Computer Science II CS 030
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TESTING

- Testing is the process of validating your code is working according to the specifications.
- It is done at the developer level.
- Unit testing is the testing of single entity (class or method).
- Unit testing is critical to professional software development to ensure quality.



WHY TEST?

- To make sure that your code meets specifications
- To check corner cases
- Because fixing before deployment is much easier than fixing after deployment



WHAT IS JUNIT?

- It is a "Regression Testing Framework"
- It is used to standardize the testing process
 - so that automated tools can help you do testing
 - fast and regularly
 - within Eclipse
 - also continuous deployment environments
 - Jenkins
 - Travis-CI
- JUnit tests can also be run from the command-line

WHAT IS JUNIT?

- JUnit is specifically for Java
- It is open source



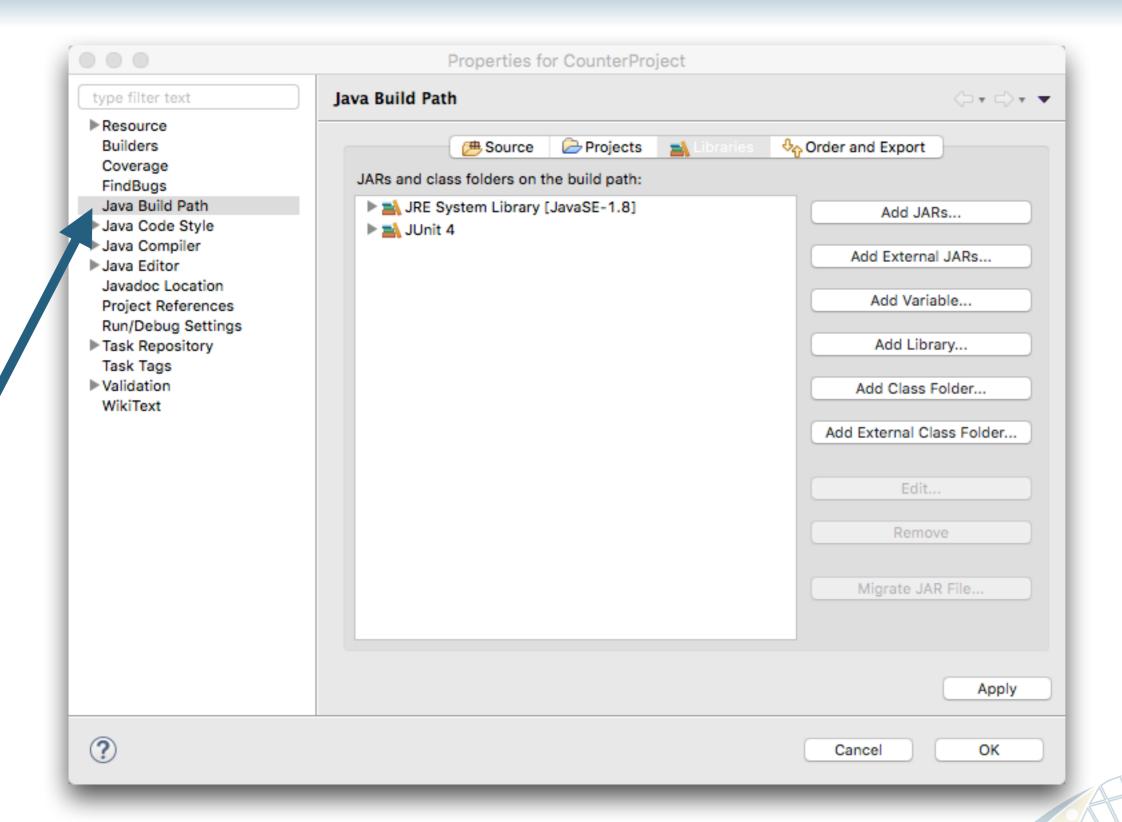
WHAT IS A UNIT TEST CASE?

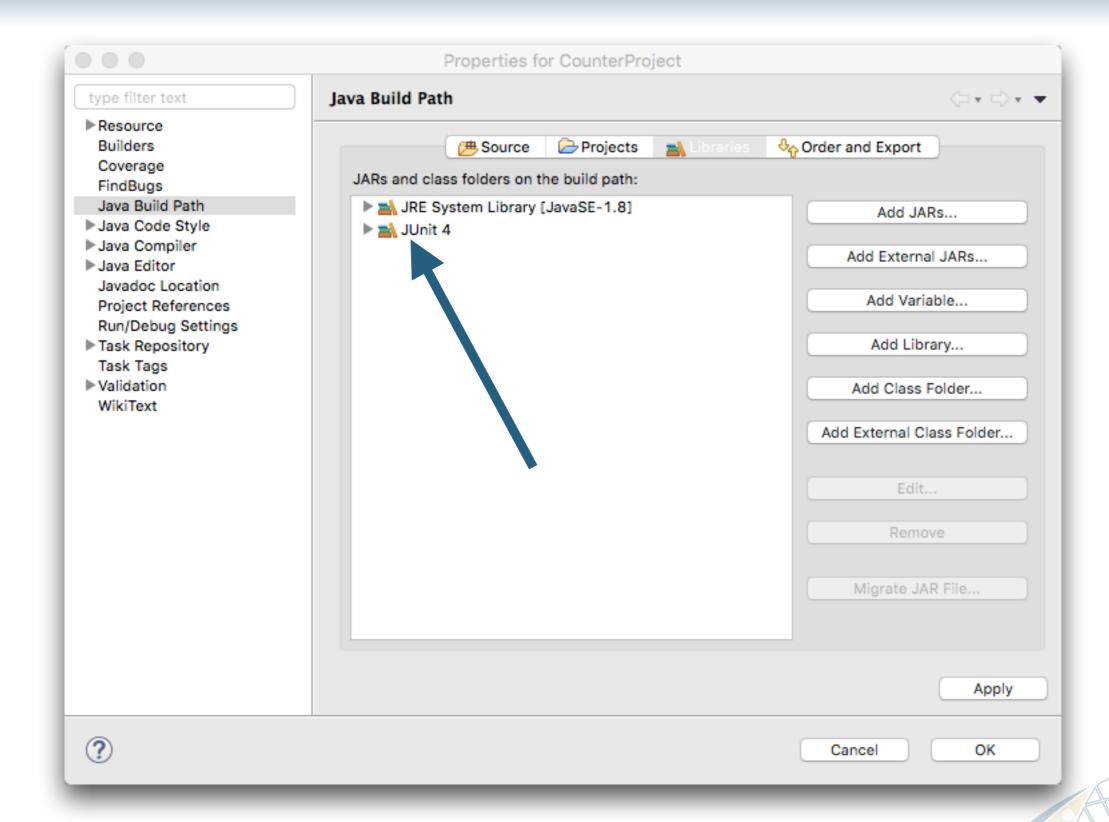
- A Unit Test Case is a test code which validates that production code (method) works as expected.
- To do this quickly and efficiently it helps to have a framework: JUnit.
- A unit test case has a known input and an expected output, which is worked out before the test is executed.
- The known input should test a precondition and the expected output should test a postcondition.

WHAT IS A UNIT TEST CASE?

- Ideally you would have enough test cases that all possible paths through your code would be tested.
- In practice there is never enough time or money to do this

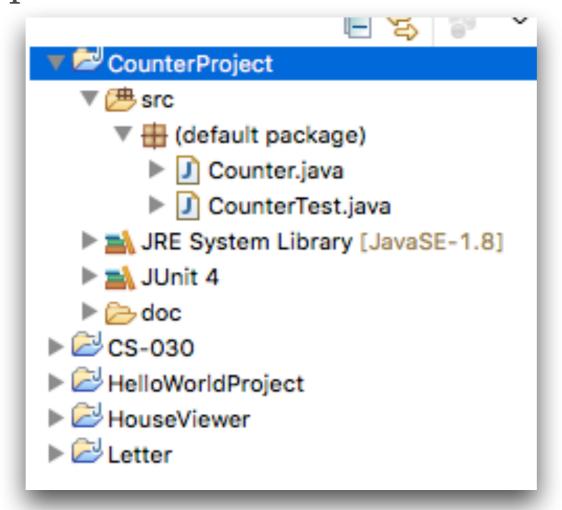
• Aim for 70-80% test coverage and focus on the important cases first





A TEST CASE IS ANOTHER CLASS

- It only exists to validate a different class
- Usually there is a one to one mapping between test classes and production classes





A TEST IS INDICATED BY AN ANNOTATION

```
@Test
public void testClick() {
    Counter testCounter = new Counter();
    testCounter.click();
    assertTrue(testCounter.getValue() == 1);
}
```



THE "TEST" IS DONE BY SPECIAL METHODS

Methods & Description

void assertEquals(boolean expected, boolean actual)

Check that two primitives/Objects are equal

void assertFalse(boolean condition)

Check that a condition is false

void assertNotNull(Object object)

Check that an object isn't null.

void assertNull(Object object)

Check that an object is null

void assertTrue(boolean condition)

Check that a condition is true.

void fail()

Fails a test with no message.



```
import static org.junit.Assert.*;
import org.junit.Test;
public class CounterTest {
    @Test
    public void testGetValue() {
        Counter testCounter = new Counter():
        testCounter.initializeCounter(0);
        assertEquals(0,testCounter.getValue());
    @Test
    public void testClick() {
        Counter testCounter = new Counter();
        testCounter.click();
        assertEquals(1,testCounter.getValue());
```

```
@Test
public void testReset() {
    Counter testCounter = new Counter();
    testCounter.click();
    testCounter.click();
    testCounter.click();
    testCounter.click();
    testCounter.click();
    testCounter.reset();
    assertTrue(testCounter.getValue() == 0);
}
@Test
public void testInitializeCounter() {
    Counter testCounter = new Counter();
    testCounter.click();
    testCounter.initializeCounter(0):
    assertTrue(testCounter.getValue() == 0);
```



REPEAT CODE

- BeforeClass
- AfterClass
- Before
- After

```
import static org.junit.Assert.*;
public class CounterTest2 {
   @BeforeClass
   public static void setUpBeforeClass() throws Exception {
   @AfterClass
    public static void tearDownAfterClass() throws Exception {
   @Before
    public void setUp() throws Exception {
   @After
   public void tearDown() throws Exception {
   @Test
   public void test() {
        fail("Not yet implemented");
```

