

Unit Testing: Arrays and Lists



SoftUni Team
Technical Trainers



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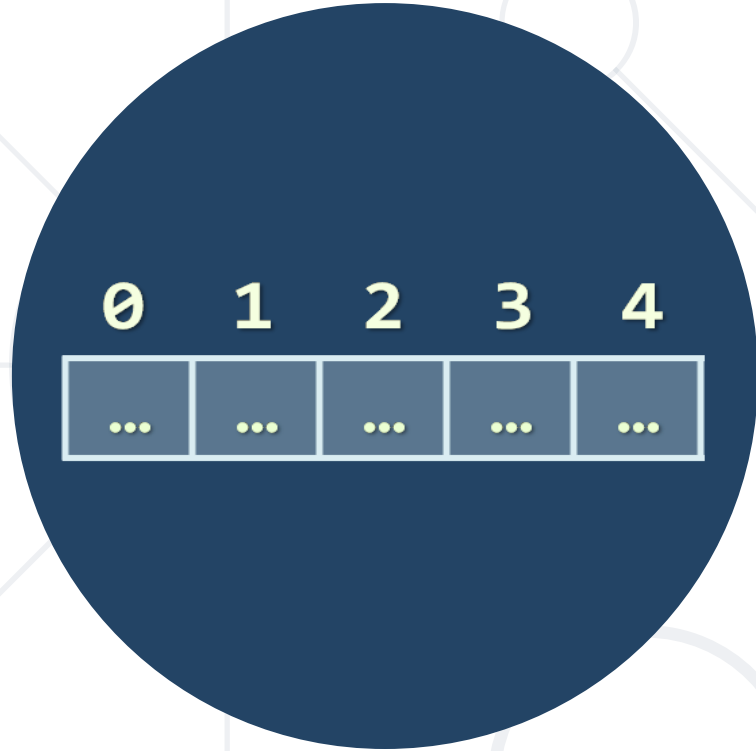
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#prgm-for-qa

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Arrays in C#

Working with Arrays of Elements

What are Arrays?

- An **array** is a **sequence of elements**



- Arrays have **fixed size** (**array.length**) and cannot be resized
- Elements are of the **same type** (e. g. integers)
- Elements are numbered from **0** to **length - 1**

- **Creating** an array of 10 integers:

```
int[] numbers = new int[10];
```

All elements are initially 0

- **Accessing** array elements by index:

```
numbers[5] = numbers[2] + numbers[7];
```

The `[]` operator accesses elements by **index**

- **Assigning values** to the array elements:

```
for (int i = 0; i < numbers.Length; i++)  
    numbers[i] = 1;
```

The **Length** holds the number of array elements

Array Sum – Example

- We have a method which takes each element in an array and returns the total sum

```
public static int Sum(  
    int[] numbers)  
{  
    int sum = 0;  
    foreach (int num in numbers)  
        sum += num;  
    return sum;  
}
```

```
[TestCase(arr: new[] { 1, 2, 10 }, expected: 13)]  
[TestCase(arr: new[] { -10, 3, 5 }, expected: -2)]  
[TestCase(arr: new[] { 0 }, expected: 0)]  
0 references  
public void Test_Sum_SumsCorrectly(int[] arr,  
    int expected)  
{  
    // Arrange:  
  
    // Act:  
    int actual = ArrayHelper.Sum(arr);  
  
    // Assert:  
    Assert.That(actual, Is.EqualTo(expected));  
}
```



Lists in C#

Working with Lists of Elements

List<T> – Overview

- **List<T>** holds a list of elements of certain type
 - Like arrays, but can **add** / **insert** / **delete** elements

```
List<string> names = new();  
names.Add("Peter");  
names.Add("Maria");  
names.Add("George");  
names.Remove("Maria");  
Console.WriteLine(string.Join(", ", names));  
// Peter, George
```



List<T> – Overview

```
List<int> nums = new() { 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60 };
```

```
nums.RemoveAt(2);
```

Remove by index

```
nums.Remove(40);
```

Remove by value (slow)

```
nums.Add(100);
```

```
nums.Insert(0, 5);
```

Inserts an element at index 0

Numbers of items in list

```
for (int i = 0; i < nums.Count; i++)
```

```
    Console.WriteLine($"{nums[i]} ");
```



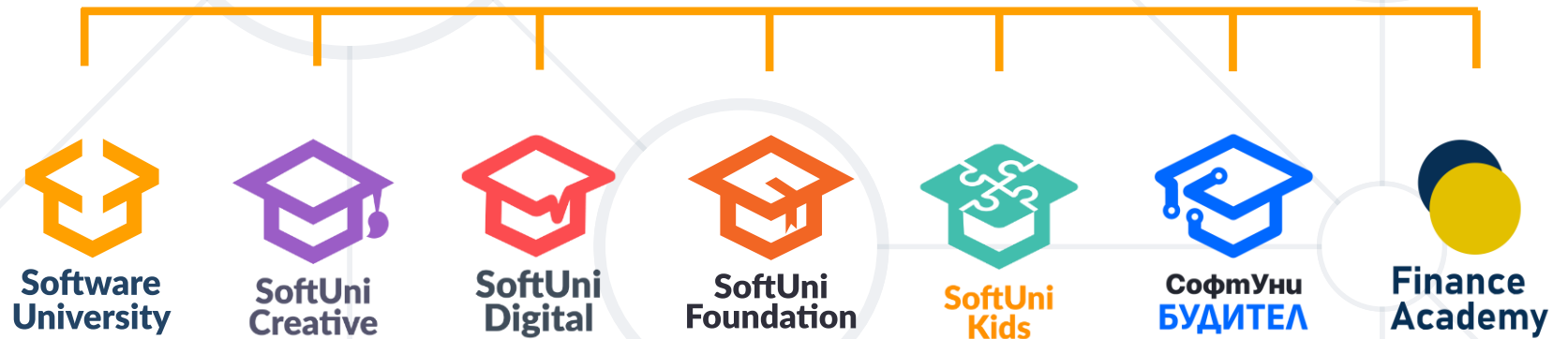
5 10 20 50 60 100



- **Arrays** hold a **sequence** of elements
 - Elements are numbered from **0** to **length - 1**
- **Lists** are like arrays, but can add / remove / insert / replace / find elements



Questions?



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