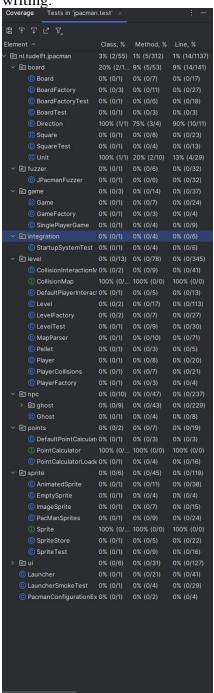
MacGyver Codilla CS472

Task 1

Is the coverage good enough?

After cloning the repo and building with coverage, the coverage window reports that there is barely any code coverage. This is not acceptable. If code is not worth testing, it is not worth writing.



Task 2

In this task, I learned how to increase coverage of code by writing tests that target specific lines. I need to consider all possible inputs that a function consumes. This task also helped me learn how to write additional tests

Task 3

Are the coverage results from JaCoCo similar to the ones you got from IntelliJ in the last task? Why so or why not?

They are similar. The lines of code I've written tests for are highlighted in green. Any code that I did not write tests for are yellow.

Did you find helpful the source code visualization from JaCoCo on uncovered branches?

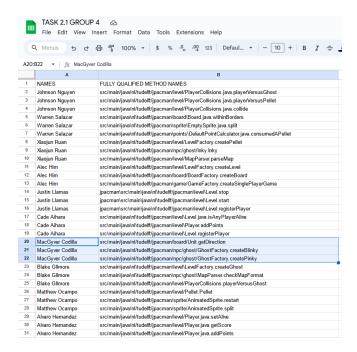
I have found it to be helpful. It would have been nice to know this existed before this task.

Which visualization did you prefer and why? IntelliJ's coverage window or JaCoCo's report?

IntelliJ's coverage window only showed an approximation of the coverage as a percentage. JaCoCo showed which code was covered and which were missed. A visualization as well as a pointer as to where the coverage was missed would have been a lot more helpful than an approximation.

Code snippets:

I coordinated with my group to see which class methods have not had tests written for them. I wrote tests for these class methods.



```
import nl.tudelft.jpacman.sprite.PacManSprites;
    import static org.junit.jupiter.api.Assertions.assertEquals;
    import static org.junit.jupiter.api.Assertions.αssertNull;
8
            GhostFactory ghostFactory = new GhostFactory(SPRITE_STORE);
            Direction direction = inky.getDirection();
            if (direction == Direction.EAST)
            else if (direction == Direction.NORTH)
                assertEquals(direction, Direction.NORTH);
            else if (direction == Direction.WEST)
                assertNull(direction);
    Н
```

Task 4

In task 4, I was tasked with improving the test coverage in this repository. Fortunately, the two methods to be tested are given which gave me enough working knowledge to work through the rest.

The basic idea is to request a random account and perform an operation on it using the class methods. If it calls for it, the database will be updated to reflect those changes.

```
# GIVEN 26
def test_repr(self):
    """Test the representation of an account"""
    account = Account()
    account.name = "Foo"
    self.assertEqual(str(account), "<Account 'Foo'>")
# GIVEN 30
def test_to_dict(self):
    """ Test account to dict """
    data = ACCOUNT_DATA[self.rand] # get a random account
    account = Account(**data)
    result = account.to_dict()
    self.assertEqual(account.name, result["name"])
    self.assertEqual(account.email, result["email"])
    self.assertEqual(account.phone_number, result["phone_number"])
    self.assertEqual(account.disabled, result["disabled"])
    self.assertEqual(account.date_joined, result["date_joined"])
```

For my own test cases, I had requested a random account and performed an operation on that account. Some methods requested that an id is to be assigned, however, I could not find what that corresponded with. I was able to get a decent enough coverage at 92%. The only hiccups came from committing to the database. None of my group members could replicate the issue. I was running python 3.10.10...

```
Plugins supporting *.py files found.
           # 74-75
                   self.assertIsNone(result)
               account.delete()
               assertNotEqual(account.name, account2.name)
               data = ACCOUNT_DATA[idx] # get a random account
               with self.assertRaises(DataValidationError) as context:
               result["name"] = "PAUL HARRELL"
               self.assertEqual(account.phone_number, result["phone_number"])
           # GTVFN 26
```

Task 5

This utilized a different development methodology called Test Driven Development. The task required a different frame of mind from multiple perspectives to approach the problems. Ideally someone would design the program, and a tester would take that design and write tests for it. The software developer codes the design to spec.

I've written the update method in counter.py to get the counter for the webpage. First, I fetched the counter from the list of available counters. If it did not exist, I returned an error message and status 404. I incremented the counter by 1, and returned the counter and a 200 status code. In the test, I made a call to create the counter, ensured it was successful and got the value, called the update, checked the response's status code, and then asserted that the counter was one more than the previous.

This task exposed me to different perspectives, and got me familiar with the thought process behind this methodology.

Link: https://github.com/39otsu/cs472-group4/tree/main/jpacman

```
M↓ README.md
                 ≡ status.pv
                                 ≡ setup.cfq
Plugins supporting *.py files found.
      - The service must be able to update a counter by name.
       from unittest import TestCase
       from src.counter import app
       from src import status
      class CounterTest(TestCase):
               self.client = app.test_client()
          def test_create_a_counter(self):
               result = self.client.post('/counters/foo')
               self.assertEqual(result.status_code, status.HTTP_201_CREATED)
           def test_duplicate_a_counter(self):
               """It should return an error for duplicates"""
               result = self.client.post('/counters/bar')
               self.assertEqual(result.status_code, status.HTTP_201_CREATED)
               result = self.client.post('/counters/bar')
               self.assertEqual(result.status_code, status.HTTP_409_CONFLICT)
           def test_update_a_counter(self):
               result = self.client.post('/counters/cherry')
               self.assertEqual(result.status_code, status.HTTP_201_CREATED)
               firstTimeCounter = result.json['cherry']
               result = self.client.put('/counters/cherry')
               secondTimeCounter = result.json['cherry']
               self.assertEqual(result.status_code, status.HTTP_200_0K)
               self.assertEqual(secondTimeCounter, firstTimeCounter + 1)
               result = self.client.put('/counters/cherries')
               self.assertEqual(result.status_code, status.HTTP_404_NOT_FOUND)
```

```
M↓ README.md ×
                                ≡ setup.cfg
Plugins supporting *.py files found.
       from flask import Flask
       import status
       app = Flask(__name__)
       COUNTERS = {}
       # specify the variable in route <name>
       @app.route('/counters/<name>', methods=['POST'])
       def create_counter(name):
           """Create a cou⊮ter"""
           app.logger.info(f"Request to create counter: {name}")
           if name in COUNTERS:
            return {"Message":f"Counter {name} already exists"}, status.HTTP_409_CONFLICT
           COUNTERS[name] = 0
           return {name: COUNTERS[name]}, status.HTTP_201_CREATED
       @app.route('/counters/<name>', methods=['PUT'])
       def update_counter(name):
           app.logger.info(f"Request to update counter: {name}")
           global COUNTERS
           if name not in COUNTERS:
               return {"Message":f"Counter {name} does not exist."}, status.HTTP_404_NOT_FOUND
           COUNTERS[name] = COUNTERS[name] + 1
           return {name: COUNTERS[name]}, status.HTTP_200_0K
```