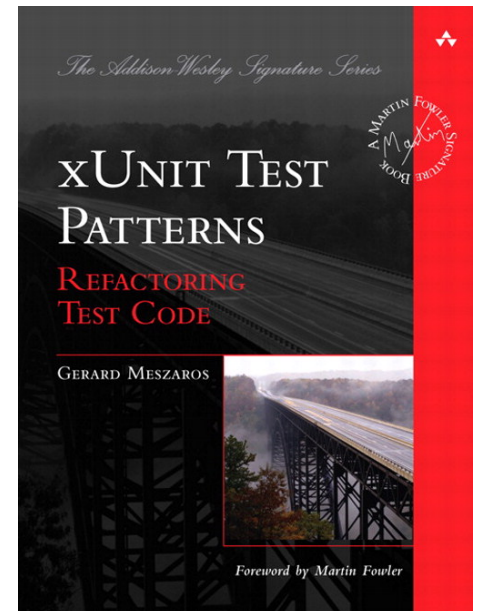


# Exemplo de Teste de Software

(livro do Meszaros)



# Exemplo de Teste [Meszaros]

```
public void testAddItemQuantity_severalQuantity_v1() {  
    Address billingAddress = null;  
    Address shippingAddress = null;  
    Customer customer = null;  
    Product product = null;  
    Invoice invoice = null;  
    try {  
        // Set up fixture  
        billingAddress = new Address("1222 1st St SW", "Calgary", "Alberta", "T2N  
                                     2V2", "Canada");  
        shippingAddress = new Address("1333 1st St SW", "Calgary", "Alberta", "T2N  
                                     2V2", "Canada");  
        customer = new Customer(99, "John", "Doe",  
                                new BigDecimal("30"), billingAddress, shippingAddress);  
        product = new Product(88, "SomeWidget", new BigDecimal("19.99"));  
        invoice = new Invoice(customer);  
        // Exercise SUT  
        invoice.addItemQuantity(product, 5);  
    }  
}
```

# Exemplo de Teste

```
// Verify outcome
List lineItems = invoice.getLineItems();
if (lineItems.size() == 1) {
    LineItem actItem = (LineItem) lineItems.get(0);
    assertEquals("inv", invoice, actItem.getInv());
    assertEquals("prod", product, actItem.getProd());
    assertEquals("quant", 5, actItem.getQuantity());
    assertEquals("discount", new BigDecimal("30"), actItem.getPercentDiscount());
    assertEquals("unit price", new BigDecimal("19.99"), actItem.getUnitPrice());
    assertEquals("extended", new BigDecimal("69.96"), actItem.getExtendedPrice());
} else {
    assertTrue("Invoice should have 1 item", false);
} finally {
    // Teardown
    deleteObject(invoice);
    deleteObject(product);
    deleteObject(customer);
    deleteObject(billingAddress);
    deleteObject(shippingAddress);
}
```

# Exemplo de Teste

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- O teste está longo e difícil de entender!

# Exemplo de Teste

- Um problema simples de resolver: a asserção da última linha - `assertTrue` com um argumento falso.

```
List lineItems = invoice.getLineItems();  
if (lineItems.size() == 1) {  
    LineItem actItem = (LineItem) lineItems.get(0);  
    assertEquals("inv", invoice, actItem.getInv());  
    assertEquals("prod", product, actItem.getProd());  
    assertEquals("quant", 5, actItem.getQuantity());  
    assertEquals("discount", new BigDecimal("30"),  
        actItem.getPercentDiscount());  
    assertEquals("unit price", new BigDecimal("19.99"),  
        actItem.getUnitPrice());  
    assertEquals("extended", new BigDecimal("69.96"),  
        actItem.getExtendedPrice());  
} else {  
    assertTrue("Invoice should have 1 item", false); }  
}
```

sempre vai falhar!



# Exemplo de Teste

```
List lineItems = invoice.getLineItems();  
if (lineItems.size() == 1) {  
    LineItem actItem = (LineItem) lineItems.get(0);  
    assertEquals("inv", invoice, actItem.getInv());  
    assertEquals("prod", product, actItem.getProd());  
    assertEquals("quant", 5, actItem.getQuantity());  
    assertEquals("discount", new BigDecimal("30"),  
        actItem.getPercentDiscount());  
    assertEquals("unit price", new BigDecimal("19.99"),  
        actItem.getUnitPrice());  
    assertEquals("extended", new BigDecimal("69.96"),  
        actItem.getExtendedPrice());  
} else {  
    fail("Invoice should have exactly one line item");  
}
```

# Exemplo de Teste

Problema: conjunto grande de asserts.

```
List lineItems = invoice.getLineItems();
if (lineItems.size() == 1) {
    LineItem actItem = (LineItem) lineItems.get(0);
    assertEquals("inv", invoice, actItem.getInv());
    assertEquals("prod", product, actItem.getProd());
    assertEquals("quant", 5, actItem.getQuantity());
    assertEquals("discount", new BigDecimal("30"),
        actItem.getPercentDiscount());
    assertEquals("unit price", new BigDecimal("19.99"),
        actItem.getUnitPrice());
    assertEquals("extended", new BigDecimal("69.96"),
        actItem.getExtendedPrice());
} else {
    fail("Invoice should have exactly one line item");
}
```

# Exemplo de Teste

```
List lineItems = invoice.getLineItems();  
if (lineItems.size() == 1) {  
    LineItem expected = new LineItem(invoice, product, 5,  
                                     new BigDecimal("30"), new BigDecimal("69.96"));  
    LineItem actItem = (LineItem) lineItems.get(0);  
    assertEquals("invoice", expected, actItem);  
} else {  
    fail("Invoice should have exactly one line item");  
}
```



# Exemplo de Teste

Problema: por que tem um comando if em um teste?

```
List lineItems = invoice.getLineItems();  
if (lineItems.size() == 1) {  
    LineItem expected = new LineItem(invoice, product, 5,  
                                     new BigDecimal("30"), new BigDecimal("69.96"));  
    LineItem actItem = (LineItem) lineItems.get(0);  
    assertEquals("invoice", expected, actItem);  
} else {  
    fail("Invoice should have exactly one line item");  
}
```

# Exemplo de Teste

```
List lineItems = invoice.getLineItems();  
assertEquals("number of items", 1, lineItems.size());  
LineItem expected = new LineItem(invoice, product, 5,  
    new BigDecimal("30"), new BigDecimal("69.96"));  
LineItem actItem = (LineItem) lineItems.get(0);  
assertEquals("invoice", expected, actItem);
```

# Exemplo de Teste

- Esta asserção não poderia ser mais óbvia?

```
LineItem expected = new LineItem(invoice, product, 5,  
    new BigDecimal("30"), new BigDecimal("69.96"));  
assertContainsExactlyOneLineItem(invoice, expected);
```



método definindo uma  
asserção customizada

# Versão Atual do Teste (1)

```
public void testAddItemQuantity_severalQuantity_v1(){
    Address billingAddress = null;
    Address shippingAddress = null;
    Customer customer = null;
    Product product = null;
    Invoice invoice = null;
    try {
        // Set up fixture
        billingAddress = new Address("1222 1st St SW", "Calgary", "Alberta",
                                     "T2N 2V2", "Canada");
        shippingAddress = new Address("1333 1st St SW", "Calgary", "Alberta",
                                      "T2N 2V2", "Canada");
        customer = new Customer(99, "John", "Doe", new BigDecimal("30"),
                                billingAddress, shippingAddress);
        product = new Product(88, "SomeWidget", new BigDecimal("19.99"));
        invoice = new Invoice(customer);
    }
```

# Versão Atual do Teste (1)

```
// Exercise SUT
    invoice.addItemQuantity(product, 5);
// Verify outcome
    LineItem expected = new LineItem(invoice, product, 5,
                                     new BigDecimal("30"), new BigDecimal("69.96"));
    assertContainsExactlyOneLineItem(invoice, expected);
} finally {
    // Teardown
    deleteObject(invoice);
    deleteObject(product);
    deleteObject(customer);
    deleteObject(billingAddress);
    deleteObject(shippingAddress); } }
```

# Exemplo de Teste

- O que o código final do teste faz?

```
} finally {  
    // Teardown  
    deleteObject(invoice);  
    deleteObject(product);  
    deleteObject(customer);  
    deleteObject(billingAddress);  
    deleteObject(shippingAddress); } }
```

# Exemplo de Teste - Meszaros

- Os objetos podem ser registrados pelo framework e depois removidos. O registro consiste em colocar o objeto em uma coleção.

```
List testObjects;  
  
protected void setUp() throws Exception {  
    super.setUp();  
    testObjects = new ArrayList();  
}  
  
protected void registerTestObject(Object testObject) {  
    testObjects.add(testObject);  
}
```

# Exemplo de Teste - Meszaros

```
public void tearDown() {  
    Iterator i = testObjects.iterator();  
    while (i.hasNext()) {  
        try {  
            deleteObject(i.next());  
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {  
        }  
    }  
}
```



# Versão Atual do Teste (2)

```
public void testAddItemQuantity_severalQuantity_v8(){
    Address billingAddress = null;
    Address shippingAddress = null;
    Customer customer = null;
    Product product = null;
    Invoice invoice = null;
    // Set up fixture
    billingAddress = new Address("1222 1st St SW", "Calgary", "Alberta",
                                "T2N 2V2", "Canada");
    registerTestObject(billingAddress);
    shippingAddress = new Address("1333 1st St SW", "Calgary", "Alberta",
                                "T2N 2V2", "Canada");
    registerTestObject(shippingAddress);
    customer = new Customer(99, "John", "Doe", new BigDecimal("30"),
                            billingAddress, shippingAddress);
    registerTestObject(shippingAddress);
```

# Versão Atual do Teste (2)

```
product = new Product(88, "SomeWidget", new BigDecimal("19.99"));
registerTestObject(shippingAddress);
invoice = new Invoice(customer);
registerTestObject(shippingAddress);

// Exercise SUT
invoice.addItemQuantity(product, 5);

// Verify outcome
LineItem expected = new LineItem(invoice, product, 5,
                                new BigDecimal("30"), new BigDecimal("69.96"));
assertContainsExactlyOneLineItem(invoice, expected);
}
```

# Exemplo de Teste

- Para que declarar as variáveis e inicializá-las com null? Antes era necessário por causa do bloco finally.

# Versão Atual do Teste (3)

```
public void testAddItemQuantity_severalQuantity_v9(){
    // Set up fixture
    Address billingAddress = new Address("1222 1st St SW", "Calgary",
                                         "Alberta", "T2N 2V2", "Canada");
    registerTestObject(billingAddress);
    Address shippingAddress = new Address("1333 1st St SW", "Calgary",
                                         "Alberta", "T2N 2V2", "Canada");
    registerTestObject(shippingAddress);
    Customer customer = new Customer(99, "John", "Doe",
                                     new BigDecimal("30"), billingAddress, shippingAddress);
    registerTestObject(shippingAddress);
    Product product = new Product(88, "SomeWidget", new BigDecimal("19.99"));
    registerTestObject(shippingAddress);
    Invoice invoice = new Invoice(customer);
    registerTestObject(shippingAddress);
```

# Versão Atual do Teste (3)

```
// Exercise SUT
invoice.addItemQuantity(product, 5);

// Verify outcome
LineItem expected = new LineItem(invoice, product, 5,
                                   new BigDecimal("30"), new BigDecimal("69.95"));
assertContainsExactlyOneLineItem(invoice, expected);
}
```

# Exemplo de Teste

---

E a refatoração continua...

- Refatora o fixture setup criando um método para criar os objetos.

# Versão Final do Exemplo de Teste

```
public void testAddItemQuantity_severalQuantity_v14() {
    final int QUANTITY = 5;
    final BigDecimal UNIT_PRICE = new BigDecimal("19.99");
    final BigDecimal CUST_DISCOUNT_PC = new BigDecimal("30");
    // Set up fixture
    Customer customer = createACustomer(CUST_DISCOUNT_PC);
    Product product = createAProduct(UNIT_PRICE);
    Invoice invoice = createInvoice(customer);
    // Exercise SUT
    invoice.addItemQuantity(product, QUANTITY);
    // Verify outcome
    final BigDecimal BASE_PRICE = UNIT_PRICE.multiply(new BigDecimal(QUANTITY));
    final BigDecimal EXTENDED_PRICE = BASE_PRICE.subtract(BASE_PRICE.multiply(
        CUST_DISCOUNT_PC.movePointLeft(2)));
    LineItem expected = createLineItem(QUANTITY, CUST_DISCOUNT_PC,
        EXTENDED_PRICE, product, invoice);
    assertContainsExactlyOneLineItem(invoice, expected);
}
```