



# Transformation Priority Premise

- What are the three steps for driving TDD?
- What is TPP?
- Reaching a roadblock in TDD
- Case study: Word wrap kata
- Summary: Benefits and drawbacks



# TPP – Defining Obvious Implementation

- Three steps in moving TDD code forward:
  1. Fake it
  2. Obvious implementation
  3. Triangulation





# Fake Implementation

```
[TestCase("1",1)]  
public void ReturnNumber_WhenProvidedWithASingleDigit(string digits, int expected)  
{  
    var result = _calculator.Add(digits);  
  
    Assert.AreEqual(expected, result);  
}
```

```
public int Add(string digits)  
{  
    return 1;  
}
```

# Obvious Implementation

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```
[TestCase("1",1)]
[TestCase("2",2)]
public void ReturnNumber_WhenProvidedWithASingleDigit(string digits, int expected)
{
    var result = _calculator.Add(digits);

    Assert.AreEqual(expected, result);
}
```

```
public int Add(string digits)
{
    if (digits == "1")
        return 1;

    return 2;
}
```





# Triangulation

```
[TestCase("1,2", 3)]
public void ReturnSum_WhenProvidedWithSomeDigits(string digits, int expected)
{
    var result = _calculator.Add(digits);

    Assert.AreEqual(expected, result);
}
```

```
[TestCase("1,3", 4)]
public void ReturnSum_WhenProvidedWithSomeDigits(string digits, int expected)
{
    var result = _calculator.Add(digits);

    Assert.AreEqual(expected, result);
}
```

```
public int Add(string digits)
{
    if (digits.size == 1){
        return int.Parse(digits)
    }

    return 3;
}
```

```
public int Add(string digits)
{
    var splitDigits = digits.split(",");

    if (digits.size == 1)
        return int.Parse(digits[0]);

    return int.Parse(digits[0]) + int.Parse(digits[1]);
}
```

# TPP – Defining the Obvious Implementation

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## TPP table

#	Transformation	Start code	End code
1	{ } -> nil	{ }	[return] nil
2	Nil -> constant	[return] nil	[return] "1"
3	Constant -> constant+	[return] "1"	[return] "1" + "2"
4	Constant -> scalar	[return] "1" + "2"	[return] argument
5	Statement -> statements	[return] argument	[return] min(max(0, argument), 10)
6	Unconditional -> conditional	[return] argument	if(condition) [return] 1 else [return] 0
7	Scalar -> array	dog	[dog, cat]
8	Array -> container	[dog, cat]	
9	Statement -> tail recursion	a + b	a + recursion
10	If -> loop	if(condition)	loop(condition)
11	Statement -> recursion	a + recursion	recursion
12	Expression -> function	today - birth	CalculateBirthDate()
13	Variable -> mutation	day	var Day = 10; Day = 11;



# What Is a Transformation

- Uncle Bob suggests it is a counterpart to refactorings
- Simple operations that change the behavior of code





# Solving the Impasse Problem

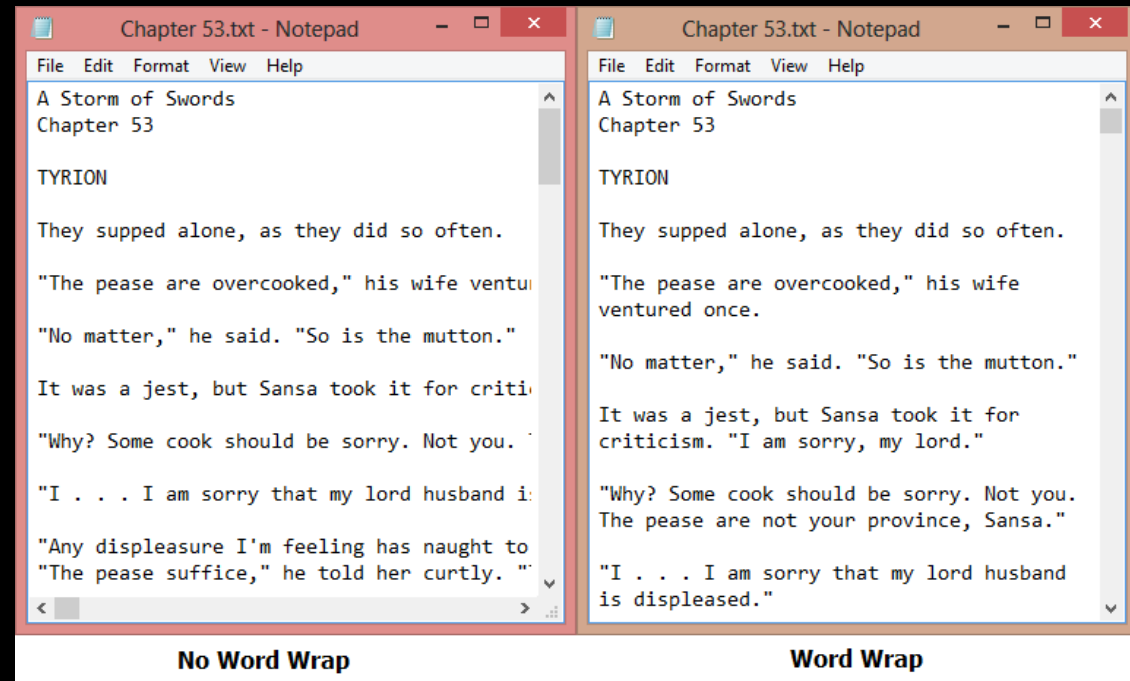
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- Writing tests and implementations for a problem without TPP can make you reach a test that is impossible to make pass without rewriting the whole algorithm



# Case Study: Word Wrap Kata

- Write a method that takes in a string and a column number.
- Insert newlines such that each line is never longer than the column number, try to break at word boundaries



# Null String

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2 Nil -> constant

## Test


```
@Test
public void WrapNullReturnsEmptyString() throws Exception {
    assertThat(wrap(null, 10), is(""));
}
```

## Implementation

We can make it pass with **(nil->constant)**

```
public static String wrap(String s, int length) {
    return "";
}
```

# Short Word



## Test

```
@Test
public void OneShortWordDoesNotWrap() throws Exception {
    assertThat(wrap("word", 5), is("word"));
}
```

## Implementation

```
public static String wrap(String s, int length) {
    if (s == null)
        return "";
    return s;
}
```

6 Unconditional -> conditional



# New Test

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## Test

```
@Test
public void TwoWordsLongerThanLimitShouldWrap() throws Exception {
    assertThat(wrap("word word", 6), is("word\nword"));
}
```

## Implementation

```
public static String wrap(String s, int length) {
    if (s == null)
        return "";
    return s.replaceAll(" ", "\n");
}
```

12 Expression -> function

# Reaching the Impasse

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Test

```
@Test
public void ThreeWordsJustOverTheLimitShouldWrapAtSecondWord() throws
Exception {
    assertThat(wrap("word word word", 9), is("word word\nword"));
}
```

Implementation

?

## TPP table

#	Transformation	Start code	End code
1	<code>{}</code> -> nil	<code>{}</code>	<code>[return] nil</code>
2	Nil -> constant	<code>[return] nil</code>	<code>[return] "1"</code>
3	Constant -> constant+	<code>[return] "1"</code>	<code>[return] "1" + "2"</code>
4	Constant -> scalar	<code>[return] "1" + "2"</code>	<code>[return] argument</code>
5	Statement -> statements	<code>[return] argument</code>	<code>[return] min(max(0, argument), 10)</code>
6	Unconditional -> conditional	<code>[return] argument</code>	<code>if(condition) [return] 1 else [return] 0</code>
7	Scalar -> array	<code>dog</code>	<code>[dog, cat]</code>
8	Array -> container	<code>[dog, cat]</code>	
9	Statement -> tail recursion	<code>a + b</code>	<code>a + recursion</code>
10	If -> loop	<code>if(condition)</code>	<code>loop(condition)</code>
11	Statement -> recursion	<code>a + recursion</code>	<code>recursion</code>
12	Expression -> function	<code>today - birth</code>	<code>CalculateBirthDate()</code>
13	Variable -> mutation	<code>day</code>	<code>var Day = 10; Day = 11;</code>

# Let's Go Back

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## Test

```
@Test
public void TwoWordsLongerThanLimitShouldWrap() throws Exception {
    assertThat(wrap("word word", 6), is("word\nword"));
}
```

```
@Test
public void WordLongerThanLengthBreaksAtLength() throws Exception {
    assertThat(wrap("longword", 4), is("long\nword"));
}
```

## Implementation

```
public static String wrap(String s, int length) {
    if (length < 1)
        throw new InvalidArgument();
    if (s == null)
        return "";

    if (s.length() <= length)
        return s;
    else {
        return "long\nword";
    }
}
```



# Let's Triangulate

## Test

```
@Test
public void WordLongerThanLengthBreaksAtLength() throws Exception {
    assertThat(wrap("longword", 4), is("long\nword"));
    assertThat(wrap("longerword", 6), is("longer\nword"));
}
```

```
public static String wrap(String s, int length) {
    if (length < 1)
        throw new InvalidArgument();
    if (s == null)
        return "";

    if (s.length() <= length)
        return s;

    else {
        return s.substring(0, length) + "\n" + s.substring(length);
    }
}
```

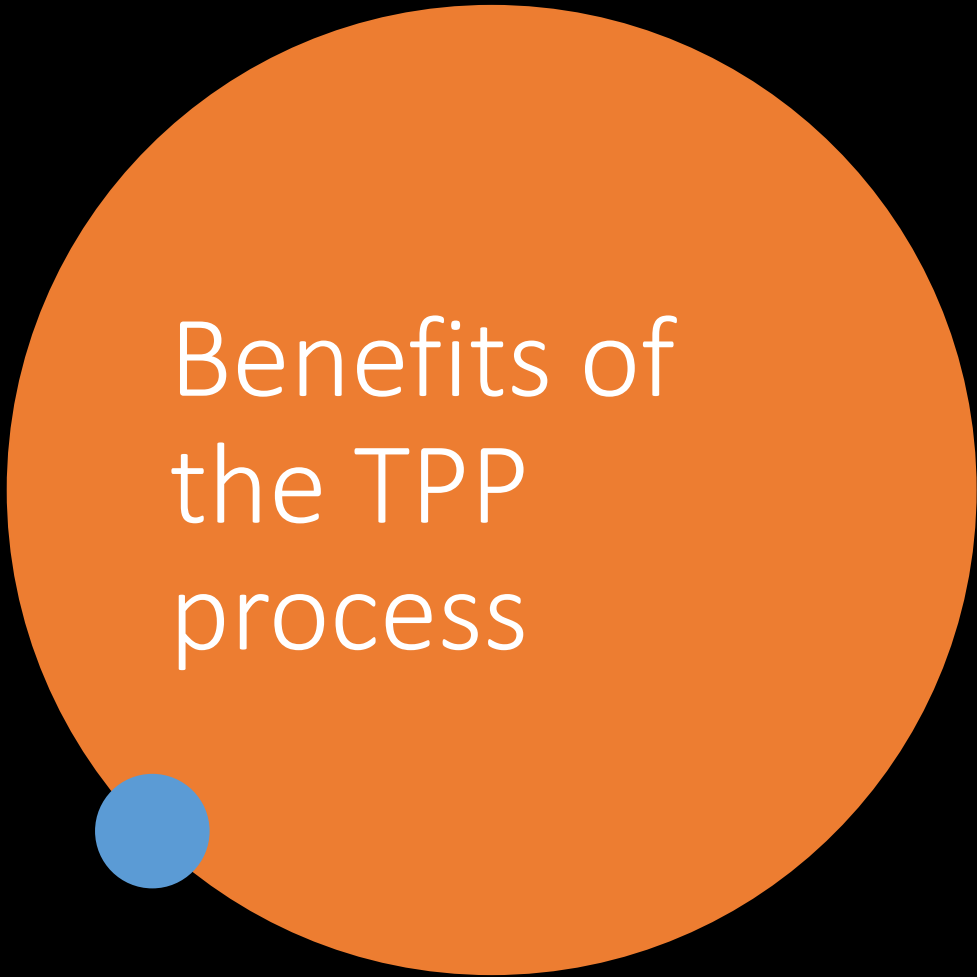
## Implementation

# Case Study Summary


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- Makes it clear how TPP helps us find the obvious implementation
  - Shows how we are less likely to reach an impasse/roadblock
  - We are changing behavior in smaller steps
  - Demonstrates TPP role in the three TDD steps for moving code forward
  - Shows how TPP moves us from a specific to a more general form
  - Full example from Uncle Bob's blog:  
<https://blog.cleancoder.com/uncle-bob/2013/05/27/TheTransformationPriorityPremise.html>
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## Benefits of the TPP process

- 
- When passing a test, prefer higher priority transformations.
  - When writing a new test, choose one that can be passed with higher priority transformations.
  - When an implementation seems to require a low priority transformation, backtrack to see if there is a simpler test to pass



## Drawbacks of TPP

- Not a complete list of transformation
- Is a transformation the correct one?
  - What are the criteria?
- What decides the order/priority
  - How can we decide how complex a transformation is?



Questions?

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# Sources

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- Uncle Bob's blog - <https://blog.cleancoder.com/uncle-bob/2013/05/27/TheTransformationPriorityPremise.html>
- Agile Technical Practices Distilled (2019) – Santos, Consolaro, Di Gioia

