

Annotations in Java & Unit Testing with JUnit

Advanced Programming Course – Spring 2019

CEIT-AUT

Annotations

- An annotation is a form of **syntactic metadata** that can be added to Java source code.
 - Annotations are **meta-meta-objects** which can be used to describe other meta-objects. Meta-objects are classes, fields and methods.
 - Annotations provide data about a program that is not part of the program itself.
- Annotations can be interpreted at development-time by the **IDE or the compiler**, or at run-time by a framework.

Annotations - cont.

- Annotations start with '@'.
- Annotations do not change action of a compiled program.
- Annotations help to associate metadata (information) to the program elements i.e. instance variables, constructors, methods, classes, etc.
- Annotations **are not pure comments** as they can change the way a program is treated by compiler.

Annotations - cont.

- Some annotations applied to Java code:
 - **@Override** - Checks that the method is an override. Causes a compile error if the method is not found in one of the parent classes or implemented interfaces.
 - **@Deprecated** - Marks the method as obsolete. Causes a compile warning if the method is used.
 - **@SuppressWarnings** - Instructs the compiler to suppress the compile time warnings specified in the annotation parameters.

Annotations - cont.

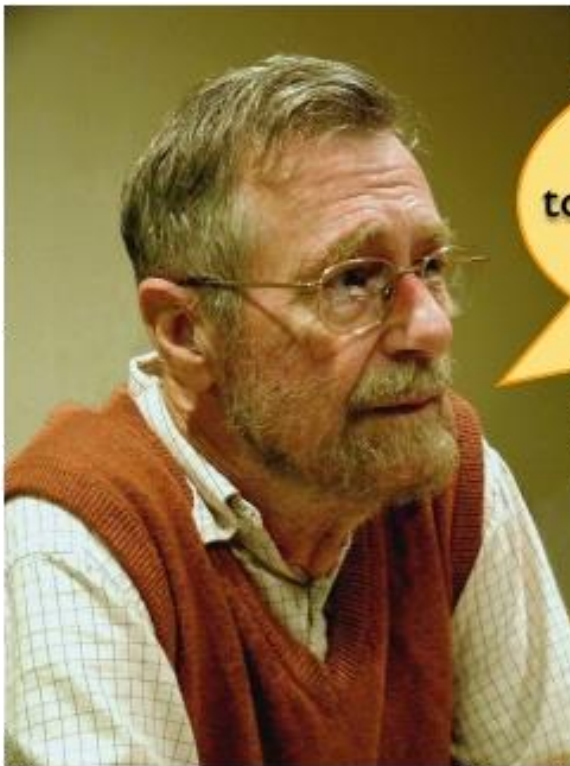
- Usage of annotations:
 - Documentation, e.g. XDoclet
 - Compilation
 - IDE
 - Testing framework, e.g. JUnit
 - and many more...

Unit Testing

- Test of **individual** parts of an application
 - Opposed to *application testing*
- e.g. a single class, a single method
- Any single method, once written and compiled, can and should be tested.
- Manual testing: time consuming and boring! ☹️
- Recall “Regression Testing”
 - We need **Automated Testing**
 - For Java: **JUnit**, TestNG, Mockito, Spock, Arquillian, ...

A Quote

Edsger Dijkstra



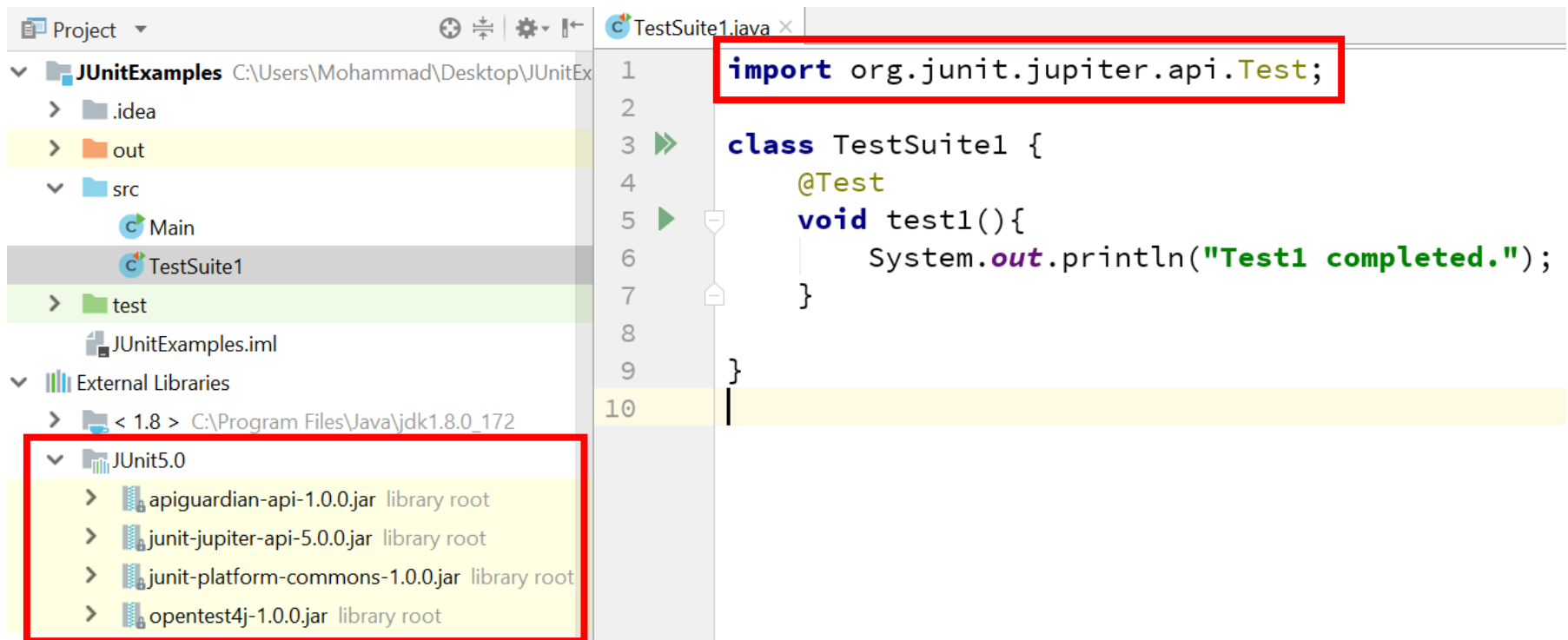
Program testing can be used
to show the presence of bugs, but
never to show their absence!

JUnit

- A unit testing framework for Java
- Important in Test-Driven Development (TDD)
- Stable release: 5.4.1 / March 2019
- JUnit is linked as a JAR at compile-time
 - under package *org.junit* for JUnit 4 and later

The logo for JUnit, featuring the word "JUnit" in a serif font. The "J" is green, and the "Unit" is red.

How to Use JUnit in IntelliJ (The Simplest Way) – cont.



Example 1

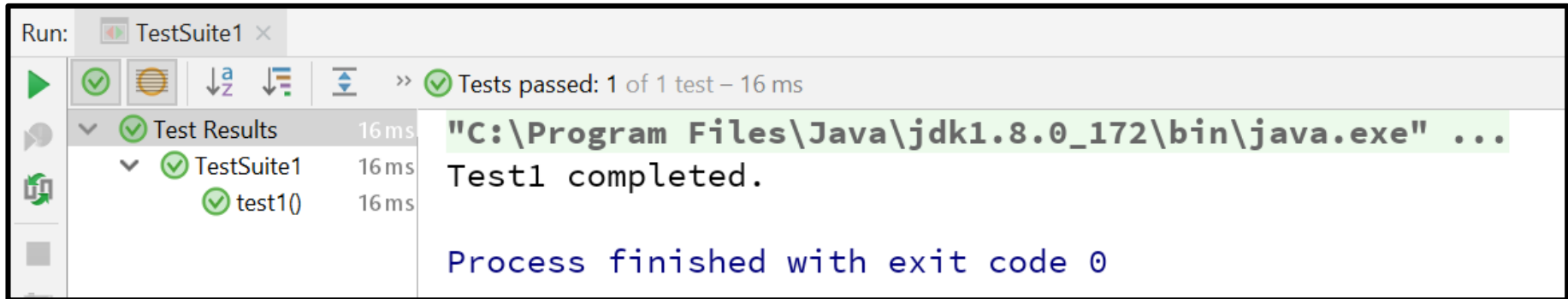
```
import org.junit.jupiter.*;
import org.junit.jupiter.api.*;

import static org.junit.jupiter.api.Assertions.assertEquals;

class TestSuite1 {

    @Test
    void test1() {
        assertEquals("hello", "hel"+"lo");
        System.out.println("Test1 completed.");
    }
}
```

Example 1



```
class TestSuite1 {
```

```
    @Test
```

```
    void test1() {
```

```
        assertEquals("hello", "hel"+"lo");
```

```
        System.out.println("Test1 completed.");
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

Static Import

- Allows access to static members of a class directly without class name or any object
- Without import static:

```
class Calculations {  
    public static void main(String[] args)  
    {  
        System.out.println(Math.sqrt(16));  
        System.out.println(Math.pow(4, 3));  
    }  
}
```

static method



Static Import– cont.

- With import static:

```
import static java.lang.Math.*;
class Calculations {
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        System.out.println(sqrt(16));
        System.out.println(pow(4, 3));
    }
}
```

Example 2

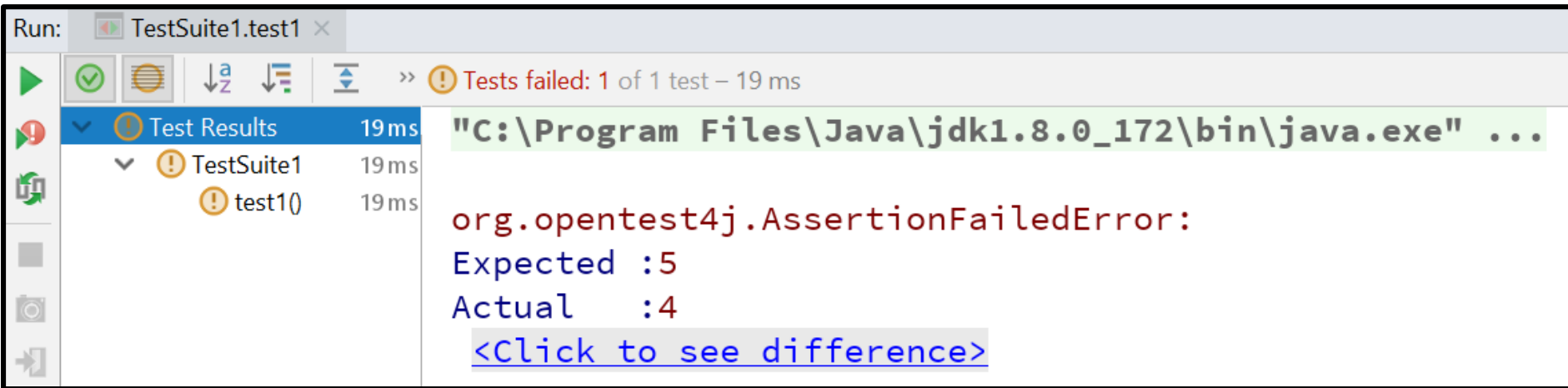
```
import org.junit.jupiter.*;
import org.junit.jupiter.api.*;

import static org.junit.jupiter.api.Assertions.assertEquals;

class TestSuite2 {

    @Test
    void test1() {
        assertEquals(5, 2*2);
        System.out.println("Test1 completed.");
    }
}
```

Example 2



@Test

void test1() {

assertEquals(5, 2*2);

 System.*out*.println("Test1 completed.");

}

}

Annotations

Annotation	Description
@Test	Denotes that a method is a test method.
@RepeatedTest(<Number>)	Denotes that a method is a test template for a repeated test.
@BeforeEach	Denotes that the annotated method should be executed <i>before</i> each @Test and @RepeatedTest methods in the current class;
@AfterEach	Denotes that the annotated method should be executed <i>after</i> each @Test and @RepeatedTest methods in the current class;
@BeforeAll	Denotes that the annotated method should be executed <i>before</i> all @Test and @RepeatedTest methods in the current class;
@AfterAll	Denotes that the annotated method should be executed <i>after</i> all @Test and @RepeatedTest methods in the current class;
@Nested	Denotes that the annotated class is a nested, non-static test class.
@Disabled	Used to <i>disable</i> a test class or test method; (JUnit 4: @Ignore)
@DisplayName("<Name>")	<Name> that will be displayed by the test runner. In contrast to method names the DisplayName can contain spaces.

Example 3

```
class TestSuite1 {
    @Test
    void test1(){
        assertEquals(2, 1+1);
        System.out.println("Test1
completed.");
    }

    @Test
    @DisplayName("Second One")
    void test2(){
        System.out.println("Test2
completed.");
    }

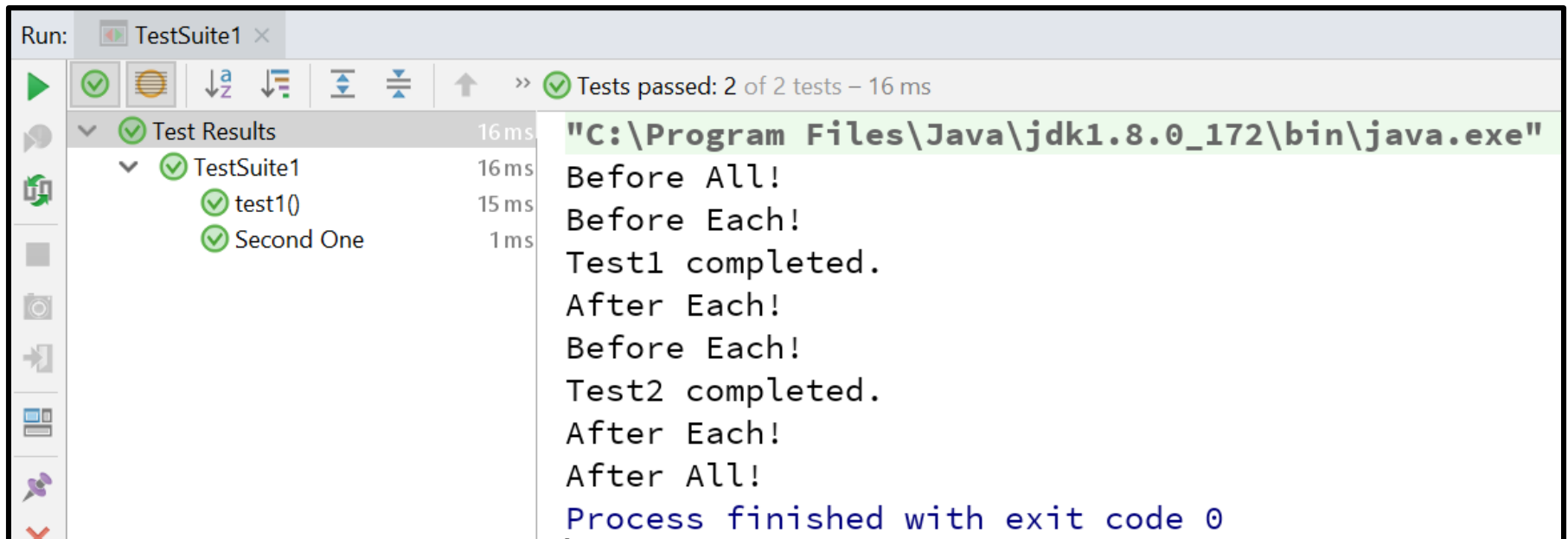
    @BeforeEach
    void testBeforeEach(){
        System.out.println("Before
Each!");
    }

    @AfterEach
    void testAfterEach(){
        System.out.println("After
Each!");
    }

    @BeforeAll
    static void testBeforeAll(){
        System.out.println("Before
All!");
    }

    @AfterAll
    static void testAfterAll(){
        System.out.println("After
All!");
    }
}
```

Example 3 - Output



The screenshot shows the 'Run' window of a Java IDE. The title bar indicates 'TestSuite1' is running. The status bar at the top shows 'Tests passed: 2 of 2 tests - 16 ms'. The test results are listed in a tree view on the left, and the output is shown in a text area on the right.

Test Results	Duration
TestSuite1	16 ms
test1()	15 ms
Second One	1 ms

Output:

```
"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_172\bin\java.exe"  
Before All!  
Before Each!  
Test1 completed.  
After Each!  
Before Each!  
Test2 completed.  
After Each!  
After All!  
Process finished with exit code 0
```

Assertions

Assertion	Description
assertTrue [assertFalse]	to verify that a boolean value is true [false]
assertNull [assertNotNull]	to verify that an object is [not] null
assertEquals [assertNotEquals]	to verify that the expected value (or object) is [not] equal to the actual value (or object)
assertSame [assertNotSame]	to ensure that two objects [do not] refer to the same object
assertArrayEquals	to verify that two arrays are equal
assertThrows	to write assertions for the exceptions thrown by the system under test
assertTimeout/assertTimeoutPreemptively	to ensure that the execution of the system under test is completed before a specified timeout is exceeded
assertAll()	to write an assertion for a state that requires multiple assertions

Example 4

```
class UserTest {  
  
    private static ArrayList<User> userList = new ArrayList<>();  
  
    private static User findOne(ArrayList<User> array, String email) {  
        Iterator<User> it = array.iterator();  
        while (it.hasNext()) {  
            User temp = it.next();  
            if (temp.getEmail().equals(email)) {  
                return temp;  
            }  
        }  
        return null;  
    }  
}
```

Example 4 – cont.

```
@BeforeAll
static void addData() {
    User user1 = new User("john@gmail.com", "John");
    User user2 = new User("ana@gmail.com", "Ana");
    userList.add(user1);
    userList.add(user2);
    System.out.println("John and Anna Added.");
}
```

Example 4 – cont.

@BeforeAll

```
static void addData() {  
    User user1 = new User("john@gmail.com", "John");  
    User user2 = new User("ana@gmail.com", "Ana");  
    userList.add(user1);  
    userList.add(user2);  
    System.out.println("John and Anna Added.");  
}
```

```
"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_172\bin\java.exe" ...  
John and Anna Added.
```

Example 4 – cont.

```
@Test
@DisplayName("Test Size of Users")
void testSizeOfUsers() {
    assertEquals(2, userList.size());
}
```

```
@Test
void testGetUser() {
    User user = findOne(userList, "john@gmail.com");

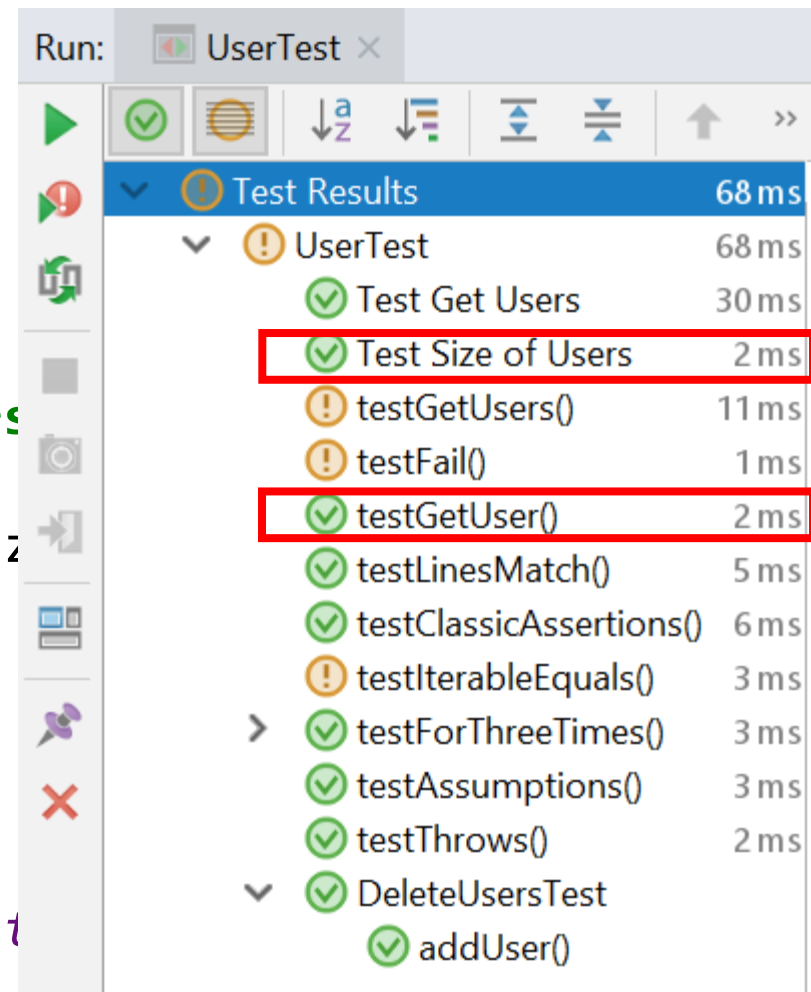
    assertNotNull(user);
    assertEquals("John", user.getName(),
        "User name:" + user.getName() + " incorrect");
}
```

Example 4 – cont.

```
@Test
@DisplayName("Test Size of Users")
void testSizeOfUsers() {
    assertEquals(2, userList.size())
}
```

```
@Test
void testGetUser() {
    User user = findOne(userList)
```

```
    assertNotNull(user);
    assertEquals("John", user.getName(),
        "User name:" + user.getName() + " incorrect");
}
```



Run: UserTest	
Test Results	68 ms
UserTest	68 ms
Test Get Users	30 ms
Test Size of Users	2 ms
testGetUsers()	11 ms
testFail()	1 ms
testGetUser()	2 ms
testLinesMatch()	5 ms
testClassicAssertions()	6 ms
testIterableEquals()	3 ms
testForThreeTimes()	3 ms
testAssumptions()	3 ms
testThrows()	2 ms
DeleteUsersTest	
addUser()	

Example 4 – cont.

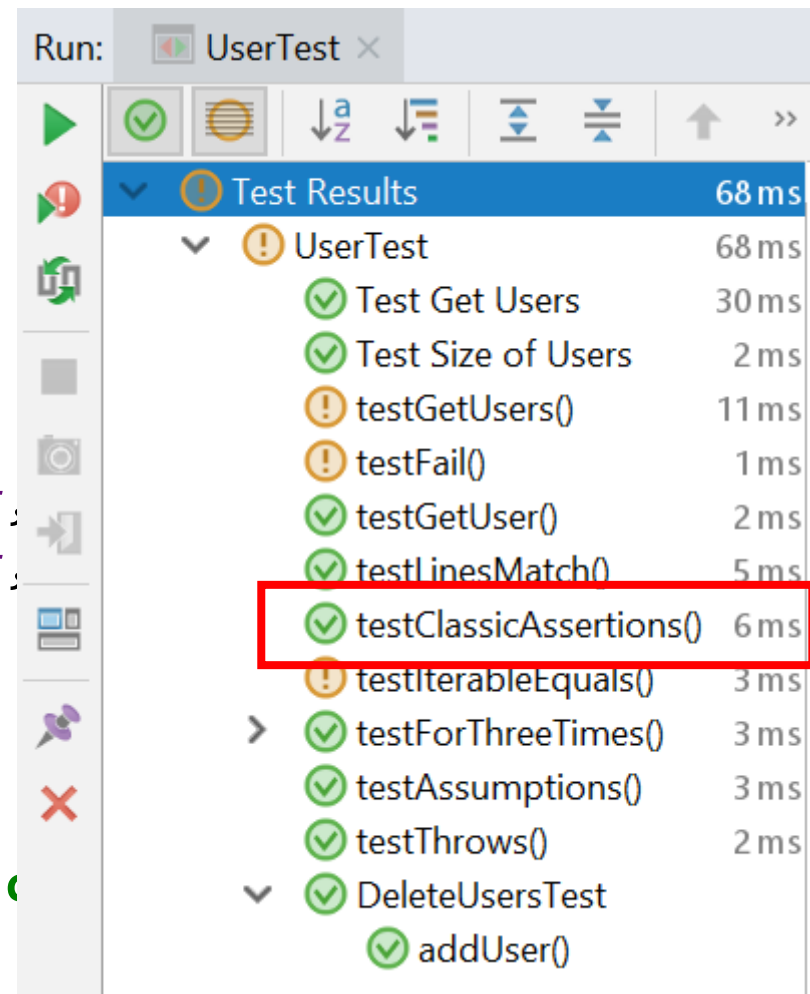
@Test

```
void testClassicAssertions() {  
    User user1 = findOne(userList, "john@gmail.com");  
    User user2 = findOne(userList, "john@yahoo.com");  
  
    assertNotNull(user1);  
    assertNull(user2);  
  
    user2 = new User("john@yahoo.com", "John");  
    assertEquals(user1.getName(), user2.getName(), "Names  
are not equal");  
    assertFalse(user1.getEmail().equals(user2.getEmail()),  
"Emails are equal");  
    assertNotSame(user1, user2);  
}
```

Example 4 – cont.

@Test

```
void testClassicAssertions() {  
    User user1 = findOne(userList);  
    User user2 = findOne(userList);  
  
    assertNotNull(user1);  
    assertNull(user2);  
  
    user2 = new User("john@yahoo.com");  
    assertEquals(user1.getName(),  
are not equal");  
    assertFalse(user1.getEmail().equals(user2.getEmail()),  
"Emails are equal");  
    assertNotSame(user1, user2);  
}
```



The screenshot shows the 'Run' window in IntelliJ IDEA, displaying the test results for a class named 'UserTest'. The window has a toolbar with various icons for running, debugging, and viewing test results. The 'Test Results' tab is active, showing a list of tests and their execution times. The test 'testClassicAssertions()' is highlighted with a red rectangle, indicating it is the current focus.

Test Name	Execution Time
Test Results	68 ms
UserTest	68 ms
Test Get Users	30 ms
Test Size of Users	2 ms
testGetUsers()	11 ms
testFail()	1 ms
testGetUser()	2 ms
testLinesMatch()	5 ms
testClassicAssertions()	6 ms
testIterableEquals()	3 ms
testForThreeTimes()	3 ms
testAssumptions()	3 ms
testThrows()	2 ms
DeleteUsersTest	
addUser()	

Example 4 – cont.

@Test

```
void testGetUsers() {  
    User user = findOne(userList, "john@gmail.com");  
  
    assertAll("user",  
        () -> assertEquals("Johnson", user.getName()),  
        () -> assertEquals("johnson@gmail.com", user.getEmail()));  
}
```

@Test

```
void testIterableEquals() {  
    User user1 = new User("john@gmail.com", "John");  
    User user2 = new User("ana@gmail.com", "Ana");  
  
    List<User> users = new ArrayList<>();  
    users.add(user1);  
    users.add(user2);  
    assertIterableEquals(users, userList);  
}
```

Example 4 – cont.

@Test

```
void testGetUsers() {
    User user = findOne(userList, "john@

    assertAll("user",
        () -> assertEquals("Johnson"
        () -> assertEquals("johnson@
}
```

@Test

```
void testIterableEquals() {
    User user1 = new User("john@gmail.com", "John");
    User user2 = new User("ana@gmail.com", "Ana");

    List<User> users = new ArrayList<>();
    users.add(user1);
    users.add(user2);
    assertIterableEquals(users, userList);
}
```

Run: UserTest

Test Name	Duration	Status
Test Results	68 ms	Warning
UserTest	68 ms	Warning
Test Get Users	30 ms	Success
Test Size of Users	2 ms	Success
testGetUsers()	11 ms	Warning
testFail()	1 ms	Warning
testGetUser()	2 ms	Success
testLinesMatch()	5 ms	Success
testClassicAssertions()	6 ms	Success
testIterableEquals()	3 ms	Warning
testForThreeTimes()	3 ms	Success
testAssumptions()	3 ms	Success
testThrows()	2 ms	Success
DeleteUsersTest		Success
addUser()		Success

Example 4 – cont.

@Test

```
void testGetUsers() {
    User user = findOne(userList, "john@

    assertAll("user",
        () -> assertEquals("Johnson"
        () -> assertEquals("johnson@
}
```

@Test

```
void testIterableEquals() {
    User user1 = new User("john@gmail.co
```

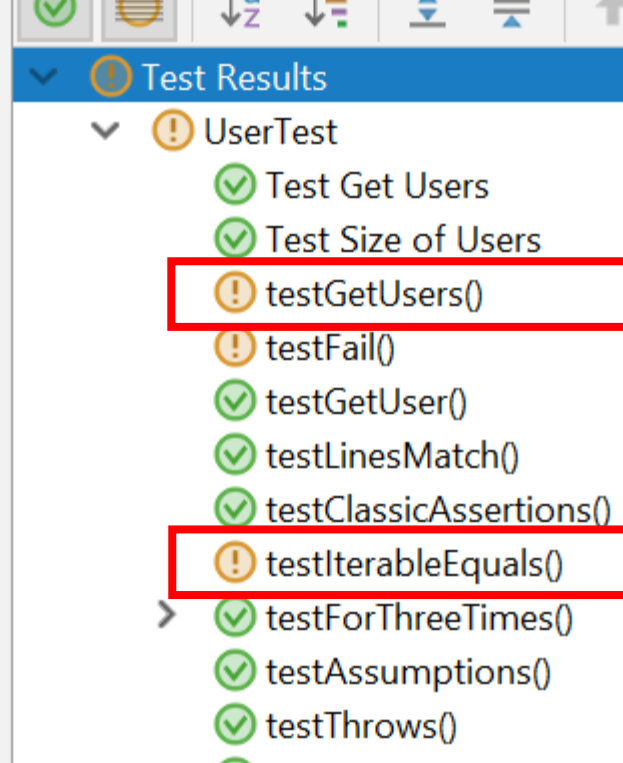
```
org.opentest4j.AssertionFailedError: iterable contents differ at index [0],
Expected :<User@8bd1b6a>
Actual   :<User@18be83e4>
<a href="#">Click to see difference</a>
```

<8 internal calls>

```
at UserTest.testIterableEquals(UserTest.java:89) <15 internal calls>
```

```
at java.util.stream.ForEachOps$ForEachOp$OfRef.accept(ForEachOps.java:184)
```

```
at java.util.Iterator.forEachRemaining(Iterator.java:116) <3 internal calls
```



Run: UserTest

Test Results 68 ms

- UserTest 68 ms
 - Test Get Users 30 ms
 - Test Size of Users 2 ms
 - testGetUsers() 11 ms
 - testFail() 1 ms
 - testGetUser() 2 ms
 - testLinesMatch() 5 ms
 - testClassicAssertions() 6 ms
 - testIterableEquals() 3 ms
 - testForThreeTimes() 3 ms
 - testAssumptions() 3 ms
 - testThrows() 2 ms
 - DeleteUsersTest
 - addUser()

Example 4 – cont.

@Test

```
void testLinesMatch() {  
    List<String> expectedLines =  
Collections.singletonList("(.*)(.*)");  
    List<String> emails = Arrays.asList("john@gmail.com");  
    assertLinesMatch(expectedLines, emails);  
}
```

@Test

```
void testThrows() {  
    User user = null;  
    Exception exception =  
assertThrows(NullPointerException.class, () ->  
user.getName());  
    System.out.println(exception.getMessage());  
}
```

Example 4 – cont.

@Test

```
void testLinesMatch() {
    List<String> expectedLines =
Collections.singletonList("(.*).@(.*)");
    List<String> emails = Arrays.asList(
        "john.doe@company.com",
        "jane.smith@company.com",
        "bob.jones@company.com",
        "alice.brown@company.com",
        "charlie.white@company.com",
        "diana.black@company.com",
        "frank.green@company.com",
        "grace.pink@company.com",
        "henry.purple@company.com",
        "ivy.teal@company.com",
        "jacob.pink@company.com",
        "karen.purple@company.com",
        "leo.teal@company.com",
        "mia.pink@company.com",
        "noah.purple@company.com",
        "olivia.teal@company.com",
        "peter.pink@company.com",
        "quinn.purple@company.com",
        "ryan.teal@company.com",
        "sophia.pink@company.com",
        "thomas.purple@company.com",
        "victoria.teal@company.com",
        "william.pink@company.com",
        "xavier.purple@company.com",
        "yara.teal@company.com",
        "zoe.pink@company.com"
    );
    assertLinesMatch(expectedLines, emails);
}
```

@Test

```
void testThrows() {
    User user = null;
    Exception exception =
assertThrows(NullPointerException.class, () ->
user.getName());
    System.out.println(exception.getMessage());
}
```

Run: UserTest

Test Results	68 ms
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Test Get Users 30 ms Test Size of Users 2 ms testGetUsers() 11 ms testFail() 1 ms testGetUser() 2 ms testLinesMatch() 5 ms testClassicAssertions() 6 ms testIterableEquals() 3 ms testForThreeTimes() 3 ms testAssumptions() 3 ms testThrows() 2 ms DeleteUsersTest <ul style="list-style-type: none"> addUser() 	

Example 4 – cont.

```
@Test
void testFail() {
    fail("this test fails");
}
```

```
@Test
void testAssumptions() {
    List<User> users = userList;
    assumeFalse(users == null);
    assumeTrue(users.size() > 0);

    User user1 = new User("john@gmail.com", "John");
    assumingThat(users.contains(user1), () ->
assertTrue(users.size() > 1));
}
```


Example 4 – cont.

@Test

```
void testFail() {  
    fail("this test fails");  
}
```

@Test

```
void testAssumptions() {  
    List<User> users = userList;  
    assumeFalse(users == null);  
    assumeTrue(users.size() > 0);  
}
```

```
User user1 = new User("john@gmail.com", "John");
```

```
org.opentest4j.AssertionFailedError: this test fails
```

```
<3 internal calls>
```

```
at UserTest.testFail(UserTest.java:108) <15 internal calls>
```

```
at java.util.stream.ForEachOps$ForEachOp$OfRef.accept(ForEachOps.java:184)
```

```
at java.util.Iterator.forEachRemaining(Iterator.java:116) <3 internal call
```

Run: UserTest x	
Test Results	68 ms
UserTest	68 ms
Test Get Users	30 ms
Test Size of Users	2 ms
testGetUsers()	11 ms
testFail()	1 ms
testGetUser()	2 ms
testLinesMatch()	5 ms
testClassicAssertions()	6 ms
testIterableEquals()	3 ms
testForThreeTimes()	3 ms
testAssumptions()	3 ms
testThrows()	2 ms
DeleteUsersTest	
addUser()	

Example 4 – cont.

```
@Nested
class DeleteUsersTest {
    @Test
    void addUser() {
        User user = new User("bob@gmail.com", "Bob");
        userList.add(user);
        assertNotNull(findOne(userList, "bob@gmail.com"));

        userList.remove(findOne(userList, "bob@gmail.com"));
        assertNull(findOne(userList, "bob@gmail.com"));
    }
}

@RepeatedTest(3)
void testForThreeTimes() {
    assertTrue(1 == 1);
    System.out.println("Repeated Test");
}
```

Example 4 – cont.

```
@Nested
class DeleteUsersTest {
    @Test
    void addUser() {
        User user = new User("bob@g
        userList.add(user);
        assertNotNull(findOne(userL

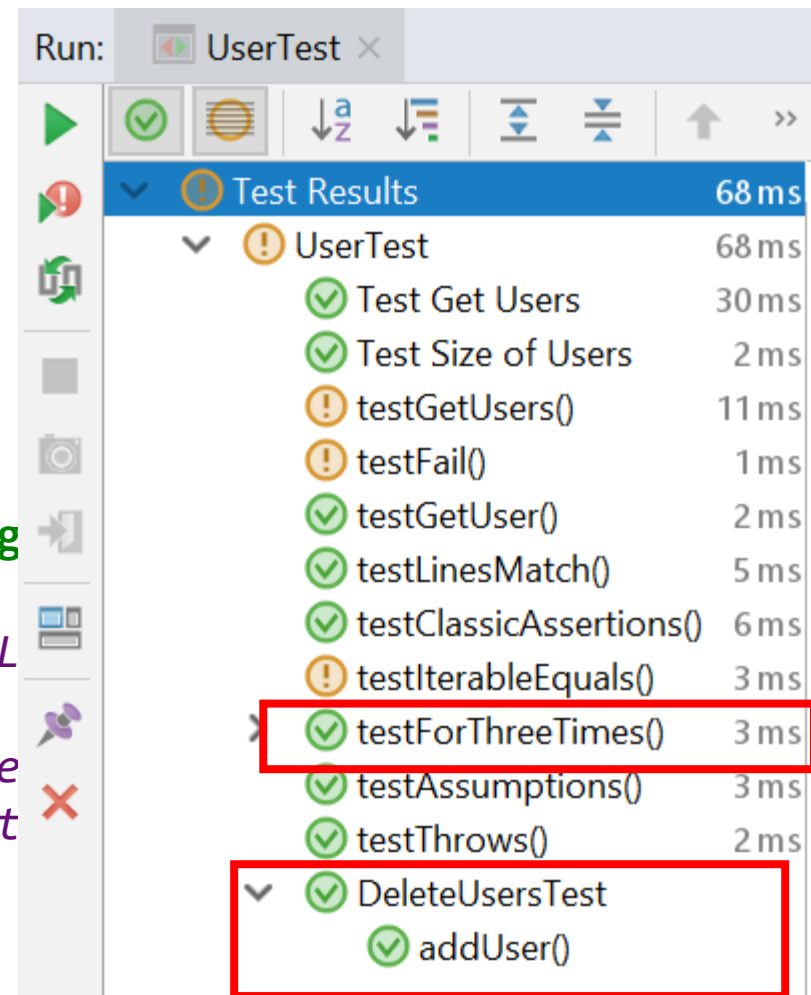
        userList.remove(findOne(use
        assertNull(findOne(userList

    }
}
```

```
@RepeatedTest(3)
void testForThreeTimes() {
    assertTrue(1 == 1);
    System.out.println("Repeated Te

}
```

Run: UserTest x



Test Results		68 ms
✓	UserTest	68 ms
✓	Test Get Users	30 ms
✓	Test Size of Users	2 ms
!	testGetUsers()	11 ms
!	testFail()	1 ms
✓	testGetUser()	2 ms
✓	testLinesMatch()	5 ms
✓	testClassicAssertions()	6 ms
!	testIterableEquals()	3 ms
✓	testForThreeTimes()	3 ms
✓	testAssumptions()	3 ms
✓	testThrows()	2 ms
✓	DeleteUsersTest	
✓	addUser()	

Repeated Test
Repeated Test
Repeated Test

Example 4 – cont.

```
@Test
@DisplayName("Test Get Users")
public void testGetUsersNumberWithInfo(TestInfo testInfo)
{
    assertEquals(2, userList.size());
    assertEquals("Test Get Users",
testInfo.getDisplayName());
    assertEquals(UserTest.class,
testInfo.getTestClass().get());

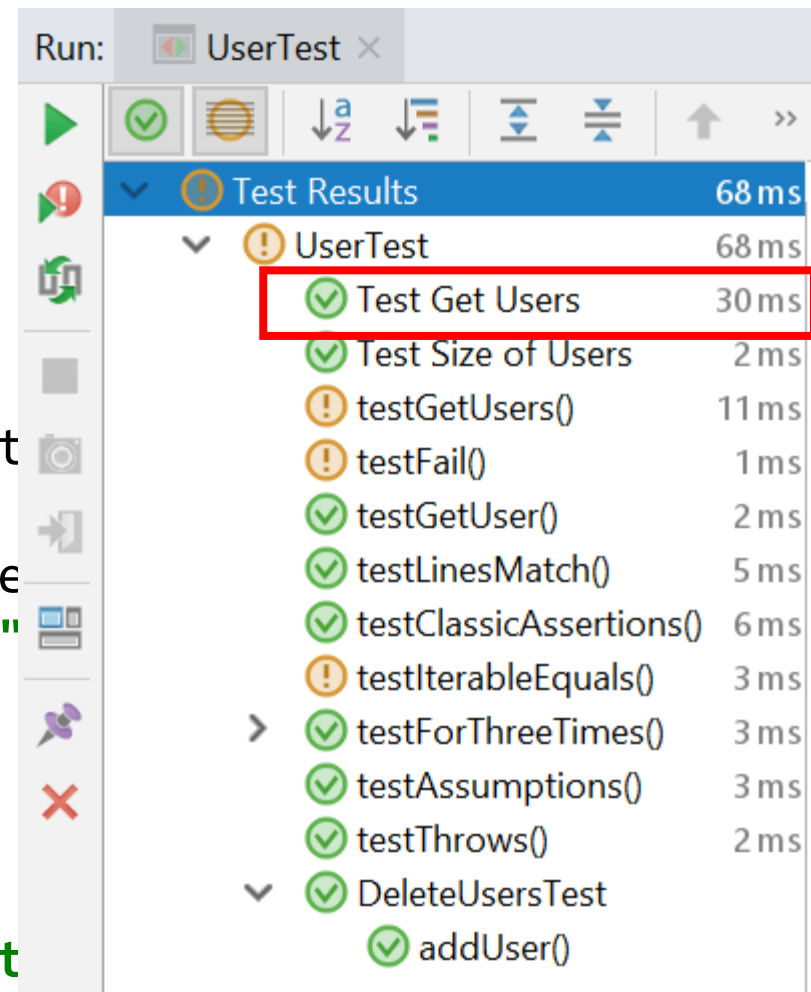
    System.out.println("Running test method:" +
testInfo.getTestMethod().get().getName());
}
```

Example 4 – cont.

```
@Test
@DisplayName("Test Get Users")
public void testGetUsersNumberWithInfo() {
    assertEquals(2, userList.size());
    assertEquals("Test Get Users",
testInfo.getDisplayName());
    assertEquals(UserTest.class,
testInfo.getTestClass().get());

    System.out.println("Running testGetUsersNumberWithInfo");
testInfo.getTestMethod().get().getName());
}
```

Run: UserTest x



Test Results	68 ms
! UserTest	68 ms
✓ Test Get Users	30 ms
✓ Test Size of Users	2 ms
! testGetUsers()	11 ms
! testFail()	1 ms
✓ testGetUser()	2 ms
✓ testLinesMatch()	5 ms
✓ testClassicAssertions()	6 ms
! testIterableEquals()	3 ms
> ✓ testForThreeTimes()	3 ms
✓ testAssumptions()	3 ms
✓ testThrows()	2 ms
✓ DeleteUsersTest	
✓ addUser()	

! Stopped. Tests failed: 3, passed: 13 of 14 tests – 68 ms

Running test method:testGetUsersNumberWithInfo

Example 4 – cont.

```
@AfterAll
static void removeData() {
    userList.removeAll(userList);
    System.out.println(userList.size());
    System.out.println("userList deleted.");
}
```

Example 4 – cont.

```
@AfterAll
static void removeData() {
    userList.removeAll(userList);
    System.out.println(userList.size());
    System.out.println("userList deleted.");
}
```

```
0
userList deleted.
Process finished with exit code -1
```