# Acceptance and Integration Testing

### Prof. Dr. Dirk Riehle

Friedrich-Alexander University Erlangen-Nürnberg

ADAP B03

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# Types of Tests [1] (Recap)

- Components tests (a.k.a. unit tests)
  - Focus on testing one component out of context
- Acceptance tests (a.k.a. functional tests)
  - Focus on testing one cross-cutting functionality
- Integration tests (a.k.a. system tests)
  - Focus on testing end-to-end system integrity

### **Acceptance Tests**

- Object under test is the system or a non-trivial subsystem
  - This is in contrast to unit testing, which isolates one component
- The tests focus on the system's observable functionality
  - The PRD (product backlog) serves as the specification
- Test set-up has to cordon off rest of the system

# **Tell-a-Friend Acceptance Test**

```
public void testTellFriendMakeWebPart() {
  Map<String, String> args = new HashMap<String, String>();
  args.put(TellFriendFormHandler.EMAIL_SUBJECT, "Oh well...");
  handler.handlePost(session, args);
  part = handler.makeWebPart(session);
  assertEquals(part.getValue(TFFH.EMAIL_SUBJECT), "Oh well...");
public void testTellFriendPost() {
  EmailAddress from = EmailAddress.getFromString("i@w.org");
  EmailAddress to = EmailAddress.getFromString("fan@yahoo.com");
  String subject = "Coolest website ever!";
  Map<String, String> args = new HashMap<String, String>();
  args.put(TellFriendFormHandler.EMAIL_FROM, from.asString());
  args.put(TellFriendFormHandler.EMAIL_TO, to.asString());
  args.put(TellFriendFormHandler.EMAIL_SUBJECT, subject);
  args.put(TellFriendFormHandler.EMAIL_BODY, body);
  handler.handlePost(session, args);
```

# Test Set-up Example (JUnit 3.8)

```
public class HandlerTestSetup extends TestSetup {
  public UserSession session;
  protected void setUp() throws Exception {
     super.setUp();
     session = createUserSession();
     ContextManager.setThreadLocalContext(session);
     Test test = getTest();
     if (test instanceof HandlerTest) {
        HandlerTest handlerTest = (HandlerTest) test;
        handlerTest.setUserSession(session);
  protected UserSession createUserSession() {
     Wahlzeit.configurePartHandlers();
     UserSession result = new UserSession("testContext");
     result.setConfiguration(LanguageConfigs.get(Language.ENGLISH));
     return result;
```

### **How to Write Acceptance Tests**

- Think from specification (through user interface)
- Sequentially test all relevant parameters
- Cover all functional edge cases

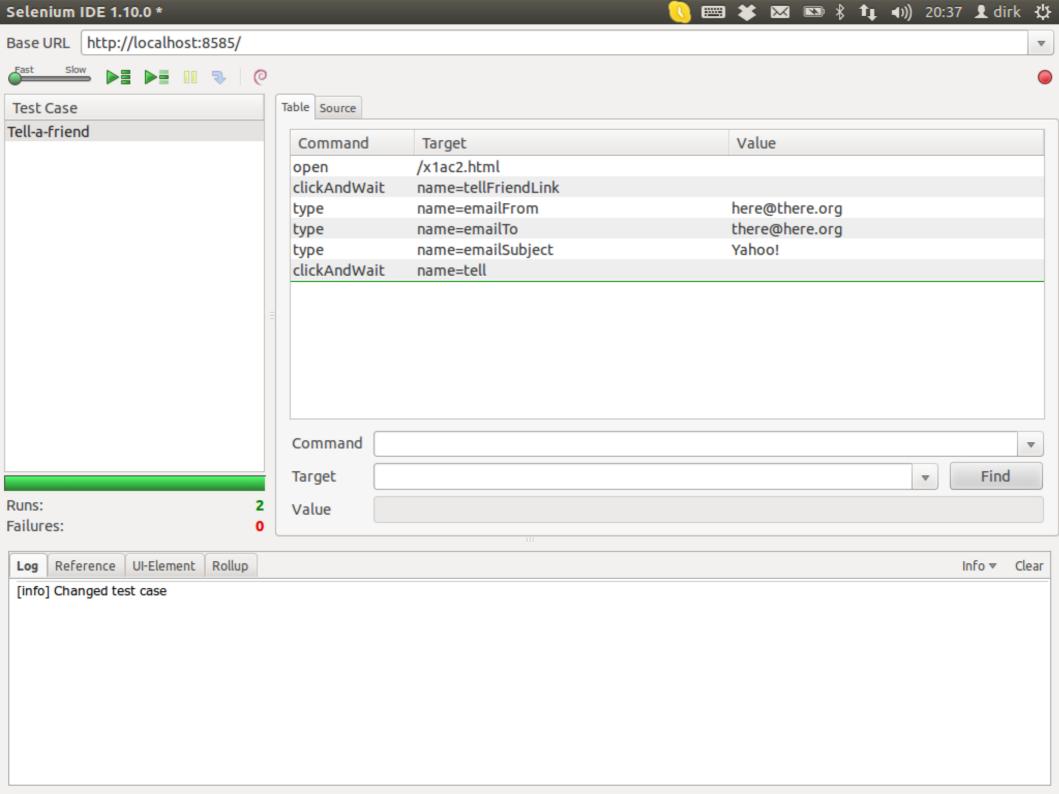
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  args.put(TellFriendFriendFriendFr.EMAIL_TO, to.asString());
  args.put(TellingdF
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  args.put(Teleric dF
                       mHandler.EMAIL_BODY, body);
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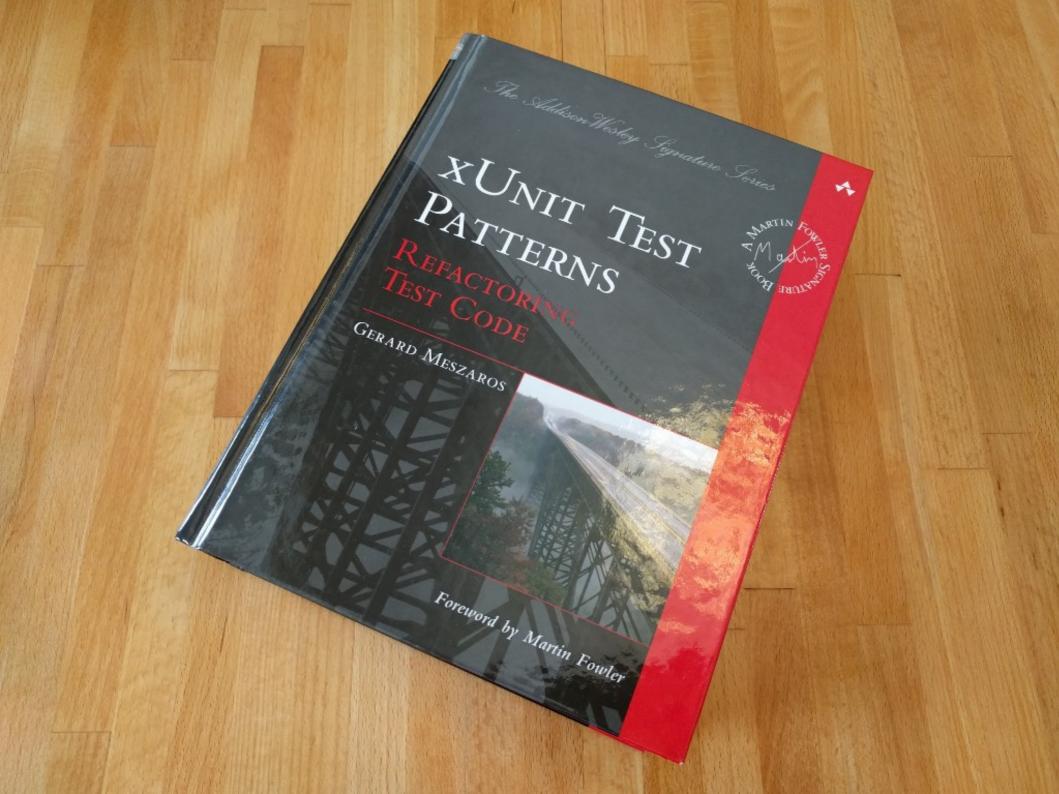
# **Model-View-Separation and Testing**

- Model-view-separation
  - Cleanly separates the domain model from it user interface(s)
  - Is a common simplification of the MVC pattern
  - Significantly simplifies functional testing of domain model
- Programmatic testing needs a clean model interface (API)
  - API = application programming interface
  - Wahlzeit provides a clean in-Java interface
  - Better would be a language independent API



# **Advanced Testing Concepts (Recap)**

- Handling complex system set-ups
  - Mocking, stubbing, nulling
  - Dependency injection
- Testing specific system aspects
  - Concurrency
  - Legacy code
- Test structure and practicality
  - Extent of tests run, run-time



# Review / Summary of Session

- Acceptance and integration tests
- Ways of implementing these tests
- Challenges of complex testing

# Thanks! Questions?

dirk.riehle@fau.de - http://osr.cs.fau.de

dirk@riehle.org – http://dirkriehle.com – @dirkriehle

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- Contributions

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# Acceptance and Integration Testing

# Prof. Dr. Dirk Riehle Friedrich-Alexander University Erlangen-Nürnberg

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[1] This is a simplification for the purposes of this course.

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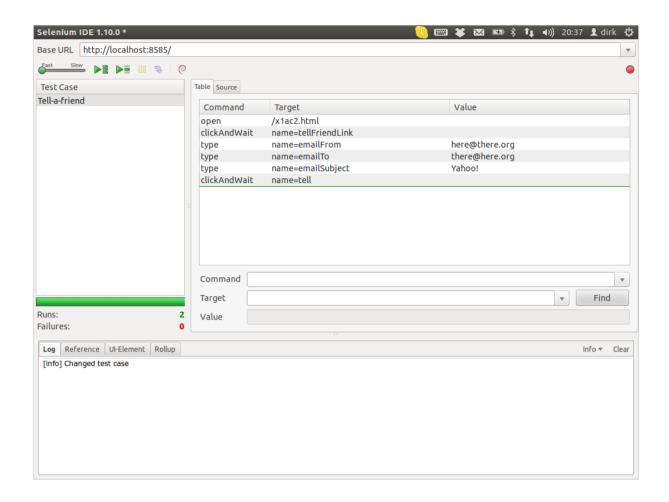
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   assertEquals(part.get / _ue(
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   args.put(Tell ric dF m.a. ler.EMAIL_SUBJECT, sub
args.put(Tel Fric dF mHandler.EMAIL_BODY, body);
   handler.handle_st(session, args);
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```

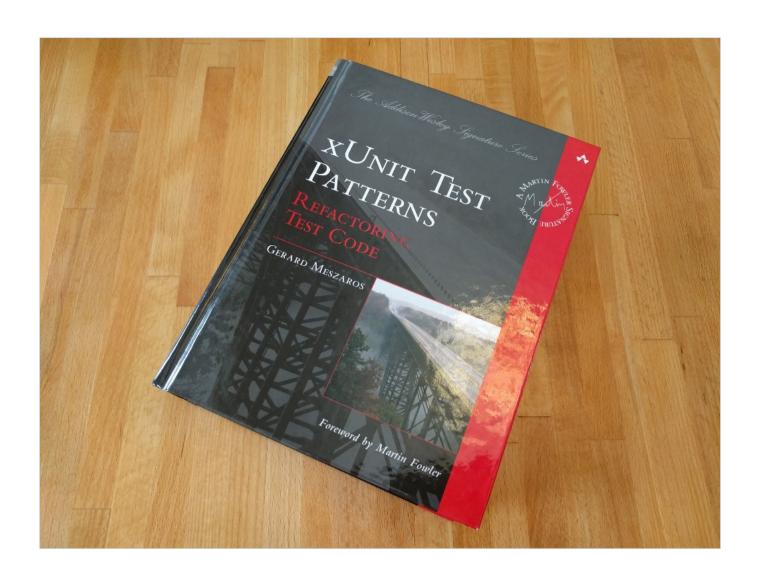
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