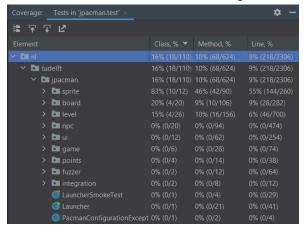
# Report

Fork repository: <a href="https://github.com/ederic-oytas/CS472TeamsRepo">https://github.com/ederic-oytas/CS472TeamsRepo</a>

## Task 1

Below is a screenshot of the coverage:



Question: Is the coverage good enough?

- Answer: No, because the tests done so far only cover 9% of all lines in 'nl'. For some files, it is completely zero.

# Task 2

I made tests for:

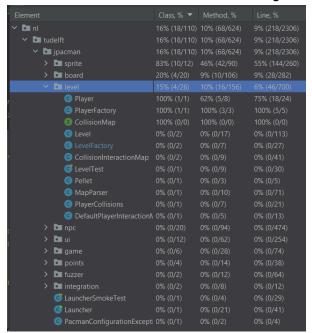
- src/main/java/nl/tudelft/jpacman/level/Pellet.getValue
- src/main/java/nl/tudelft/jpacman/level/Pellet.getSprite
- src/main/java/nl/tudelft/jpacman/level/LevelFactory.createPellet

These are located in jpacman/src/test/java/nl/tudelft/jpacman/level/EdericOytas\_UnitTest.java

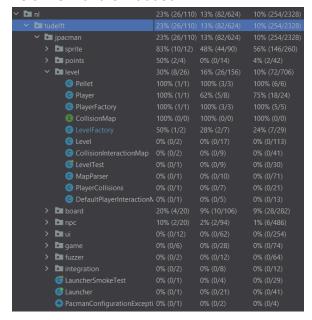
#### Below are the three unit tests I wrote:

```
@Test
void testPelletGetValue() {
@Test
void testPelletGetSprite() {
  assertThat(pellet.getSprite()).isEqualTo(pellet sprite);
void testLevelFactoryCreatePellet() {
  assertThat(pellet1.getValue()).isEqualTo(10);
  assertThat(pellet2.getSprite()).isEqualTo(pelletSprite);
```

Below is a screenshot of the code coverage without the three unit tests added.



#### Below is with them added.



As shown, the Pellet class went from 0% line coverage to 100% line coverage, and the LevelFactory class went from 0% line coverage to 24% line coverage.

## Task 3

Below are the coverage result from JaCoCo at the top level.

### jpacman

Element	Missed Instructions	Cov. \$	Missed Branches	Cov.	Missed	Cxty \$	Missed	Lines	Missed	Methods *	Missed \$	Classes
nl.tudelft.jpacman.level		68%		58%	72	155	102	344	21	69	4	12
nl.tudelft.jpacman.npc.ghost		71%		55%	56	105	43	181	5	34	0	8
nl.tudelft.jpacman.ui		77%		47%	54	86	21	144	7	31	0	6
⊕ <u>default</u>		0%	=	0%	12	12	21	21	5	5	1	1
nl.tudelft.jpacman.board		86%		58%	44	93	2	110	0	40	0	7
nl.tudelft.jpacman.sprite		86%		59%	30	70	11	113	5	38	0	5
nl.tudelft.jpacman		69%	•	25%	12	30	18	52	6	24	1	2
nl.tudelft.jpacman.points	1	60%	1	75%	1	11	5	21	0	9	0	2
nl.tudelft.jpacman.game		87%		60%	10	24	4	45	2	14	0	3
nl.tudelft.jpacman.npc	I	100%		n/a	0	4	0	8	0	4	0	1
Total	1,206 of 4,694	74%	291 of 637	54%	291	590	227	1,039	51	268	6	47

Below are the coverage results from JaCoCo for the level package.

#### nl.tudelft.jpacman.level

Element	Missed Instructions	Cov. \$	Missed Branches		Missed	Cxty	Missed	Lines	Missed	Methods	Missed	Classes
		0%		0%	19	19	46	46	7	7	1	1
<b>⊕</b> <u>Level</u>		86%		70%	25	55	6	105	1	15	0	1
	=	0%	=	0%	6	6	12	12	3	3	1	1
⊕ DefaultPlayerInteractionMap	=	0%		n/a	5	5	17	17	5	5	1	1
		87%		78%	7	26	7	69	1	10	0	1
		75%		57%	5	14	6	28	1	7	0	1
	I	0%		n/a	2	2	5	5	2	2	1	1
<u> </u>		89%		80%	1	8	1	17	0	4	0	1
		91%		83%	2	11	2	24	1	8	0	1
	<b>=</b>	100%	I	100%	0	3	0	10	0	2	0	1
		100%		n/a	0	3	0	5	0	3	0	1
<b>⊚</b> Pellet	I	100%		n/a	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	1
Total	434 of 1,365	68%	68 of 165	58%	72	155	102	344	21	69	4	12

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

- Answer: For some files, such as Level.java, the difference in line/instruction coverage is massive. For Level.java, it is 0% versus 86%. This may indicate that some other tests (like non-unit tests) are also being run when the JaCoCo makes a coverage report versus when it is done using IntelliJ, resulting in a higher line coverage.

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

- Answer: Yes, I found the source code visualization helpful to directly see which lines are not covered, so I may create tests to cover them.

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

Answer: I preferred IntelliJ's coverage window because it is much more terse, has
dropdown menus for the coverage (instead of going to a different page), and does not
require a separate window to open.

# Task 4

I created 3 unit tests in order to reach 100% code coverage.

To test Account.from\_dict, I created this test to check if all the attributes are being set on the class from the given dict.

```
def test_from_dict():
    rand = randrange(0, len(ACCOUNT_DATA))  # Generate a random index
    data = ACCOUNT_DATA[rand]  # get a random account
    account = Account()
    account.from_dict(data)

assert account.name == data["name"]
    assert account.email == data["email"]
    assert account.phone_number == data["phone_number"]
    assert account.disabled == data["disabled"]
    # assert account.date_joined == data["date_joined"]  # not in test

data
```

To test Account.update and Account.find, I started with an initial Account object, created a new entry in the database, and tested that the Account object from the database account matches the initial account object I started with. I also tested that Account.update raises a DataValidationError before the account is created in the database.

```
def test_update_and_find():
    rand = randrange(0, len(ACCOUNT_DATA))  # Generate a random index
    data = ACCOUNT_DATA[rand]  # get a random account
    account = Account(**data)

# Test error; account not in DB yet
    with pytest.raises(DataValidationError):
        account.update()

account.create()

account.name = "Timmy"
    account.email = "timmy@email.something"
    account.update()

db_account = Account.find(account.id)
    assert db_account.name == account.name
    assert db_account.email == account.email
```

To test Account.delete (and also Account.find again), I started with an initial Account object, created a new entry in the database, tested that it existed, deleted it, then tested that it does not exist.

```
def test_delete_and_find():
    rand = randrange(0, len(ACCOUNT_DATA))  # Generate a random index
    data = ACCOUNT_DATA[rand]  # get a random account
    account = Account(**data)

account.create()
    db_account = Account.find(account.id)
    assert db_account is not None

account.delete()
    db_account = Account.find(account.id)
    assert db_account is None
```

Below is the coverage report adding the above code snippets.

# Task 5

# **Update Method**

I wrote the following method to test updating a counter:

```
def test_update_a_counter(self, client):
    result = client.post('/counters/fiz')
    assert result.status_code == status.HTTP_201_CREATED
    assert result.json['fiz'] == 0
    result = client.put('/counters/fiz')
    assert result.status_code == status.HTTP_200_OK
    assert result.json['fiz'] == 1
```

After running it, I got an AssertionError when checking the status code after the endpoint to update is called.

```
TestCounterEndPoints.test_update_a_counter
self = <tests.test_counter.TestCounterEndPoints object at 0x0000029B0DA4FE10>, client = <FlaskClient <Flask 'src.counter'>>
    def test_update_a_counter(self, client):
         result = client.post('/counters/fiz
        assert result.status code == status.HTTP 201 CREATED
        assert result.json['fiz'] == 0
        result = client.put('/counters/fiz')
         assert result.status_code == status.HTTP_200_OK
        assert 405 == 200 + where 405 = <WrapperTestResponse streamed [405 METHOD NOT ALLOWED]>.status_code + and 200 = status.HTTP_200_OK
tests\test_counter.py:47: AssertionError
     ----- coverage: platform win32, python 3.11.4-final-0 ------
                 Stmts Miss Cover Missing

        src\_init__.py
        0
        0
        100%

        src\counter.py
        11
        0
        100%

        src\status.py
        6
        0
        100%

                               0 100%
     FAILED tests/test_counter.py::TestCounterEndPoints::test_update_a_counter - assert 405 == 200
```

Then I created a new function in counter.py, which covers this method.

```
@app.route('/counters/<name>', methods=['PUT'])
def update_counter(name):
    """Update a counter"""
    app.logger.info(f"Request to create counter: {name}")
    global COUNTERS
    COUNTERS[name] += 1
    return {name: COUNTERS[name]}, status.HTTP_200_OK
```

This makes the test case pass.

I noticed that the update method does not cover cases where the counter does not exist, so I created another test case:

```
def test_update_not_found(self, client):
    result = client.put('/counters/buz')
    assert result.status_code == status.HTTP_404_NOT_FOUND
```

This resulted in an KeyError:

So, I updated the code to include a check for such. This is the updated code:

```
@app.route('/counters/<name>', methods=['PUT'])
def update_counter(name):
    """Update a counter"""
    app.logger.info(f"Request to create counter: {name}")
    global COUNTERS
    if name not in COUNTERS:
        return {"Message":f"Counter {name} does not exist"},
status.HTTP_404_NOT_FOUND
    COUNTERS[name] += 1
    return {name: COUNTERS[name]}, status.HTTP_200_OK
```

### Here is the test report:

### Read Method

To test the read method, I need to test two cases: the counter exists, and when it does not exist. So I wrote two test cases:

```
def test_read_a_counter(self, client):
    result = client.post('/counters/raz')
    assert result.status_code == status.HTTP_201_CREATED
    assert result.json['raz'] == 0
    result = client.put('/counters/raz')
    assert result.status_code == status.HTTP_200_OK
    assert result.json['raz'] == 1
    result = client.get('/counters/raz')
    assert result.status_code == status.HTTP_200_OK
    assert result.json['raz'] == 1

def test_read_not_found(self, client):
    result = client.get('/counters/jaz')
    assert result.status_code == status.HTTP_404_NOT_FOUND
```

Using pytest, I got two failed test cases:

### Then, I added a new function to counter.py:

```
@app.route('/counters/<name>', methods=['GET'])
def read_counter(name):
    """Read a counter"""
    app.logger.info(f"Request to read counter: {name}")
    global COUNTERS
    if name not in COUNTERS:
        return {"Message":f"Counter {name} does not exist"},
status.HTTP_404_NOT_FOUND
    return {name: COUNTERS[name]}, status.HTTP_200_OK
```

### This passed all test cases: