

# xUnit

Sergey Mehtaev

[mehtaev@pku.edu.cn](mailto:mehtaev@pku.edu.cn)

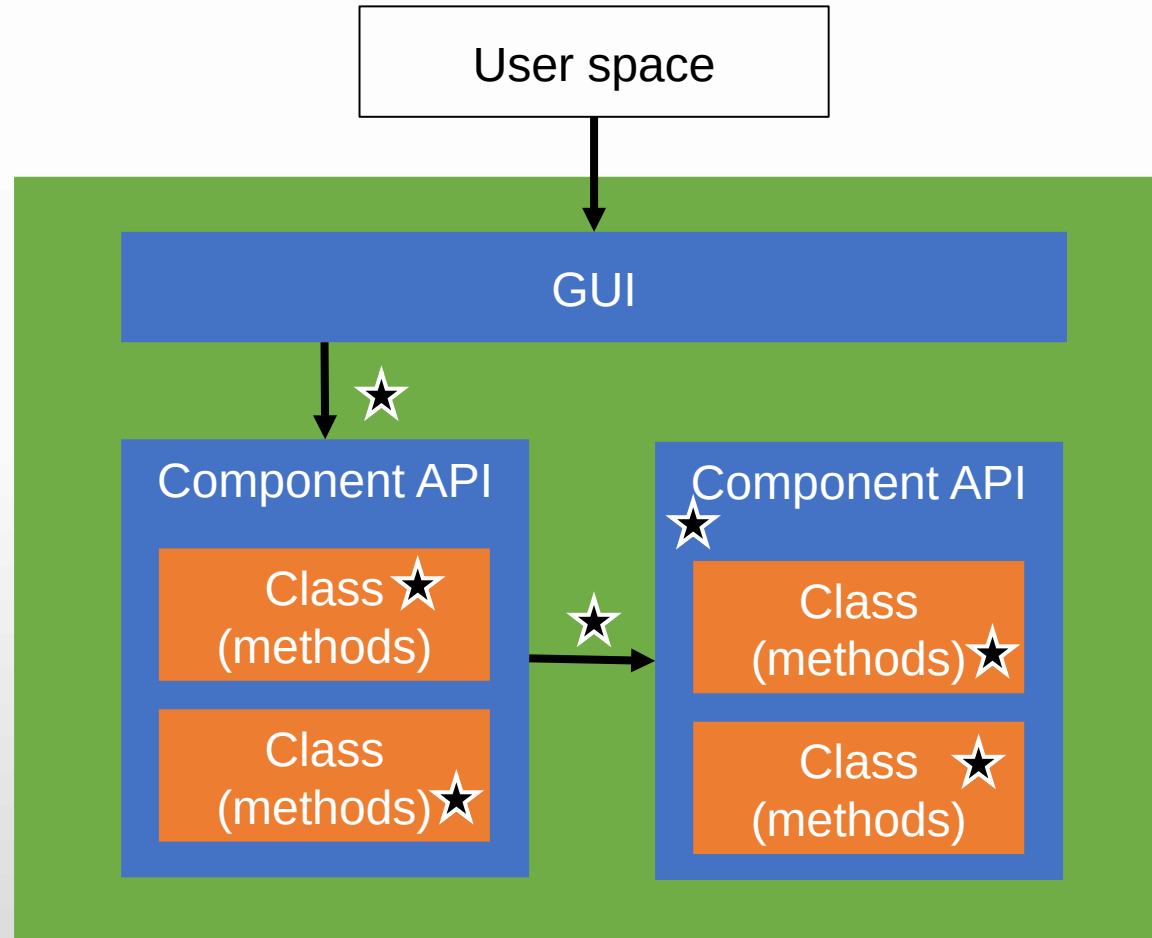
Peking University

# xUnit Testing Frameworks

- **SUnit** for Smalltalk created by Kent Beck in 1989.
- **JUnit**, a port for Java, made by Kent Beck and Erich Gamma in 1997.
- Python's built-in **unittest**, **Pytest**, Rust's built-in testing framework, etc.

Collectively (sometimes) known as xUnit frameworks.

# Where Do We Use JUnit?



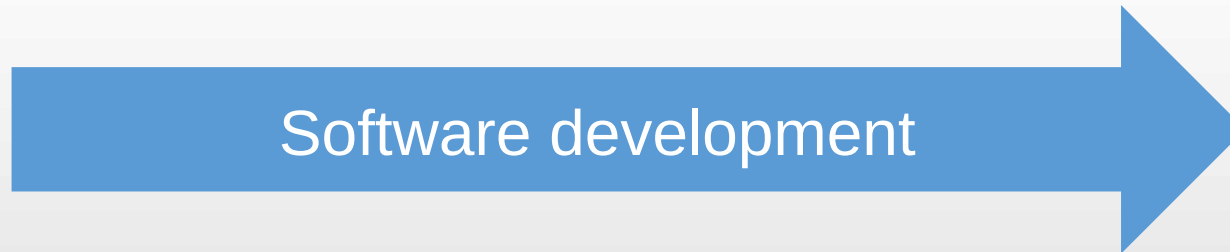
★ Class, interface, method level testing

# When Do We Use JUnit?

Test-driven  
development

Continuous  
testing

Regression  
testing



**Before**

**During**

**After**

# JUnit vs Println

```
@Test
public void testAdd() {
    Calculator calculator = new Calculator();
    double result = calculator.add(10, 50);
    assertEquals(60, result, 0)
}
```

---

```
public class CalculatorTest {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Calculator calculator = new Calculator();
        double result = calculator.add(10, 50);
        if (result != 60)
            System.out.println("Bad result: " + result);
    }
}
```

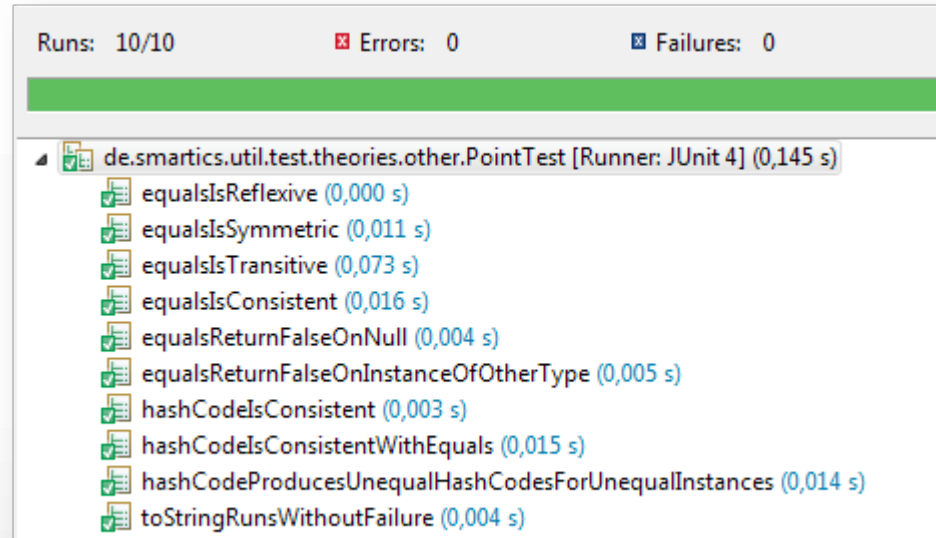
# JUnit as Specification

```
/**
 * Purpose: program for wrapping strings on spaces and
 * indenting strings if we
 * break them before '+' or '=' symbols as in Java.
 */
public class Wrapper {
    public String wrap(String s, int length) {
        ...
    }
}
```

# JUnit as Specification

```
@Test
public void testWrapNull() {
    assertEquals("", wrapper.wrap(null, 10));
}
@Test
public void testOverTheLimitShouldWrapAtSecondWord() {
    assertEquals("word word\nword",
        wrapper.wrap("word word word", 5));
}
@Test
public void testLongerThanLimitShouldNotWrap() {
    assertEquals("word word", wrapper.wrap("word word", 6));
}
```

# Results and Statistics



- Execution time
- Failures/Errors
- Stack traces
- Contrast expected and actual



# Test Method

```
@Test  
public void testAdd() {  
1.     Calculator calculator = new Calculator();  
2.     double result = calculator.add(10, 50);  
3.     assertEquals(60, result, 0)  
}
```

1. Object under test
2. Method under test with parameters
3. Comparison of expected and actual data

# Assert

```
assertEquals("", result);
```

“check if expected and actual values are equal”



# Assert Methods

Equality for object, int, long, and byte values, array:

```
assertEquals("strings are not equal", "text", "text")  
;
```

For Boolean values:

```
assertTrue("should be true", true);  
assertFalse("should be false", false);
```

For object references:

```
assertNull("should be null", null);  
assertNotNull("should not be null", new Object());  
assertNotSame("should not be same Object",  
new Object(), new Object());  
Integer aNumber = Integer.valueOf(768);  
assertSame("should be same", aNumber, aNumber);
```

# Will The Test Fail?

```
public void testEquality() {  
    String a = "abcde";  
    String b = new String(a);  
    assertTrue(a.equals(b));  
    assertFalse(a == b);  
    assertEquals(a, b);  
    String c = "abcde";  
    assertNotSame(a, b);  
    assertSame(a, c);  
}
```

# Test Class

```
import static org.junit.Assert.*;
import org.junit.Test;

public class CalculatorTest {
    @Test
    public void testAdd() {
        Calculator calculator = new Calculator();
        double result = calculator.add(10, 50);
        assertEquals(60, result, 0);
    }
}
```

# Setup and Teardown

```
public class Example {  
    File output;  
    @Before ←  
    public void createOutputFile() {  
        output= new File(...);  
    }  
    @Test  
    public void something() {  
        ...  
    }  
    @After ←  
    public void deleteOutputFile() {  
        output.delete();  
    }  
}
```

**Setup**  
executed  
before  
each test

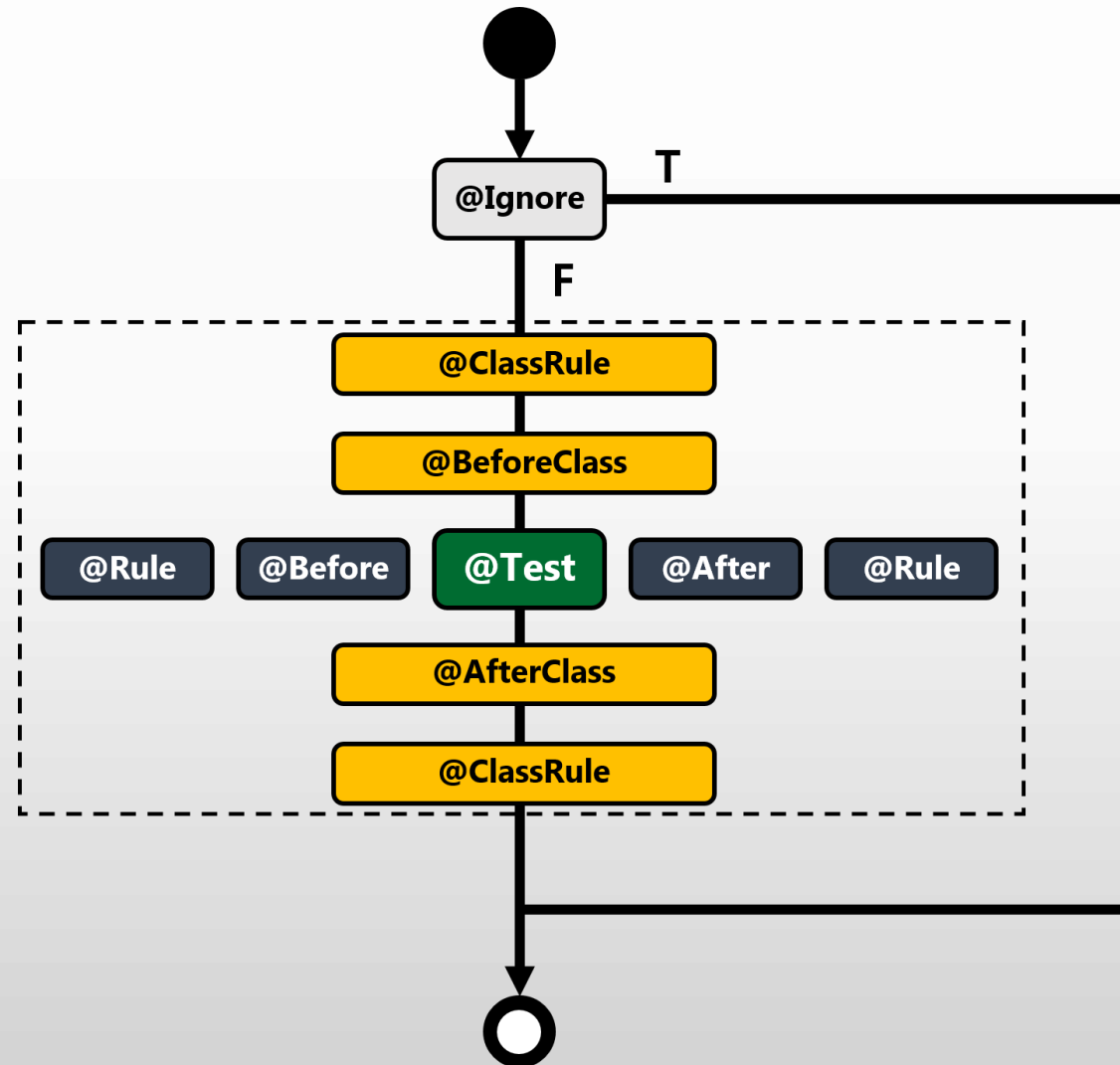
**Teardown**  
executed  
after each  
test

# Rules

```
public static class HasTempFolder {
    @Rule
    public final TemporaryFolder folder =
        new TemporaryFolder();

    @Test
    public void testUsingTempFolder() throws IOException {
        File createdFile = folder.newFile("myfile.txt");
        File createdFolder = folder.newFolder("subfolder");
        // ...
    }
}
```

# Execution Model





# Test Suite

Allows grouping test classes in different sets for test execution:

```
@RunWith(Suite.class)
@SuiteClasses({CSVRendererTest.class, EmacsRender
erTest.class, XMLRendererTest.class, TextPadRender
erTest.class})
public class RenderersTests {
}
```

# Exception Testing

```
@Test(expected = IndexOutOfBoundsException.class)
public void elementAt() {
    int i = fFull.get(0);
    assertTrue(i == 1);
    fFull.get(fFull.size());
}
```

# Method fail()

```
@Test
public void testBogusArguments() {
    try {
        tokenFilterFactory("Normalization",
                           "bogusArg", "bogusValue");

        fail();
    } catch (IllegalArgumentException expected) {
        assertTrue(expected.getMessage().contains(
            "Unknown parameters"));
    }
}
```

# Timeout Testing

```
@Test(timeout=1000)
public void testComputationWithSharing()
    throws Exception {
    int size = 30;
    Expression expr = buildExpressionWithSharing(size);
    assertEquals(IntConst.of(1<<size), expr.compute());
}
```

# Python's unittest

```
import unittest
```

```
class DefaultWidgetSizeTestCase(unittest.TestCase):
```

```
    def test_default_widget_size(self):
```

```
        widget = Widget('The widget')
```


```
        r = widget.size()
```

```
        self.assertEqual(r, (50, 50))
```

Test class is inherited from  
unittest.TestCase



Test method's name starts  
with "test\_"



Object under test



Method under test



Comparison of the results



# Assert methods

Method	Checks that
<code>assertEqual(a, b)</code>	<code>a == b</code>
<code>assertNotEqual(a, b)</code>	<code>a != b</code>
<code>assertTrue(x)</code>	<code>bool(x)</code> is True
<code>assertFalse(x)</code>	<code>bool(x)</code> is False
<code>assertIs(a, b)</code>	<code>a</code> is <code>b</code>
<code>assertIsNot(a, b)</code>	<code>a</code> is not <code>b</code>
<code>assertIsNone(x)</code>	<code>x</code> is None
<code>assertIsNotNone(x)</code>	<code>x</code> is not None
<code>assertIn(a, b)</code>	<code>a</code> in <code>b</code>
<code>assertNotIn(a, b)</code>	<code>a</code> not in <code>b</code>
<code>assertIsInstance(a, b)</code>	<code>isinstance(a, b)</code>
<code>assertNotIsInstance(a, b)</code>	<code>not isinstance(a, b)</code>

# SetUp

```
import unittest
```

```
class WidgetTestCase(unittest.TestCase):
```

```
    def setUp(self):
```



Executed before each test

```
        self.widget = Widget('The widget')
```

```
    def test_default_widget_size(self):
```

```
        self.assertEqual(self.widget.size(), (50,50))
```

```
    def test_widget_resize(self):
```

```
        self.widget.resize(100,150)
```

```
        self.assertEqual(self.widget.size(), (100,150))
```

# TearDown

```
import unittest
```

```
class WidgetTestCase(unittest.TestCase):
```

```
    def setUp(self):
```

```
        self.widget = Widget('The widget')
```

```
    def tearDown(self): ← Executed after each test
```

```
        self.widget.dispose()
```



# Testing Exceptions

```
import unittest
```

```
class TestStringMethods(unittest.TestCase):
```

```
    def test_split(self):
```

```
        s = 'hello world'
```

```
        self.assertEqual(s.split(), ['hello', 'world'])
```

```
        # check that s.split fails when the separator is not a string
```

```
        with self.assertRaises(TypeError):
```

```
            s.split(2)
```

Testing exception with a  
context manager

# Best Practices

- One **@Test** - One [feature/class/object] under test
- Strive to write short test cases (~ **5LOC** long)
- Visualize data in test cases
- Choose meaningful test method names
- Don't repeat yourself
  - Put common parts in setup and teardown
- Put test cases in the same package structure as source code. Test code is separate, but you can access methods with package accessibility

# Visualizing Data

```
public class TestGJChronology extends TestCase {  
  
    private static final DateTimeZone PARIS = DateTimeZone.forID("Europe/Paris");  
    private static final DateTimeZone LONDON = DateTimeZone.forID("Europe/London");  
    private static final DateTimeZone TOKYO = DateTimeZone.forID("Asia/Tokyo");  
  
    long y2002days = 365 + 365 + 366 + 365 + 365 + 365 + 366 + 365 + 365 + 365 +  
                    366 + 365 + 365 + 365 + 366 + 365 + 365 + 365 + 366 + 365 +  
                    365 + 365 + 366 + 365 + 365 + 365 + 366 + 365 + 365 + 365 +  
                    366 + 365;  
  
    // 2002-06-09  
    private long TEST_TIME_NOW =  
        (y2002days + 31L + 28L + 31L + 30L + 31L + 9L - 1L) *  
        DateTimeConstants.MILLIS_PER_DAY;  
  
    private DateTimeZone originalDateTimeZone = null;  
  
    ...  
}
```