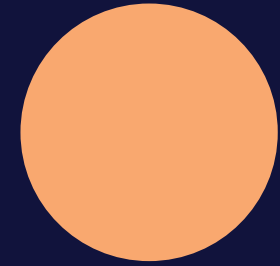


TRANSFORMATION PRIORITY PREMISE

Going through the steps.

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Uncle Bob

- Aka: Robert C. Martin
- Author of: Clean code, and more.
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The process

If we accept the Priority Premise, then we should amend the typical red-green-refactor process of TDD with the following provision:

- When passing a test, prefer higher priority transformations.
- When posing a 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.

The Transformations

So what are these transformations? Perhaps we can make a list of them:

- (`{}`->`nil`) no code at all->code that employs `nil`
- (`nil`->`constant`)
- (`constant`->`constant+`) a simple constant to a more complex constant
- (`constant`->`scalar`) replacing a constant with a variable or an argument
- (`statement`->`statements`) adding more unconditional statements.
- (`unconditional`->`if`) splitting the execution path
- (`scalar`->`array`)
- (`array`->`container`)
- (`statement`->`recursion`)
- (`if`->`while`)
- (`expression`->`function`) replacing an expression with a function or algorithm
- (`variable`->`assignment`) replacing the value of a variable.

`{}` → `nil`

Transform no code into something that returns a nil value.

```
function testEmptyCountryCodeReturnsNull() {  
    assert(countryFromCode(null), null)  
}
```

```
function countryFromCode(countryCode: string | null) {  
    return null;  
}
```

nil → Constant

```
function testCountryFromCodeReturnsString() {  
    assert(typeof countryFromCode("AU"), "string")  
}
```

```
function countryFromCode(countryCode: string | null) {  
    return "";  
}
```

Constant → Constant+

A simple constant to a more complex constant.

```
function testCountryFromCodeReturnsAustralia() {  
    assert(countryFromCode("AU"), "Australia")  
}
```

```
function countryFromCode(countryCode: string | null)  
{  
    return "Australia";  
}
```

Constant → Scalar

Replacing a constant with a variable or an argument.

```
function countryFromCode(countryCode: string | null) {  
  const country = "Australia"  
  return country;  
}
```

```
function getCountry(country: string) {  
  return country;  
}
```


Statement → Statements

Adding more unconditional statements.

```
function testCountryFromCodeReturnsExactlyAustralia() {  
    assert(countryFromCode("AU"), "Australia")  
}
```

```
function countryFromCode(countryCode: string | null) {  
    return getCountry("australia");  
}
```

```
function getCountry(country: string) {  
    return country?.substring(0, 1).toUpperCase()  
        + country?.substring(1).toLowerCase();  
}
```

Unconditional → If

Splitting the execution path. It is also acceptable to use a ternary instead.

```
function testCountryFromCodeReturnsSpain() {  
    assert(countryFromCode("ES"), "Spain")  
}
```

```
function countryFromCode(countryCode: string | null) {  
    if (countryCode === "ES")  
        return "Spain";  
  
    return "Australia";  
}
```

Scalar → Array

```
function countryFromCode(countryCode: string | null) {  
  const CountryCodes = ["AU", "ES"];  
  const Countries = ["Australia", "Spain"];  
  
  return Countries[CountryCodes.findIndex((code) => code === countryCode)];  
}
```

Array → Container

This usually means converting a simple array into a more complex collection like a dictionary or array of objects.

```
function countryCode(countryCode: string | null) {  
    const Countries = {"AU": "Australia", "ES": "Spain"};  
  
    return countryCode && Countries[countryCode]  
}
```

Statement → Tail Recursion

Tail recursion means that the last instruction (usually the return value) is a recursive call.

```
function countryFromCode(countryCode: string | null, index=0): string | null {
  const CountryCodes = ["AU", "ES"];
  const Countries = ["Australia", "Spain"];

  if (index === Countries.length) return null;

  if (CountryCodes[index] === countryCode) return Countries[index]!;

  return countryFromCode(countryCode, index+1);
}
```

If → While

Convert a binary branching statement (if, unless, ternary, etc) into a loop (while, do, for, etc).

```
function countryFromCode(countryCode: string | null, index=0) {  
  const Countries = [["AU", "Australia"], ["ES", "Spain"]];  
  
  Countries.forEach((value) => {  
    if (value[0] === countryCode) return value[1];  
  });  
  
  return null;  
}
```

Statement → Recursion

Non-tail recursion means that the last instruction (usually the return value) is not a recursive call.

```
function countryFromCode(countryCode: string | null, index=0): string | null {
  const Countries: string[][] = [["AU", "Australia"], ["ES", "Spain"], ["DK", "Denmark"]];

  let country: string | null = Countries[0]![1] ?? null

  if (Countries[index]![0] !== countryCode) {
    country = countryFromCode(countryCode, index+1)
  }

  return country;
}
```

Expression → Function

Replacing an expression with a function or algorithm.

```
function getCountries() {  
    return {"AU": "Australia", "ES": "Spain"};  
}
```

```
function countryFromCode(countryCode: string | null) {  
    const Countries = getCountries();  
  
    return countryCode && Countries[countryCode]  
}
```


Variable → Assignment

Replacing the value of a variable.

```
function testCountryFromCodeReturnsDenmark() {  
    assert(countryFromCode("DK"), "Denmark")  
}
```

```
function countryFromCode(countryCode: string | null) {  
    let country = "Australia"  
  
    if (countryCode === "ES") country = "Spain";  
    if (countryCode === "DK") country = "Denmark";  
  
    return country;  
}
```

Issues

There are a number of problems with this.

- Are there other transformations? (almost certainly)
- Are these the right transformations? (probably not)
- Are there better names for the transformations? (almost certainly)
- Is there really a priority? (I think so, but it might be more complicated than a simple ordinal sequence)
- If so, what is the principle behind that priority? (some notion of “complexity”)
- Can it be quantified? (I have no idea)
- Is the priority order presented in this blog correct? (not likely)
- The transformations as described are informal at best. Can they be formalized? (That’s the holy grail!)

Links

- <http://blog.cleancoder.com/uncle-bob/2013/05/27/TheTransformationPriorityPremise.html>
- <https://elliotchance.medium.com/the-transformation-priority-premise-tpp-3e5dc08d445e>