**CSCE 740 - Unit Testing Laboratory**

You have been hired to test our new calendar app! Congratulations!(?)

This program allows users to book meetings, adding those meetings to calendars maintained for rooms and employees. It will actively prevent multiple bookings, and will manage the busy and open status for employees and rooms.

The system enables the following high-level functions:

* Booking a meeting
* Booking vacation time
* Checking availability for a room
* Checking availability for a person
* Printing the agenda for a room
* Printing the agenda for a person

Normally, actions are conducted through the driver provided by the main method in the PlannerInterface class. As a tester, you - of course - have full access to the source code to employ in testing the system.

Documentation for the code is attached.

**You are to do the following:**

1. Spend 10 minutes formulating a test plan.
   1. Given the above features and the code documentation, plan out a series of test cases to ensure that these features can be performed without error.
   2. Think about what the “testable units” are.
      1. Your tests may use any of the classes in the system, and may be at the method, class, or system level.
   3. Make sure you think about both the normal execution and illegal inputs and actions that could be performed.
      1. Think of as many things that could go wrong as you can! For instance, you will probably be able to add a normal meeting, but can you add a meeting for February 35th? Try it out.
2. Write tests in the jUnit framework.
   1. If a test is supposed to cause an exception to be thrown. Make sure you check for that exception.
   2. Make sure that your expected output is detailed enough to ensure that - if something is supposed to fail - that it fails for the correct reasons.
3. Turn in your test plan and unit tests.

**Test Plan**

**jUnit Basics**

JUnit is a Java-based toolkit for writing executable tests.

* Choose a target from the code base.

public class Calculator {  
 public int evaluate (String expression) {  
 int sum = 0;  
 for (String summand: expression.split("\\+"))  
 sum += Integer.valueOf(summand);  
 return sum;  
 }  
}

* Write a “testing class” containing a series of unit tests centered around testing that target.
  + Each test is denoted **@test**

import static org.junit.Assert.assertEquals;  
import org.junit.Test;  
  
public class CalculatorTest {  
 @Test  
 public void evaluatesExpression() {  
 Calculator calculator = new Calculator();  
 int sum = calculator.evaluate("1+2+3");  
 assertEquals(6, sum);

calculator = null;  
 }  
}

@Test

public void test<MethodName><TestingContext>() {

//Define Inputs

try{ //Try to get output.

}catch(Exception error){

**fail**("Why did it fail?");

}

//Compare expected and actual values through assertions or through if statements/fails

}

* @Before annotation defines a common test initialization method:

@Before

public void setUp() throws Exception

{

this.registration = new Registration();

this.registration.setUser(“ggay”);

}

* @After annotation defines a common test tear down method:

@After

public void tearDown() throws Exception

{

this.registration.logout();

this.registration = null;

}

* @BeforeClass defines initialization to take place before any tests are run.

@BeforeClass  
 public static void setUpClass() {

myManagedResource = new   
 ManagedResource();  
 }

* @AfterClass defines tear down after all tests are done.

@AfterClass  
 public static void tearDownClass() throws IOException {  
 myManagedResource.close();  
 myManagedResource = null;  
 }

* Assertions are a "language" of testing - constraints that you place on the output.
  + assertEquals, assertArrayEquals
    - Compares two items for equality.
    - For user-defined classes, relies on .equals method.
      * Compare field-by-field
      * assertEquals(studentA.getName(), studentB.getName())   
        rather than assertEquals(studentA, studentB)   
          
        @Test  
        public void testAssertEquals() {  
         assertEquals("failure - strings are not equal", "text", "text");

}

* + assertArrayEquals compares arrays of items.  
     @Test  
     public void testAssertArrayEquals() {  
     byte[] expected = "trial".getBytes();  
     byte[] actual = "trial".getBytes();  
     assertArrayEquals("failure - byte arrays   
     not same", expected, actual);  
     }
  + assertFalse, assertTrue
    - Take in a string and a boolean expression.
    - Evaluates the expression and issues pass/fail based on outcome.
    - Used to check conformance of solution to expected properties.  
      @Test  
      public void testAssertFalse() {  
       assertFalse("failure - should be false", (getGrade(studentA, “CSCE747”).equals(“A”));  
      }  
      @Test

public void testAssertTrue() {

assertTrue("failure - should be true", (getOwed(studentA) > 0));  
}

* + assertNull, assertNotNull
    - Take in an object and checks whether it is null/not null.
    - Can be used to help diagnose and void null pointer exceptions.   
      @Test  
      public void testAssertNotNull() {  
       assertNotNull("should not be null", new Object());  
      }  
        
      @Test

public void testAssertNull() {  
 assertNull("should be null", null);  
}

* + assertSame,assertNotSame
    - Checks whether two objects are clones.
    - Are these variables aliases for the same object?
      * assertEquals uses .equals().
      * assertSame uses ==  
        @Test  
        public void testAssertNotSame() {  
         assertNotSame("should not be same Object", studentA, new Object());  
        }  
          
        @Test  
        public void testAssertSame() {  
         Student studentB = studentA;  
         assertSame("should be same", studentA, studentB);  
        }