



# **CPSC-224**

# **Software Development**

# **Unit Testing**

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# Announcement

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- ❑ Recruiting RA for summer break
- ❑ Team Form Result on Canvas
- ❑ Final Project Part1
- ❑ HW3 Uploaded on Canvas
- ❑ HW0 – {  
Career Dev 02 – Resume Revision  
Career Dev 02a – I visited the ProRep Document

# Daily Attendance (01)

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☐ Scan the QR Code

# Daily Attendance (02)

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☐ Scan the QR Code

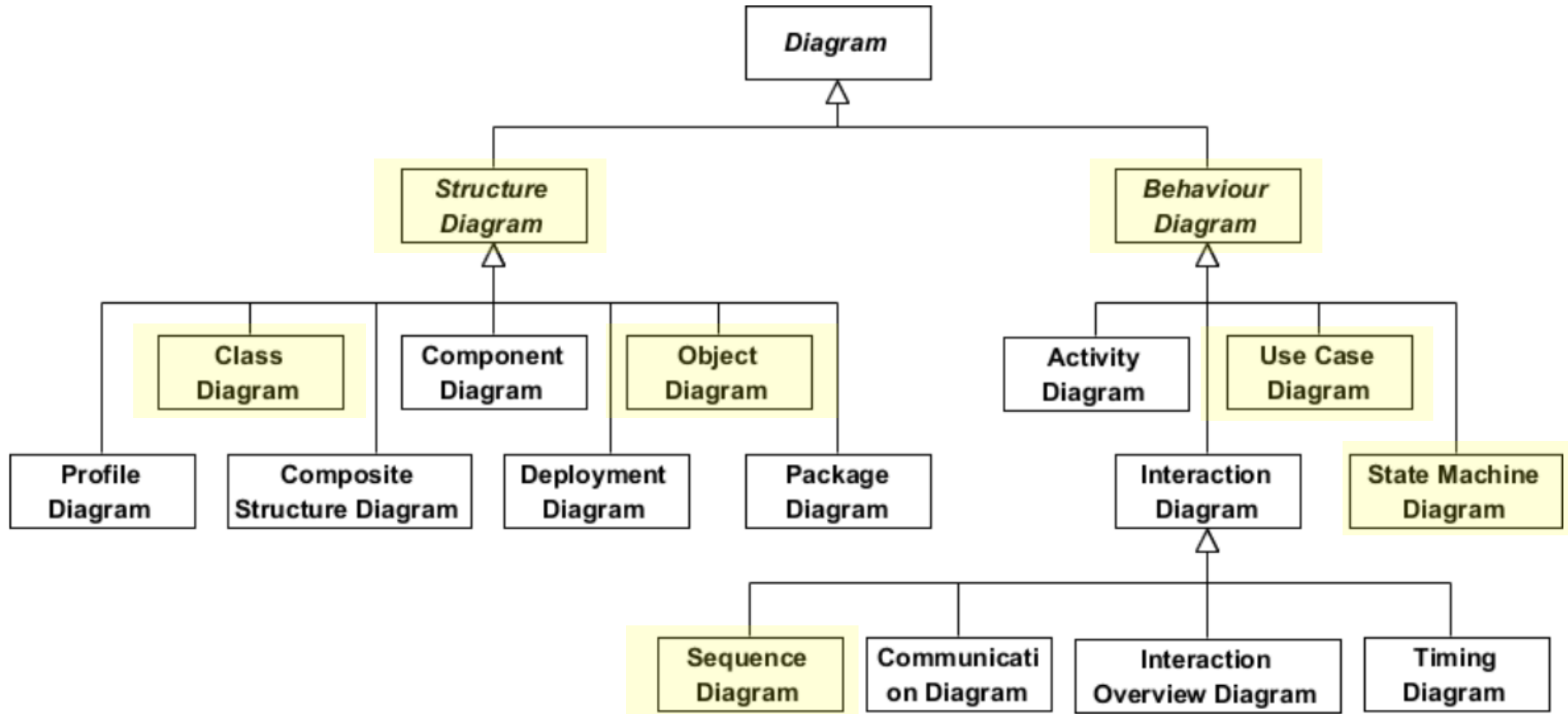
# Review - Last Class

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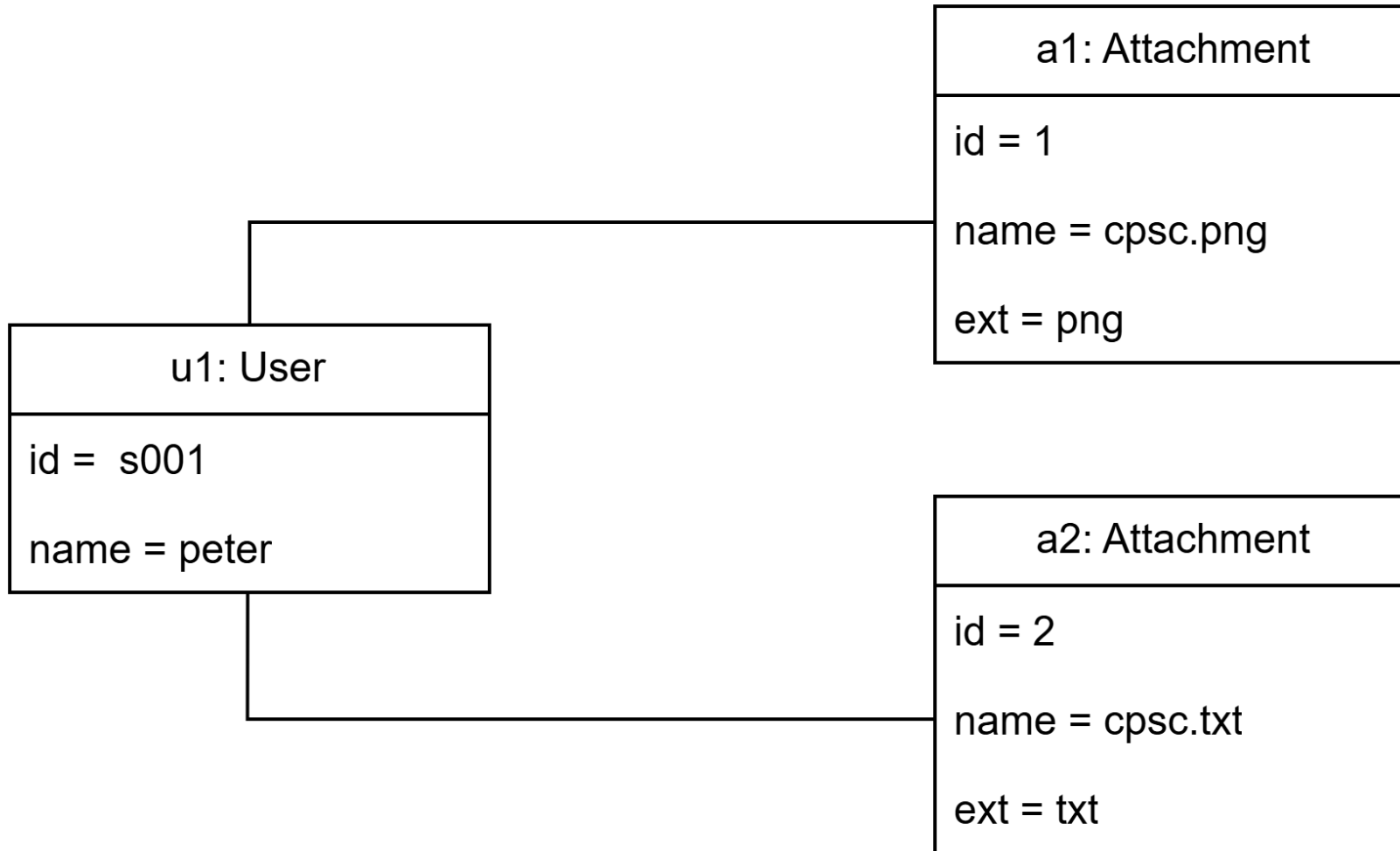
- ✓ We learned – Object Diagram
- ✓ We learned – Why do use object diagram?
- ✓ We learned – What is state machine diagram?
- ✓ We learned – State machine real life example
  - Phone dialing example
  - Traffic lights example



# UML Diagrams



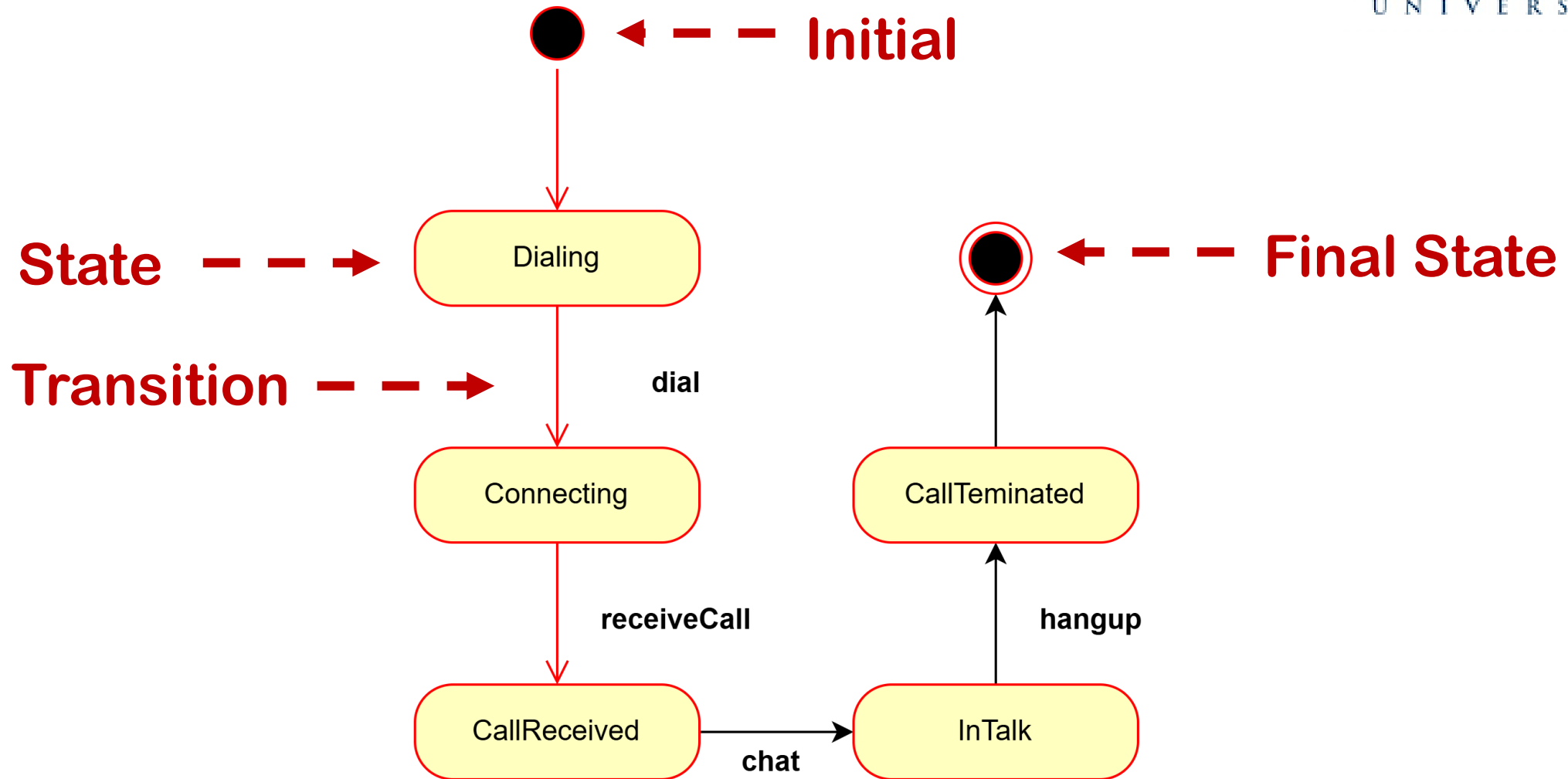
# Object Diagram Example



**A UML Object Diagram can be seen as :**

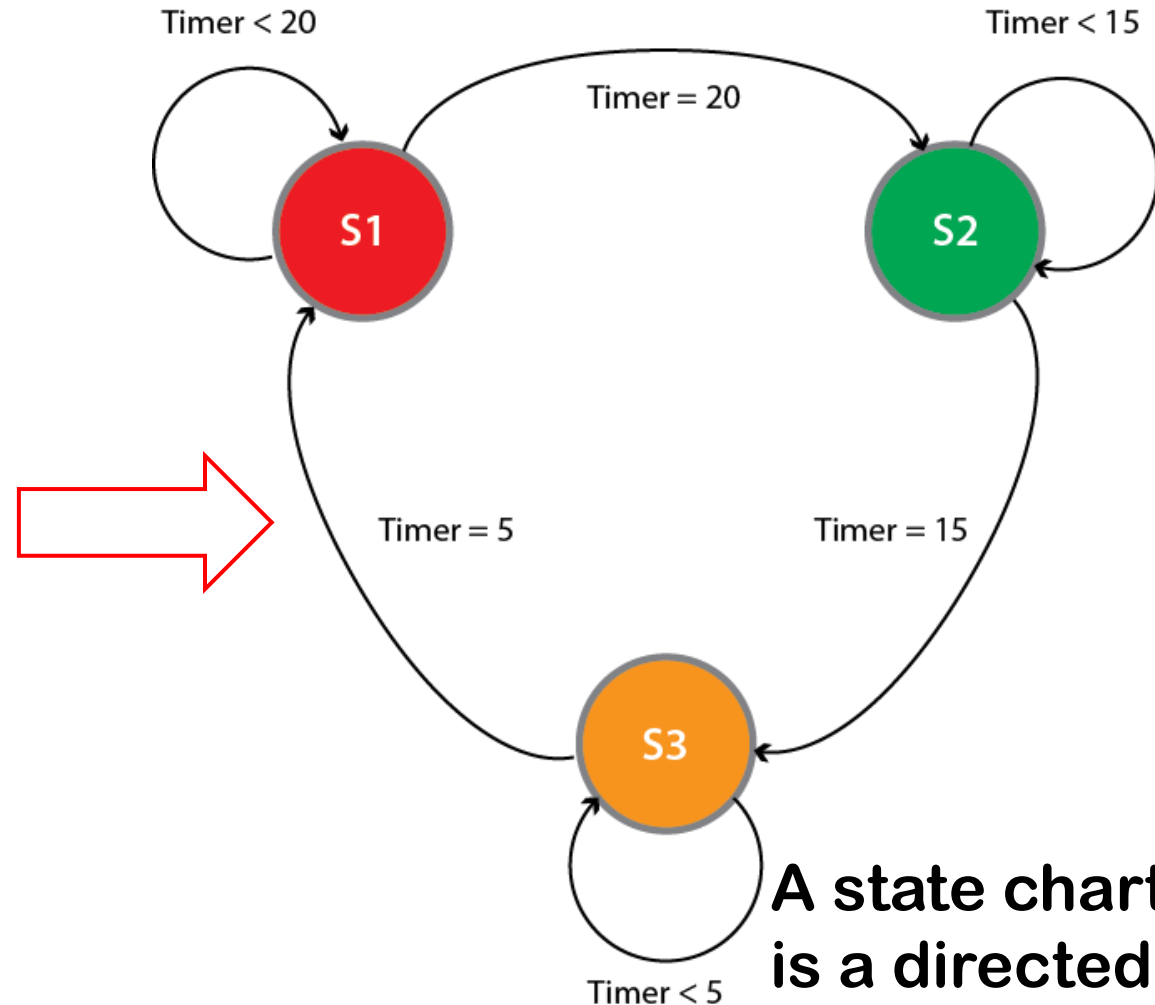
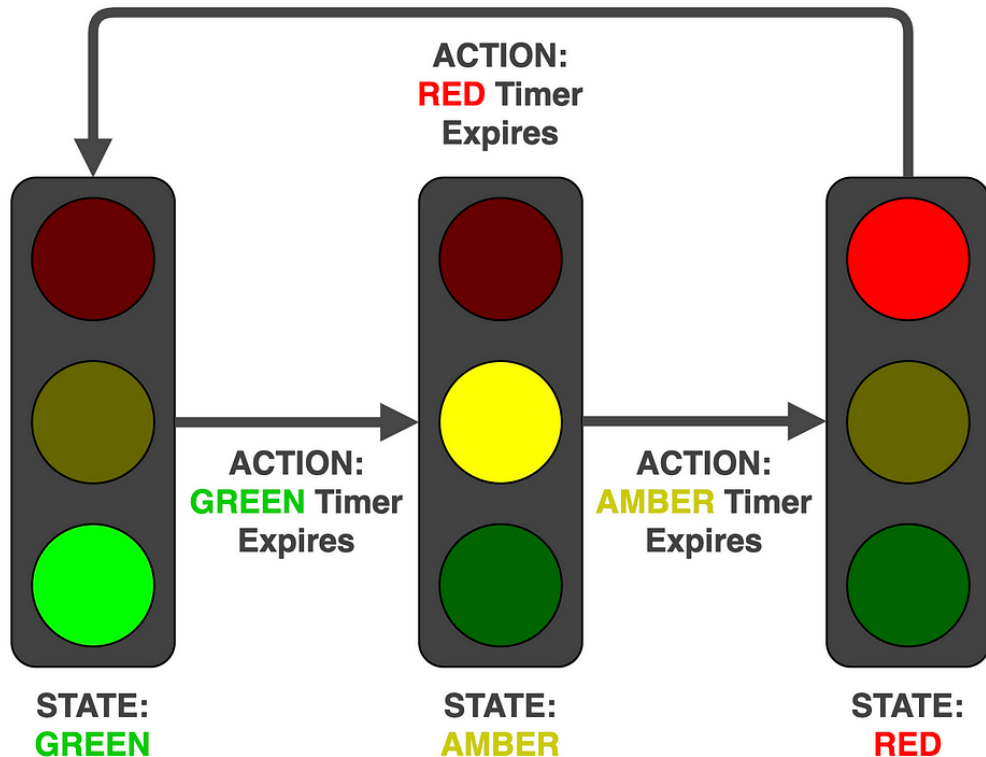
**A representation of how classes are utilized at a particular state**

# State Machine Diagram Example



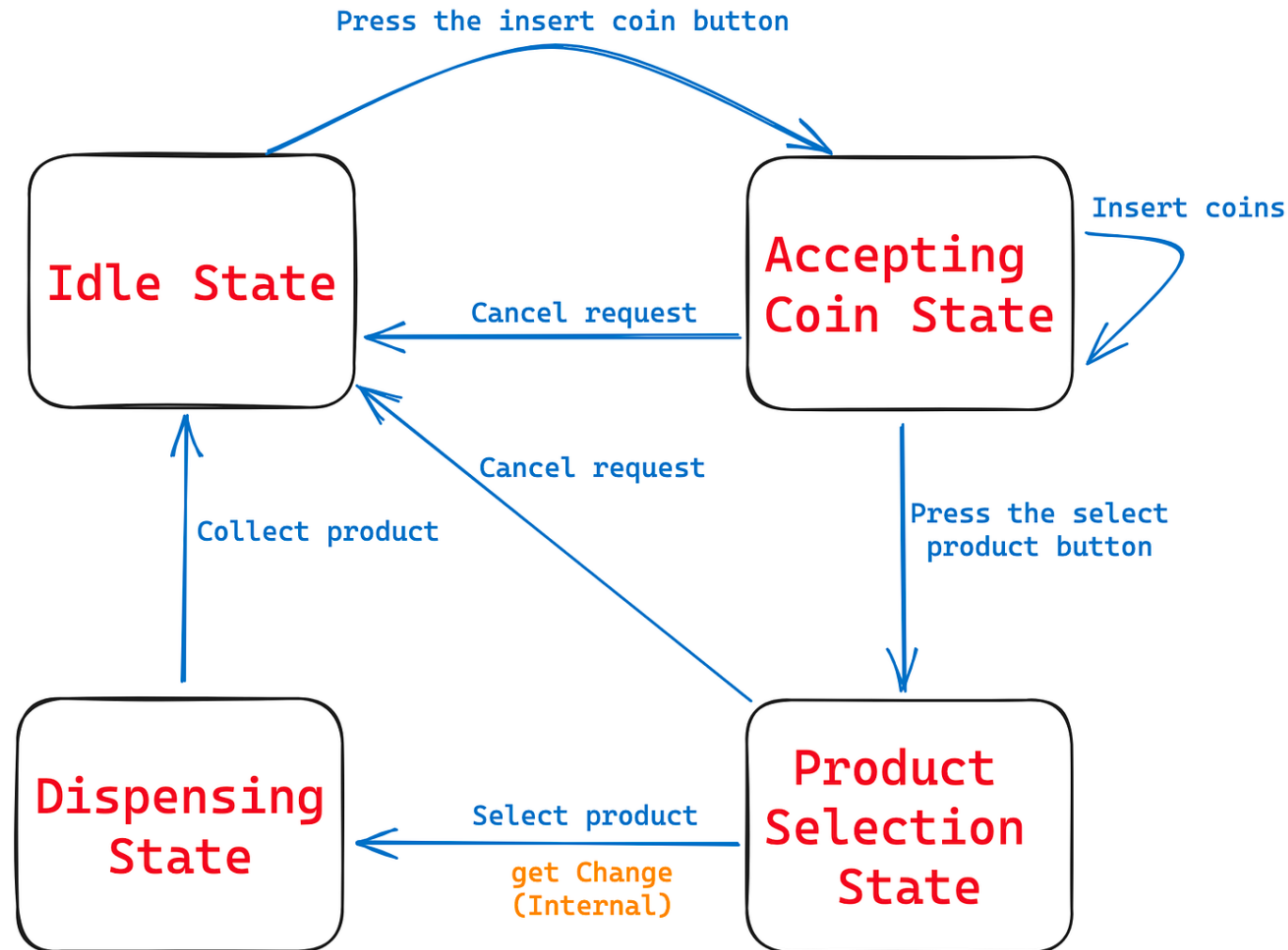


# State Machine and Traffic Lights Exercise



A state chart diagram,  
is a directed graph

# State Machine and Vending Machine Exercise



# Unit Testing Introduction

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# Unit Testing Introduction

## What is testing for?

1. The primary purpose of testing is to detect software failures, so that defects may be discovered and corrected
2. Testing also can be used to establish whether a project is complete
3. Testing is used to integrate work between different individuals or groups



# Unit Testing Introduction

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## What is testing for?

- Detects errors early
- Improves code maintainability and readability
- Makes refactoring safer





# Unit Testing Introduction

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## What is Unit Testing?

Unit Testing is a software testing technique where individual components(or unit) of a program – such as methods or functions – are tested in isolation to ensure they work correctly

## What is Unit Testing?

- Testing individual methods in isolation
- Ensures code correctness, simplifies debugging, and prevents future bugs

# Unit Testing Introduction

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Example:

```
function calcPayment(principal, interest, years){  
}
```

# Unit Testing Introduction

**Example:** `function calcPayment(principal, interest, years){  
}`

**Launch the application**

**Log in**

**Navigate to a page**

**Check the result**

**Submit it**

**Fill out a form**

# Unit Testing Introduction





# Unit Testing Introduction

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Example:

```
const result = calcPayment (10_000, 5, 5);  
expect (result).toBe(188.71);
```

## Unit Test Structure: 3A

The industry area uses the AAA pattern for unit tests:

- Step 1: **Arrange**: Set up the test data
- Step 2: **Act**: Call the function/method
- Step 3: **Assert**: a truth value - Unit tests only return true or false, so do an Assert to validate the system state

# Test Assertions

- Assertions are the ‘checks’ that you may perform to determine if a test **passes** or **fails**.
- For instance(Junit5):
  - `assertTrue(condition)` → Passes if the condition is true.
  - `assertFalse(condition)` → Passes if the condition is false.
  - `assertEquals(expected, actual)` → Checks if two values are equal.
  - `assertSame(expected, actual)` → Two objects reference the same instance?
  - `assertNull(object)` → Passes if the object is null.
- Generally speaking, you want ONE assertion per test.

# Unit Testing vscode

## Testing Java with Visual Studio Code

Edit

Testing Java in Visual Studio Code is enabled by the [Test Runner for Java](#) extension. It's a lightweight extension to run and debug Java test cases.

### Overview

The extension supports the following test frameworks:

- [JUnit 4](#) (v4.8.0+)
- [JUnit 5](#) (v5.1.0+)
- [TestNG](#) (v6.9.13.3+)

The [Test Runner for Java](#) works with the [Language Support for Java™ by Red Hat](#) and [Debugger for Java](#) extensions to provide the following features:

- Run/Debug test cases
- Customize test configurations
- View test report
- View tests in Testing Explorer

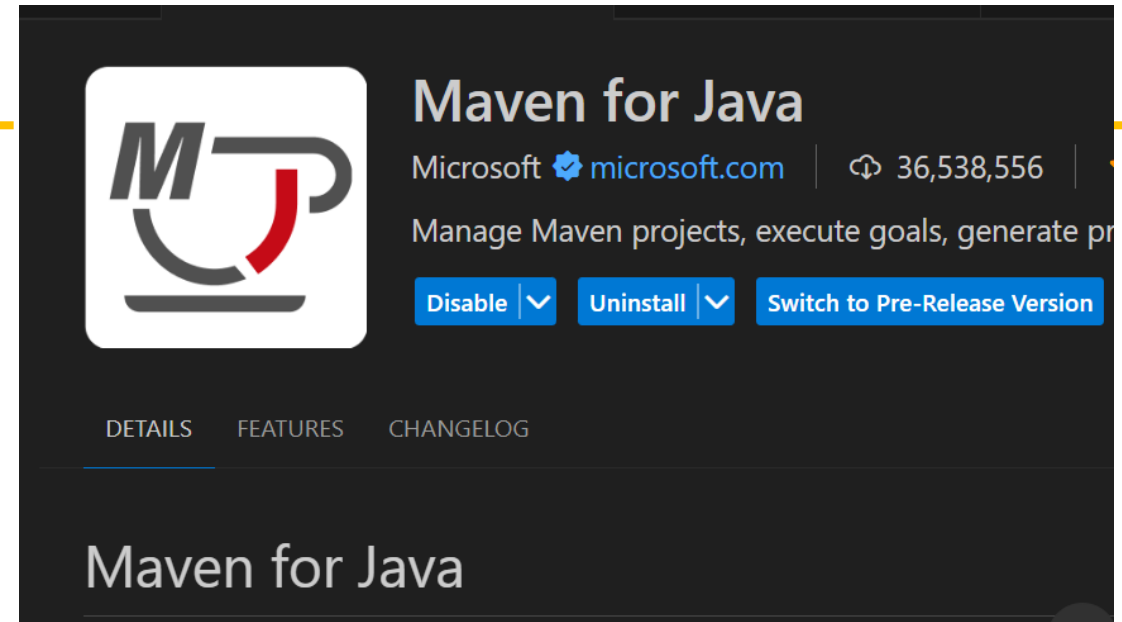
### Requirements

- JDK (version 1.8 or later)
- Visual Studio Code (version 1.59.0 or later)
- [Extension Pack for Java](#)

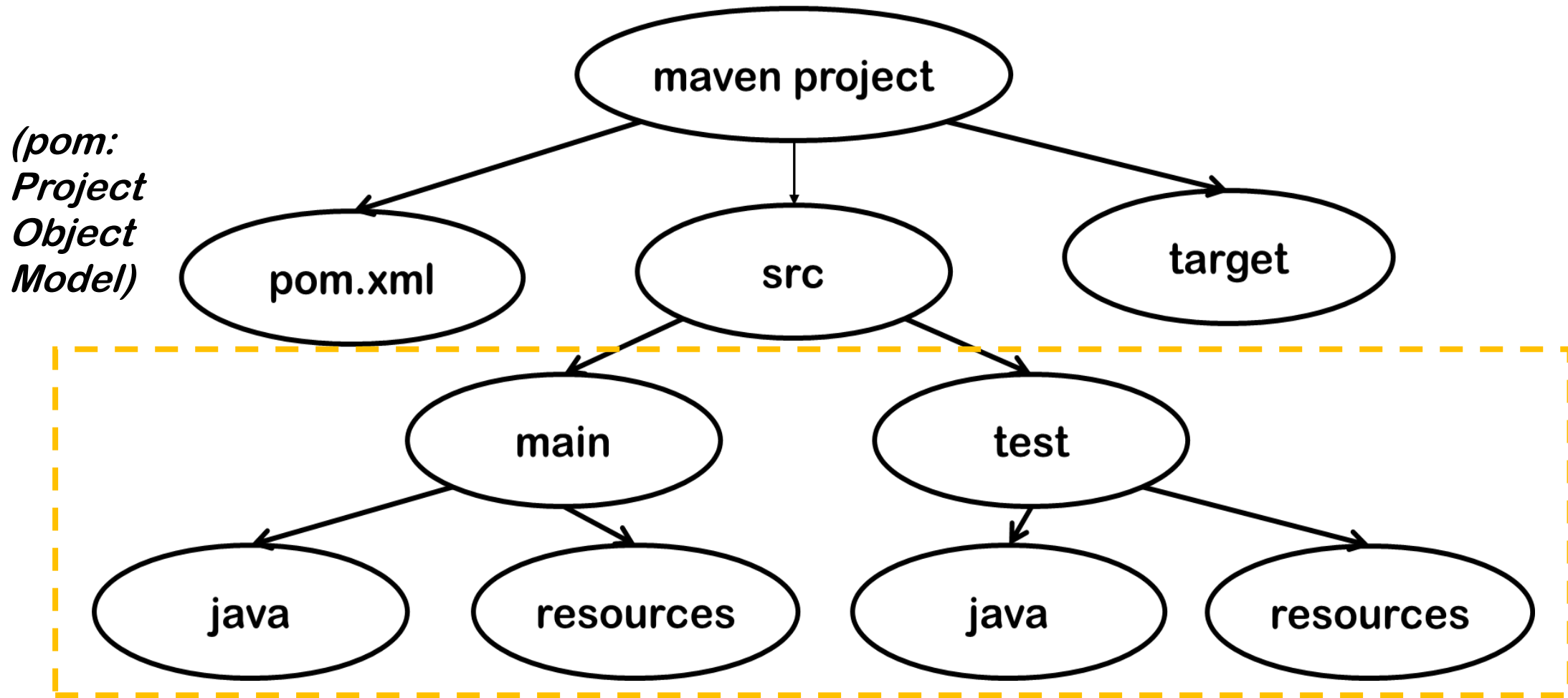
[Install the Extension Pack for Java](#)

More details, click this link to explore:

[Testing Java with Visual Studio Code](#)



# Unit Testing Project Structure





# Unit Testing vscode

Add Junit 5 dependency in **pom.xml** (may need and may not need)

xml

```
<dependencies>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.junit.jupiter</groupId>
    <artifactId>junit-jupiter-api</artifactId>
    <version>5.8.1</version>
    <scope>test</scope>
  </dependency>
</dependencies>
```

Or

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.testng</groupId>
  <artifactId>testng</artifactId>
  <version>(YOUR_TESTNG_VERSION)</version>
  <scope>test</scope>
</dependency>
```

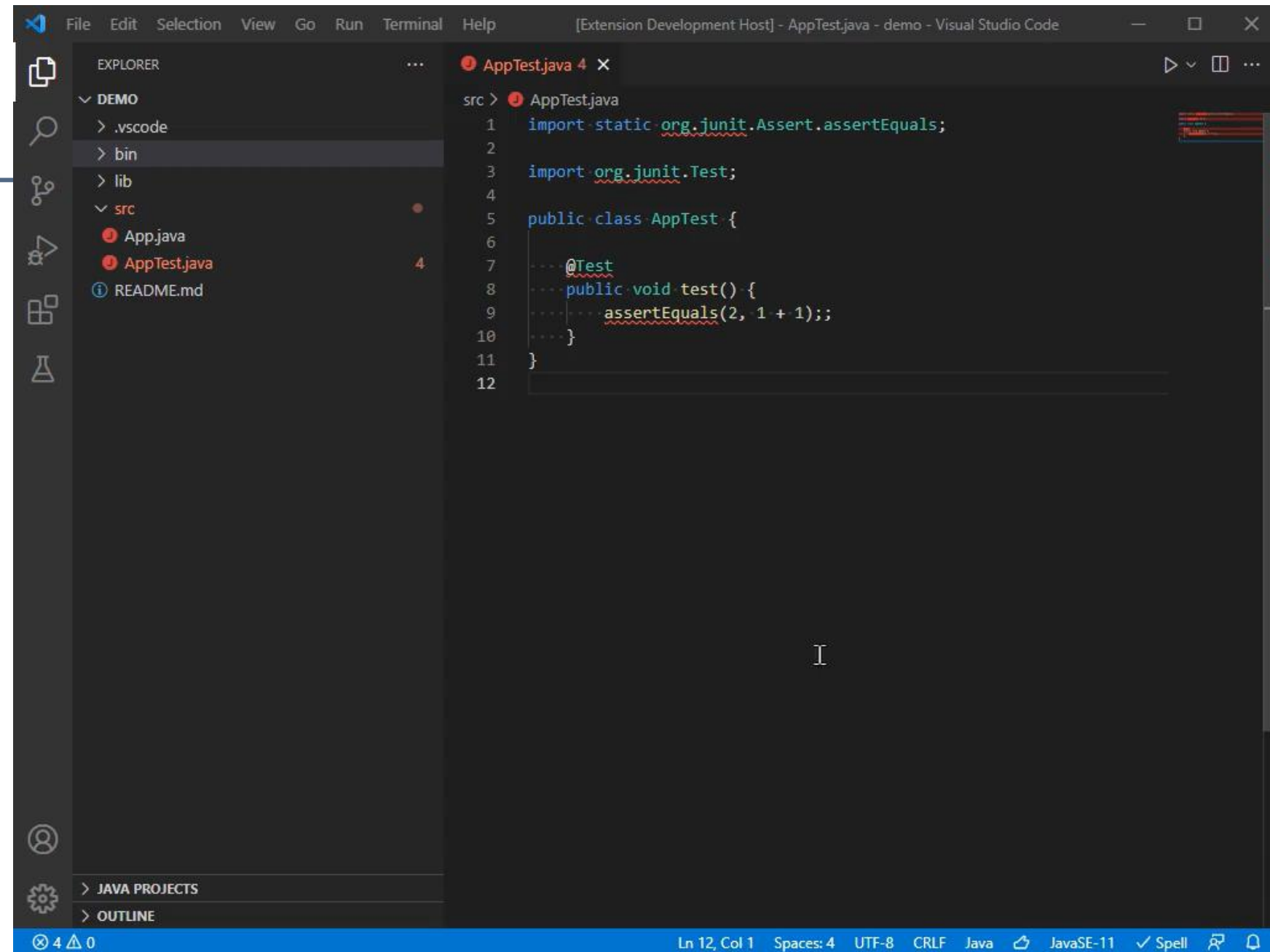
# Unit Testing vscode

```
Calculator.java × Extension: Maven for Java CalculatorTest.java
src > main > Calculator.java > {} main
1 package main;
2
3 public class Calculator {
4     public int add(int a, int b) {
5         return a + b;
6     }
7 }
8
```

# Unit Testing vscode

```
Calculator.java  Extension: Maven for Java  CalculatorTest.java X
src > test > CalculatorTest.java > CalculatorTest > testAddition()
1  package test;
2
3  import org.junit.Test;
4  import static org.junit.Assert.assertEquals;
5  import main.Calculator;
6
7
8  public class CalculatorTest {
9      @Test
10     public void testAddition() {
11         Calculator calc = new Calculator();
12         assertEquals(5, calc.add(2, 3));
13         assertEquals(0, calc.add(-1, 1));
14     }
15 }
16
```

# Unit Testing vscode







# **Any Questions?**