

# Testing Report

GTA-VI - A Nedap Theft Dashboard

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# Unit test cases

Unit tests cover all Resource classes and all methods accessible in those classes. This ensures that every piece of the back end architecture works correctly. Some methods are not tested. This is on purpose, as those methods are rather small and serve a purpose of helper methods.

Typical test case consists of following elements sub test cases:

1. Check if the HTTP response code is appropriate. Typically that would be 200 as most of the HTTP requests return data in either text or JSON format. Sometimes the code is 204 which of course is accounted for.
2. Check if the appropriate data format was received. In the majority of cases this will be JSON.
3. Check if returned JSON can be parsed to XMLRootElement type object which ensures that this functionality of the system is working.
4. The final test verifies if the correct article was fetched from the database.

Given that we have about 30 different test cases we can pretty reliably cover the entirety of the back end architecture.

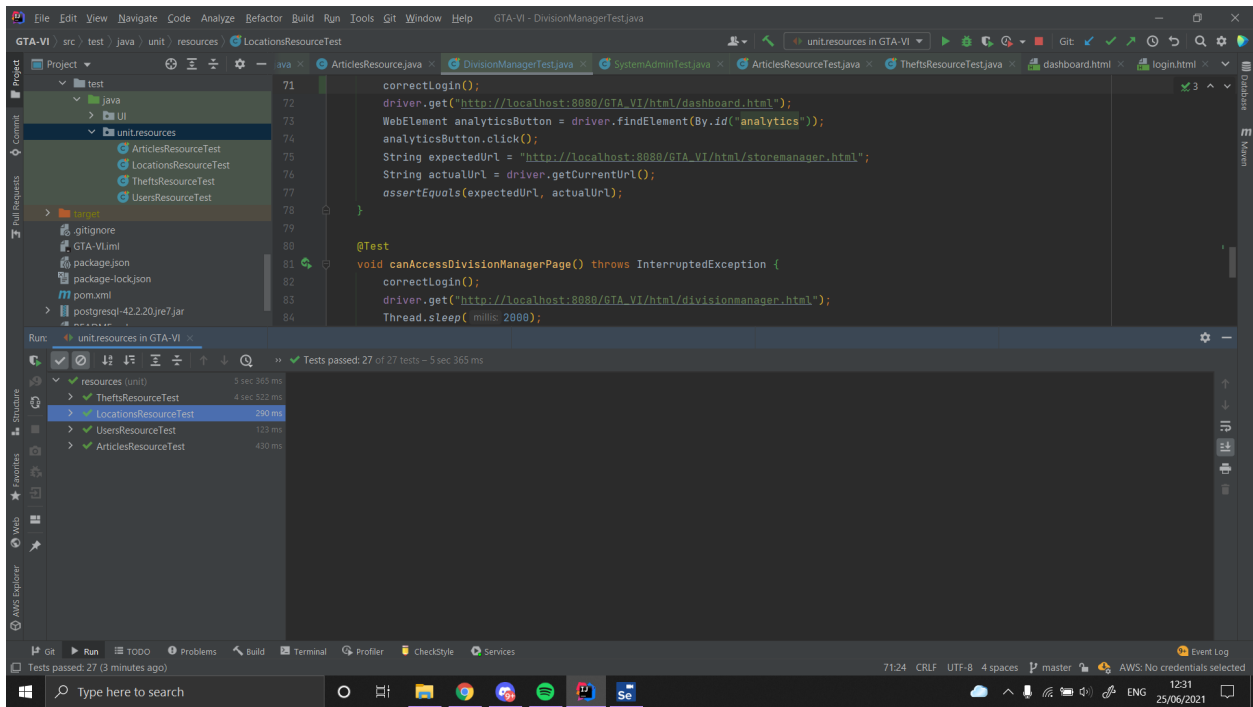
```

@BeforeEach
void setUp() {
    client = ClientBuilder.newClient();
    uri = "http://localhost:8080/GTA_VI/rest/";
    target = client.target(uri);
}

@Test
void getArticles() {
    Response response = target.path("articles").request(MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON).get();
    assertEquals( expected: 200, response.getStatus());
    assertEquals(response.getMediaType().toString(), MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON);
    ArrayList<Article> articles = response.readEntity(ArrayList.class);
    long expectedSize = ArticlesDao.instance.getArticleMap().size();
    assertEquals(expectedSize, articles.size());
}

@Test
void getArticle() throws IOException {
    Response response = target.path("articles/" + testArticle).request(MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON).get();
    assertEquals( expected: 200, response.getStatus()); // Service working 200 OK = Pass
    assertEquals(response.getMediaType().toString(), MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON); // We do indeed receive back JSON
    Article responseArticle = response.readEntity(Article.class);
    assertEquals(Long.parseLong(testArticle), responseArticle.getId()); // We get the article with the correct ID
}

```



# Selenium test cases

Selenium test cases allow for more elaborate testing. Selenium allowed us to emulate different scenarios one could find oneself in. We have prepared a lot of test cases that are aimed at the token system. In fact, this is the main way we test the tokens. Selenium has proven to be a rewarding tool to test our system in a comprehensive way. Most of the Selenium test cases are structured more or less in the same manner viz. a browser driver (we use chromedriver) is used to fetch our web application on the localhost. An element on the page is then found using the intrinsic methods of the driver and are passed a value or interacted with ('clicked'). And for the test result, the driver URL is asserted against an expected value.

```
@Test
void correctLogin() throws InterruptedException {
    driver.get("http://localhost:8080/GTA_VI");
    // Typing in the username
    WebElement usernameInput = driver.findElement(By.id("userid"));
    usernameInput.sendKeys(testUsername);
    // Typing in the password
    WebElement passwordInput = driver.findElement(By.id("password"));
    passwordInput.sendKeys(testPassword);
    driver.findElement(By.tagName("button")).click();
    Thread.sleep( millis: 2000);
    // Correct credentials take me to the storemanager page of my page
    String expectedUrl = "http://localhost:8080/GTA_VI/html/dashboard.html";
    String actualUrl = driver.getCurrentUrl();
    assertEquals(expectedUrl, actualUrl);
}
```