Getting to Know the Standard Library Session 1



Alex Voronov

Getting to Know the Standard Library



- 1. Introduction to unit testing with Catch2
- 2. Basic containers
 - std::vector
 - std::string
- 3. Lambda functions and std::function
- 4. Associative containers
 - std::map and std::unordered_map
 - std::set and std::unordered_set
 - Associative containers with custom types
 - Set algorithms
- 5. Overview of algorithms in the standard library

Problem



Write a function that given a vector of integer numbers returns how many of them are positive

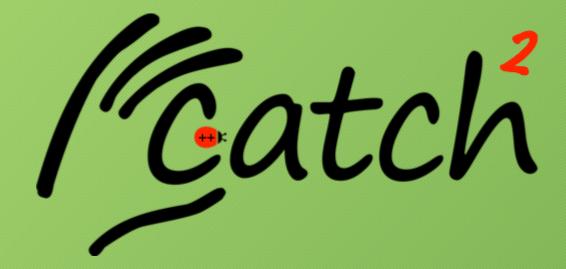




```
size_t count_positive(const std::vector<int> &numbers) {
     size_t count = 0u;
    for (auto number : numbers) {
         if (number > 0) {
              ++count;
    return count;
}
int main() {
    std::cout << count_positive({1, 2, 3, 4, 5}) << std::endl;
std::cout << count_positive({1, 0, 0, 0, 1}) << std::endl;</pre>
     std::cout << count_positive({-1, -1, 0, 0, 42, 27}) << std::endl;
    return 0;
```

Catch2 – Unit Testing Framework





https://github.com/catchorg/Catch2

Download catch.hpp from the project page and include it in your .cpp file

```
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```

```
#define CATCH_CONFIG_MAIN
#include "catch.hpp"
#include <vector>
size_t count_positive(const std::vector<int> &numbers) {
    size_t count = 0u;
    for (auto number : numbers) {
        if (number > 0) {
            ++count;
    return count;
}
TEST_CASE("Count positive numbers") {
    CHECK(count_positive(\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}) == 5);
    CHECK(count_positive({1, 0, 0, 0, 1}) == 2);
    CHECK(count_positive(\{-1, -1, 0, 0, 42, 27\}) == 2);
}
```

Practice: the very first unit test



- 1. Download catch.hpp from the Catch2 project page
- 2. Add it to you project
- 3. Write a TEST_CASE that checks that 3 + 2 == 5 and run the test
- 4. Modify the expression to make the test fail and output the failure report

```
#define CATCH_CONFIG_MAIN

#include "catch.hpp"

TEST_CASE("My first test") {
    CHECK(3 + 2 == 5);
}
```



```
TEST_CASE("Example test") {
    std::vector<int> squares{0, 1, 4, 9, 16, 25};
    CHECK(squares.size() == 6);
    CHECK(squares[0] == 0);
    CHECK(squares[5] == 25);
}
```



```
TEST_CASE("REQUIRE example (failure)") {
    std::vector<int> squares{0, 1, 4, 9, 16}; // Removed last element
    REQUIRE(squares.size() == 6);
    CHECK(squares[0] == 0);
    CHECK(squares[5] == 25);
TEST_CASE("REQUIRE example (success)") {
    std::vector<int> squares{0, 1, 4, 9, 16};
    REQUIRE(squares.size() == 5);
    CHECK(squares[0] == 0);
    CHECK(squares[4] == 16);
```

When REQUIRE fails, the failure is reported and the test execution stops.

When CHECK fails, the failure is reported but the test execution continues.



```
TEST_CASE("SECTION example") {
    std::vector<int> squares{0, 1, 4, 9, 16, 25};
    SECTION("Delete all") {
        squares.clear();
        CHECK(squares.size() == 0);
    SECTION("Add an element") {
        squares.push_back(36);
        REQUIRE(squares.size() == 7);
        CHECK(squares[6] == 36);
```

SECTIONS on the same level are run independently. For each **SECTION** the test code is executed from the beginning of the test.

Summary: unit testing with Catch2

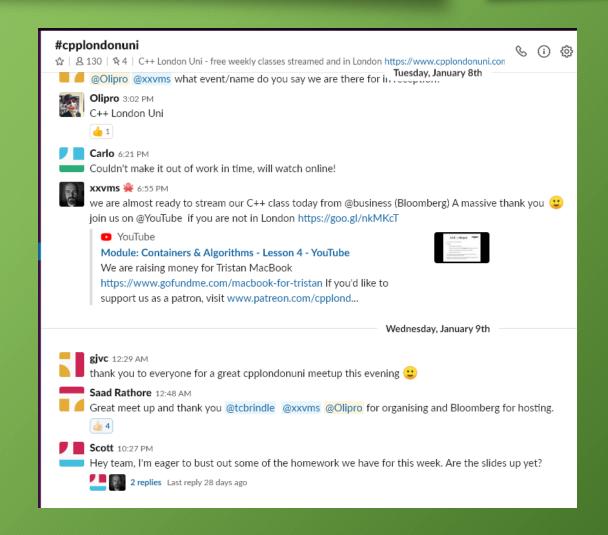


- Catch2 is a single-header unit-test framework, available at https://github.com/catchorg/Catch2
- Prefer writing simple unit tests instead of printing to std::cout
- Use CHECK for simple independent conditions, and REQUIRE when it doesn't make sense to continue after failure
- Use **SECTION**s for independent tests with common setup

Feedback



- We'd love to hear from you!
- The easiest way is via the *CPPLang* Slack organisation. Our chatroom is #cpplondonuni
- If you already use Slack, don't worry, it supports multiple workgroups!
- Go to https://slack.cpp.al to register.



Thank You!

As usual, we will be going to the pub! Support us @ https://patreon.com/CPPLondonUni

