JUnit Guide

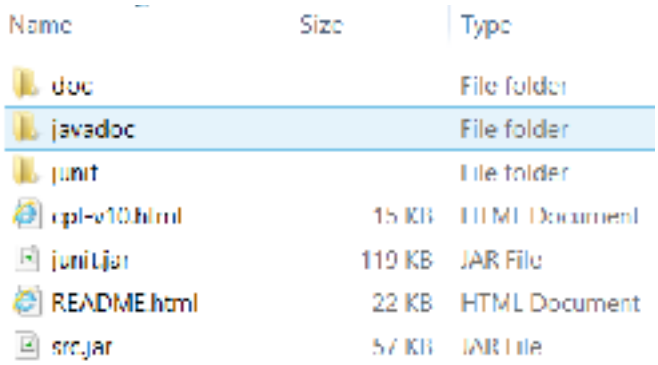
版本	作者	时间	描述
v1.0	Paolo	2014-03-01	Initial version
v1.1	Paolo	2014-03-05	1> update JUnit 4.0 download location 2> generate comment for test case class.

下载JUnit

下载JUnit包，如junit3.8.1

http://nchc.dl.sourceforge.net/project/junit/junit/3.8.1/junit3.8.1.zip

解压缩后如下：



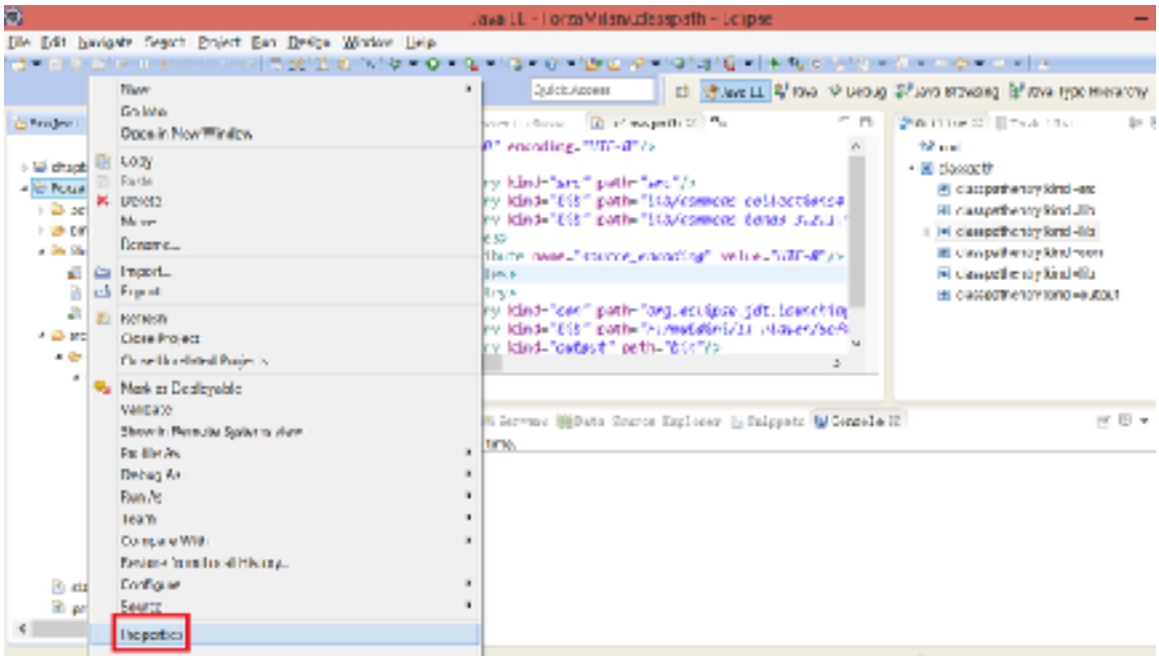
JUnit4.x下载路径为：https://github.com/junit-team/junit/downloads

将JUnit配置入eclipse

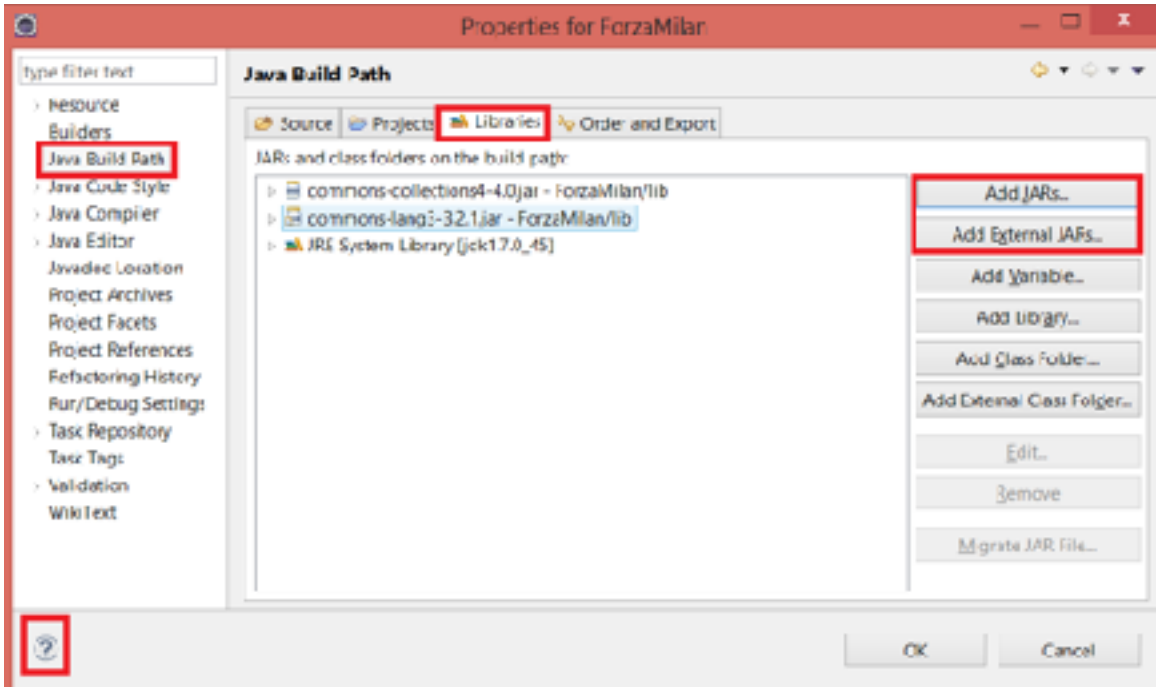
@ 导入JUnit

运行eclipse java SE或EE版，选择workspace后即可进入eclipse工作界面

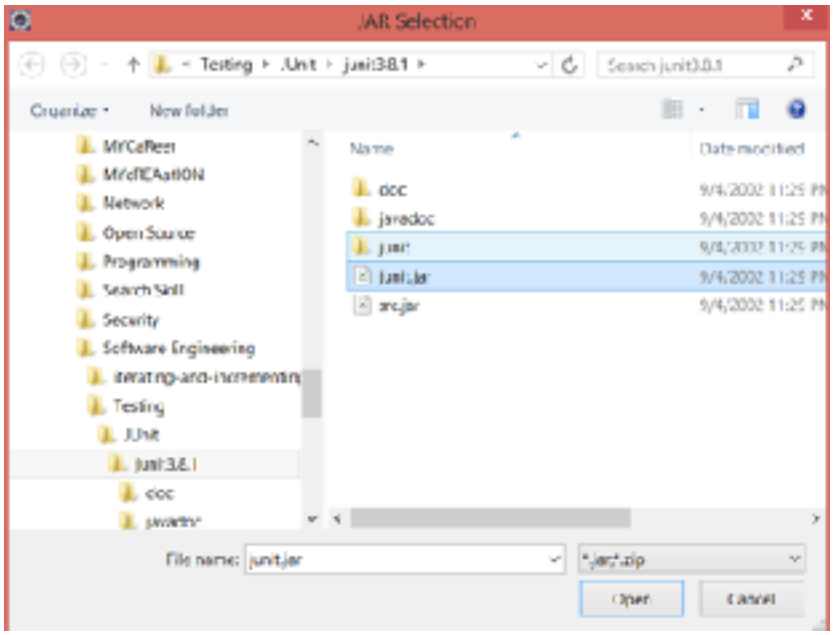
鼠标移到某个项目（project）上点右键，在弹出菜单中选择该项目的属性（Properties），或在选中此项目时，按Alt+Enter，也可进入该项目的属性窗。

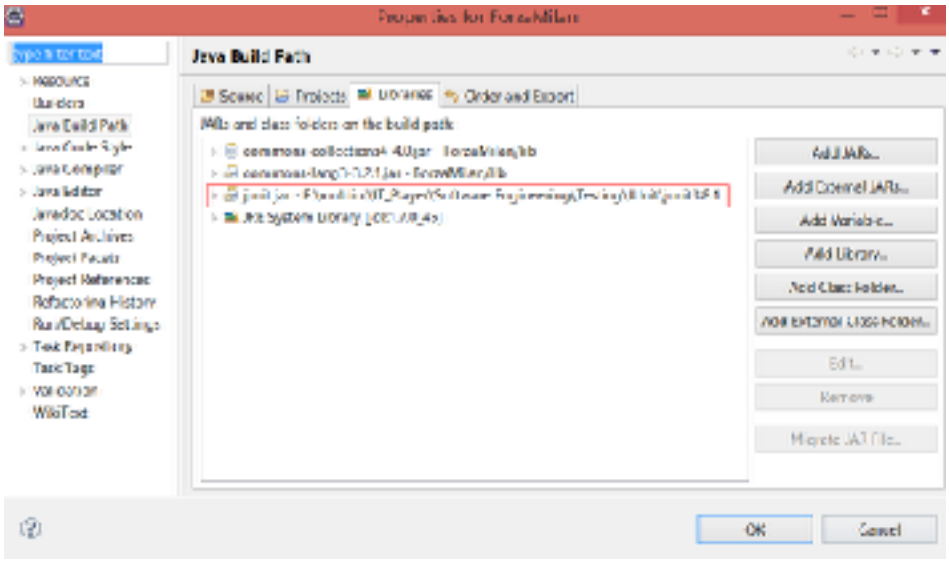


在弹出的属性面板内，选择左列的Java Build Path，再选Libraries，若JUnit包所在路径是当前workspace，则可点击Add JARs，否则点击Add External JARs，<欲知Java Build Path的使用说明详情，可点击面板左下角的问号，在弹出窗口中搜索“Java Build Path”>。



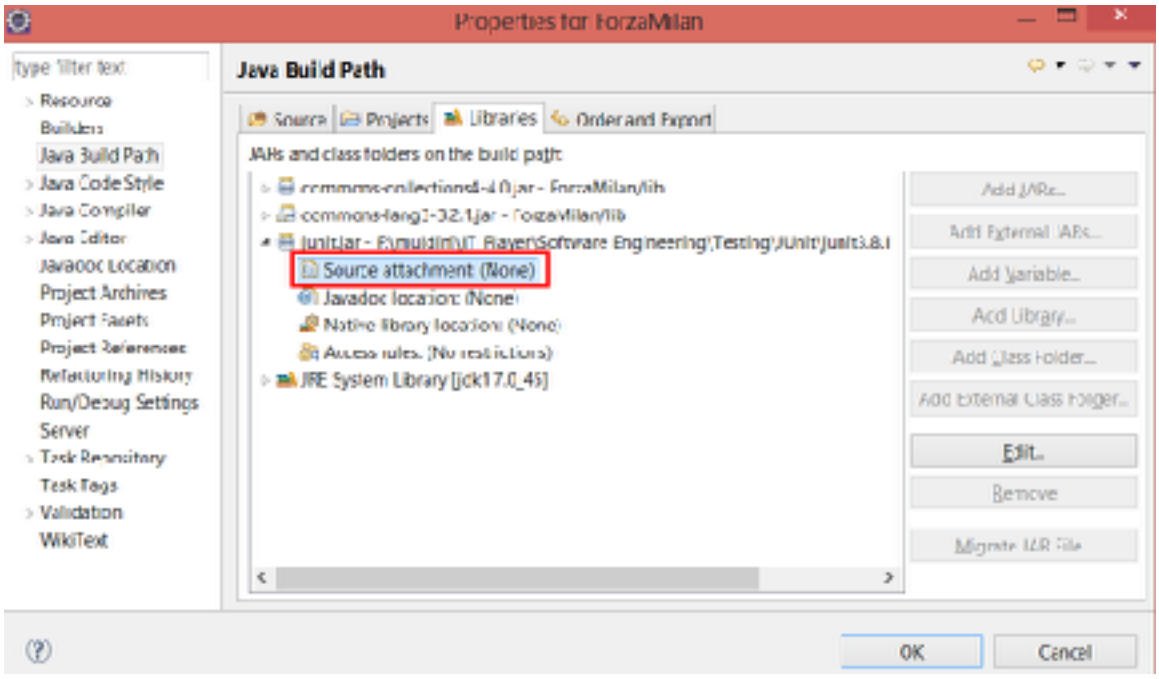
在点击Add External JARs的弹出窗中，选择junit.jar，确定即可将junit.jar配置到项目的类路径（classpath）中。如下图：



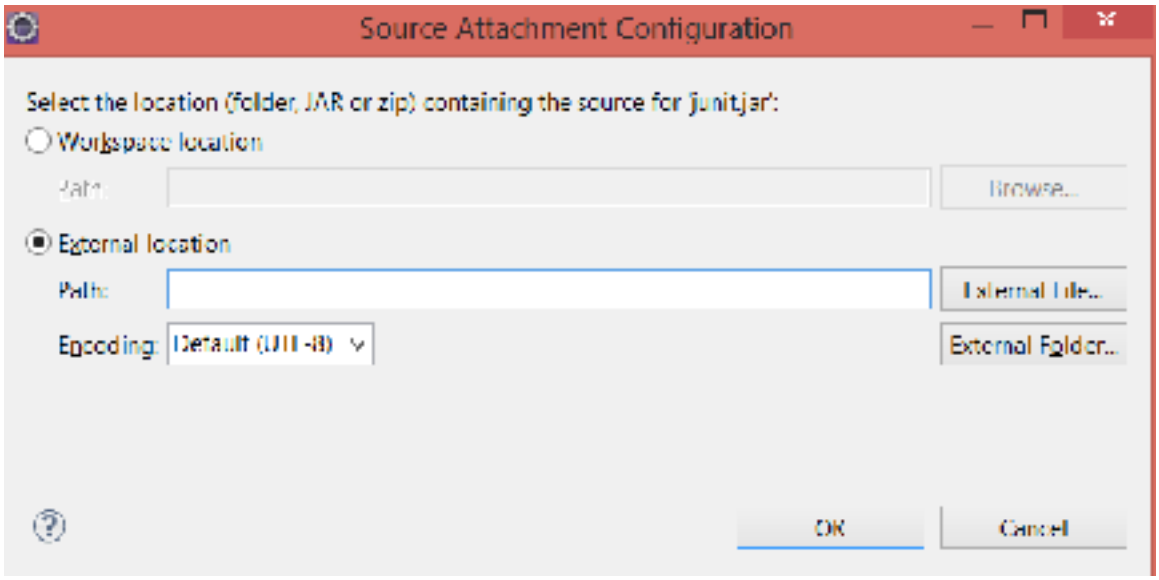


@ 配置JUnit源码 (可选)

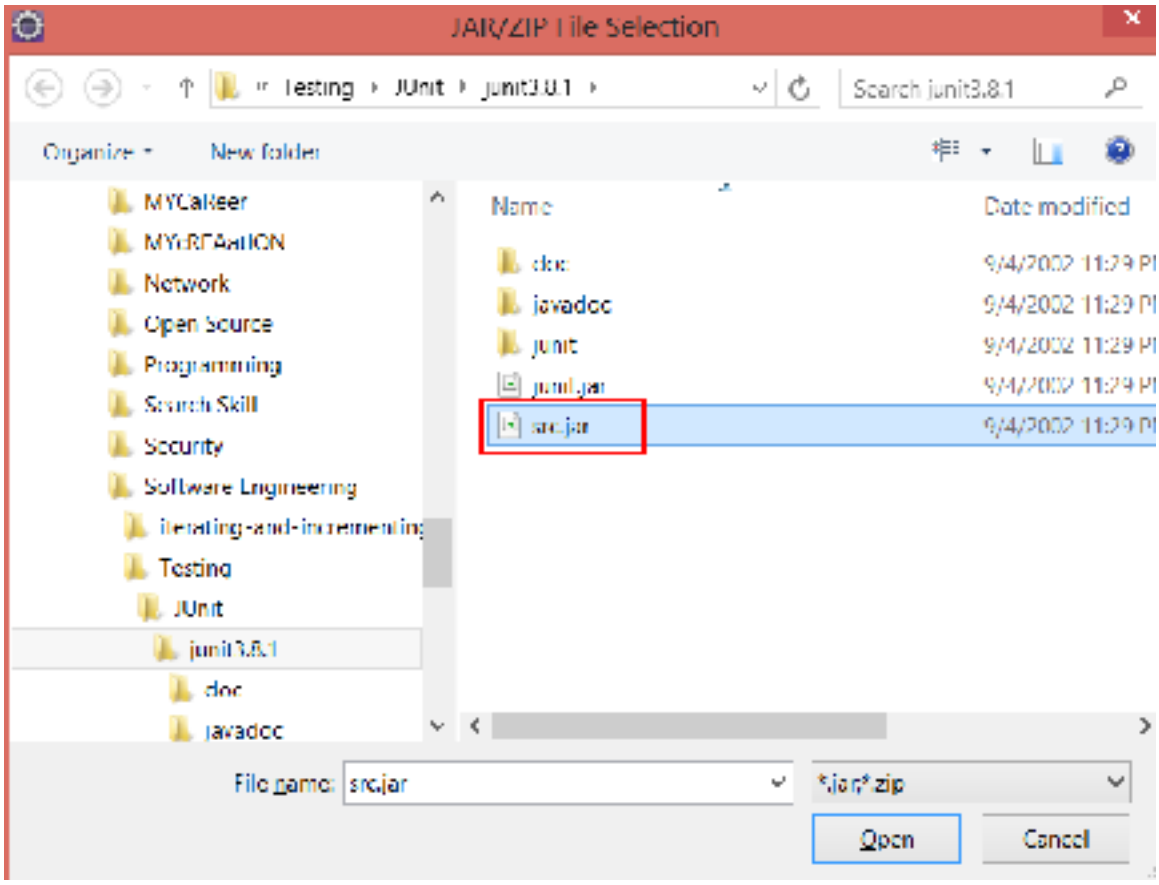
展开Java Build Path 〉Libraries下的JUnit，双击Source attachment



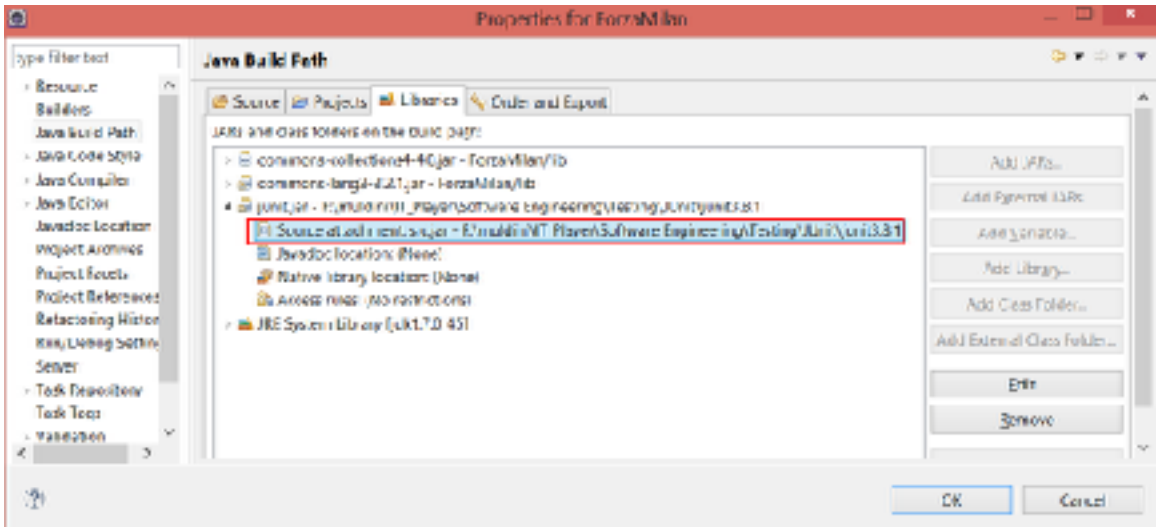
若JUnit包所在路径是当前workspace，则可点击Workspace location，否则点击External location下的External File



选中JUnit的src.jar，双击后确定。

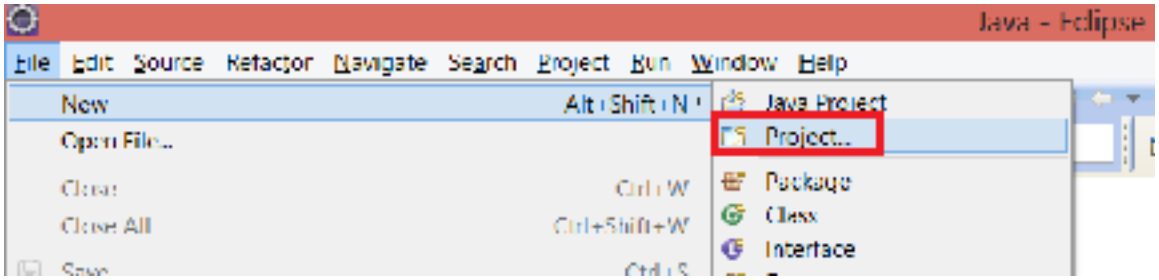


JUnit源代码已配置如下

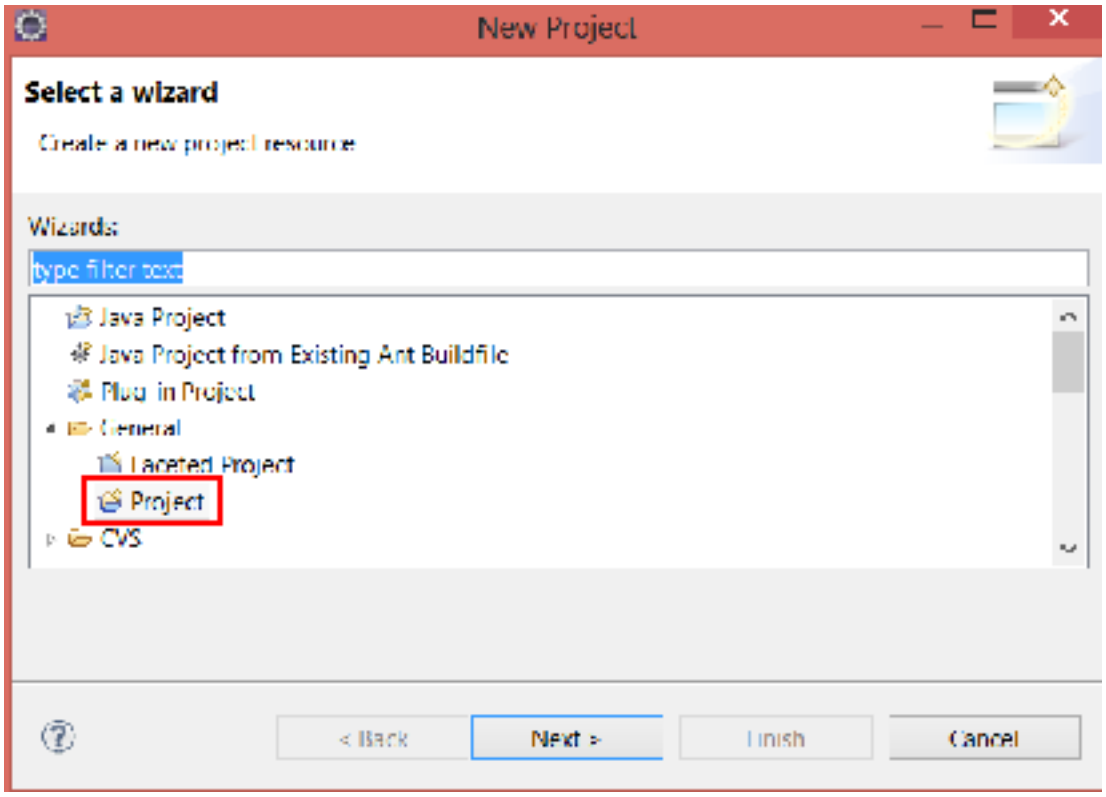


@ 另一种导入JUnit并配置其源码的方法（即从workspace中导入和配置）

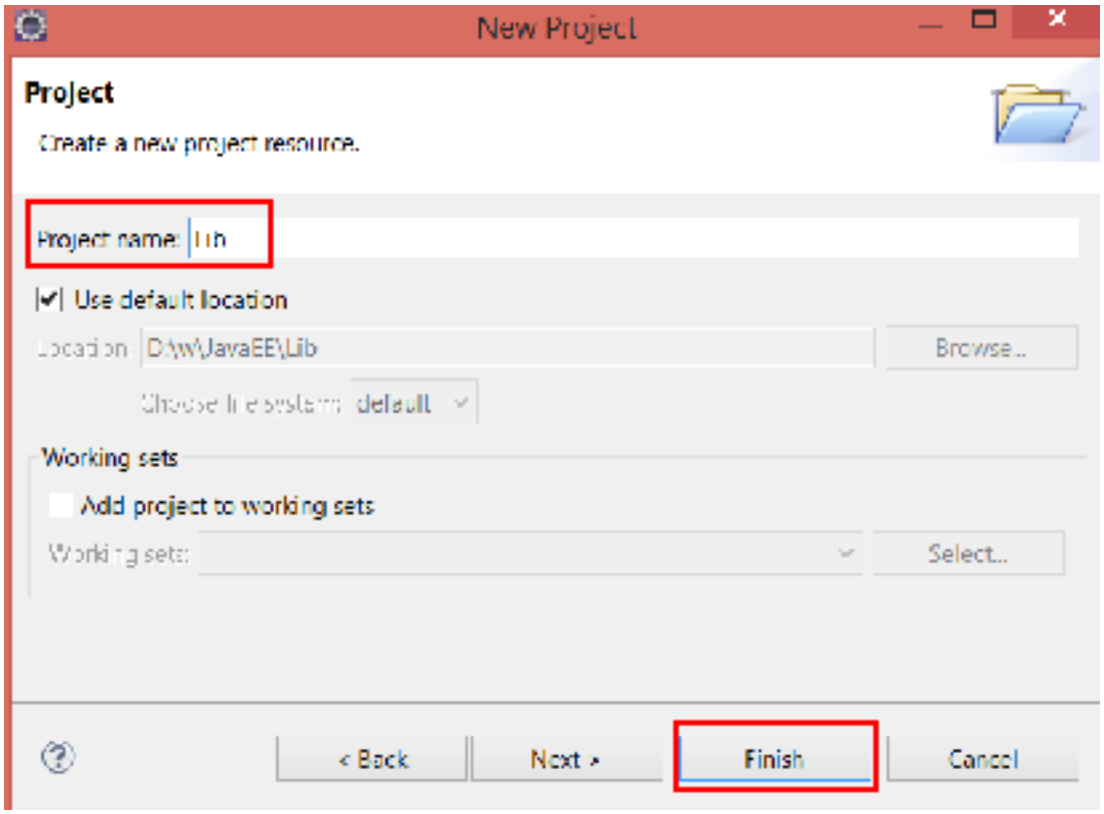
建立一个普通项目，起名为“Lib”



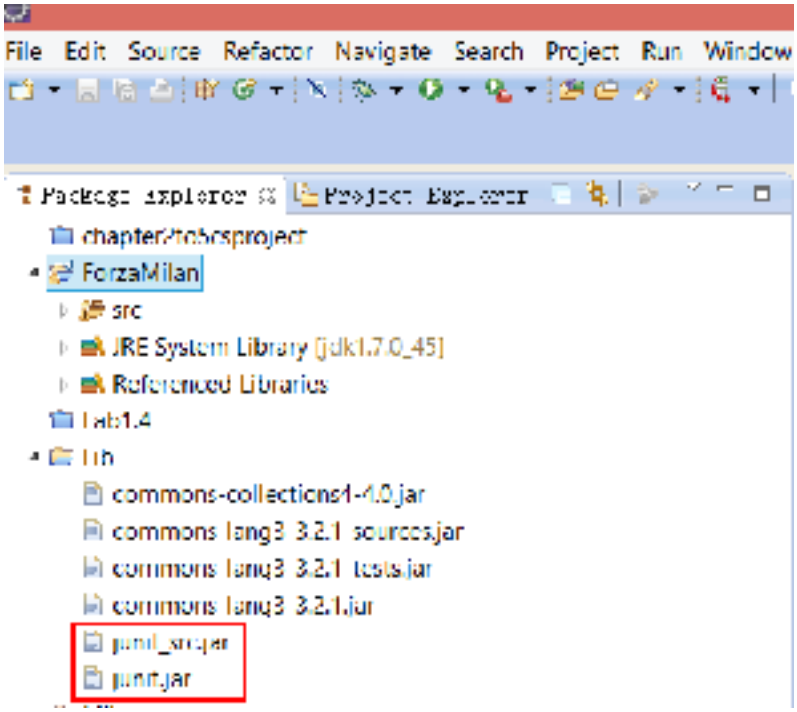
选General下的Project



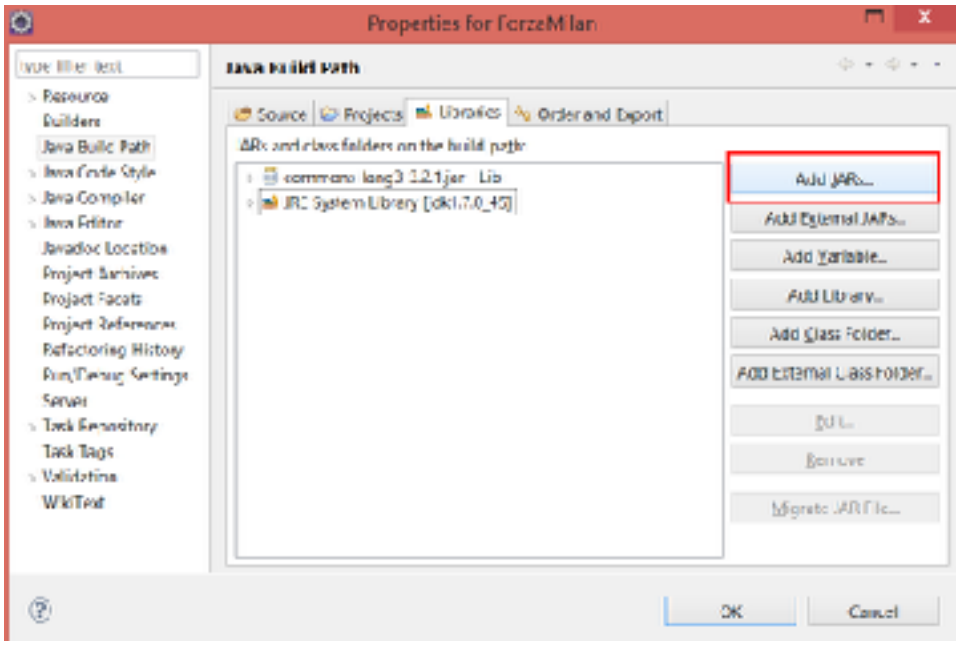
输入项目名，如Lib，接着可以按Finish

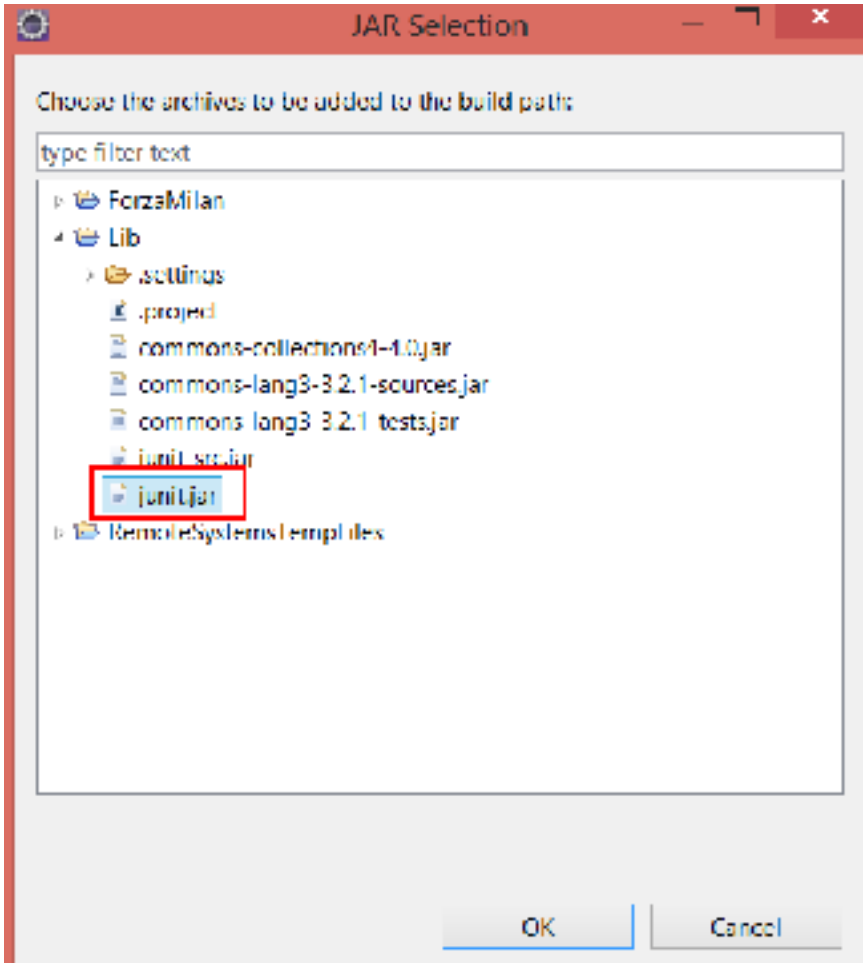


再把JUnit.jar及其源代码包（可将src.jar更名为JUnit_src.jar）拷贝到Lib，如下：

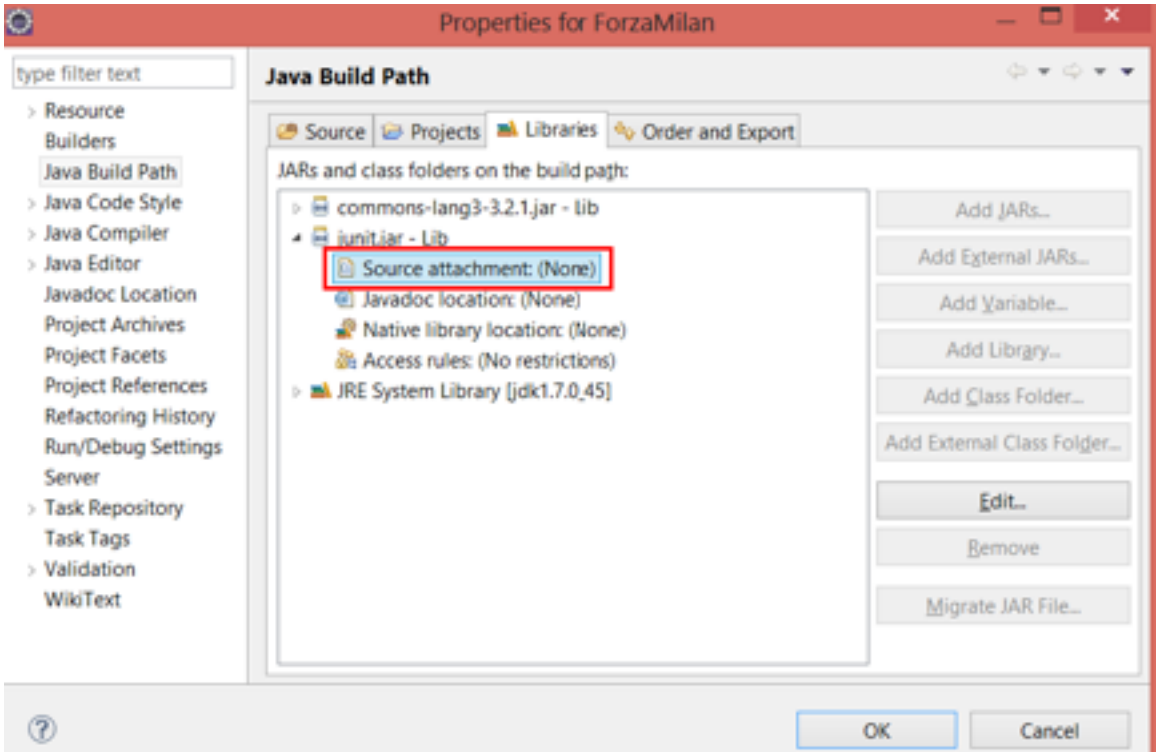


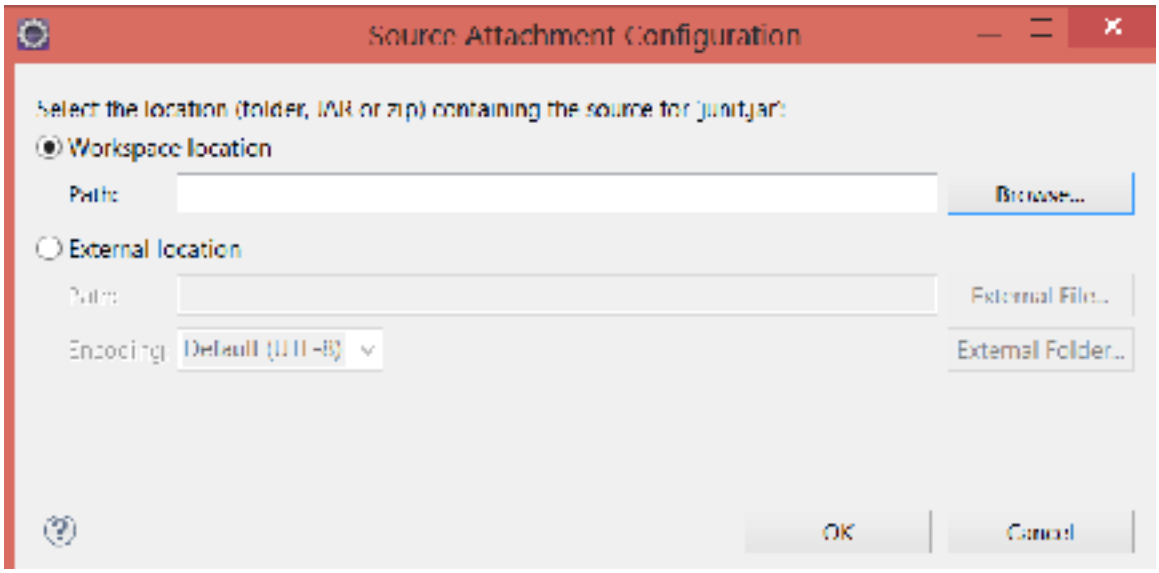
再把JUnit.jar配置到java项目中，选Add JARs

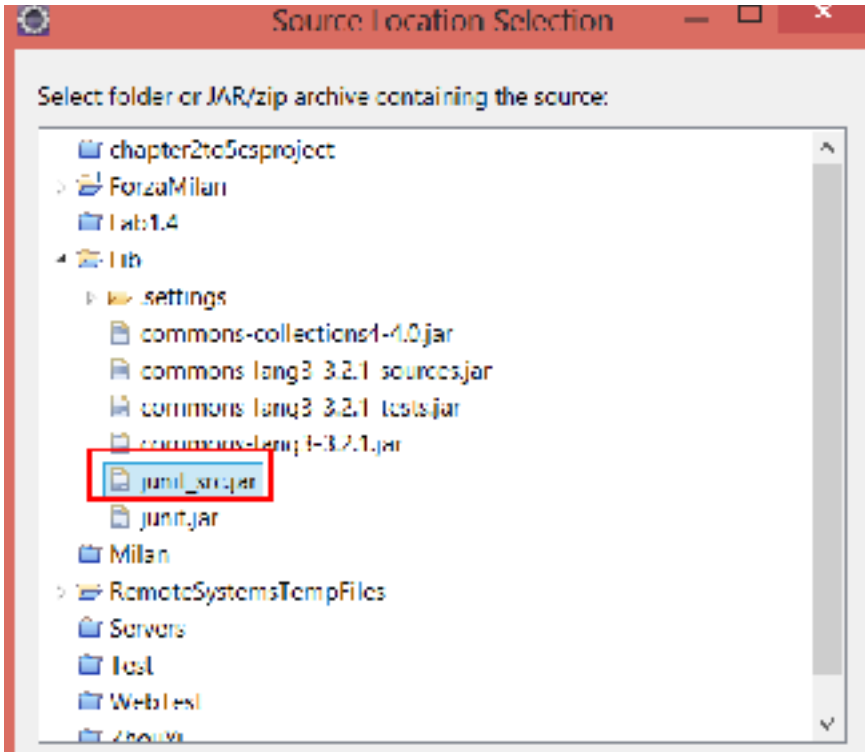


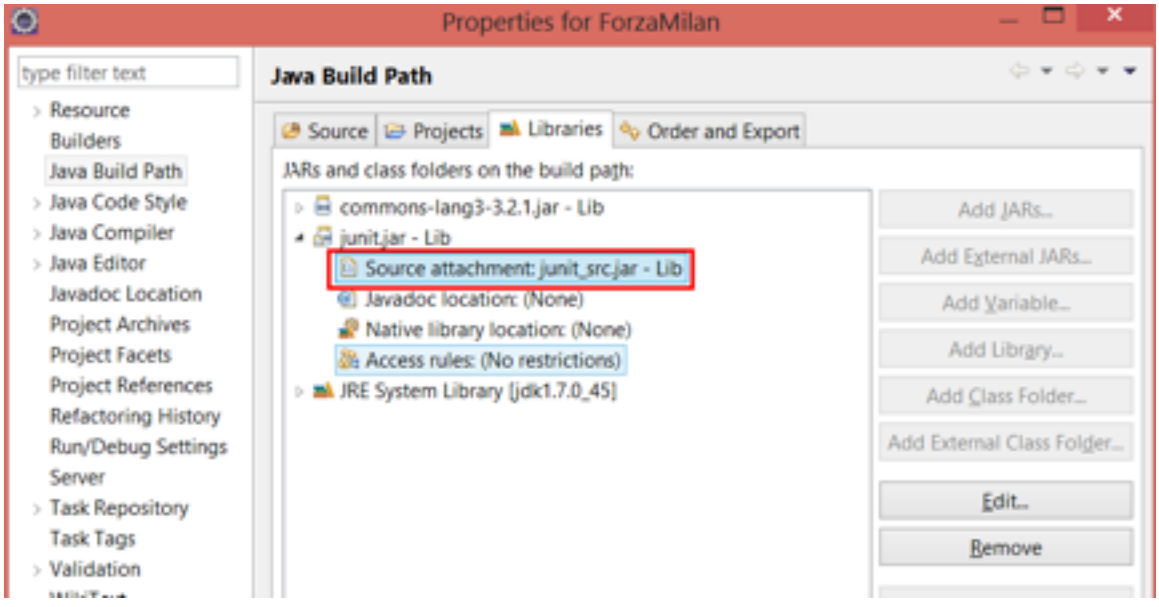


再配置JUnit源代码包



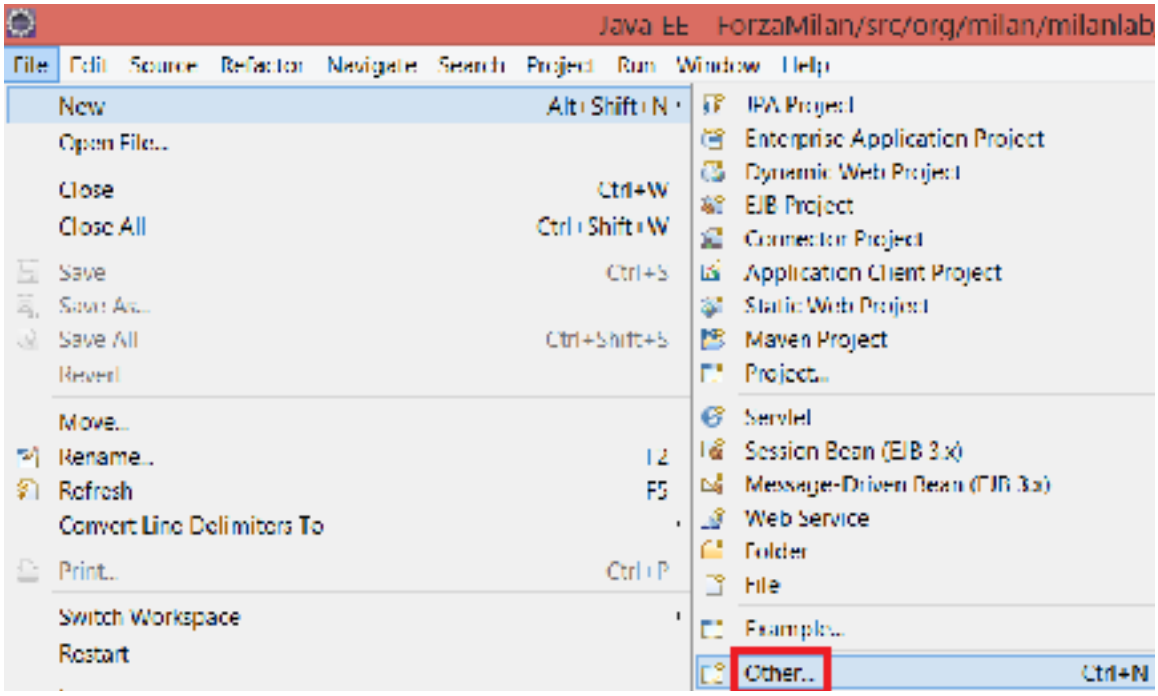




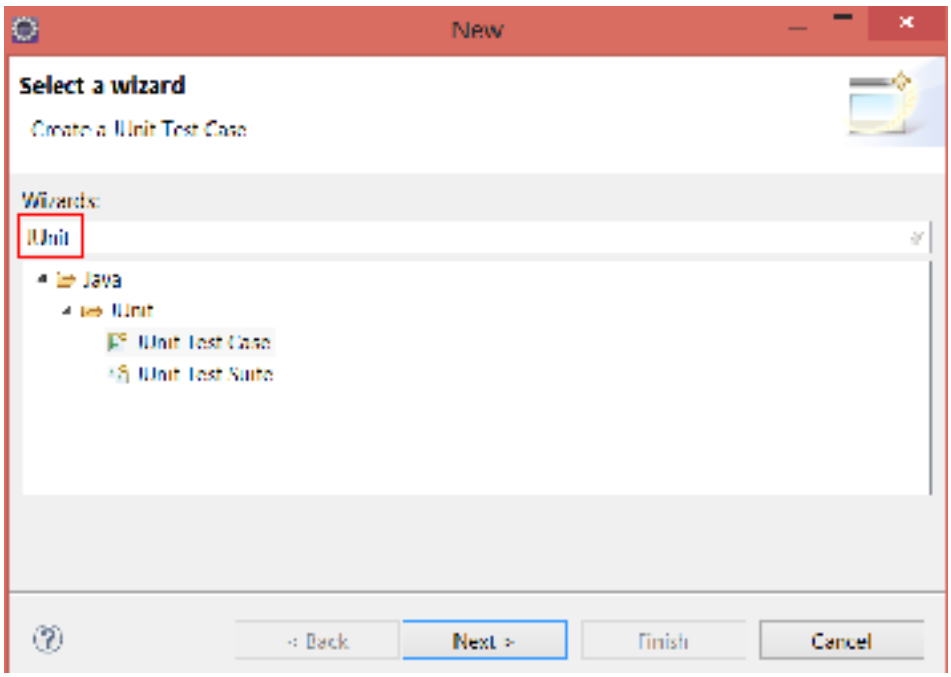


创建JUnit 测试类（Test Case类）

打开菜单项File->New，若New下没有JUnit，则点击Other



在Wizards输入框内输入“JUnit”，然后选择JUnit Test Case，Next



确定Test Case属性，然后，若要指定待测类中的待测方法，点击**Next**

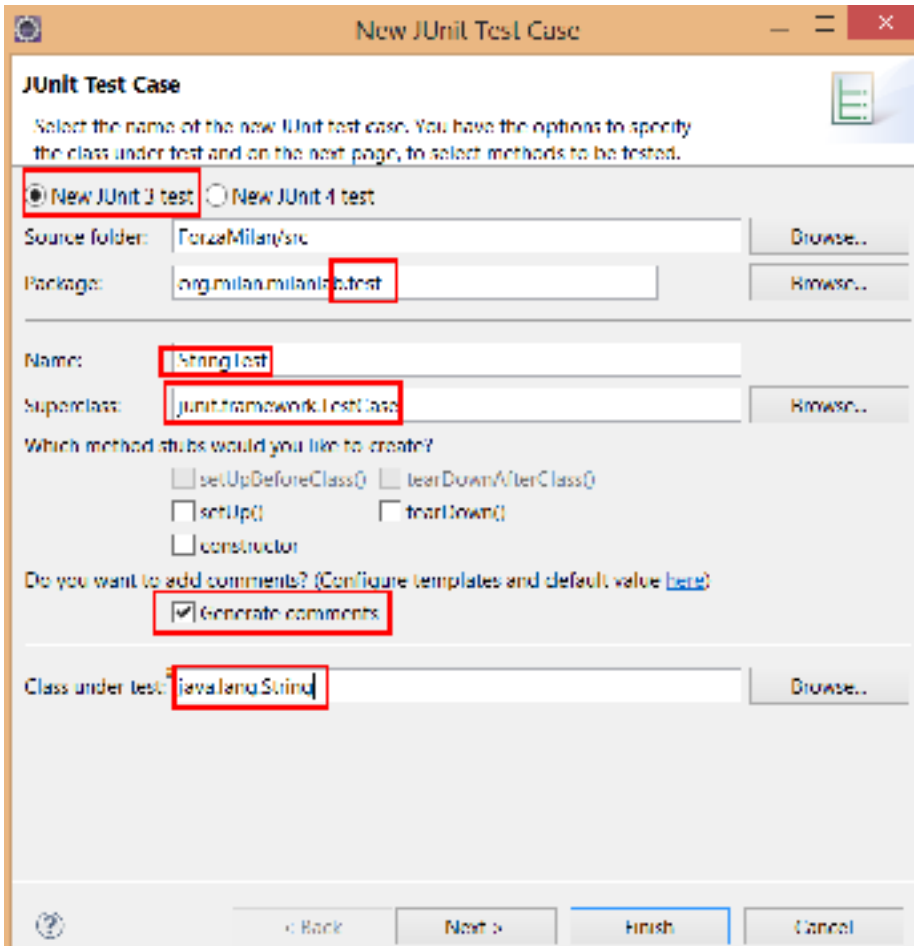
1>因为导入的Junit包是3.8.1，所以应选择New Junit 3 Test

2>通常是测试类（Test Case）和被测试类不在一个包（package）内，所以创建一个“test”包

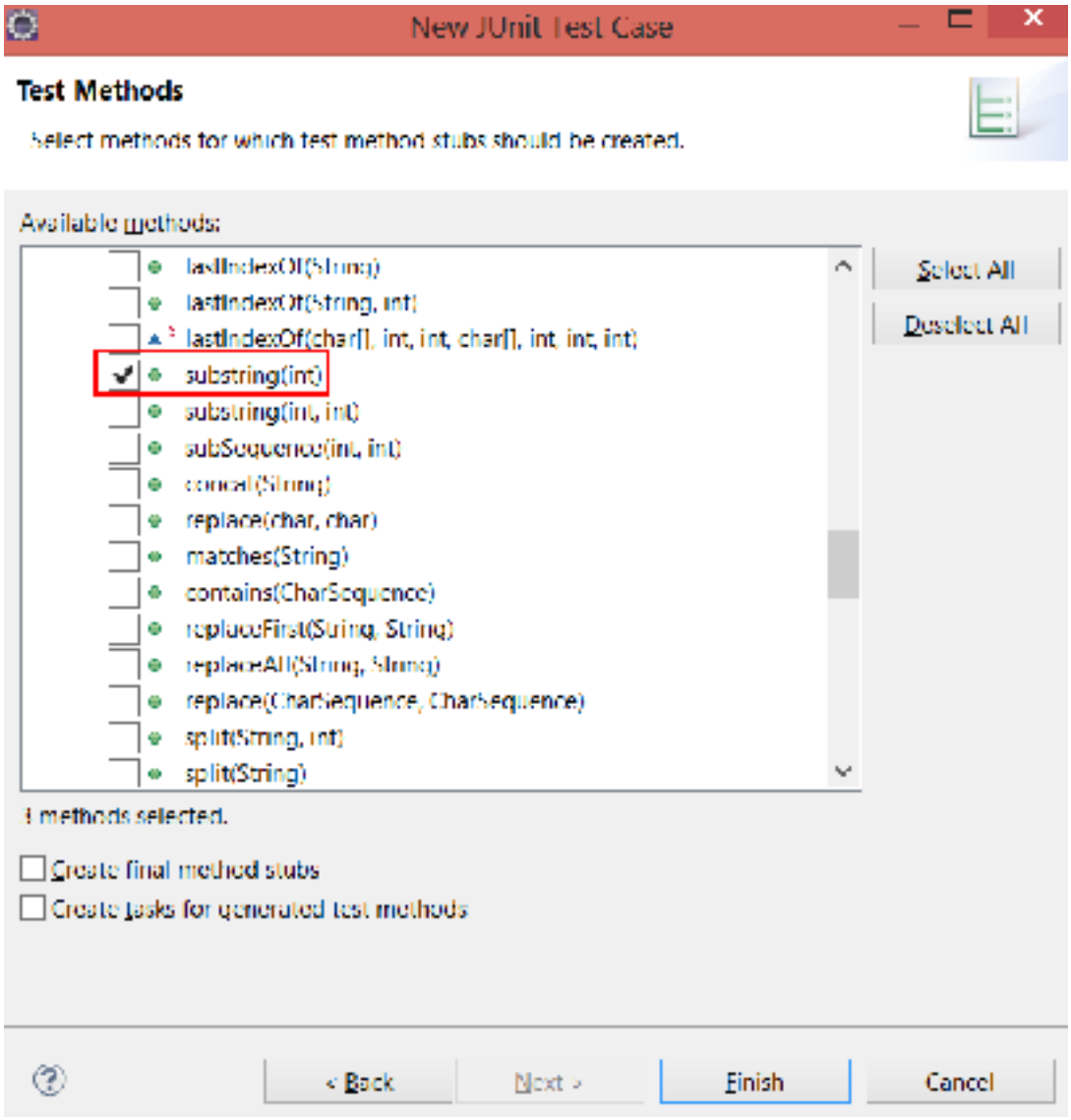
3> 通常测试类的命名=被测试类的名+“Test”

4> JUnit3需要测试类继承junit.framework.Test Case

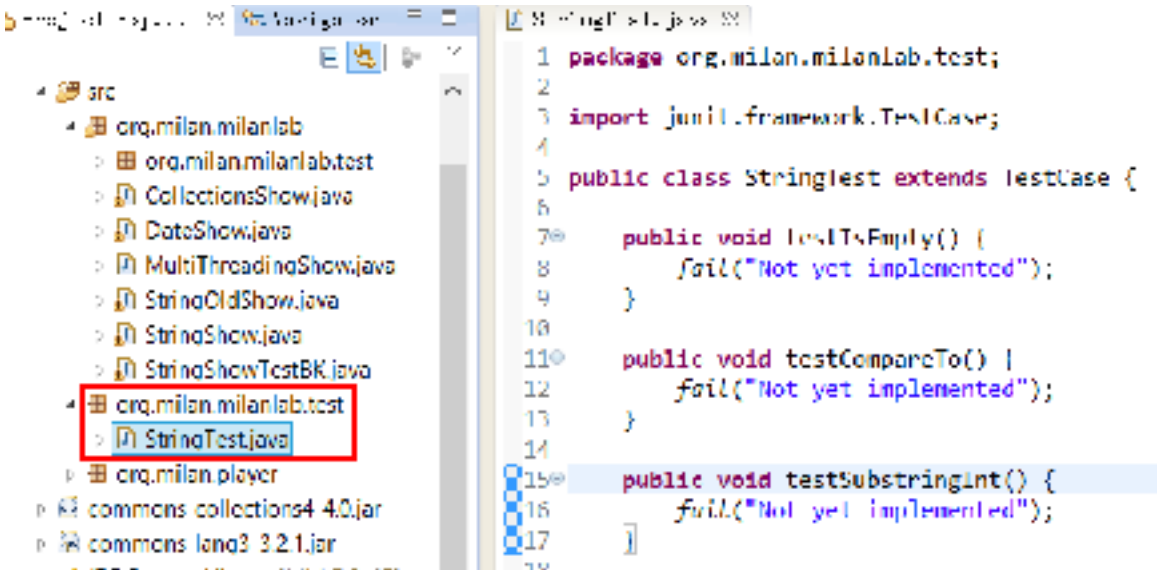
5> 选择被测试类 class under test: 比如java.lang.String



选择待测的方法， 接着Finish



JUnit测试类（TestCase）被创建



编写JUnit测试类

下例为JUnit3.x版

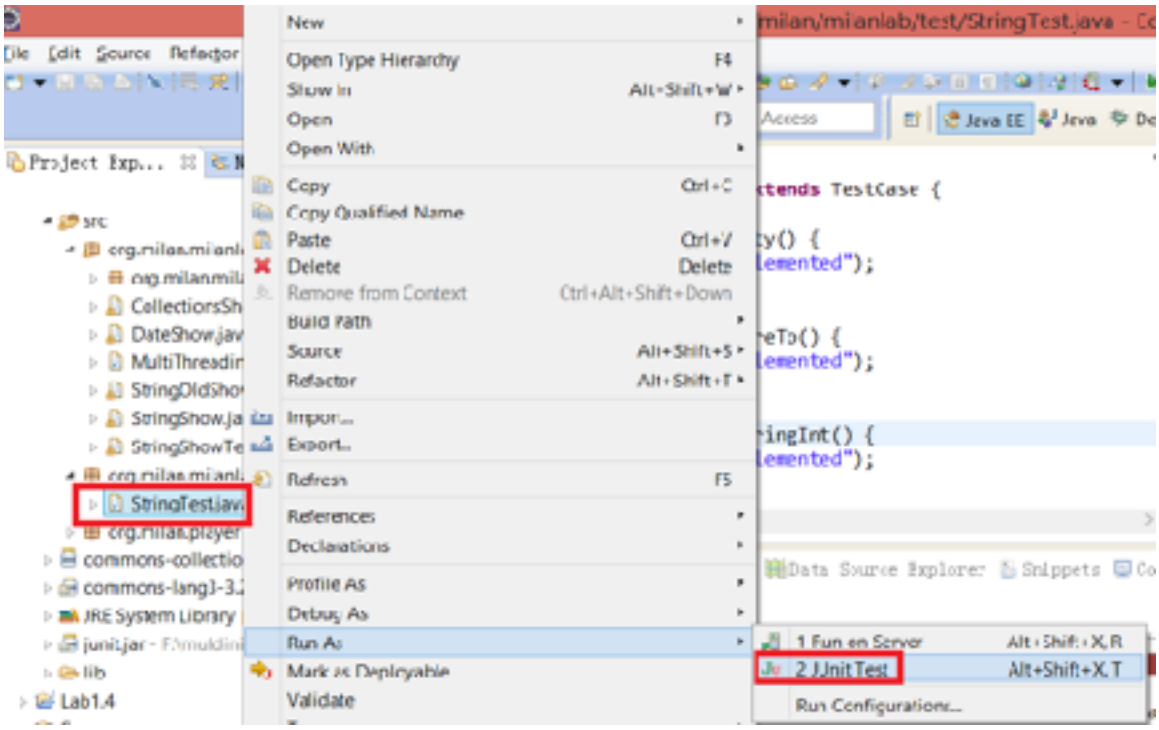
```
/*
COPYRIGHT (C) 2014 BY GUPT SOFTWARE. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

+AMENDMENT HISTORY AS BELOW++++++++
VERSION:
AUTHOR:
DATE:
DESCRIPTION:
 */

package org.milan.milanlab.test;

import junit.framework.TestCase;

/**
 * Test java.lang.String
 *
 * @author Paolo Weng
 * @version 1.0
 * @date Mar 5, 2014
 */
public class StringTest extends TestCase {

    /**
     * Test method for {@link java.lang.String#isEmpty()}.
     */
    public void testIsEmpty() {
            String singer = "";
            boolean result = singer.isEmpty();
            assertTrue(result);
```

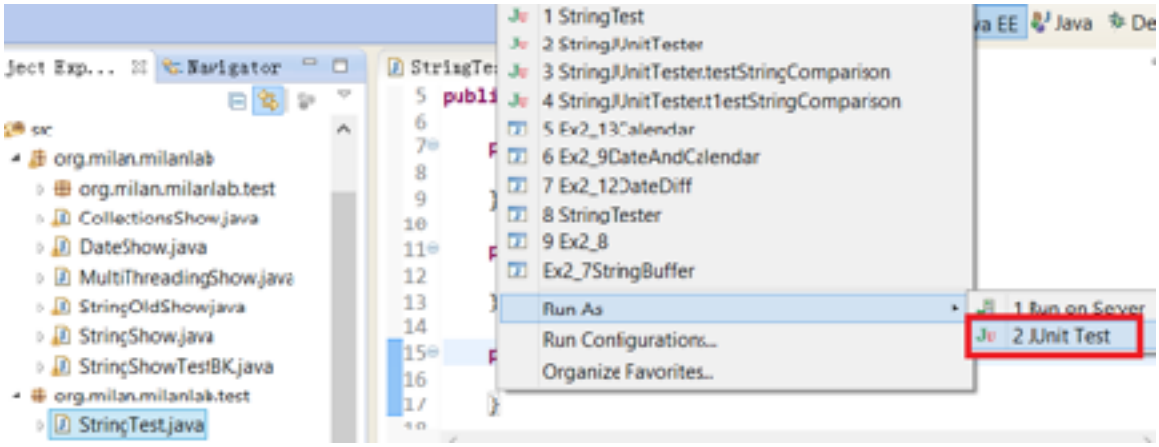
```
    }

    /**
     * Test method for {@link java.lang.String#compareTo(java.lang.String)}.
     */
    public void testCompareTo() {
            String singer1 = "GEM";
            String singer2 = "ZhangJie";
            boolean result = singer1.compareTo(singer2) >= 0;
            assertTrue("GEM should be prior to ZhangJie.", result);
    }

    /**
     * Test method for {@link java.lang.String#substring(int)}.
     */
    public void testSubstringInt() {
            String singer = "I am a singer";
            String result = singer.substring(7);
            assertEquals("singer", result);
    }
}
```

运行JUnit测试类

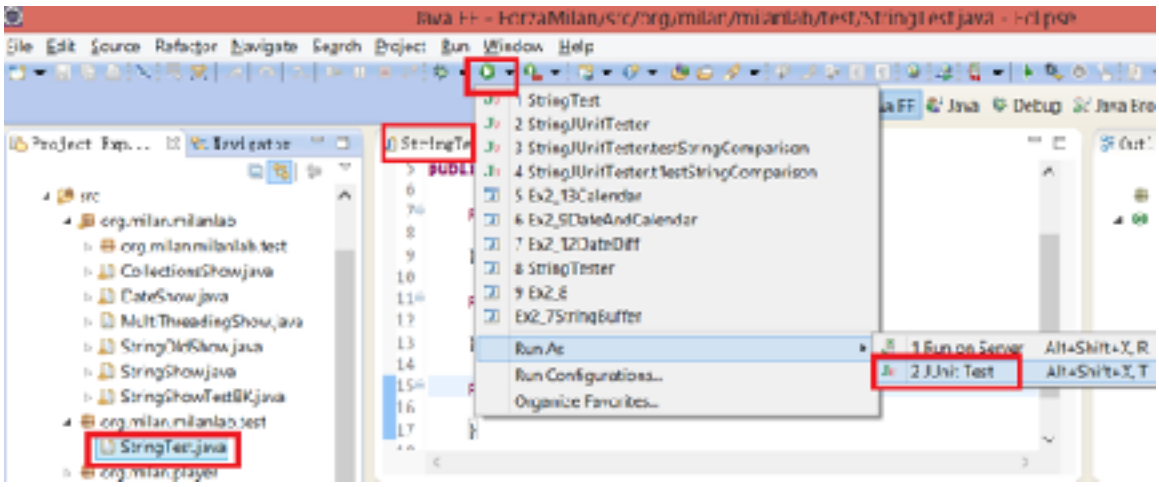
@ 测试整个测试类

试运行：右键单击测试类，

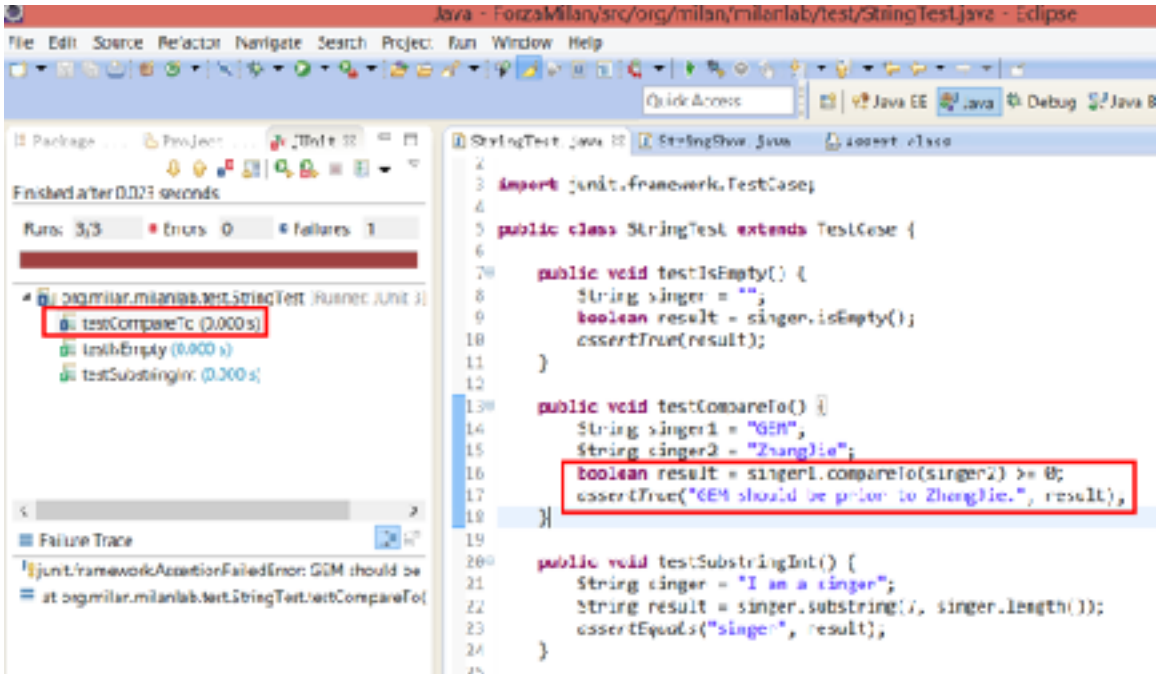




或者，在当前打开文件是StringTest.java的状态下，点击如下图所示的Run快捷符号，选择Run As > JUnit Test

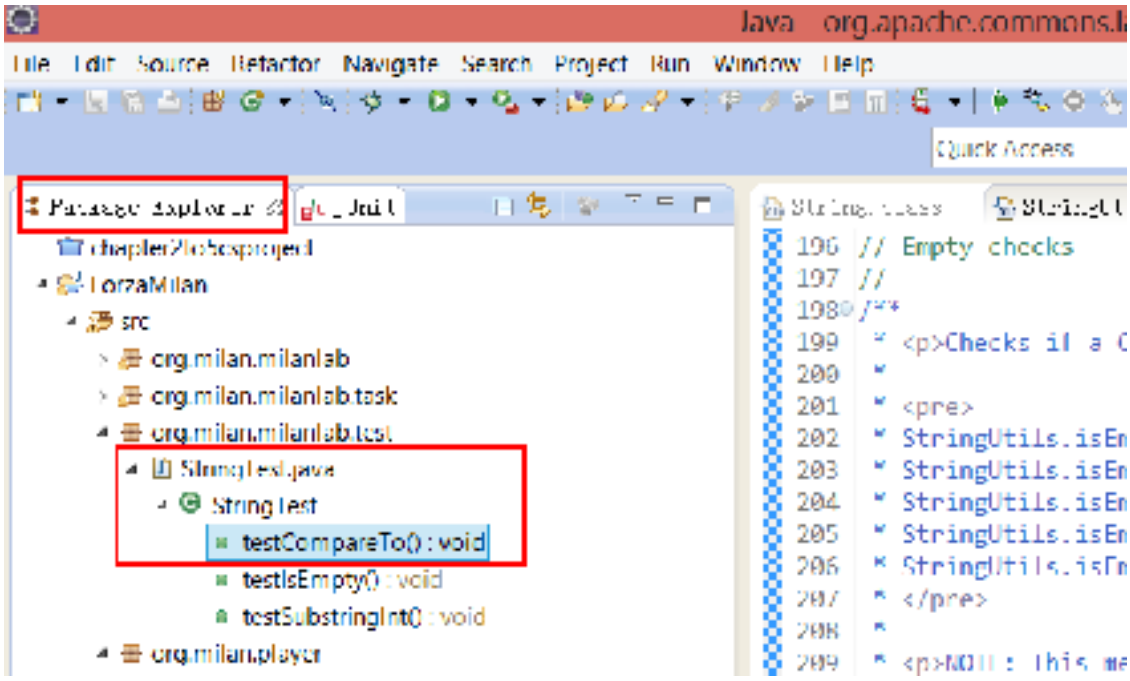


结果应该如下，JUnit视图会被自动打开，显示第2个测试方法失败，则修改它，直至测试通过。



@ 测试JUnit测试类内的一个方法

在Package Explorer视图下，展开待测试的类



鼠标在待测试类的待测试方法上单击右键，然后选择Debug as 〉JUnit Test，即可。