

# Testing Android Application



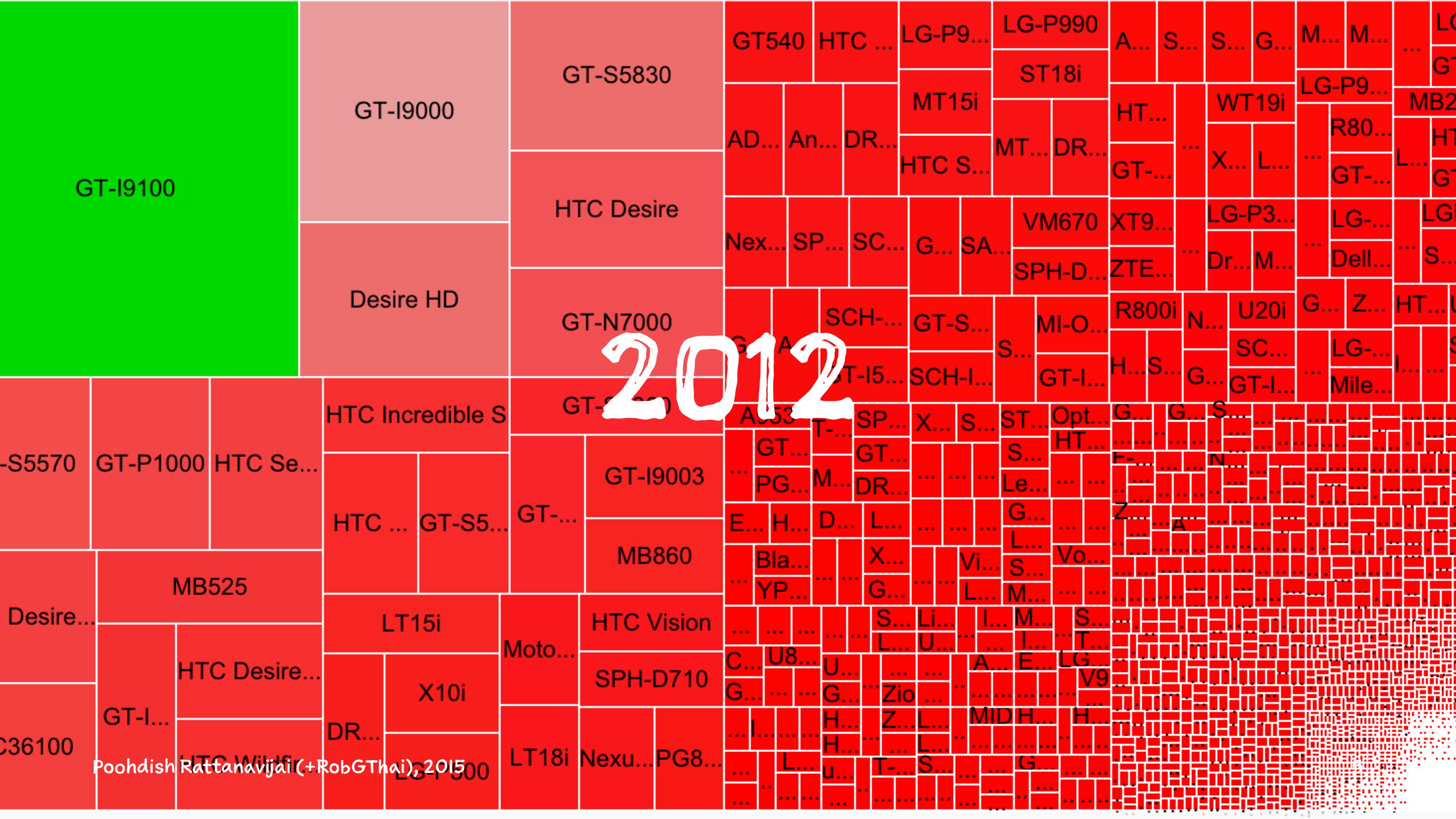
# Machine Setup

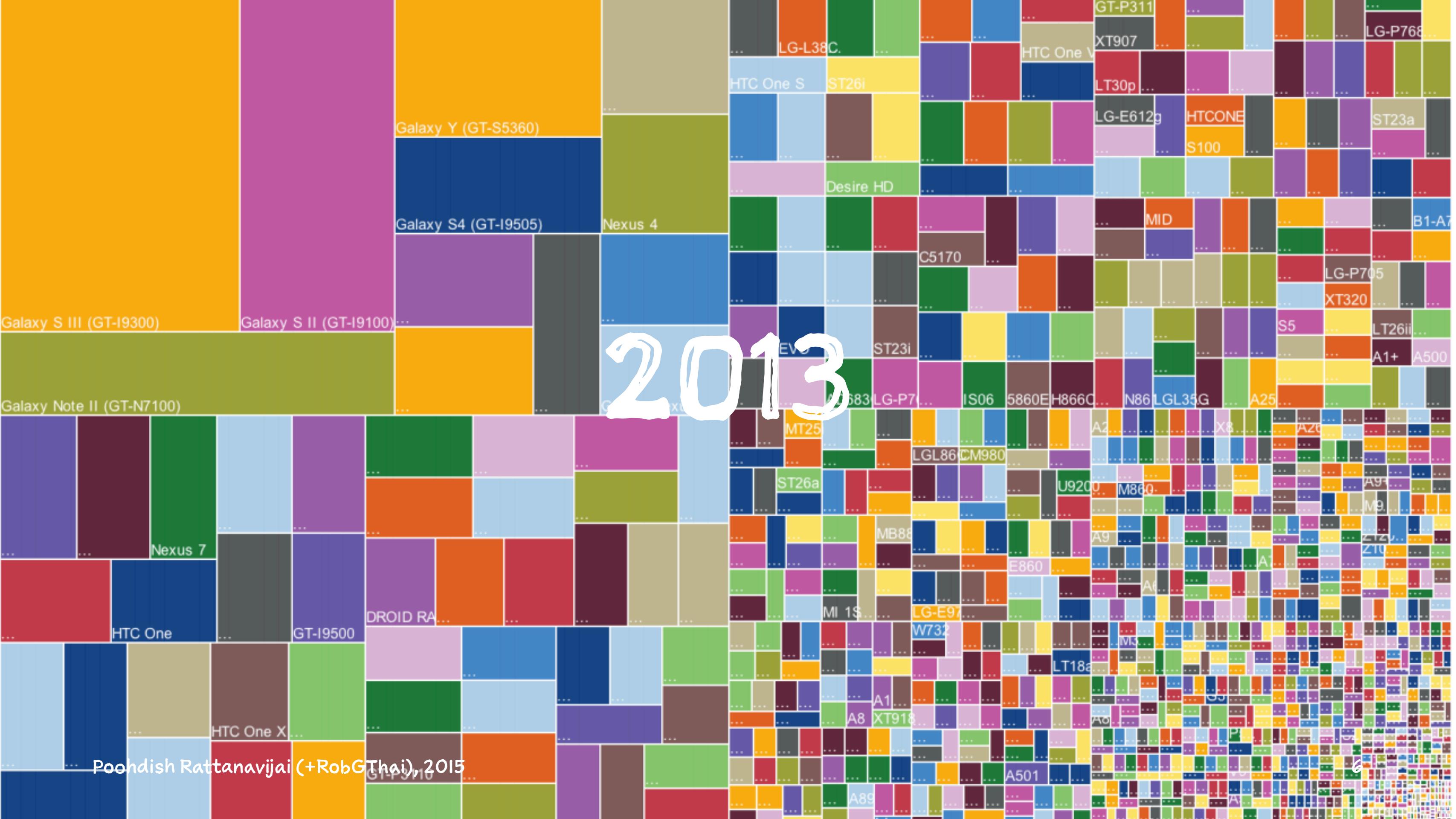
- JDK (1.7+)
- Android SDK
- Android Studio
- Gradle
- Genymotion (Optional)

# Objectives

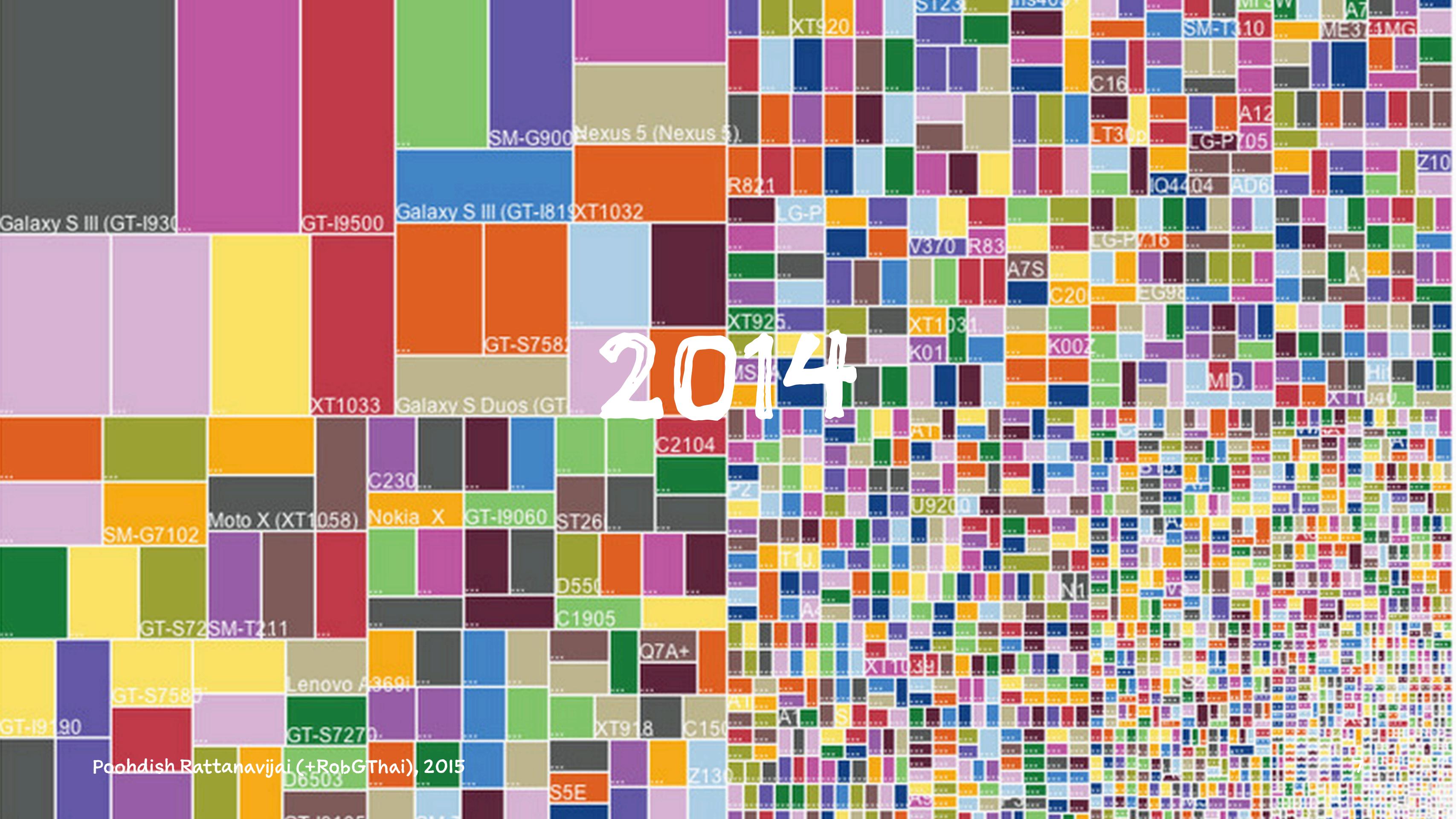
- Understand the need for Instrumenting Acceptance Test
- Being able to write basic instrument test for Android application
- Generating consumable and sane report
- Learning about core component of Android Testing

# Why Automate Test?





2014



Galaxy S III (GT-I930...

GT-I9500

SM-G900 Nexus 5 (Nexus 5)

Galaxy S III (GT-I819...

R821

G-P

V370 R83

A7S

C20

EG98

MID

XII-140

HT...

...

...

SM-G7102

Moto X (XT1058)

Nokia X

GT-I9060

ST26...

C2104

Z...

U9200

T1J...

A...

N1...

V...

...

...

...

...

GT-S7211

SM-T211

Lenovo A369i

GT-S7580

GT-S7270

D6503

GT-I9190

Q7A+

XT918 C150...

AU A...

XII-133

S...

...

...

...

...

...

# What is your scope?



# One device?



Email or Phone

Password

LOG IN

Sign Up for Facebook

Poohdish Rattanavijai (+RobGThai), 2015  
Need help?



Email or Phone

Password

LOG IN

Sign Up for Facebook

Need help?



Email or Phone

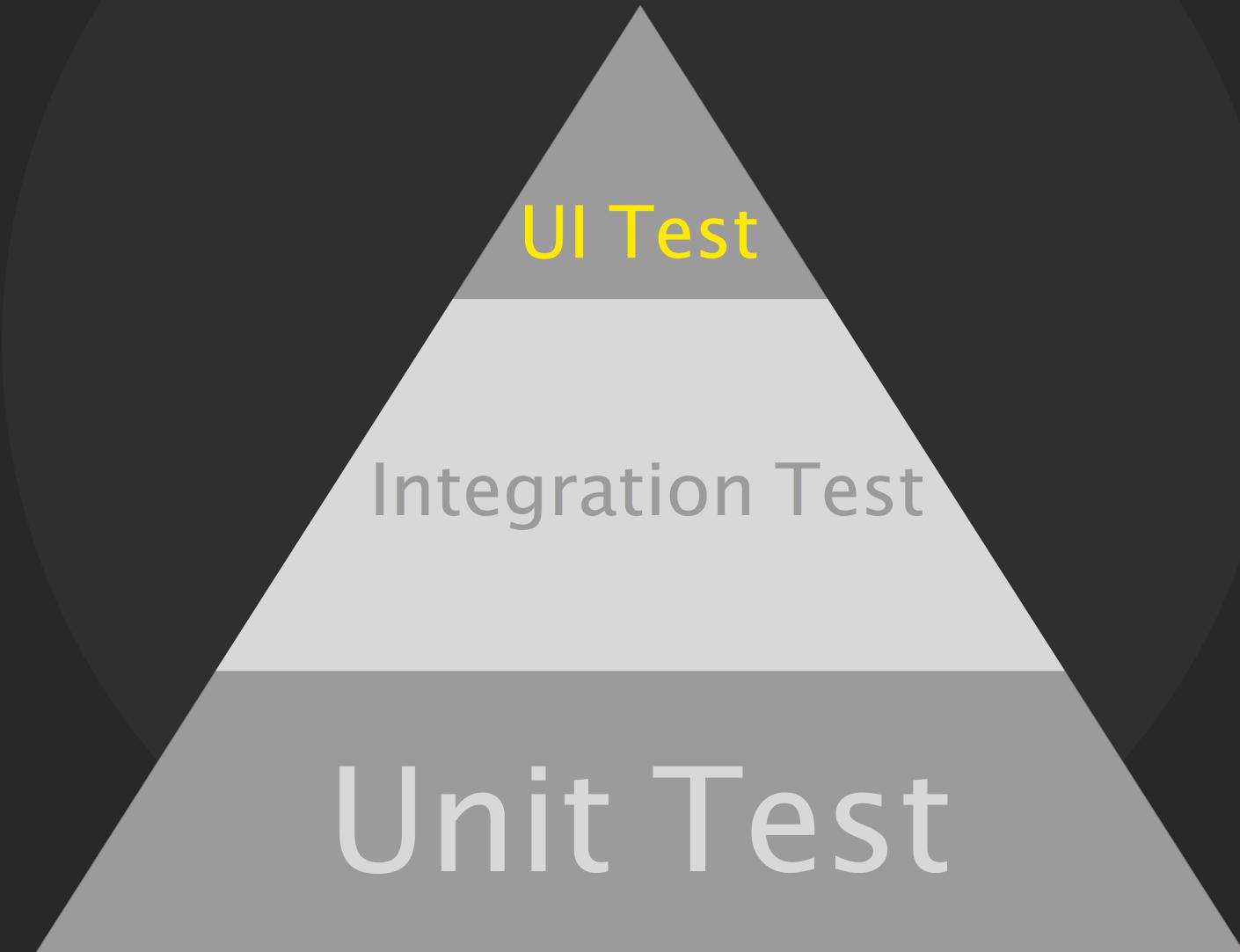
Password

LOG IN

Sign Up for Facebook

Need help? 1

# What are there to test?



# A brief history of testing on Android

# Testing on Android (Dark Ages)

- Robolectric
- Robotium
- JUnit
- Android Mock

# Robolectric



Setup

Installation

Quick Start

Eclipse Quick Start

Downloads

User Guide

## Robolectric

### Test-Drive Your Android Code

Running tests on an Android emulator or device is slow! Building, deploying, and launching the app often takes a minute or more. That's no way to do TDD. There must be a better way.

Wouldn't it be nice to run your Android tests directly from inside your IDE? Perhaps you've tried, and been thwarted by the dreaded `java.lang.RuntimeException: Stub!` ?

Robolectric is a unit test framework that de-fangs the Android SDK jar so you can test-drive the development of your Android app. Tests run inside the JVM on your workstation in seconds. With Robolectric you can write tests like this:

```
// Test class for MyActivity
@RunWith(RobolectricTestRunner.class)
public class MyActivityTest {

    @Test
    public void clickingButton_shouldChangeResultsViewText() throws Exception {
        Activity activity = Robolectric.buildActivity(MyActivity.class).create().get();
```

# Robotium

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**Code license**  
[Apache License 2.0](#)

**Labels**  
Robotium, Android,  
Scenario, BDD, TDD,  
Testing, Test, Automation,  
Black-box, Functional,  
Apps

 [Members](#)

## User scenario testing for Android

Robotium is an Android test automation framework that has full support for native and hybrid applications. Robotium makes it easy to write powerful and robust automatic black-box UI tests for Android applications. With the support of Robotium, test case developers can write function, system and user acceptance test scenarios, spanning multiple Android activities.

See [Questions & Answers](#) for common Robotium questions and answers.

See [Getting Started](#) for instructions and examples on how to create your first Robotium tests.

Join the discussions in the [Robotium Developers Group](#).

---

**NEWS: Robotium 5.2.1 is released!**

Robotium 5.2.1 is the latest version of the Robotium test automation framework for Android. It includes several improvements and bug fixes, making it easier to write and maintain UI tests for your Android application.

# JUnit

The screenshot shows the JUnit website's "About" page. The header features the JUnit logo and navigation links for "JUnit" and "About". The page title is "About" and the sub-page title is "JUnit". It includes a "Version: 4.12 | Last Published: 2014-12-04" note. The main content area contains a brief description of JUnit and a code snippet demonstrating its usage with Hamcrest matchers.

JUnit is a simple framework to write repeatable tests. It is an instance of the xUnit architecture for unit testing frameworks.

```
@Test  
public void lookupEmailAddresses() {  
    assertThat(new CartoonCharacterEmailLookupService().getResults("looney"), allOf(  
        not(empty()),  
        containsInAnyOrder(  
            allOf(instanceOf(Map.class), hasEntry("id", "56"), hasEntry("email", "roadrunner@fast.org")),  
            allOf(instanceOf(Map.class), hasEntry("id", "76"), hasEntry("email", "wiley@acme.com"))  
        )  
    ));  
}
```

Hamcrest matchers

# Android Mock

 android-mock  
Android Mock - A Mocking Framework for the Dalvik VM

[Project Home](#) [Downloads](#) [Wiki](#) [Issues](#) [Source](#)

[Summary](#) [People](#)

**Project Information**

 Starred by 133 users [Project feeds](#)

 **Code license** [Apache License 2.0](#)

 **Labels** [google](#), [android](#), [mock](#), [android-mock](#)

 **Members**  
[sd.woodw...@gmail.com](mailto:sd.woodw...@gmail.com),  
[swoodw...@google.com](mailto:swoodw...@google.com)  
[4 committers](#)

Android Mock is a framework for mocking interfaces and classes on the Dalvik VM.

Android Mock is written on top of EasyMock 2.4, reproducing the same grammar, syntax and usage patterns. If you're familiar with EasyMock, then using Android Mock to write tests will be simple. For more information on writing tests, take a look at [WritingTestsUsingAndroidMock](#).

Android Mock generates mocks at Compile time which are then used at Runtime. For instructions on how to use Android Mock from the command line, see [UsingAndroidMock](#). To setup Android Mock in your Eclipse Android test project, take a look at the instructions at <http://android-mock.googlecode.com/files/AndroidMockinEclipse.pdf>

# Testing on Android (Middle Ages)

- Robolectric
- Calabash
- UiAutomator
- Espresso I.I

# Calabash

Calabash enables you to write and execute automated acceptance tests of mobile apps. Calabash is cross-platform, supporting Android and iOS native apps. It is open source and free, and has a company, [Xamarin](#), backing and developing it.

With [Xamarin Test Cloud](#) you can automatically test your app on hundreds of mobile devices.

Calabash consists of libraries that enable test-code to programmatically interact with native and hybrid apps. The interaction consists of a number of end-user actions. Each action can be one of

## Gestures

Touches or gestures (e.g., tap, swipe and rotate).

# Cucumber

Calabash supports Cucumber. Cucumber lets us express the behavior of our app using natural language that can be understood by business experts and non-technical QA staff. Here is an example.

```
Feature: Rating a stand
  Scenario: Find and rate a stand from the list
    Given I am on the foodstand list
    Then I should see a "rating" button
    And I should not see "Dixie Burger & Gumbo Soup"

    When I touch the "rating" button
    Then I should see "Dixie Burger & Gumbo Soup"

    When I touch "Dixie Burger & Gumbo Soup"
    Then I should see details for "Dixie Burger & Gumbo Soup"
```

# UiAutomator

Training APT Guides Reference **Tools** Google Services Samples

dmtracedump

Draw 9-Patch

Emulator

etc1tool

Hierarchy Viewer

hprof-conv

jobb

lint

logcat

mksdcard

monkey

## uiautomator

The [uiautomator](#) testing framework lets you test your user interface (UI) efficiently by creating automated functional UI testcases that can be run against your app on one or more devices.

For more information on testing with the [uiautomator](#) framework, see [UI Testing](#).

### Syntax

To run your testcases on the target device, you can use the `adb shell` command to invoke the [uiautomator](#) tool. The syntax is:

#### IN THIS DOCUMENT

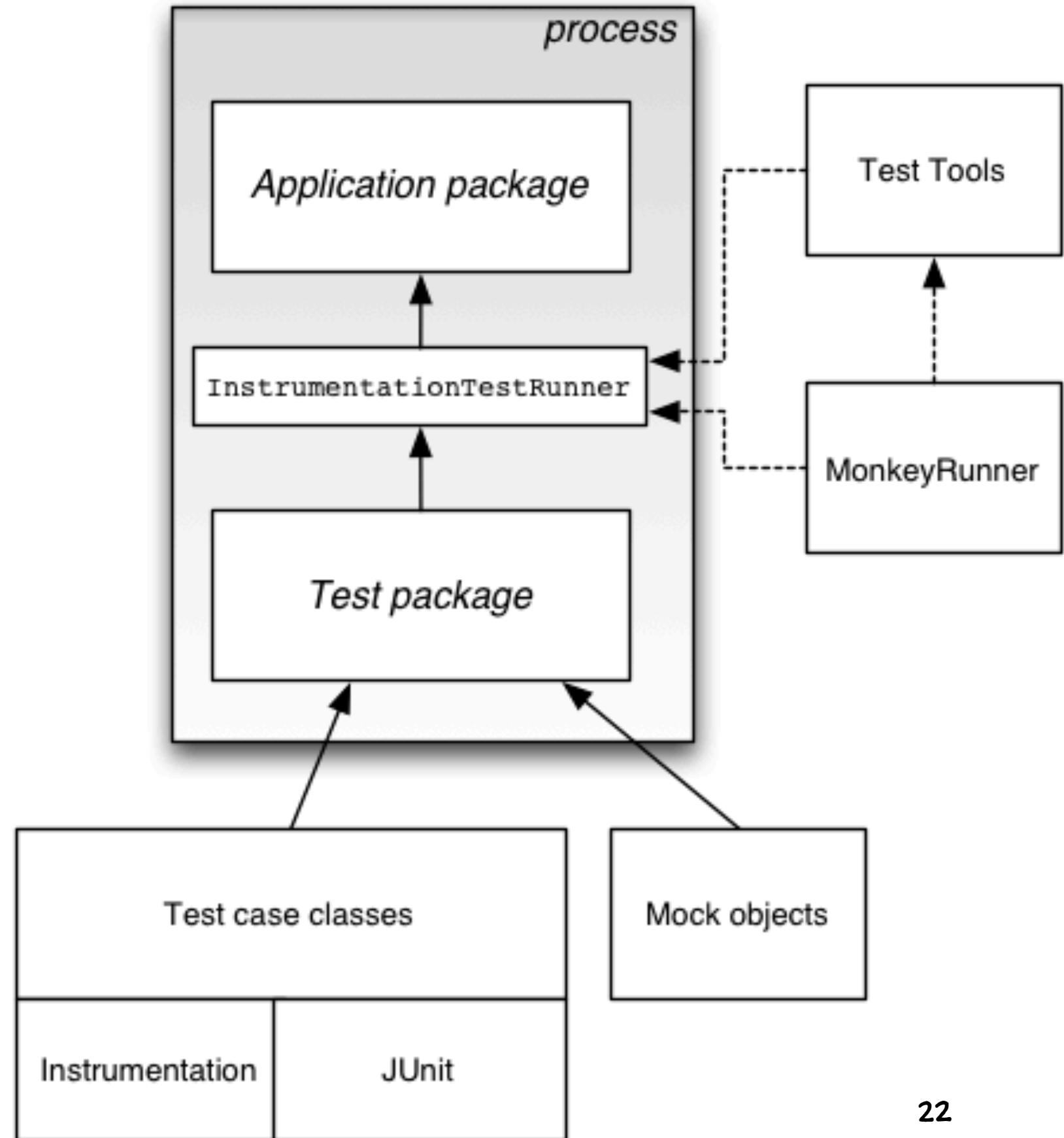
- [Syntax](#)
- [Options](#)
- [uiautomator API](#)
  - [Classes](#)
  - [Interfaces](#)
  - [Exceptions](#)

# Testing on Android (Golden Ages)

1. Testing Framework
2. Spoon
3. Espresso 2.0
4. Burst

# Begin Android Testing

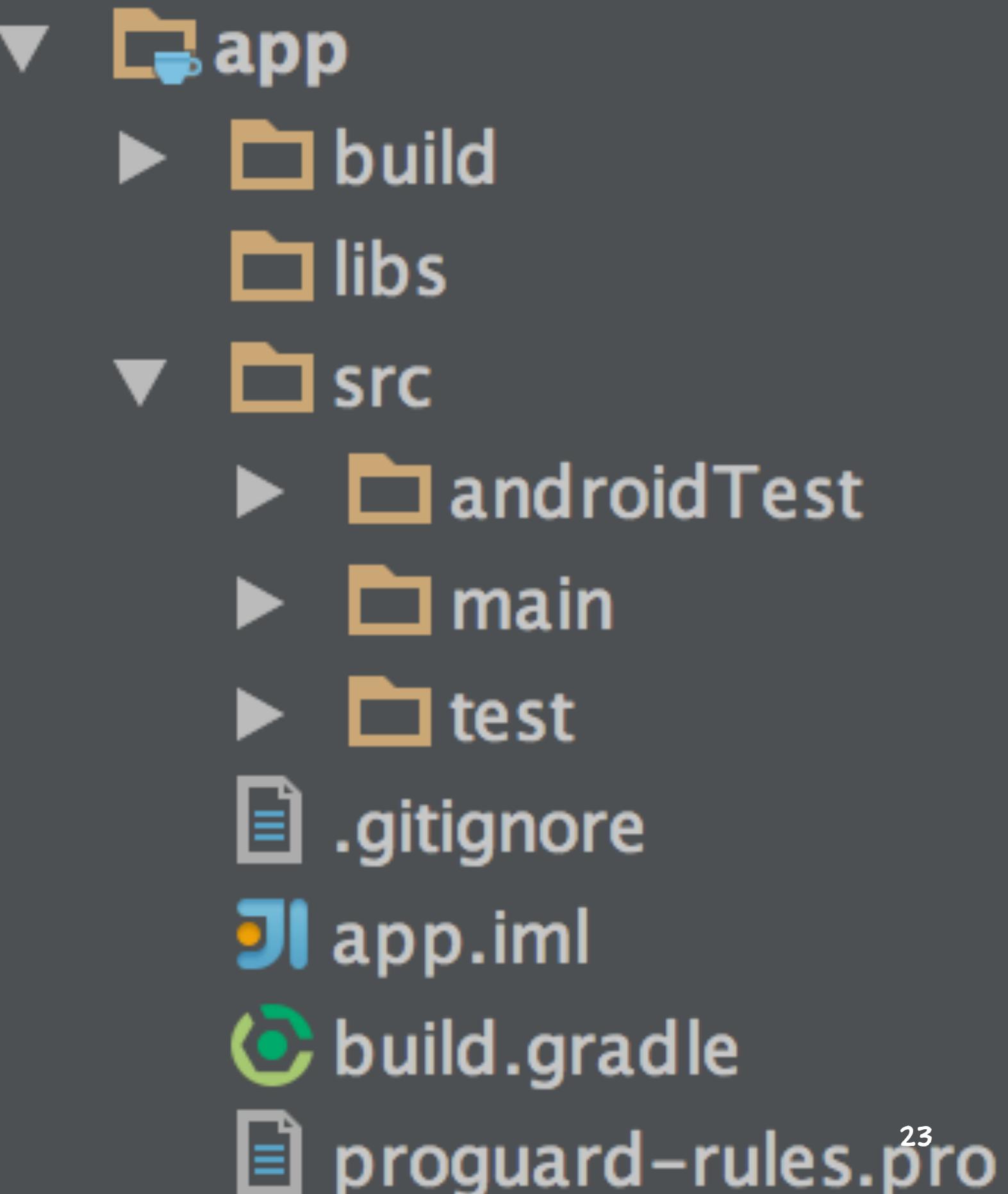
# 1. Testing Framework



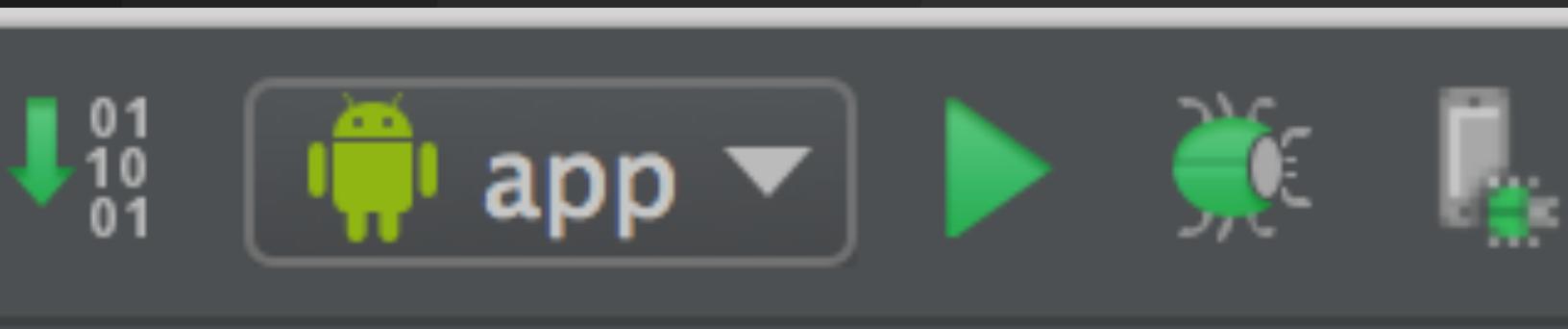


# Creating HelloTest

1. Create **New Project** in Android Studio
2. Name it **HelloTest**
3. Minimum SDK 16 (Android 4.1 JB)
4. Blank Activity
5. Make some coffee while waiting



# Act like an expert



Check if project can be built

```
./gradlew build
```

Check if device connected

```
adb devices
```

Install application

```
./gradlew installDebug
```

# Run your first test

`./gradlew connectedCheck`

or use Gradle shortcuts

`./gradlew cc`

```
:app:connectedCheck  
BUILD SUCCESSFUL  
Total time: 13.156 secs
```

# Test report?

open app/build/outputs/reports/androidTests/connected/index.html

## Test Summary

2 tests	0 failures	0s duration	100% successful
---------	------------	-------------	-----------------

**Packages** **Classes**

Package	Tests	Failures	Duration	Success rate
<a href="#">com.robgthai.spoon.demo.hellospoon_demo</a>	2	0	0s	100%

# Create your 1st test case

1. Create **MainActivityTest** Class in the same directory with **ApplicationTest**.
2. Extends **ActivityInstrumentationTestCase2**

```
public class MainActivityTest  
extends ActivityInstrumentationTestCase2<MainActivity> {  
  
    public MainActivityTest() {  
        super(MainActivity.class);  
    }  
}
```

# Create your 1st test method

```
public void testActivityIsAvailable() {  
    assertNotNull("Activity is not available", getActivity());  
}
```

Rerun the test

```
./gradlew cc
```

Looks boring?

# Introduction to Spoon<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup><http://square.github.io/spoon/>

# Spoon

Spoon improve upon the existing instrumentation tests to make it more useful by visualizing the result.

Spoon run tests on all connected devices simultaneously as long as **adb** can see it.

# Integrating Spoon

- Add Spoon client to project.

```
androidTestCompile 'com.squareup.spoon:spoon-client:1.1.2'
```

- Capture screenshot inside test.

```
Spoon.screenshot(activity, "initial_state");
```

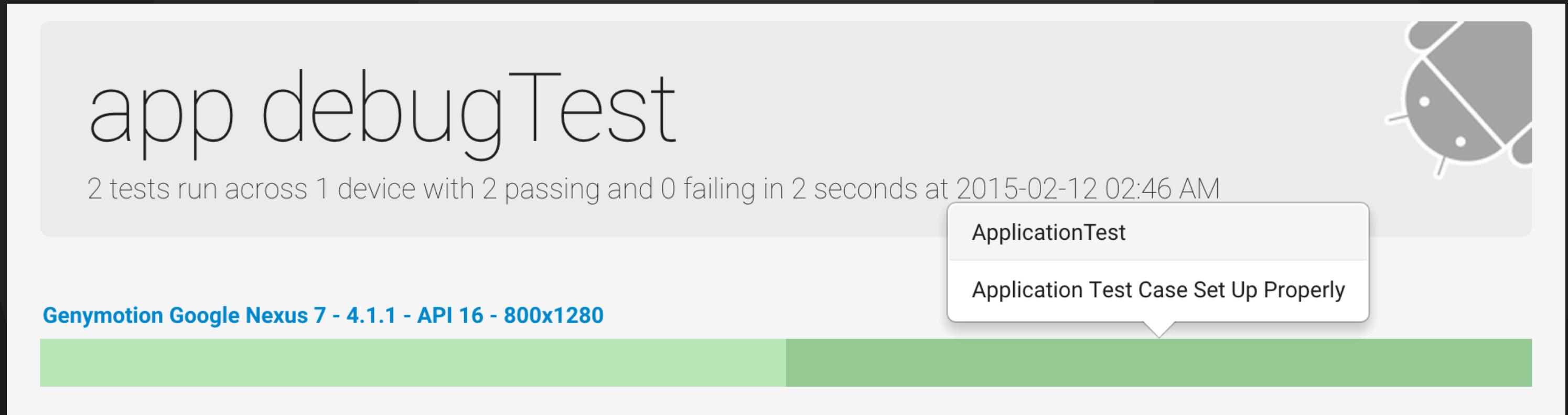
That's it.

# Running Spoon

```
java -jar spoon-runner-1.1.2-jar-with-dependencies.jar  
--apk debug.apk  
--test-apk test.apk  
--sdk /usr/local/Cellar/android-sdk/23.0.2
```

# Open spoon report

open app/build/spoon/debug/index.html



Too hard?  
Let's find some help

# Integrate Spoon-gradle-plugin

Add buildscript to the top of App's **build.gradle** and apply plugin.

```
buildscript {  
    repositories {  
        jcenter()  
    }  
    dependencies {  
        classpath 'com.stanfy.spoon:spoon-gradle-plugin:0.14.1'  
    }  
}  
  
apply plugin: 'spoon'
```

# Using Spoon-gradle-plugin

**spoon-gradle-plugin** allow Gradle to start spoon instrumentation testing.

```
./gradlew spoon
```

```
./gradlew spoon -PspoonClassName=fully.qualified.TestCase
```

**Just like that**

# Config spoon plugin

```
spoon {  
    // for debug output  
    debug = true  
  
    // Change report output directory  
    baseOutputDir = file("$buildDir/outputs/reports/spoon/")  
  
    // Allow specifying single test via CLI  
    if (project.hasProperty('spoonClassName')) {  
        className = project.spoonClassName  
  
        if (project.hasProperty('spoonMethodName')) {  
            methodName = project.spoonMethodName  
        }  
    }  
}
```

# Let's "see" the report

```
public void testScreenshotIsWorking() {  
    assertNotNull("Activity is not available", getActivity());  
    Spoon.screenshot(getActivity(), "start");  
}
```

Run it using Spoon Runner

```
./gradlew spoon
```

# Let's do some real testing

# Instrumentation Testing

1. Design how actual user would interact with your application.
2. Then write a script imitating those actions.
3. Validating if the outcome match the expectation.

LoginActivity

:

Login

Email

Password

Reset

Login

# What are the Test Cases?



# Let's check if user see "Hello World!"

Back to **MainActivityTest**

```
public void testHelloWorldVisibleByDefault() {  
    ViewGroup root = (ViewGroup) getActivity().findViewById(android.R.id.content);  
    int total = root.getChildCount();  
  
    for(int i = 0; i < total; i++) {  
        View v = root.getChildAt(i);  
        if(v instanceof TextView) {  
            assertEquals("TextView contain Login"  
                , ((TextView) v).getText().toString(), "Hello Login");  
        }  
    }  
}
```





Espresso is a simple API for  
writing beautiful UI test

# Let's Begin

# Espresso.onView()

Use to find view inside the current hierarchy. It is to be used in conjunction with **ViewMatcher** or any **org.hamcrest.Matcher** implementation.

Example:

```
onView(withId(R.id.name_field))  
onView(withText("Hello Steve!"))
```

```
public void testHelloWorldVisibleByDefault() {  
    ViewGroup root = (ViewGroup) getActivity()  
        .findViewById(android.R.id.content);  
    int total = root.getChildCount();  
  
    for(int i = 0; i < total; i++) {  
        View v = root.getChildAt(i);  
        if(v instanceof TextView) {  
            assertEquals("TextView contain Hello World!"  
                , ((TextView) v).getText().toString()  
                , "Hello World!");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```
public void testHelloWorldVisibleByDefault() {  
    onView(withText("Hello World!"))  
        .check(matches(isDisplayed()));  
}
```

**That's voodoo Espresso**

```
onView(Matcher)
    .perform(ViewAction)
    .check(ViewAssertion)
```

# 1. Espresso's ViewMatcher save the day.

- `isDisplayed()` // Match displayed view
- `isEnabled()` // Match enabled view
- `hasSibling()` // Match view with sibling
- `withId` // Match view with id
- Many more ...

## 2. Perform action on view using ...

**perform()**

You can do all sort of stuff using **ViewAction**.

Click, scroll, type, swipe, hardware button, etc.

### 3. Check view state using ... **check()**

Check whether the view match the specified state.

**ViewAssertion** contains **matches()** method that adapt **Matcher** to use when checking. **ViewAssertions** also contain **doesNotExist()** method for check such that.

```
onView(Matcher)
    .perform(ViewAction)
    .check(ViewAssertion)
```



## Matchers

### USER PROPERTIES

- withId(...)
- withText(...)
- withTagKey(...)
- withTagValue(...)
- hasContentDescription(...)
- withContentDescription(...)
- withHint(...)
- withSpinnerText(...)
- hasLinks()
- hasEllipsizedText()
- hasMultilineText()

### HIERARCHY

- withParent(**Matcher**)
- withChild(**Matcher**)
- hasDescendant(**Matcher**)
- isDescendantOfA(**Matcher**)
- hasSibling(**Matcher**)
- isRoot()

### INPUT

- supportsInputMethods(...)
- hasImeAction(...)

### UI PROPERTIES

- isDisplayed()
- isCompletelyDisplayed()
- isEnabled()
- hasFocus()
- isClickable()
- isChecked()
- isNotChecked()
- withEffectiveVisibility(...)
- isSelected()

### COMMON HAMCREST MATCHERS

- allOf(**Matchers**)
- anyOf(**Matchers**)
- is(...)
- not(...)
- endsWith(String)
- startsWith(String)

### CLASS

- isAssignableFrom(...)
- withClassName(...)

### ROOT MATCHERS

- isFocusable()
- isTouchable()
- isDialog()
- withDecorView(...)
- isPlatformPopup()

### SEE ALSO

- Preference matchers
- Cursor matchers

## View Actions

### CLICK/PRESS

- click()
- doubleClick()
- longClick()
- pressBack()
- pressImeActionButton()
- pressKey([int/EspressoKey])
- pressMenuKey()
- closeSoftKeyboard()
- openLink(...)

### GESTURES

- scrollTo()
- swipeLeft()
- swipeRight()
- swipeUp()
- swipeDown()

### TEXT

- clearText()
- typeText(String)
- typeTextIntoFocusedView(String)
- replaceText(String)

## View Assertions

### POSITION ASSERTIONS

- matches(**Matcher**)
- doesNotExist()
- selectedDescendantsMatch(...)

### LAYOUT ASSERTIONS

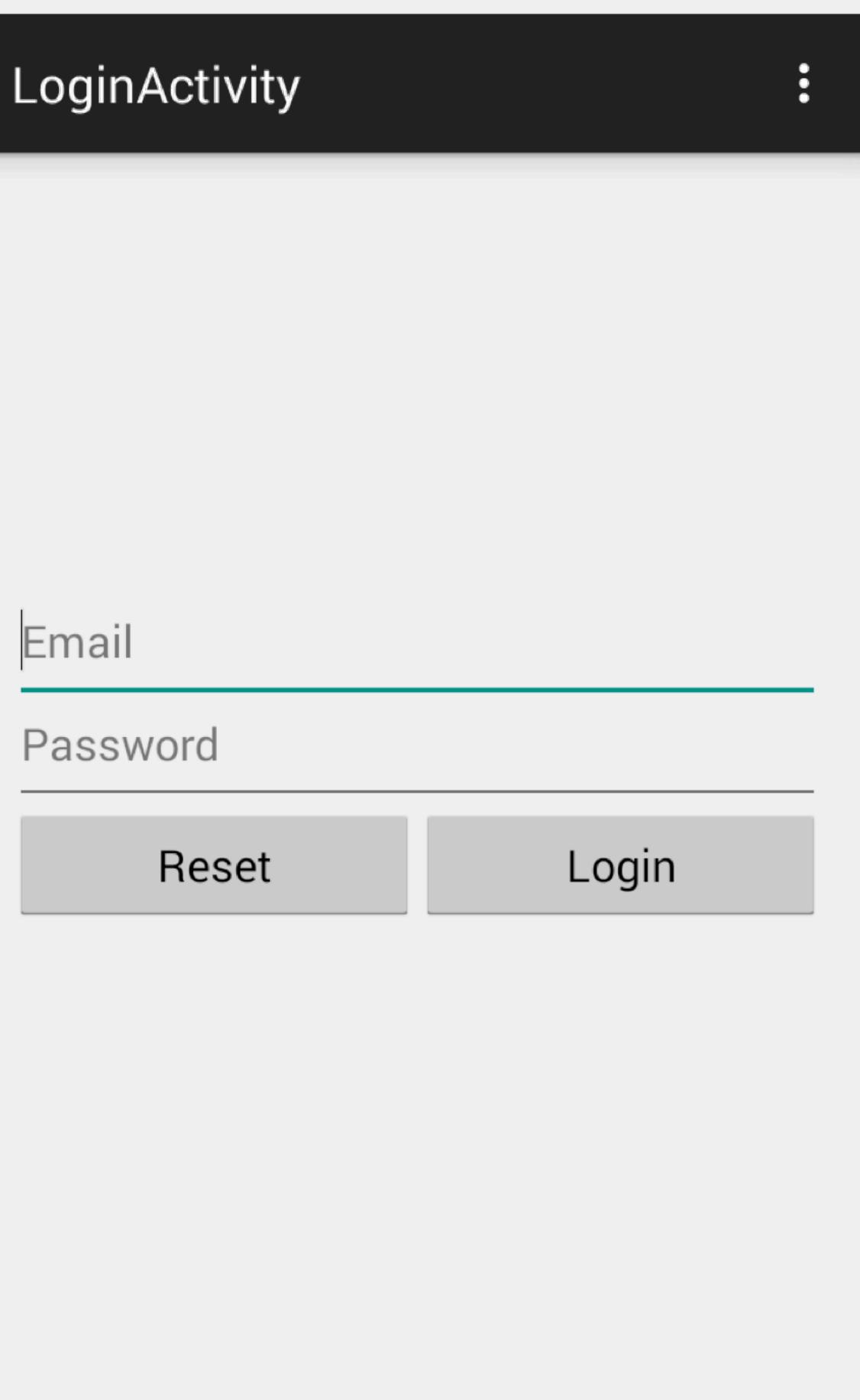
- noEllipsizedText(**Matcher**)
- noMultilineButtons()
- noOverlaps([**Matcher**])

### POSITION ASSERTIONS

- isLeftOf(**Matcher**)
- isRightOf(**Matcher**)
- isLeftAlignedWith(**Matcher**)
- isRightAlignedWith(**Matcher**)
- isAbove(**Matcher**)
- isBelow(**Matcher**)
- isBottomAlignedWith(**Matcher**)
- isTopAlignedWith(**Matcher**)

# Let's try this

<https://code.google.com/p/android-test-kit/wiki/EspressoV2CheatSheet>



Give it a shot



# Wild CEO appeared!

---

The CEO use "Where is my logo?"  
It's super effective.





Congratulations you  
can now USE  
Espresso!

# Recap

# What about ListView

DisplayActivity

DrawerActivity

EchoActivity

FragmentStack

GestureActivity

LandingActivity

LongListActivity

MenuActivity

ScrollActivity

SendActivity

SimpleActivity

SimpleWebViewActivity

# How?

# Espresso.onData()

The ugly sister

# Espresso.onData()

**onData** is very similar to **onView** but is used to interact with data inside AdapterView. You can specify root or adapter or the view at given position.

- `onChildView()`
- `atPosition()`
- `inRoot()`
- `inAdapterView()`
- `usingAdapterViewProtocol()`
- `check()`
- `perform()`

# Espresso.onData()

```
onDataMatchers.is(LongListMatchers.withItemSize(8))  
.atPosition(0)  
.perform(click());  
  
onView(allOf(withText("7"), hasSibling(withText("item: 0"))))  
.perform(click());
```

- DisplayActivity
- DrawerActivity
- EchoActivity
- FragmentStack
- GestureActivity
- LandingActivity
- LongListActivity
- MenuActivity
- ScrollActivity
- SendActivity
- SimpleActivity
- SimpleWebViewActivity



# Hands On with onData Spinner



- DisplayActivity
- DrawerActivity
- EchoActivity
- FragmentStack
- GestureActivity
- LandingActivity
- LongListActivity
- MenuActivity
- ScrollActivity
- SendActivity
- SimpleActivity
- SimpleWebViewActivity



# Hands on with ListView





# Hands On with Asynchronous task

## registerIdlingResources

```
public void onRequestButtonClick(/unused/ View view) {  
    Thread t = new Thread() {  
        @Override  
        public void run() {  
            final String helloworld = helloworldServer.getHelloWorld();  
            runOnUiThread(new Runnable() {  
                @Override  
                public void run() {  
                    setStatus(helloworld);  
                }  
            });  
        }  
    };  
    t.start();  
}
```

# Espresso recap

- `onView()`
- `onData()`
- `registerIdlingResources()`
- `setFailureHandler()`
- `closeSoftKeyboard()`
- `pressBack()`

# What else can it do?

- Open/Close NavigationDrawer
- Option Menu
- Contextual ActionBar
- etc.

# Introduction to Burst

# Burst

Burst is a library for testing module that required varying data to test.

## Sample Case:

A month factory handle creation of month object from the given number of month.

i.e. 1 -> January, 2 -> February, ..., 12 -> December

# Standard UnitTest method

Test 1: VerifyJanuary

Test 2: VerifyFebruary

Test 3: VerifyMarch

Test 4: VerifyApril

...

Test 12: VerifyDecember



# Let's write that test

You can use Burst in  
Instrumentation Test with  
ActivityRule

# Integrating Burst Dependencies

```
androidTestCompile 'junit:junit:4.11'  
androidTestCompile 'com.squareup.spoon:spoon-client:1.1.2'  
androidTestCompile ('com.android.support.test.espresso:espresso-core:2.0')  
androidTestCompile ('com.android.support.test.espresso:espresso-contrib:2.0') {  
    exclude group: 'com.android.support', module: 'appcompat'  
    exclude group: 'com.android.support', module: 'support-v4'  
    exclude module: 'recyclerview-v7'  
}  
androidTestCompile ('com.squareup.burst:burst-junit4:1.0.2')
```

# Integrating Burst

## Force Hamcrest versioning

```
configurations.all {  
    exclude module : 'junit-dep'  
  
    resolutionStrategy {  
        force 'org.hamcrest:hamcrest-core:1.1'  
        force 'org.hamcrest:hamcrest-integration:1.1'  
        force 'org.hamcrest:hamcrest-library:1.1'  
    }  
}
```

# Challenge Time

## Let's automate

# Github app<sup>g</sup>

---

<sup>g</sup> <https://github.com/github/android>

# Extras

# AndroidTestCase & Android UnitTest

# Hamcrest Matcher<sup>h</sup>

Hamcrest is a framework for writing matcher objects allowing **match rules** to be defined declaratively.

---

<sup>h</sup> <https://code.google.com/p/hamcrest/wiki/Tutorial>

# Q & A



# Thank you

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+RobGThai



# testHiEspressoIsDisplayed

create a new test to check TextView with “**Hi Espresso**” is displayed.

# testTextHelloIsDisplayed

create a new test to check TextView with id  
**R.id.txtHello** is displayed.

# testTextHelloIsDisplayed

create a new test to check TextView with id  
**R.id.txtHello** is displayed.

# Project setup

- espresso-core:2.0
- testing-support-lib:0.1
- espresso-contrib:2.0
- junit:4.11