

Characterization Testing : regaining control of your *Legacy Code*



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Think how *Legacy code* affects
your work in everyday life...

Imagine a tool that helps you
explore, understand and
refactor it without fear.

... a nice dream, isn't?

welcome 

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Training



Mentoring



Diagnostics



Talks

> We are

> What we do

Speakers

Trainers

Coaches
&
Mentors

Scrum

Agile QA

BDD

Automated
tests

TDD

Emergent
architecture

DDD

...

Team &
Business

Tech.

Mgmt.

Strategic
advice

Project
management

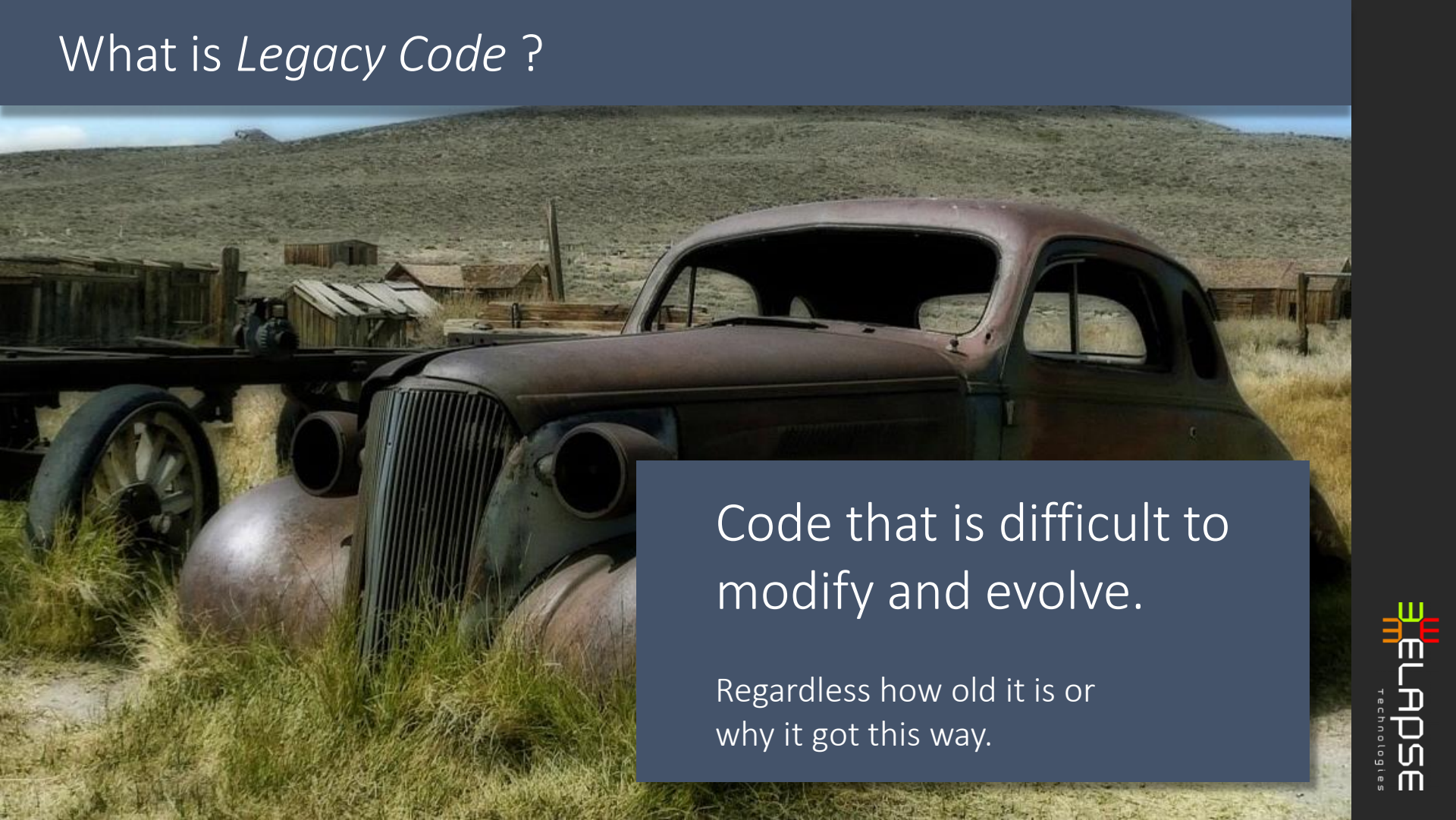
Agility

Legacy Code

Am I the only one to
have *Legacy Code* ?



What is *Legacy Code* ?

A photograph of a rusted, vintage car in a field, symbolizing legacy code. The car is dark and heavily corroded, with a prominent vertical grille and round headlights. It is parked in a field of tall grass, with a wooden wagon and a hill in the background. The scene is set in a rural, possibly historical, environment.

Code that is difficult to modify and evolve.

Regardless how old it is or why it got this way.

Other popular definitions ...

- Code written by others
- Code nobody wants to touch anymore
- Code no longer supported by the people who wrote it
- Code that could be rewritten using better coding practices, tools or languages
- ...



Code without tests

Michael Feathers,
Working Effectively with Legacy Code



The negative impacts
of *Legacy Code*

What to do with my *Legacy Code* ?

Two basic strategies...

Fear : software
development's worst
enemy



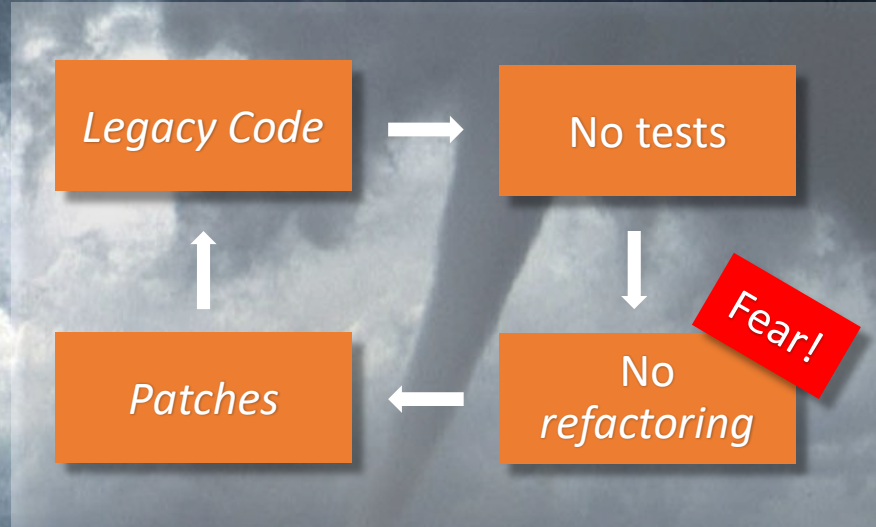
Tired of the continuous stress
of delivery, of *endless*
debugging sessions, of the fear
of breaking something?





Please, give me a
new project
!@/\$%!/%

The cycle of death...



A strategy :
Renovating

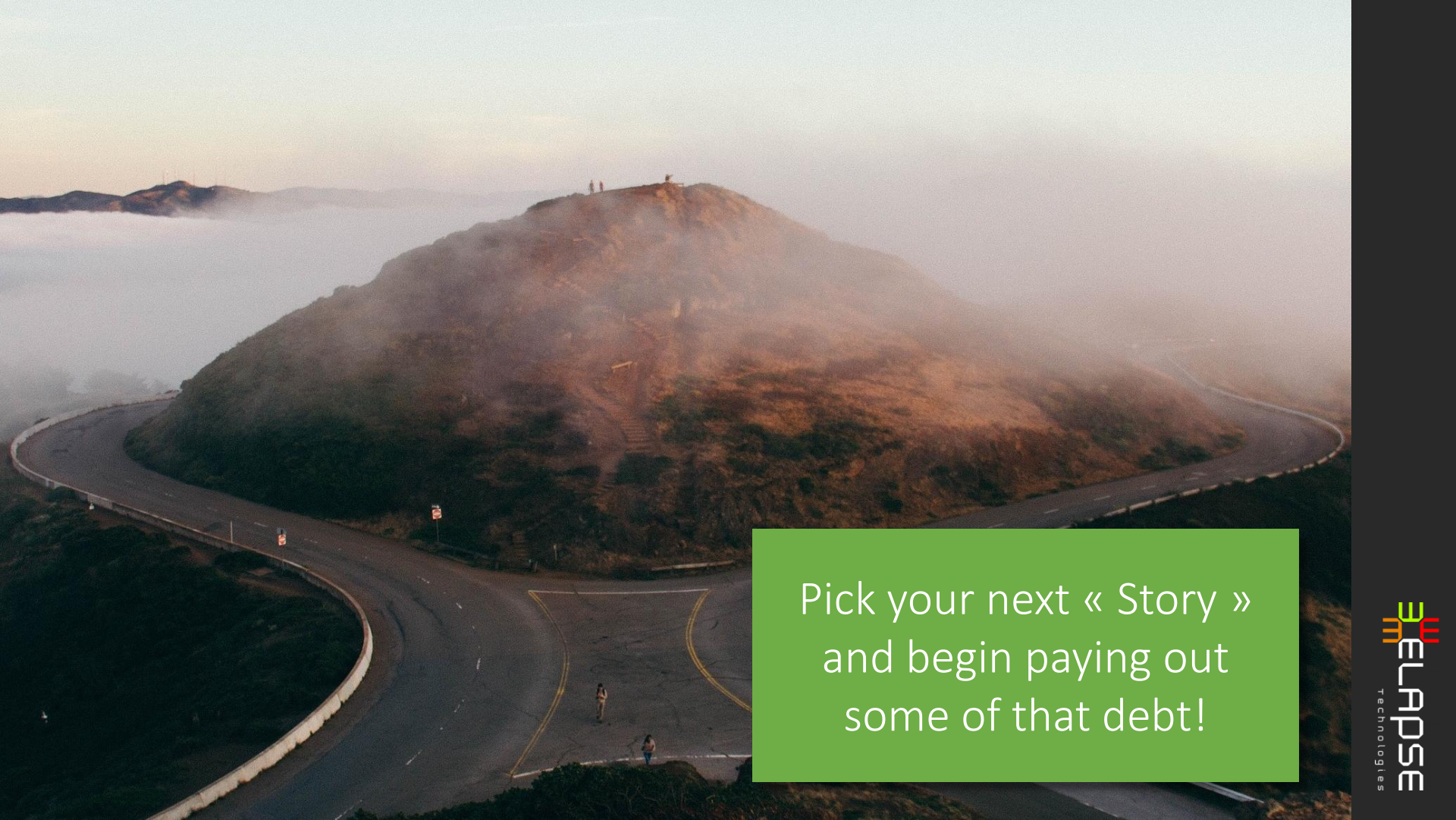
Why not
rejuvenate
your code?





Correctly equipped,
yes you can !


Gradually,
while still producing
business value



Pick your next « Story »
and begin paying out
some of that debt!

A tool:

The characterization test



Characterization test

Robert C. Martin Series



WORKING EFFECTIVELY WITH **LEGACY CODE**

Michael C. Feathers



A characterization test describes the actual behavior
of an existing piece of code.

- Michael Feathers



To...

Overcome *fear!*

Understand and
document what
the code does

+

Protect against
unintended
changes when
refactoring

Writing a characterization test

5 steps for writing a characterization test

1. Find and isolate a piece of code that you need to analyze or modify
2. Write a test that uses that code, use an assertion you know will fail
3. Execute the test and let it tell you the actual behavior
4. Change the test assertion and the naming to match the actual behavior
5. Repeat...

An example of Legacy Code?

```
public class SalesUtil {  
    double BQ = 1000.0;  
    double BCR = 0.20;  
    double OQM1 = 1.5;  
    double OQM2 = OQM1 * 2;
```

 WTF?

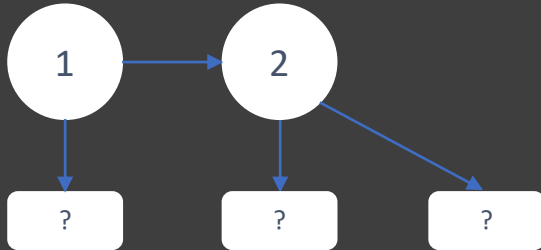
```
    public double calculate(double tSales) {  
        if (tSales <= BQ) {  
            return tSales * BCR;  
        } else if (tSales <= BQ * 2) {  
            return (BQ) * BCR + (tSales - BQ) * BCR * OQM1;  
        } else {  
            return (BQ) * BCR +  
                (tSales - BQ) * BCR * OQM1 +  
                (tSales - BQ * 2) * BCR * OQM2;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

 WTF?

 WTF?

Step 1: identify a piece of code to characterize

```
@Test
public void test... {
    assert(...)
}
```

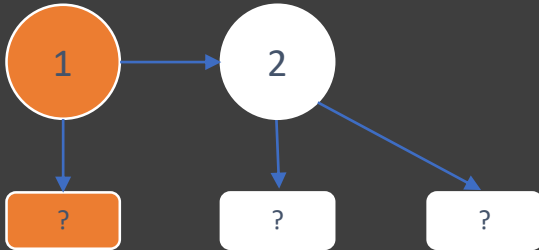


```
public class SalesUtil {
    double BQ = 1000.0;
    double BCR = 0.20;
    double OQM1 = 1.5;
    double OQM2 = OQM1 * 2;

    public double calculate(double tSales){
        if (tSales <= BQ) {
            1 return tSales * BCR;
        } else if (tSales <= BQ * 2) {
            2 return (BQ) * BCR +
                (tSales - BQ) * BCR * OQM1;
        } else {
            return (BQ) * BCR +
                (tSales - BQ) * BCR * OQM1 +
                (tSales - BQ * 2) * BCR * OQM2;
        }
    }
}
```

Step 2: write a failing assertion

```
@Test
public void testCalculate() {
    assertEquals(
        0.0,
        SalesUtil.calculate(1000.0)
    );
}
```

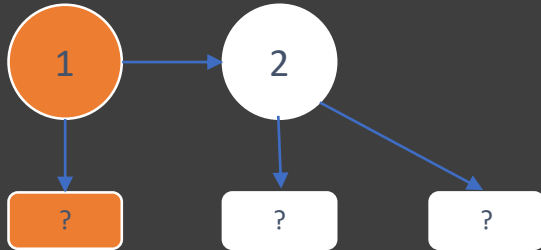


```
public class SalesUtil {
    double BQ = 1000.0;
    double BCR = 0.20;
    double OQM1 = 1.5;
    double OQM2 = OQM1 * 2;

    double calculate(double tSales) {
        if (tSales <= BQ) {
            1 return tSales * BCR;
        } else if (tSales <= BQ * 2) {
            return (BQ) * BCR +
            2 (tSales - BQ) * BCR * OQM1;
        } else {
            return (BQ) * BCR +
                (tSales - BQ) * BCR * OQM1 +
                (tSales - BQ*2)*BCR * OQM2;
        }
    }
}
```


Step 3: execute the test + find out the actual behavior is

```
@Test
public void testCalculate() {
    assertEquals(
        0.0,
        SalesUtil.calculate(1000.0)
    );
}
```



```
public class SalesUtil {
    double BQ = 1000.0;
    double BCR = 0.20;
    double OQM1 = 1.5;
    double OQM2 = OQM1 * 2;

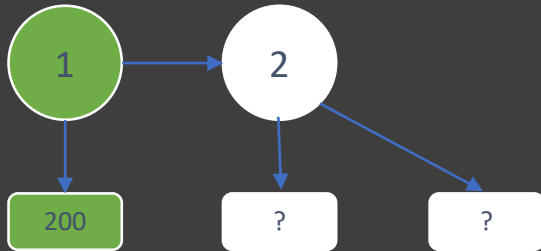
    double calculate(double tSales) {
        if (tSales <= BQ) {
            return tSales * BCR;
        }
    }
}
```

> junit.framework.AssertionFailedError:
expected:<0.0> but was:<200.0>



Step 4: Replace the assertion by the actual behavior

```
@Test
public void
lessThanBaseQuota_useBaseCommissionRate() {
    assertEquals(
        200.0,
        SalesUtil.calculate(1000)
    );
}
```



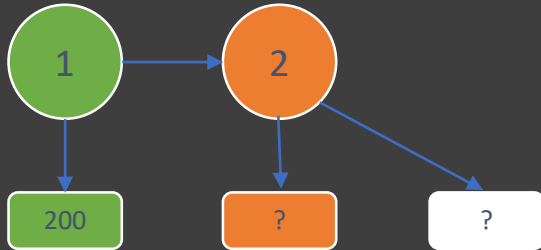
```
public class SalesUtil {
    double BQ = 1000.0;
    double BCR = 0.20;
    double OQM1 = 1.5;
    double OQM2 = OQM1 * 2;

    double calculate(double tSales) {
        1 if (tSales <= BQ) {
            return tSales * BCR;
        } else if (tSales <= BQ * 2) {
            2 return (BQ) * BCR +
                (tSales - BQ) * BCR * OQM1;
        } else {
            return (BQ) * BCR +
                (tSales - BQ) * BCR * OQM1 +
                (tSales - BQ * 2) * BCR * OQM2;
        }
    }
}
```

Step 5: Repeat

...

```
@Test
public void testCalculate () {
    assertEquals(
        0.0,
        SalesUtil.calculate(2000.0)
    );
}
```



```
public class SalesUtil {
    double BQ = 1000.0;
    double BCR = 0.20;
    double OQM1 = 1.5;
    double OQM2 = OQM1 * 2;

    double calculate(double tSales) {
        if (tSales <= BQ) {
            1 return tSales * BCR;
        } else if (tSales <= BQ * 2) {
            2 return (BQ) * BCR +
                (tSales - BQ) * BCR * OQM1;
        } else {
            return (BQ) * BCR +
                (tSales - BQ) * BCR * OQM1 +
                (tSales - BQ * 2) * BCR * OQM2;
        }
    }
}
```



Watch out for :
« While we're at it, we might as well... » !

Work only on what you need to modify now.

Demo

We really don't have the time
for this ?!?



How long does it take to understand
a piece of Legacy code before you
can change it (reasonably safely)?

Characteristics of a characterization test

How is a CT different?

Unit test

- Specifies **required** behavior
- **Known** behavior and **new** code
- **Permanent**

Characterization test

- Specifies **actual** behavior
- Legacy code, **Lost or forgotten** behavior
- **Temporary**

Will end-to-end tests around my application help me characterize my code?



Rewrite or refactoring?



Refactoring is not a
rewrite on a small scale!

Why are
managers/customers/project
managers so afraid of refactoring?



Watch out for *Big Bang* refactoring !

Rewrite or refactoring ?!?

Rewrite

Renovate / Rejuvenate

Sometimes
necessary!

A big expense

Big Bang

Very high risk

No new business value

Regular payments (debt)

Step by Step


Lower risk

Still produce value

A strategy

As in the emergency room...

> **stabilize the patient**
and **focus on what is most**
critical

A close-up photograph of a child's hand holding a small, shiny, metallic object. The child's face is visible in the background, looking intently at the object. The object has a circular, textured top and a pointed tip. The background is dark, making the child and the object stand out.

Let what you are
currently working on
guide your efforts

Conclusion

Next... Refactoring techniques

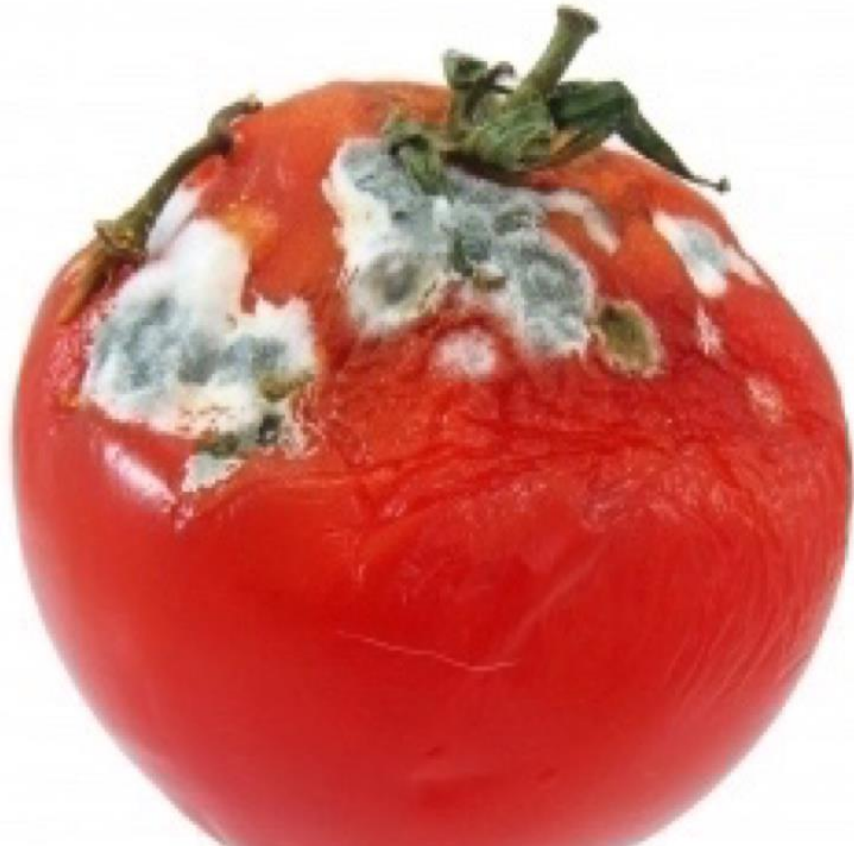
This talk was about **understanding** and **securing** your *Legacy Code*....

Now, you can learn **how to mercilessly renovate** your *Legacy Code*:

- Sprout Methods/Classes
- Instance Delegator
- Extract to Method
- ...



Maintainability: a great challenge for the future



Code rot
is avoidable



Legacy code can kill the flame!

Although our first joy of programming may have been intense, the misery of dealing with legacy code is often sufficient to extinguish that flame.

Michael Feathers,
Working Effectively with Legacy Code





Characterization testing...

Another tool to add to your toolbox!



« Legacy code » can be treated !

THANK
YOU.



All our conferences (french)

conferences.elapsetech.com

Slides and references (french)

[conferences.elapsetech.com
/legacy-tests-characterisation](https://conferences.elapsetech.com/legacy-tests-characterisation)

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