D. Janzen and H. Saiedian, “Test–Driven Learning: Intrinsic Integration of Testing into the CS/SE Curriculum,” *Technical Symposium on Computer Science Education (SIGCSE’06)*, March, 2006, Houston, TX
- D. Janzen and H. Saiedian, “Test–Driven Development: Concepts, Taxonomy and Future Directions,” *IEEE Computer*, 38(9), 2005
- D. Janzen, “Software Architecture Improvement through Test–Driven Development,” *Object–Oriented Programming, Systems, Languages, and Applications (OOPSLA’05) Student Research Competition*, October, 2005, San Diego, CA

Acknowledgements

- Karen Janzen, Hossein Saiedian
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