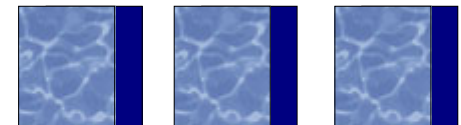


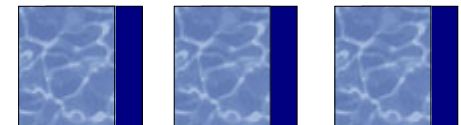
# JUnit

Unit testing unter Java



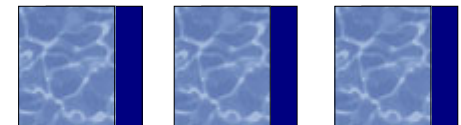
# Was ist Junit?

- ❑ einfaches Framework zum Schreiben von wiederholbaren Tests
- ❑ Besonders geeignet für unit testing
- ❑ Erlaubt Hierarchie von Testsuites



# Schreiben eines Test Case

1. Definiere eine Subclass von `TestCase`
2. Überschreibe die `setUp()` Methode um Testobjekt(e) zu initialisieren und zustarten (z.B. Datenbankverbindung)
3. Überschreibe die `tearDown()` Methode um Testobjekt(e) nach dem Test wieder freizugeben bzw. zu beenden
4. Definiere eine oder mehrere `testXXX()` Methode(n)
5. Definiere eine `suite()` factory-Methode, die eine `TestSuite` kreiert, die alle `testXXX()` Methoden des `TestCase`
6. Definiere eine `main()` Methode, die den `TestCase` abarbeitet



# Beispiel

```
import junit.framework.Test;
import junit.framework.TestCase;
import junit.framework.TestSuite;

public class ShoppingCartTest extends TestCase {

    private ShoppingCart _bookCart;

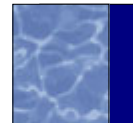
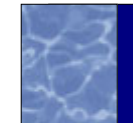
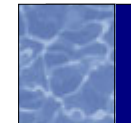
    public ShoppingCartTest(String name) {
        super(name);
    }

    protected void setUp() {

        _bookCart = new ShoppingCart();

        Product book = new Product("Extreme Programming", 23.95);
        _bookCart.addItem(book);
    }

    protected void tearDown() {
        _bookCart = null;
    }
}
```

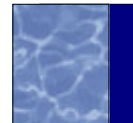
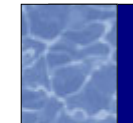
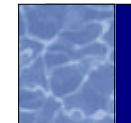


# Beispiel

```
public void testEmpty() {
    _bookCart.empty();
    assert(!_bookCart.isEmpty());
}

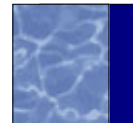
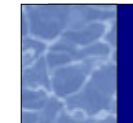
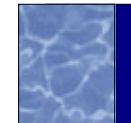
public void testProductAdd() {
    Product book = new Product("Refactoring", 53.95);
    _bookCart.addItem(book);
    double expectedBalance = 23.95 + book.getPrice();
    double currentBalance = _bookCart.getBalance();
    double tolerance = 0.0;
    assertEquals(expectedBalance, currentBalance, tolerance);
    int expectedItemCount = 2;
    int currentItemCount = _bookCart.getItemCount();
    assertEquals(expectedItemCount, currentItemCount);
}

public void testProductNotFound() {
    try {
        Product book = new Product("Ender's Game", 4.95);
        _bookCart.removeItem(book);
        fail("Should raise a ProductNotFoundException");
    } catch (ProductNotFoundException pnfe) {
        // should never get here
    }
}
```



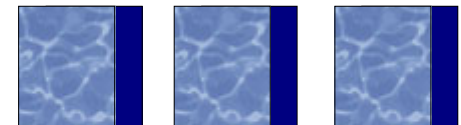
# Beispiel

```
public static Test suite() {  
    TestSuite suite = new TestSuite(ShoppingCartTest.class);  
  
    // Alternatively, but prone to error when adding more  
    // test case methods...  
    //  
    // TestSuite suite = new TestSuite();  
    // suite.addTest(new ShoppingCartTest("testEmpty"));  
    // suite.addTest(new ShoppingCartTest("testProductAdd"));  
    // suite.addTest(new ShoppingCartTest("testProductRemove"));  
    // suite.addTest(new ShoppingCartTest("testProductNotFound"));  
    //  
    return suite;  
}  
  
public String toString() {  
    return name();  
}  
  
public static void main(String args[]) {  
    String[] testCaseName = {ShoppingCartTest.class.getName()};  
    //junit.textui.TestRunner.main(testCaseName);  
    junit.swingui.TestRunner.main(testCaseName);  
    //junit.ui.TestRunner.main(testCaseName);  
}  
}
```



# Schreiben einer Test Suite

1. Definiere eine Subclass von `TestCase`
2. Definiere eine `suite()` factory-Methode, die eine `TestSuite` kreiert, die alle `TestCase` Instanzen und alle `TestSuite` Instanzen beinhaltet
3. Definiere eine `main()` Methode, die den `TestCase` abarbeitet



# Beispiel

```
public class EcommerceTestSuite extends TestCase {
```

```
    public EcommerceTestSuite(String name) {  
        super(name);  
    }
```

```
    public static Test suite() {
```

```
        TestSuite suite = new TestSuite();
```

```
        //  
        // The ShoppingCartTest we created above.  
        //  
        suite.addTest(ShoppingCartTest.suite());
```

```
        //  
        // Another example test suite of tests.  
        //  
        suite.addTest(CreditCardTestSuite().suite());
```

```
        return suite;
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

```
public static void main(String args[]) {
```

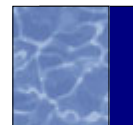
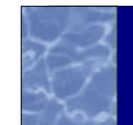
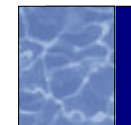
```
    String[] testCaseName = {EcommerceTestSuite.class.getName()};
```

```
    //junit.textui.TestRunner.main(testCaseName);
```

```
    //junit.swingui.TestRunner.main(testCaseName);
```

```
    junit.ui.TestRunner.main(testCaseName);
```

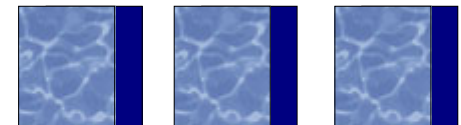
```
}
```





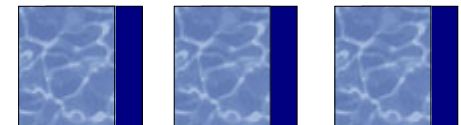
# Starten eines Tests

- Mehrere UserInterfaces:
  - AWT-basiert: `java.ui.TestRunner`
  - Swing-basiert: `java.swingui.TestRunner`
  - Textuell: `java.textui.TestRunner`
- Entweder TestCase starten:  
`java ShoppingCartTest`
- Oder TestSuite starten:  
`java EcommerceTestSuite`



# Organisation von Tests

1. Erstelle Test cases im gleichen package wie der Code, auf den sich der Test bezieht
2. Erstelle für jedes Java-Package eine TestSuite-class, die alle Tests für das Package enthält
3. Erstelle higher-level und lower-level TestSuites in den anderen Packages bzw. in den Subpackages der Applikation
4. Der build process sollte das kompilieren der TestSuites beinhalten. Dadurch sind die Tests immer up-to-date!



# Beispiel

- MasterTestSuite – The top-level test suite
  - SmokeTestSuite – Structural integrity tests
    - EcommerceTestSuite
      - ShoppingCartTestCase
      - CreditCartTestSuite
        - AuthorizationTestCase
        - CaptureTestCase
        - VoidTestCase
      - UtilityTestSuite
        - MoneyTestCase
    - DatabaseTestSuite
      - ConnectionTestCase
      - TransactionTestCase
  - LoadTestSuite – Scalability tests
    - DatabaseTestSuite
      - ConnectionPoolTestCase
    - ThreadPoolTestCase

