

Week 2 – JUnit_Mandatory_HandsOn
Skill: JUnit Testing
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Type: Mandatory Hands-On

Exercise 1: Setting Up JUnit

Scenario:

You need to set up JUnit in your Java project to start writing unit tests.

Steps:

1. Create a new Java project in your IntelliJ IDE.

Project Name: JUnitSetup

2. Add JUnit dependency to your project. If you are using Maven, add the following to your

pom.xml:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>junit</groupId>
  <artifactId>junit</artifactId>
  <version>4.13.2</version>
  <scope>test</scope>
</dependency>
```

Code:-

JUnitSetup\pom.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<project xmlns="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0
http://maven.apache.org/xsd/maven-4.0.0.xsd">
  <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>

  <groupId>com.example</groupId>
  <artifactId>JUnitSetup</artifactId>
  <version>1.0-SNAPSHOT</version>

  <properties>
    <maven.compiler.source>21</maven.compiler.source>
    <maven.compiler.target>21</maven.compiler.target>
    <project.build.sourceEncoding>UTF-8</project.build.sourceEncoding>
```

```

</properties>

<dependencies>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>junit</groupId>
    <artifactId>junit</artifactId>
    <version>4.13.2</version>
    <scope>test</scope>
  </dependency>
</dependencies>

</project>

```

3. Create a new test class in your project.

- Created Java class Calculator.java:-
JUnitSetup\src\main\java\com\example\Calculator.java

```

package com.example;

public class Calculator {

    public int add(int a, int b) {

        return a + b;

    }

}

```

- Created test class CalculatorTest.java:
JUnitSetup\src\test\java\com\example\CalculatorTest.java

```

package com.example;

import org.junit.Test;
import static org.junit.Assert.assertEquals;

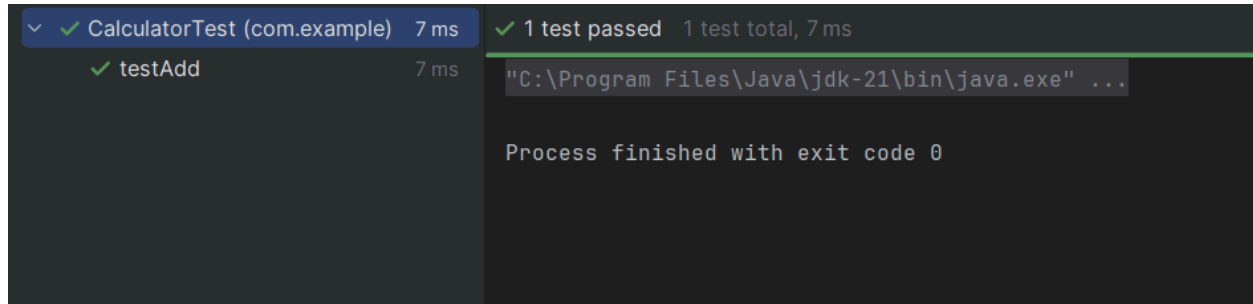
public class CalculatorTest {

    @Test
    public void testAdd() {
        Calculator calc = new Calculator();
        int result = calc.add(3, 4);
    }
}

```

```
        assertEquals(7, result);
    }
}
```

Output:- Run CalculatorTest.java



Exercise 3: Assertions in JUnit

Scenario:

You need to use different assertions in JUnit to validate your test results.

Steps:

1. Write tests using various JUnit assertions.

Solution Code:

```
public class AssertionsTest {
    @Test
    public void testAssertions() {
        // Assert equals
        assertEquals(5, 2 + 3);
        // Assert true
        assertTrue(5 > 3);
        // Assert false
        assertFalse(5 < 3);
        // Assert null
        assertNull(null);
        // Assert not null
        assertNotNull(new Object());
    }
}
```

Code:-

src/test/java/com/example/AssertionsTest.java

```
package com.example;

import org.junit.Test;
import static org.junit.Assert.*;

public class AssertionsTest {

    @Test
    public void testAssertions() {

        System.out.println("Running Assertions Test...");

        assertEquals(5, 2 + 3);

        assertTrue(5 > 3);

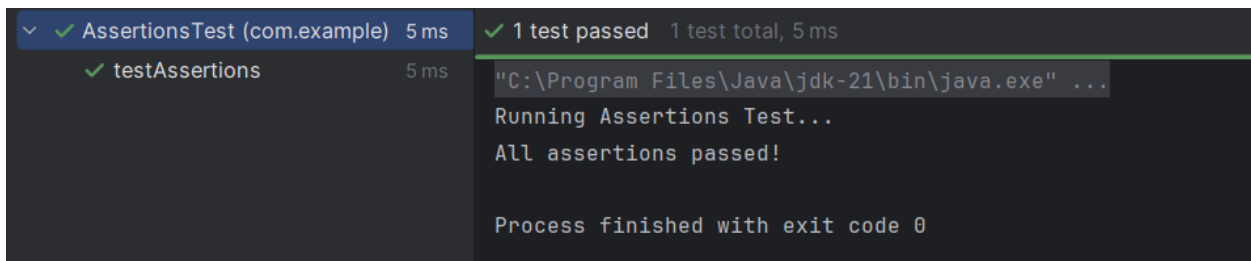
        assertFalse(5 < 3);

        assertNull(null);

        assertNotNull(new Object());

        System.out.println("All assertions passed!");
    }
}
```

Output:-



The screenshot shows a test runner interface with a table of test results and a detailed output window. The table has two columns: test name and duration. The first row shows 'AssertionsTest (com.example)' with a duration of '5 ms'. The second row shows 'testAssertions' with a duration of '5 ms'. The output window on the right shows the command 'C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-21\bin\java.exe' followed by the output 'Running Assertions Test...' and 'All assertions passed!'. At the bottom, it states 'Process finished with exit code 0'.

Test Name	Duration
✓ AssertionsTest (com.example)	5 ms
✓ testAssertions	5 ms

✓ 1 test passed 1 test total, 5 ms

```
"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-21\bin\java.exe" ...
Running Assertions Test...
All assertions passed!

Process finished with exit code 0
```

Exercise 4: Arrange-Act-Assert (AAA) Pattern, Test Fixtures, Setup and Teardown Methods in JUnit

Scenario:

You need to organize your tests using the Arrange-Act-Assert (AAA) pattern and use setup and teardown methods.

Steps:

1. Write tests using the AAA pattern.
2. Use `@Before` and `@After` annotations for setup and teardown methods.

Note: Using the same Calculator class from Exercise 1.

Code:-

src/test/java/com/example/CalculatorAdvancedTest.java

```
package com.example;

import org.junit.After;
import org.junit.Before;
import org.junit.Test;
import static org.junit.Assert.assertEquals;

public class CalculatorAdvancedTest {

    private Calculator calculator;

    // ♦ Setup method: runs before each test
    @Before
    public void setUp() {
        calculator = new Calculator(); // Arrange
        System.out.println("Setup complete");
    }

    // ♦ Teardown method: runs after each test
    @After
    public void tearDown() {
        calculator = null;
        System.out.println("Teardown complete");
    }

    // ♦ Test 1: Using Arrange-Act-Assert
    @Test
    public void testAddPositiveNumbers() {
        // Act
        int result = calculator.add(10, 20);
        // Assert
        assertEquals(30, result);
    }

    // ♦ Test 2
```

```
@Test
public void testAddNegativeNumbers() {
    int result = calculator.add(-5, -3);
    assertEquals(-8, result);
}
}
```

Output:-

✓ CalculatorAdvancedTest (com.€9 ms)	✓ 2 tests passed 2 tests total, 9 ms
✓ testAddPositiveNumbers 8 ms	"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-21\bin\java.exe" ...
✓ testAddNegativeNumbers 1 ms	Setup complete
	Teardown complete
	Setup complete
	Teardown complete
	Process finished with exit code 0