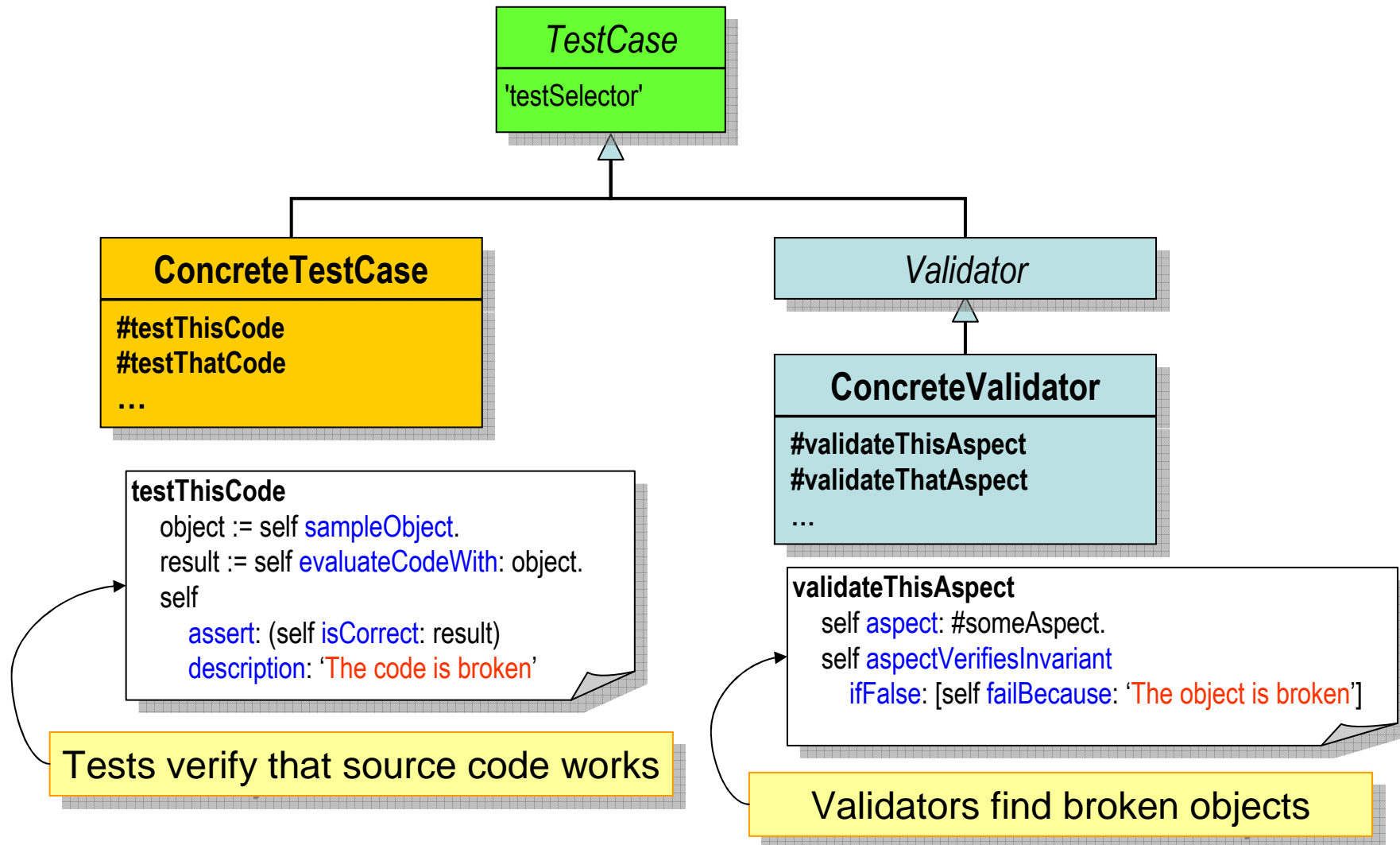
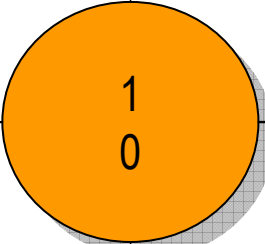
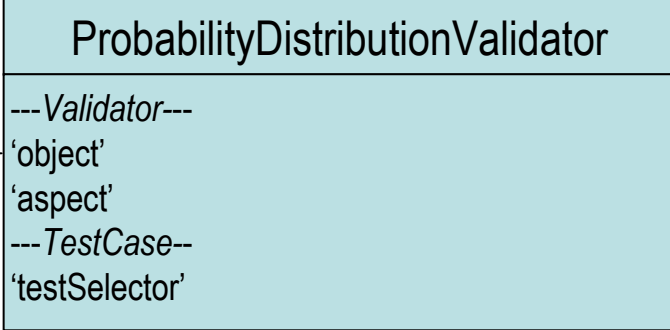
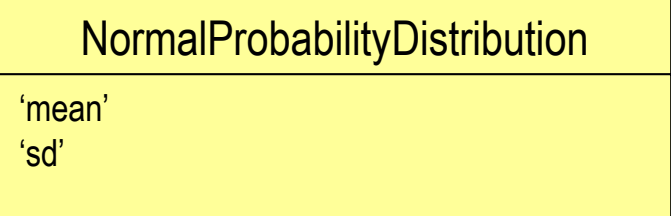


# SUnit based Validation



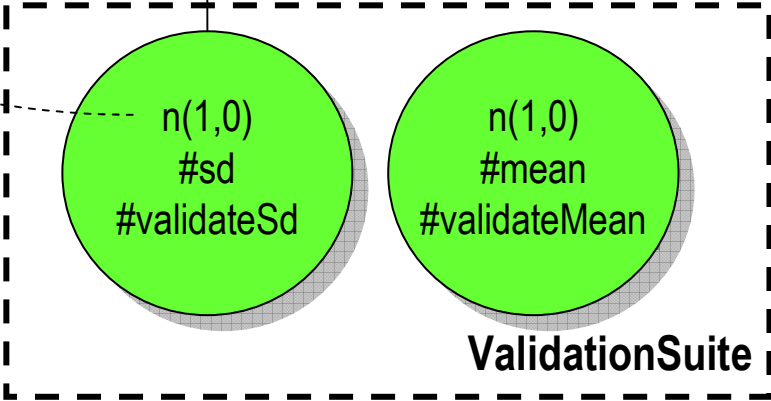
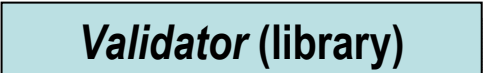
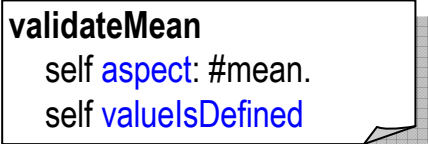
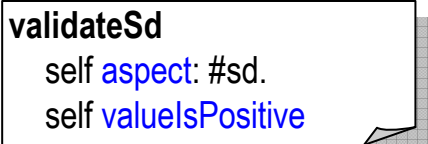
# Validating an object



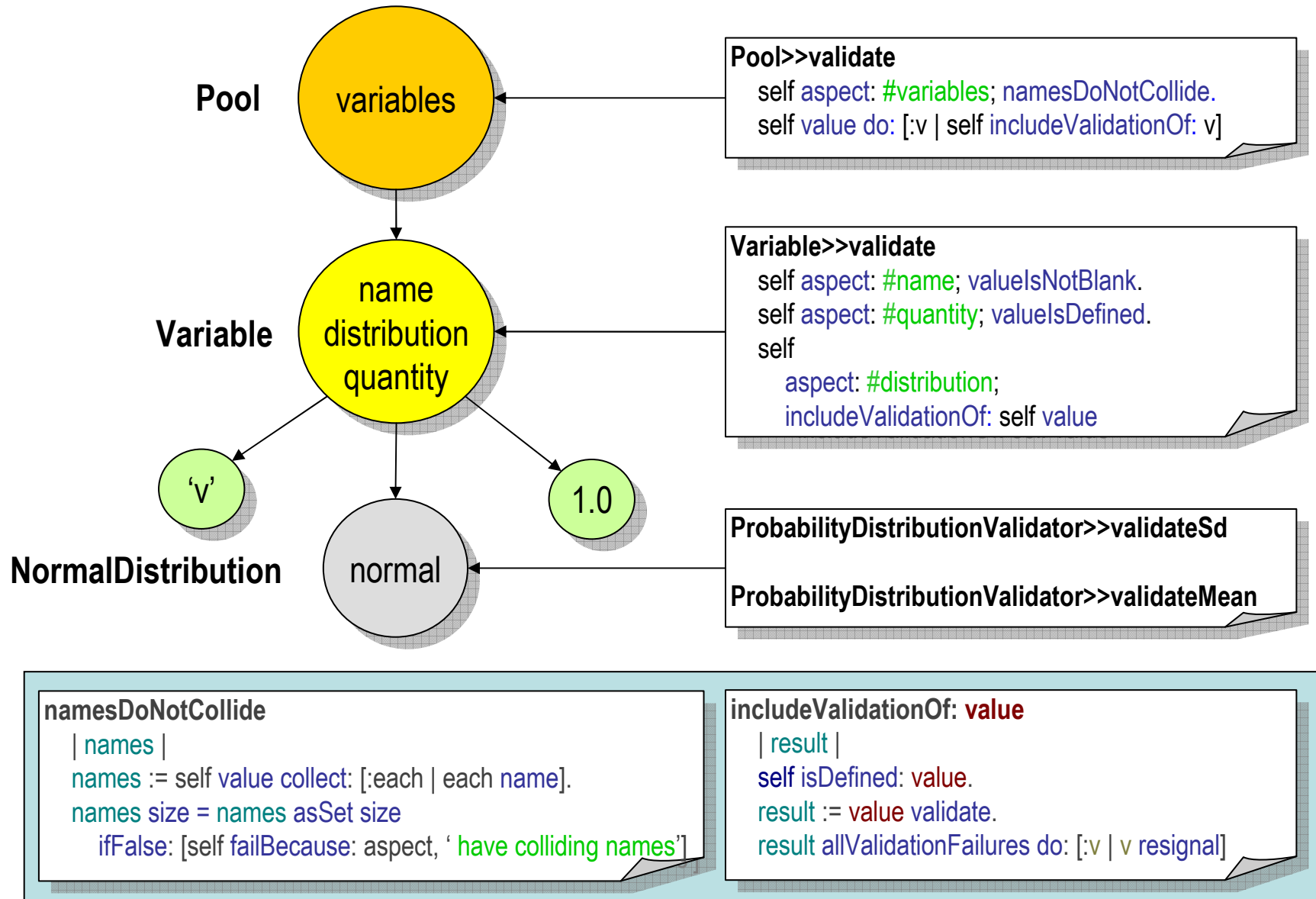
class

validatorClass

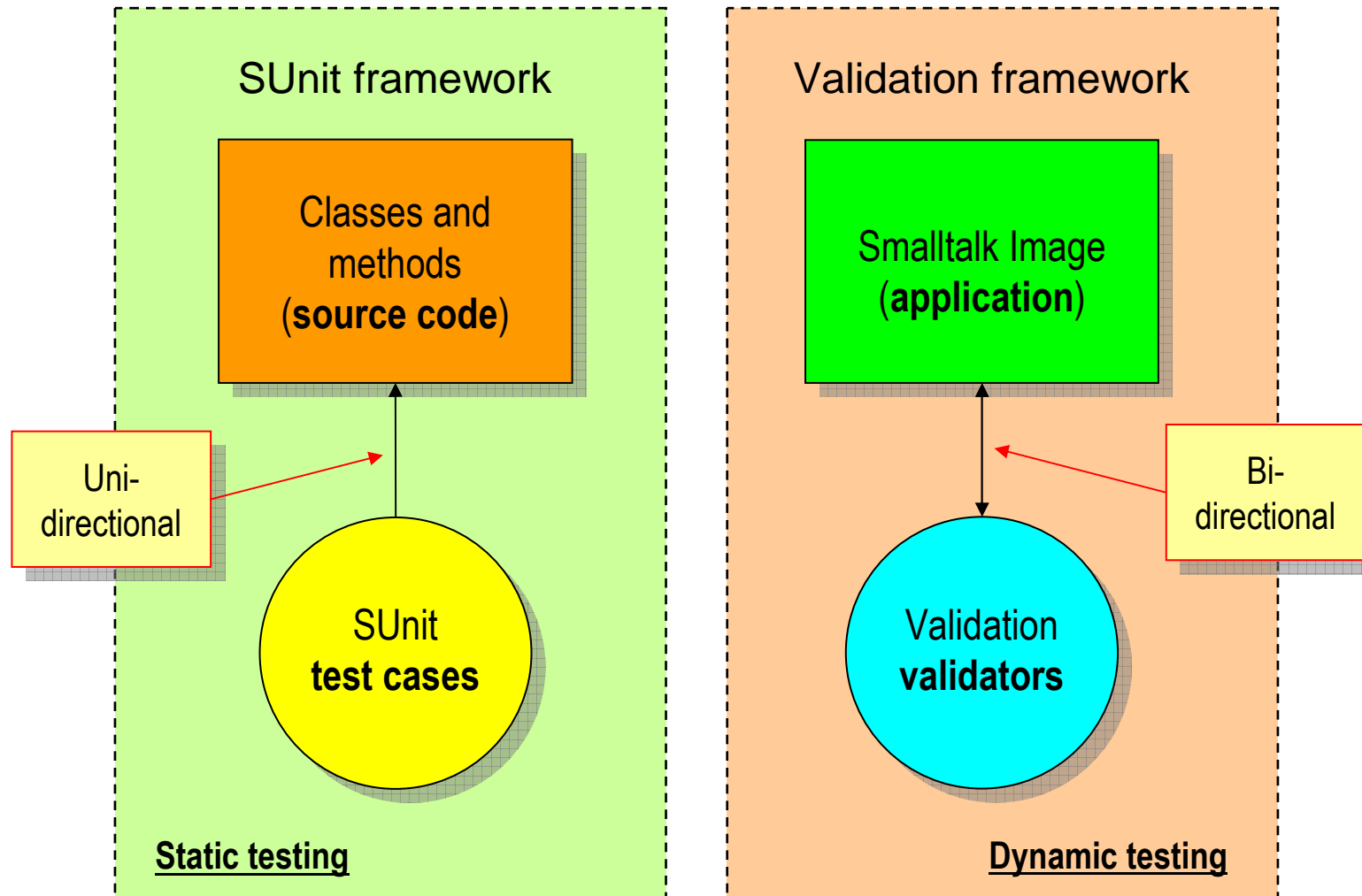
class



# Writing Validations



# Comparing territories

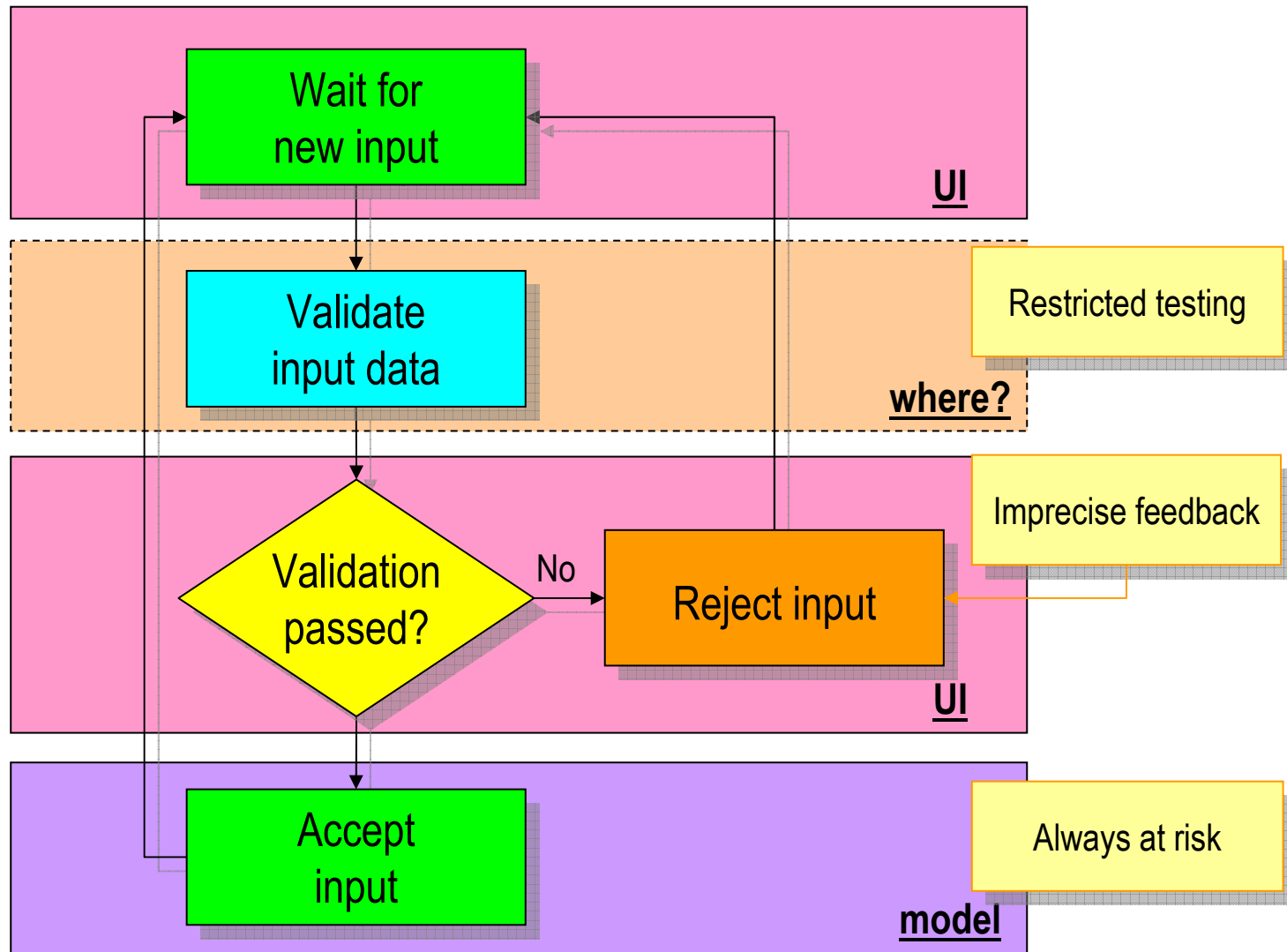


## Comparison with Test Cases

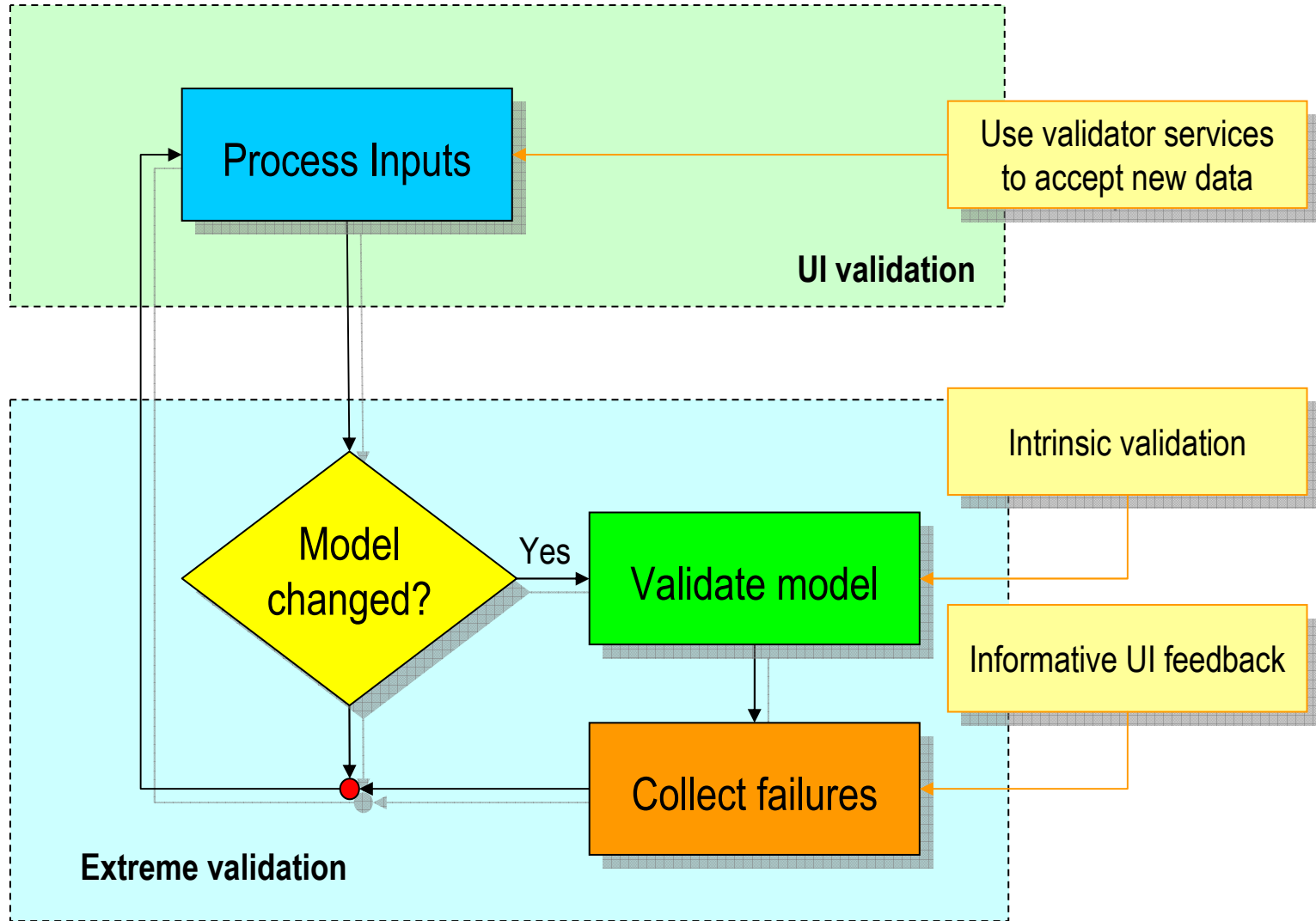
	<b>Test Cases</b>	<b>Validators</b>
Purpose	Code correctness	Objects' health
Running Space	Development	Runtime
Objects Involved	Artificial (examples)	Actual (application)
Activated by	Programmers	Application requests
Advice	Programmers	End users and programmers

	<b>Test Cases</b>	<b>Validators</b>
Development cost	High – skills required	Negligible – straightforward
Reuse	Low	High because: a) You grow a library b) You chain validations
Running them all takes	Minutes – Hours	Seconds

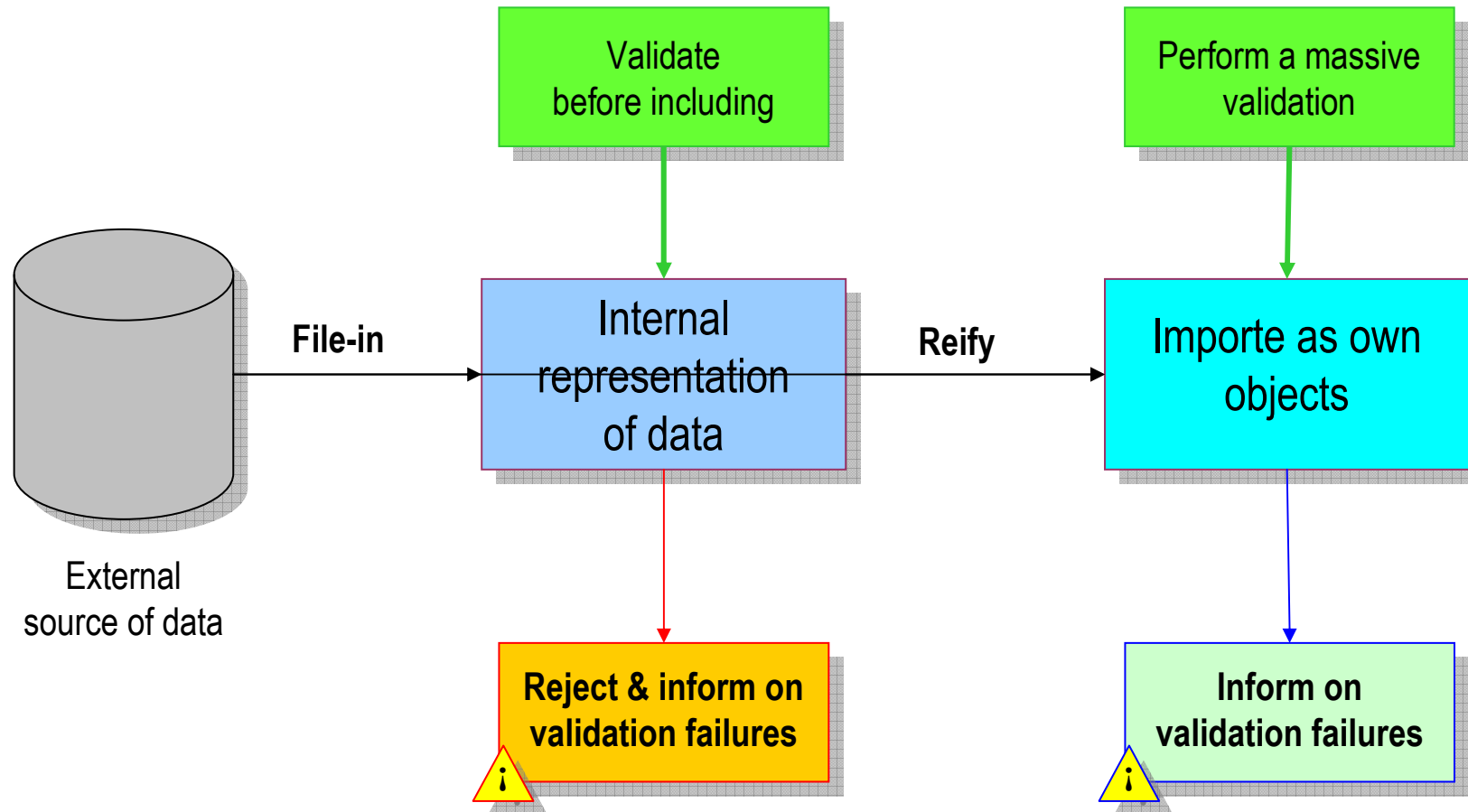
# The Conventional Approach



# Extreme Validation



# Transactional & Informative File-in





## When is Extreme Validation useful?

<b>Apply extreme validation to</b>	<b>So that you</b>
User inputs	a) Relax strict sequences of steps in the GUI and still ensure the model's health b) Avoid most of the warning dialogs!
Imperfect code	Detect all the side effects of bugs everywhere in the model as early as possible
Transactional applications	Make sure that the model remains valid after every transaction
File-in	Deal with data loaded from external sources (e.g., source code file-in, software upgrades, data importing, XML, etc.)
Structural changes	Make sure the new structure is sound (e.g. merging complex structures)
Test cases	Simplify your tests by asserting that the code does not brake testing objects
Source code	Verify that good practice patterns are honored (see the full paper)
You application	Crearily express all intrinsic rules that are inherent to your objects regardless their presentation on the UI