# Exercises 3 – Coin changer (Advanced)

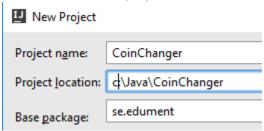
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## Exercise 3.1 – The kata

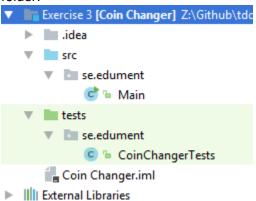
## Main task

In this exercise, you'll get started with TDD by trying out JUnit and writing some simple unit tests. You'll implement a coin changer application. The user calls a method to calculate the change that should be given, optimizing for using the coins with highest value. For instance, given the coin types 1 and 5, the value 23 should return four 5s and three 1s.

1. Create a new IntelliJ project named CoinChanger with the base package name se.edument



- 2. Follow the setup steps in exercise 1 to add the Tests folder and the JUnit library reference.
- 3. Create a new class for your tests, called **CoinChangerTests** and place it in the **tests.se.edument** folder.



- 4. In this new class, add your first test method. Make it **public void** and call it **correctChangeWhenUsingOneCoinType**. It should take no parameters.
- 5. Put a @Test annotation above the method.

6. Add the following test code:

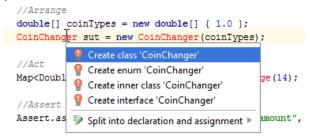
```
//Arrange
double[] coinTypes = new double[] { 1.0 };
CoinChanger sut = new CoinChanger(coinTypes);

//Act
Map<Double, Integer> myChange = sut.makeChange(14.0);

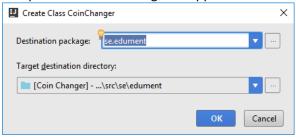
//Assert
Assert.assertEquals("got the right amount", 14, (int)myChange.get(1.0));
```

### Comments:

- We place the result in the myChange variable and we'll use a Map as the data type.
   (You'll need to import Map from java.util.Map.)
- In the assert part we make sure that we get enough 1's back in change. Since 1 is the only coin type present in the object, we should simply make sure that we've returned 14 of those.
- You'll need to import org.junit.Assert for this to work.
- 7. Time to create the **CoinChanger** class! Just put the cursor on the **CoinChanger** type and then press **alt+enter** to create the class:



Just press OK in the dialog that appears:



**8.** Go to the **CoinChanger** class and add this constructor:

```
private double[] coinTypes;
public CoinChanger(double[] coinTypes) {
    this.coinTypes = coinTypes;
}
```

9. Go back to the **CoinChangerTests** class and place the cursor on the **makeChange** method. Then press **Alt+Ente**r on the to generate it:

```
Map<Double, Integer> myChange = sut.makeChange(14);

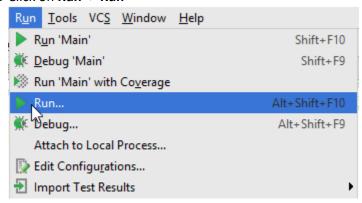
//Assert
Assert.assertEquals( message: "got the right] at

Split into declaration and assignment > ...
```

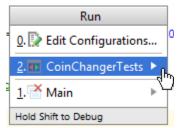
10. Add a **return null**; to the method to make sure the code compiles:

```
public Map<Double,Integer> makeChange(double v) {
    return null;
}
```

11. Click on Run -> Run



And then run the **CoinChangerTests**:



- 12. Now run the test and the test should fail.
- 13. Go back to your code and implement just enough logic in **CoinChanger** to make the test pass. (Hint: a **HashMap** with the contents required by the **assertEquals** should be enough.) Confirm that the test passes by re-running it (play button in the JUnit pane).
- 14. At this point, think of any refactors you can make to the code.
- 15. Add another test. This time, make the test about what happens when you pass in two coin types (for instance, 1.0 and 5.0).
- 16. Make this test pass with the minimal amount of additions and changes.

## Stretch task

- What happens if you pass in coin types in a different order? Write a unit test to make sure this still works. If it doesn't pass already, make it pass.
- What happens if the coins in the currency aren't whole numbers? For instance, if you want change for 13.75 and have the currency denominations 0.25, 0.50, 1.00 and 5.00? Write a unit test covering this case.
- We haven't gone through how to handle error conditions yet. But since you've finished
  everything else, spend some time listing (in a file or on paper) all the things that could go wrong
  when using the coin changer. Faulty data, wrong arguments, etc. Discuss with the instructor if
  you want.