



Best Practices for Unit Testing in Kotlin

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Question

My First Test in Kotlin...

```
open class UserRepository
class UserController Boilerplate!
                                             open required
    companion object {
                            mutable! reassignable!
        @JvmStatic lateinit var controller: UserController
buh.
        @JvmStatic lateinit var repo: UserRepository
static!
        @BeforeClass @JvmStatic initialize() {
            repo = mock()
            controller = UserController(repo)
    @Test
                                   Hard to Read!
    fun findUser_UserFoundAndHasCorrectValues() {
        `when`(repo.findUser(1)).thenReturn(User(1, "Peter"))
 Better
        val user = controller.getUser(1)
 Mock
        assertEquals(user?.name, "Peter") Poor Error Message
 APT?
```



We can do better!

Readable Idiomatic

Clean

Concise

Reasonable Failure Messages



How?

Test Lifecycle

Naming, Grouping

Test Libraries

Mock Handling

Spring Integration

The Power of Data Classes



Recap: Idiomatic Kotlin Code



Idiomatic Kotlin Code

Immutability

val

var

Non-Nullability

String

String?

No Static Access

No direct language feature

Test Class Lifecycle





JUnit4: Always New Test Class Instances

```
class RepositoryTest {
                                       Executed for
   val mongo = startMongoContainer()
                                       each test
   @Test
   fun test1() { ... }
                       instance1: RepositoryTest
   @Test
                        instance2: RepositoryTest
   fun test2() { ... }
```

Where to put the initial setup code?



JUnit4: Static for the Initial Setup Code

```
null
class R. Boilerplate! t {
    companion object { workaround mutable
       @JvmStatic private lateinit var mongo: GenericContainer
 static
       @JvmStatic private lateinit var repo: Repository
        @BeforeClass @JvmStatic
        fun initialize() {
            mongo = startMongoContainer()
            repo = Repository(mongo.host, mongo.port)
```



JUnit5 to the Rescue!





JUnit5: Reuse the Test Class Instance

```
@TestInstance(TestInstance.Lifecycle.PER_CLASS)
class RepositoryTest {
   private val mongo = startMongoContainer().apply {
       configure()
   private val repo = Repository(mongo.host, mongo.port)
   @Test
                                              Concise
   fun test1() { }
                                              Idiomatic
```



JUnit5: Reuse the Test Class Instance

```
@TestInstance(TestInstance.Lifecycle.PER_CLASS)
class RepositoryTest {
    private val mongo: GenericContainer
    private val repo: Repository
    init
        mongo = startMongoContainer().apply {
            configure()
        repo = Repository(mongo.host, mongo.port)
```



JUnit5: Change the Lifecycle Default

```
src/test/resources/junit-platform.properties:
```

```
junit.jupiter.testinstance.lifecycle.default = per_class
```

@TestInstance(TestInstance.Lifecycle.PER_CLASS)



Test Names and Grouping



Backticks

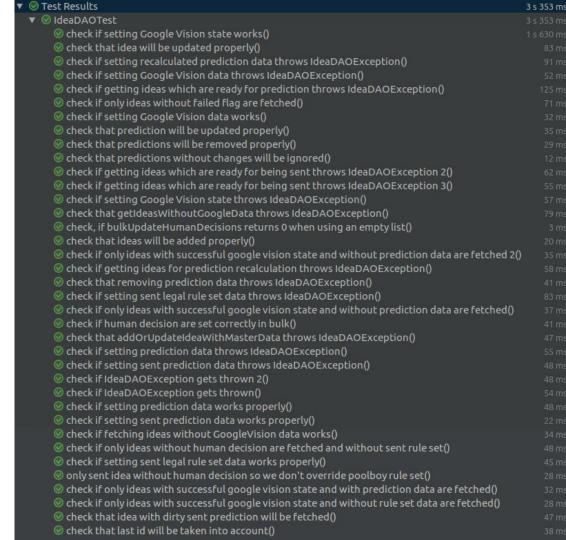
```
class TagClientTest {
    @Test
    fun `basic tag list`() {}
    @Test
    fun `empty tag list`() {}
}
```

```
▼ ② TagClientTest
41ms

② empty tag translations()
28ms

② basic tag list()
1ms

② empty tag list()
1ms
```



Which test belongs to which method?



@Nested Inner Classes

```
class DesignControllerTest {
    @Nested
    inner class GetDesigns {
        @Test
        fun `all fields are included`() {}
                                                 qetDesign()
        @Test
        fun `limit parameter`() {}
    @Nested
    inner class DeleteDesign {
        @Test
                                                 deleteDesign()
        fun `design is removed in db`() {}
```



Kotlin Test Libraries



Being Spoilt for Choice

	Test Frameworks	Mocking	Asser	tions
Kotlin	Spek KotlinTest	Mockito-Kotlin MockK	Strikt HamKrest Kluent	Atrium Expekt AssertK
Java	JUnit5		AssertJ	

Incomplete list.

Some libraries fit into multiple categories.

My personal choice (for now)



Test-Specific Extension Functions

```
assertThat(taxRate1).isCloseTo(0.3f, Offset.offset(0.001f))
assertThat(taxRate2).isCloseTo(0.2f, Offset.offset(0.001f))
assertThat(taxRate3).isCloseTo(0.5f, \overline{Offset.offset(0.001f)})
fun AbstractFloatAssert<*>.isCloseTo(expected: Float)
   = this.isCloseTo(expected, Offset.offset(0.001f))
// Usage:
assertThat(taxRate1).isCloseTo(0.3f)
assertThat(taxRate2).isCloseTo(0.2f)
assertThat(taxRate3).isCloseTo(0.5f)
```



Mock Handling



Classes Are Final by Default

Solutions

- Interfaces
- open explicitly
- Mockito: Enable incubating feature to mock final classes
- MockK



MockK



mockk(relaxed=true)

```
val clientMock: UserClient = mockk()
every { clientMock.getUser(any()) }
  returns User(id = 1, name = "Ben")
val updater = UserUpdater(clientMock)
updater.updateUser(1)
verify { clientMock.getUser(1) }
```



MockK



```
verifySequence {
    clientMock.getUser(2)
     repoMock.saveUser(user)
java.lang.AssertionError: Verification failed: calls are
not exactly matching verification sequence
Matchers:
UserClient(#5).getUser(eq(2)))
UserRepo(#4).saveUser(eq(User(id=1, name=Ben, age=29))))
Calls:
1) UserClient(#5).getUser(1)
2) UserRepo(#4).saveUser(User(id=1, name=Ben, age=29))
```



Does Test Speed Matter?

▼ ⊗ <default package=""></default>	2 s 154 ms
▶ Ø AdminViewTest	1 s 60 ms
▶ ⊗ StatisticsViewTest	225 ms
Ø ExecutionRunnerTest	815 ms
▶ ⊗ SchedulerTest	54 ms

2 s for 31 Unit Tests?



Don't Recreate Mocks

```
class DesignControllerTest {
    private lateinit var repo: DesignRepository
    private lateinit var client: DesignClient
    private lateinit var controller: DesignController
    @BeforeEach
    fun init() {
        repo = mockk()
                               Expensive!
        client = mockk()
        controller = DesignController(repo, client)
```

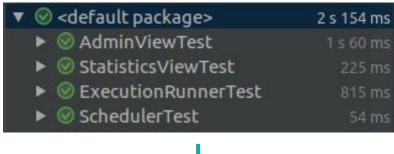


Create Mocks Once, Reset Them

```
class DesignControllerTest {
    private val repo: DesignRepository = mockk()
    private val client: DesignClient = mockk()
    private val controller = DesignController(repo, client)
    @BeforeEach
    fun init() {
                                   Fact
        clearMocks(repo, client)
```



Create Mocks Once, Reset Them



2.1 s



~		440 ms
	▶ ⊗ AdminViewTest	206 ms
	▶ ⊗ StatisticsViewTest	165 ms
	▶ ⊗ ExecutionRunnerTest	48 ms
	▶ Ø SchedulerTest	21 ms

0.4 s



Handle Classes with State

```
class DesignViewTest {
    private val repo: DesignRepository = mockk()
                                            stateful
    private lateinit var view: DesignView
    @BeforeEach
    fun init() {
        clearMocks(repo)
        view = DesignView(repo) re-creation required
    @Test
    fun changeButton() {
        assertThat(view.button.caption).isEqualTo("Hi")
        view.changeButton()
        assertThat(view.button.caption).isEqualTo("Guten Tag")
```



Spring Integration



All-Open Compiler Plugin

```
@Configuration
class SpringConfiguration{
  @Bean fun objectMapper()
     = ObjectMapper().registerKotlinModule()
```

```
BeanDefinitionParsingException: Configuration problem:
@Configuration class 'SpringConfiguration' may not be final.
```

```
<dependency>
                                            <compilerPlugins>
<groupId>org.jetbrains.kotlin
                                              <plugin>spring</plugin>
<artifactId>kotlin-maven-allopen</artifactId>
                                            </compilerPlugins>
<version>${kotlin.version}
</dependency>
```



Constructor Injection for Spring-free Testing

```
@Component
class DesignController(
    private val designRepo: DesignRepository,
    private val designClient: DesignClient,
) {}
```

Easy to test Logic without Spring:

```
val repo: DesignRepository = mockk()
val client: DesignClient = mockk()
val controller = DesignController(repo, client)
```



Utilize Data Classes



```
org.junit.ComparisonFailure: expected:<[2]> but was:<[1]>
Expected :2
Actual :1
```

```
assertThat(actualDesign.id).isEqualTo(2)
assertThat(actualDesign.userId).isEqualTo(9)
assertThat(actualDesign.name).isEqualTo("Cat")
```



```
val expectedDesign = Design(id = 2, userId = 9, name = "Cat")
assertThat(actualDesign).isEqualTo(expectedDesign)
```

```
org.junit.ComparisonFailure: expected:<Design(id=[2], userId=9,
name=Cat...> but was:<Design(id=[1], userId=9, name=Cat...>
Expected :Design(id=2, userId=9, name=Cat)
Actual :Design(id=1, userId=9, name=Cat)
```

self-explanatory



```
assertThat(actualDesigns).containsExactly(
    Design(id = 1, userId = 9, name = "Cat"),
    Design(id = 2, userId = 4, name = "Dog")
   Expecting:
     <[Design(id=1, userId=9, name=Cat),
       Design(id=2, userId=4, name=Dogggg) >
   to contain exactly (and in same order):
     <[Design(id=1, userId=9, name=Cat),</pre>
       Design(id=2, userId=4, name=Dog) |>
   but some elements were not found:
     <[Design(id=2, userId=4, name=Dog)]>
   and others were not expected:
     <[Design(id=2, userId=4, name=Dogggg)]>
```

Great!



Single Element

```
assertThat(actualDesign)
    .isEqualToIgnoringGivenFields(expectedDesign, "id")
assertThat(actualDesign)
    .isEqualToComparingOnlyGivenFields(expectedDesign, "name")
Lists
assertThat(actualDesigns)
    .usingElementComparatorIgnoringFields("id")
    .containsExactly(expectedDesign1, expectedDesign2)
assertThat(actualDesigns)
    .usingElementComparatorOnFields("name")
    .containsExactly(expectedDesign1, expectedDesign2)
```



```
val testDesign = Design(
      id = 1,
      userId = 9
      name = "Fox".
      dateCreated = Instant.now(),
                                   - Bloats code
      tags = mapOf()
                                   - Are all props relevant
val testDesign2 = Design(
                                      for the test?
      id = 2,
      userId = 9
      name = "Cat",
      dateCreated = Instant.now(),
      tags = mapOf()
```



```
fun createDesign(
    id: Int = 1,
    name: String = "Cat",
    date: Instant = Instant.ofEpochSecond(1518278198),
    tags: Map<Locale, List<Tag>> = mapOf(
        Locale.US to listOf(Tag(value = "$name in English")),
 = Design(
                                // Usage:
    id = id,
                                val testDesign = createDesign()
    userId = 9.
                                val testDesign2 = createDesign(
    name = name,
                                      id = 1.
    dateCreated = date.
                                      name = "Fox"
    tags = tags
```



CurrentTest.kt:

```
repo.saveAll(
  createDesign(isEnabled = true, language = Locale.US),
  createDesign(isEnabled = true, language = Locale.GERMANY),
  createDesign(isEnabled = false, language = Locale("nl","NL"))
)
```

Tailored Creation Function for CurrentTest



```
CurrentTest.kt:
fun createDesign(
    isEnabled: Boolean,
    language: Locale
  = createDesign(
                                           CreationUtils.kt
    description = createDescription(
     translations = createTranslationsFor(language)
    state = if (isEnabled) createDisabledState() else
createEnabledState()
```



Data Classes for Parameterized Tests

```
▼ ① Test Results 156 ms

▼ ② ParseTest 156 ms
② parse valid tokens 1() 156 ms
```

```
@Test
fun `parse valid tokens`() {
   assertThat(parse("1511443755_2")).isEqualTo(Token(1511443755, "2"))
   assertThat(parse("151175_13521")).isEqualTo(Token(151175, "13521"))
   assertThat(parse("151144375_id")).isEqualTo(Token(151144375, "id"))
   assertThat(parse("1511443759_1")).isEqualTo(Token(1511443759, "1"))
   assertThat(parse(null)).isEqualTo(null)
}
```

Which one failed?



Data Classes for Parameterized Tests

```
data class TestData(
    val input: String?,
    val expected: Token?
)
```



Data Classes for Parameterized Tests

```
@ParameterizedTest
@MethodSource("validTokenProvider")
fun `parse valid tokens`(testData: TestData) {
  assertThat(parse(testData.value)).isEqualTo(testData.expectedToken)
private fun validTokenProvider() = Stream.of(
  TestData(input = "1511443755_2", expected = Token(1511443755, "2")),
  TestData(input = "151175_13521", expected = Token(151175, "13521")),
  TestData(input = "1511//375 id" expected = Token(1511//375 "id")),
      est Results
     ① ParseTest

    ① parse valid tokens(TestData)

    ∅ [1] TestData(input=1511443755 2, expected=Token(timestamp=1511443755, id=2))

    Ø [2] TestData(input=151175 13521, expected=Token(timestamp=151175, id=13521))

    Ø [3] TestData(input=151144375 id, expected=Token(timestamp=151144375, id=id))

         [4] TestData(input=15114437599 1, expected=Token(timestamp=15114437599, id=2))

    ∅ [5] TestData(input=null, expected=null)
```



Conclusion

```
open class UserRepository
class UserControllerTest {
    companion object {
        @JvmStatic lateinit var controller: UserController
        @JvmStatic lateinit var repo: UserRepository
        @BeforeClass @JvmStatic initialize() {
            repo = mock()
            controller = UserController(repo)
    @Test
    fun findUser_UserFoundAndHasCorrectValues() {
        `when`(repo.findUser(1)).thenReturn(User(1, "Peter"))
        val user = controller.getUser(1)
        assertEquals(user?.name, "Peter")
```

```
class UserControllerTest {
    private val repo: UserRepository = mockk()
    private val controller = UserController(repo)
    @Test
    fun `find user with correct values`() {
        every { repo.findUser(1) } returns User(1, "Peter")
       val user = controller.getUser(1)
       assertEquals(user).isEqualTo(User(1, "Peter"))
```





Best Practices for Testing in Kotlin

JUnit5 W Kotlin

Naming, Grouping

@TestInstance(PER_CLASS)

Backticks

@Nested

Libraries

Choose your own gear

Mock Handling

Don't recreate; reset!

MockK

Data Classes FTW

Equals Assertions
Creation Helper
@ParameterizedTest





Q

Best Practices for Unit Testing in Kotlin

POSTED ON FEB 12, 2018

Unit Testing in Kotlin is fun and tricky at the same time. We can benefit a lot from Kotlin's powerful language features to write readable and concise unit tests. But in order to write idiomatic Kotlin test code in the first place, there is a certain test setup required. This post contains best practices and guidelines to write unit test code in Kotlin that is idiomatic, readable, concise and produces reasonable failure messages.



TL:DR Recap: What is Idiomatic Kotlin Code? Avoid Static and Reuse the Test Class Instance Change the Lifecycle Default for Every Test Class Use Backticks and @Nested Inner Classes Handle Mocks Final By Default Use MockK Create Mocks Once Handle Classes with State Assert I for Assertions Utilize Data Classes Data Classes for Assertions Use Helper Methods with Default Arguments to Ease Object Creation Data Classes for Parameterized Tests Other Libraries

https://blog.philipphauer.de/best-practices-unit-testing-kotlin/





Thank you!

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Spreadshirt

KotlinConf, Amsterdam Oct 05, 2018



Backup Slides



Test-Specific Extension Functions

```
mvc.perform(get("designs/123?platform=$invalidPlatform"))
    .andExpect(status().isBadRequest)
    .andExpect(jsonPath("errorCode").value(code))
    .andExpect(jsonPath("details", startsWith(msg)))
fun ResultActions.andExpectErrorPage(code: Int, msg: String) =
    this.andExpect(status().isBadRequest)
    .andExpect(jsonPath("errorCode").value(code))
    .andExpect(jsonPath("details", startsWith(msg)))
// Usage:
mvc.perform(get("designs/123?platform=$invalidPlatform"))
    .andExpectErrorPage(130, "Invalid platform.")
```



Spring Integration



Mock-based Spring Test Context

```
@ExtendWith(SpringExtension::class)
@WebMvcTest(DesignController::class)
@Import(TestConfig::class)
class DesignControllerTest
    @Autowired private lateinit var mvc: MockMvc
    @Autowired private lateinit var repoMock: DesignRepository
    @BeforeEach
    fun init() {
                                @Configuration
        clearMocks(repoMock)
                                private class TestConfig {
                                    @Bean
    @Test
                                    fun repoMock(): DesignRepository
    fun test() {}
                                       = mockk()
```



Spring Test Context for an Integration Test

```
@Configuration
private class TestConfig {
    @Bean fun repo() = repo
    private val repo: DesignRepository
    init {
       val mongo = startMongoContainer()
       val mongoTemplate = createMongoTemplate(mongo.host, mongo.port)
       repo = DesignRepository(mongoTemplate)
```

Initial setup available for Spring



About Spreadshirt



Spreadshirt





For two years