



Testing Spring Applications

Testing in General, Spring and JUnit,
Profile-based Testing, Database Testing

Objectives

After completing this lesson, you should be able to

- Write tests using JUnit 5
- Write Integration Tests using Spring
- Configure Tests using Spring Profiles
- Extend Spring Tests to work with Databases

Agenda

- **JUnit 5**
- Integration Testing with Spring
- Testing with Profiles
- Testing with Databases
- Lab
- Appendices
 - JUnit 5, JUnit 4, Stubs & Mocks



Testing with JUnit 5



- Labs use JUnit 5 for testing
 - JUnit 5 support is a major feature of Spring 5
 - Requires Java 8+ at runtime
 - Leverages Lambdas
- Components
 - **JUnit Platform**
 - A foundation for launching testing frameworks on the JVM
 - **JUnit Jupiter**
 - An extension model for writing tests and extensions in JUnit 5
 - **JUnit Vintage**
 - A *TestEngine* for running JUnit 3 & 4 tests on the platform

JUnit 5: New Programming Models

- Replaces JUnit 4 annotations
 - `@Before` → `@BeforeEach`
 - `@BeforeClass` → `@BeforeAll`
 - `@After` → `@AfterEach`
 - `@AfterClass` → `@AfterAll`
 - `@Ignore` → `@Disabled`
- Introduces new annotations
 - `@DisplayName`
 - `@Nested`
 - `@ParameterizedTest`
 - ...

} JUnit 5

- *Use right annotations from correct package*
- *JUnit 5 ignores all JUnit 4 annotations*

Writing Test – JUnit 5 Style

New package

```
import static org.junit.jupiter.api.Assertions.fail;
```

```
import org.junit.jupiter.api.AfterAll;  
import org.junit.jupiter.api.AfterEach;  
import org.junit.jupiter.api.BeforeAll;  
import org.junit.jupiter.api.BeforeEach;  
import org.junit.jupiter.api.Disabled;  
import org.junit.jupiter.api.Test;
```

```
class StandardTests {
```

```
    @BeforeAll  
    static void initAll() {  
    }  
}
```

Replaces
@BeforeClass

```
    @BeforeEach  
    void init() {  
    }  
    ...
```

Replaces
@Before

```
@Test  
void succeedingTest() {  
}
```

```
@Test  
void failingTest() {  
    fail("a failing test");  
}
```

Replaces
@Ignore

```
@Test  
@Disabled("for demo purposes")  
void skippedTest() {  
    // not executed  
}
```


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Unit Testing

Unit Testing *Without Spring*

- Unit Testing
 - Tests one unit of functionality
 - Keeps dependencies minimal
 - Isolated from the environment (including Spring)
 - Uses simplified alternatives for dependencies
 - Stubs and/or Mocks
 - *See Appendix for more details*

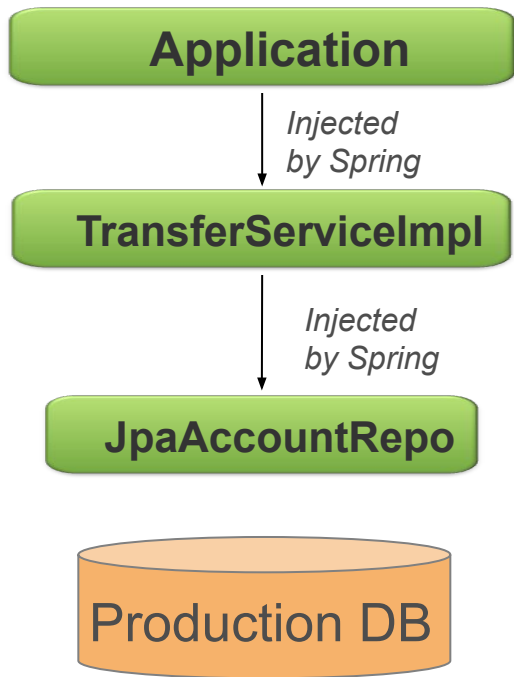
Integration Testing

Integration Testing *With Spring*

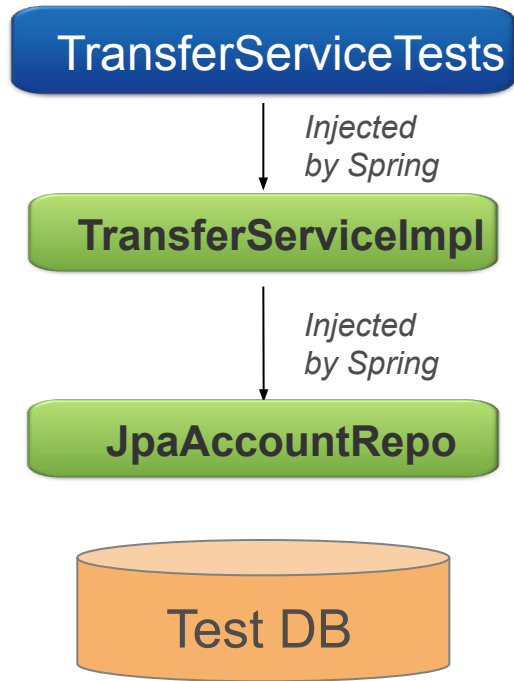
- Integration Testing
 - Tests the interaction of multiple units working together
 - All should work individually (unit tests showed this)
- Tests application classes in context of their surrounding infrastructure
 - Out-of-container testing, no need to run up full App. Server
 - Infrastructure may be “scaled down”
 - Use Apache DBCP connection pool instead of container-provider pool obtained through JNDI
 - Use ActiveMQ to save expensive commercial messaging server licenses

Integration Test Example

- Production mode



- Integration test



Spring Support for Testing

- Spring has rich testing support
 - Based on **TestContext** framework
 - Defines an **ApplicationContext** for your tests
 - **@ContextConfiguration**
 - Defines the Spring configuration to use
- Packaged as a separate module
 - **spring-test.jar**



<https://docs.spring.io/spring/docs/current/spring-framework-reference/testing.html#integration-testing>
<https://docs.spring.io/spring/docs/current/spring-framework-reference/testing.html#testcontext-framework>

@ExtendWith in JUnit 5

- JUnit 5 has extensible architecture via @ExtendWith
 - Replaces JUnit 4's @RunWith
 - JUnit 5 supports *multiple* extensions - hence the name
- Spring's extension point is the **SpringExtension** class
 - A Spring aware test-runner



See *Appendix* (end of this section) for Spring's JUnit 4 support.

Using Spring's Test Support

```
@ExtendWith(SpringExtension.class)
@ContextConfiguration(classes=SystemTestConfig.class)

public class TransferServiceTests {
    @Autowired
    private TransferService transferService;

    @Test
    public void shouldTransferMoneySuccessfully() {
        TransferConfirmation conf = transferService.transfer(...);
        ...
    }
}
```

Run with Spring support

Point to system test configuration file(s)

Inject bean to test

Test the system as normal

No need for *@BeforeEach* method for creating *TransferService*

@SpringJUnitConfig



- @SpringJUnitConfig is a “*composed*” annotation that combines
 - @ExtendWith(SpringExtension.class) from JUnit 5
 - @ContextConfiguration from Spring

Recommended: Use
composed annotation

```
@SpringJUnitConfig(SystemTestConfig.class)
public class TransferServiceTests {
    ...
}
```

Alternative Autowiring for Tests

```
@SpringJUnitConfig(SystemTestConfig.class)
```

```
public class TransferServiceTests {
```

```
    // @Autowired
```

```
    // private TransferService transferService;
```

```
    @Test
```

```
    public void shouldTransferMoneySuccessfully
```

```
        (@Autowired TransferService transferService) {
```

```
        TransferConfirmation conf = transferService.transfer(...);
```

```
        ...
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

No longer required –
dependency injected as
test method *argument*

NOTES:

- Test works either way – your choice
- This use of Autowired *unique to tests*

Including Configuration as an Inner Class

```
@SpringJUnit4Config
public class JdbcAccountRepoTest {

    @Test
    public void shouldUpdateDatabaseSuccessfully() {...}

    @Configuration
    @Import(SystemTestConfig.class)
    static class TestConfiguration {
        @Bean public DataSource dataSource() { ... }
    }
}
```

Don't specify any
config classes

Looks for configuration
embedded in test class

Override a bean with
a test alternative

Multiple Test Methods

```
@SpringJUnitConfig(classes=SystemTestConfig.class)
public class TransferServiceTests {
    @Autowired
    private TransferService transferService;

    @Test
    public void successfulTransfer() { ... }

    @Test
    public void failedTransfer() { ... }
}
```

ApplicationContext
instantiated only *once*

Both tests share *same*
cached **Application-
Context** & use *same*
TransferService bean



Most Spring Beans are *stateless/immutable* singletons, never modified during any test. No need for a new context for each test.

Dirty Context

- Forces context to be closed at end of test method
 - Allows testing of `@PreDestroy` behavior
- Next test gets a *new* Application Context
 - Cached context destroyed, new context cached instead

```
@Test
@DirtyContext
public void testTransferLimitExceeded() {
    transferService.setMaxTransfers(0);
    ... // Do a transfer, expect a failure
}
```

Context closed
and destroyed at
end of test

Test Property Sources

- Custom properties *just* for testing
 - Specify one or more properties
 - Has higher precedence than sources
 - Specify location of one or more properties files to load
 - Defaults to looking for `[classname].properties`

```
@SpringJUnitConfig(SystemTestConfig.class)
@TestPropertySource(properties = { "username=foo", "password=bar" }
                    locations = "classpath:/transfer-test.properties")
public class TransferServiceTests {
    ...
}
```

Benefits of Testing with Spring

- No need to deploy to an external container to test application functionality
 - Run everything quickly inside your IDE
 - Supports *Continuous Integration* testing
- Allows reuse of your configuration between test and production environments
 - Application configuration logic is typically reused
 - Infrastructure configuration is environment-specific
 - DataSources
 - JMS Queues

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- **Testing with Profiles**
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Activating Profiles For a Test

- **@ActiveProfiles** inside the test class
 - Define one or more profiles
 - Beans associated with that profile are instantiated
 - Also beans not associated with *any* profile
- Example: Two profiles activated – *jdbc* **and** *dev*

```
@SpringJUnitConfig(DevConfig.class)
@ActiveProfiles( { "jdbc", "dev" } )

public class TransferServiceTests { ... }
```


Profiles Activation with JavaConfig

- **@Profile** on *@Configuration* class or any of its *@Bean* methods

```
@SpringJUnitConfig(DevConfig.class)
@ActiveProfiles("jdbc")
public class TransferServiceTests
{...}
```

```
@Configuration
@Profile("jdbc")
public class DevConfig {

    @Bean
    public ... {...}

}
```

```
@Configuration
public class DevConfig {

    @Profile("jdbc")
    @Bean
    public ... {...}

}
```



Only beans matching an active profile or with *no* profile are loaded

Profiles Activation with Annotations

- **@Profile** on a *Component* class

```
@SpringJUnitConfig(DevConfig.class)
@ActiveProfiles("jdbc")
public class TransferServiceTests {
    ...
}
```

```
@Repository
@Profile("jdbc")
public class JdbcAccountRepository {
    ...
}
```



Only beans with current profile / no profile are component-scanned

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Testing with Databases

- Integration testing against SQL database is common
- In-memory databases useful for this kind of testing
 - No prior install needed
- Common requirement: populate DB before test runs
 - Use the `@Sql` annotation:

```
@Test
@Sql ( "/testfiles/test-data.sql" )
public void successfulTransfer() {
    ...
}
```

Run this SQL script *before* this test method executes.

@Sql Examples

Run these scripts before *each* @Test method *unless* a method is annotated with its own @Sql

```
@SpringJUnitConfig(...)
@Sql( { "/testfiles/schema.sql", "/testfiles/load-data.sql" } )
public class MainTests {

    // schema.sql and load-data.sql only run before this test
    @Test
    public void success() { ... }

    @Test // Overrides to use own scripts
    @Sql ( scripts="/testfiles/setupBadTransfer.sql" )
    @Sql ( scripts="/testfiles/cleanup.sql",
            executionPhase=Sql.ExecutionPhase.AFTER_TEST_METHOD )
    public void transferError() { ... }
}
```

Run *before* @Test method

... run *after* @Test method

@Sql Options

- When/how does the SQL run?
 - *executionPhase*: before (default) or after test method
 - *config*: Options to control SQL scripts
 - What to do if script fails? **FAIL_ON_ERROR**, **CONTINUE_ON_ERROR**, **IGNORE_FAILED_DROPS**, **DEFAULT***
 - SQL syntax control: comments, statement separator

```
@Sql( scripts = "/test-user-data.sql",  
      config = @SqlConfig(errorMode = ErrorMode.FAIL_ON_ERROR,  
                           commentPrefix = "//", separator = "@@") )
```

***DEFAULT** = whatever @Sql defines at class level, otherwise **FAIL_ON_ERROR**

Summary

- Testing is an *essential* part of any development
- Unit testing tests a class in isolation
 - External dependencies should be minimized
 - Consider creating stubs or mocks to unit test
 - *You don't need Spring to unit test*
- Integration testing tests the interaction of multiple units working together
 - Spring provides good integration testing support
 - Profiles for different test & deployment configurations
 - Built-in support for testing with Databases

A man with a beard and a woman are sitting at a desk, looking at a computer monitor. The man is pointing at the screen. The background is slightly blurred, showing other office equipment.

Lab: Testing Spring Application

**Lab project:
24-test**

**Anticipated Lab time:
30 Minutes**

Optional Topics: Appendices on JUnit 5, JUnit 4,
Unit testing using Stubs and Mocks

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 - **More on JUnit 5**
 - JUnit 4 Support
 - Unit Testing (Stubs & Mocks)



JUnit 4 vs JUnit 5

- JUnit 5 enhances JUnit framework
 - New features are added over JUnit 4
- JUnit 5 supports multiple extensions
 - Solves “single Runner limitation” of JUnit 4



JUnit 5: New Assertions – 1

- Introduces new assertions
 - `assertThrows`
`(<exception.class>, <lambda-expression>)`
 - `assertTimeout`
`(<duration>, <lambda-expression>)`
 - `assertAll`
`(<description>, <multiple-assertions>)`
- Improves assumptions
 - Uses lambda expression
 - The code to be tested

JUnit 5: New Assertions – 2

assertThrows(..) & assertTimeout(..)

```
@Test
void exceptionTesting() {
    Throwable exception = assertThrows(IllegalArgumentException.class,
        () -> { /* Perform task that throws illegal argument exception */ }
    );
    assertEquals("some error message", exception.getMessage());
}
```

No need to specify
expected attribute

```
@Test
void timeoutNotExceeded() {
    // The following assertion succeeds.
    assertTimeout(ofMinutes(2), () -> {
        // Perform task that takes less than 2 minutes.
    });
}
```

No need to specify
timeout attribute

JUnit 5: New Assertions – 3

```
@Test
void standardAssertions() {
    assertEquals(2, 2);
    assertEquals(4, 4, "Optional assertion message is now last parameter.");
    assertTrue(2 == 2, () -> "Assertion messages can be lazily evaluated -- "
        + "to avoid constructing complex messages unnecessarily.");
}
```

```
@Test
void groupedAssertions() {
    // In a grouped assertion all assertions are executed, and any
    // failures will be reported together.
    assertAll("person",
        () -> assertEquals("John", person.getFirstName()),
        () -> assertEquals("Doe", person.getLastName())
    );
}
```

JUnit 5: Assumptions – 1

- Run test only if a condition is true
 - Typically in a particular environment/platform/operating system

```
@Test void testOnlyOnCiServer() {  
    assertTrue("CI".equals(System.getenv("ENV")));  
    // Remainder of this test  
}
```

Only run test in
Continuous
Integration
environment

```
@Test void testOnlyOnDeveloperWorkstation() {  
    assertTrue("DEV".equals(System.getenv("ENV")),  
        () -> "Aborting test: not on developer workstation");  
    // Remainder of test  
}
```

Only run test in
Dev, return an
error message
otherwise

JUnit 5: Assumptions – 2

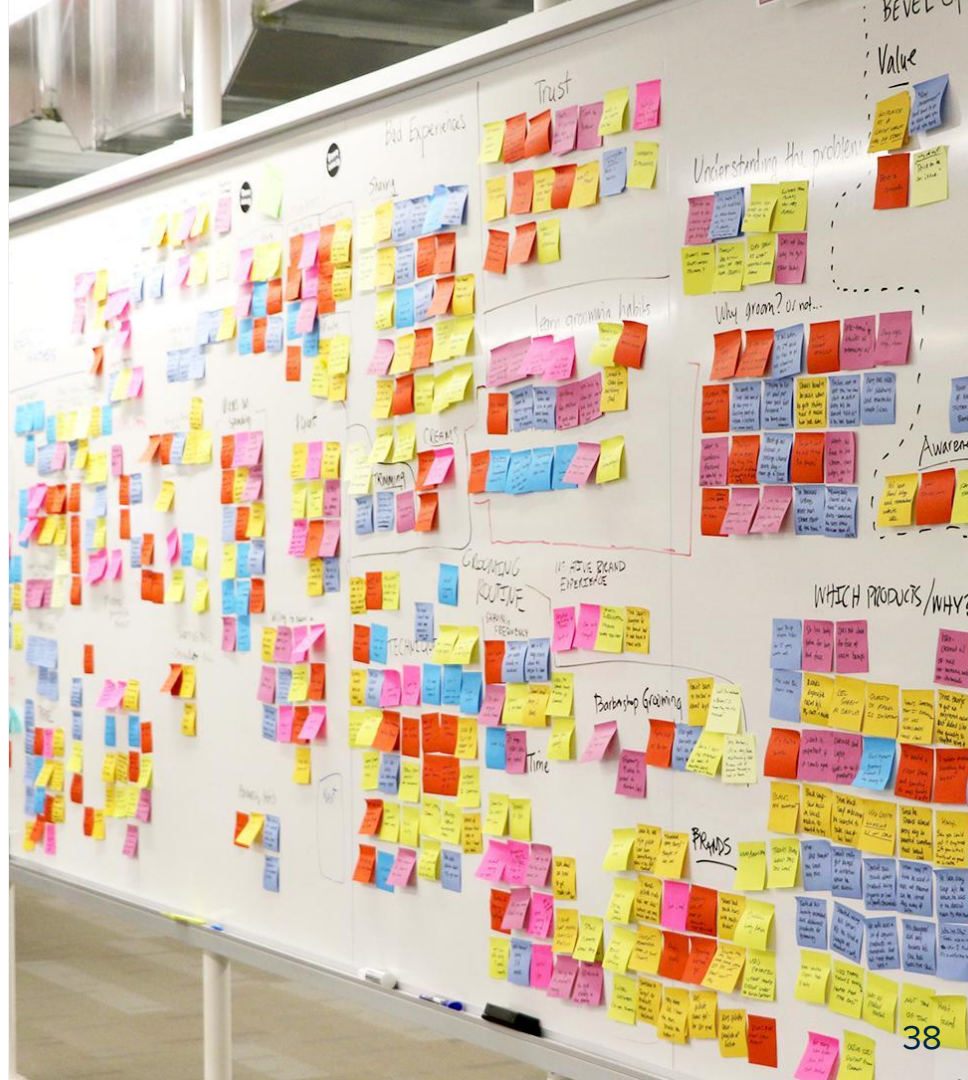
- Only run test code if a condition is true

Run this part *only* in a CI environment

```
@Test void testInAllEnvironments() {  
    assumingThat("CI".equals(System.getenv("ENV")),  
        () -> {  
            // perform these assertions only on the CI server  
            assertEquals(2, 2);  
        });  
  
    // perform these assertions in all environments  
    assertEquals("a string", "a string");  
}
```

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Spring's JUnit 4 Support

- Packaged as a separate module
 - `spring-test.jar`
- Consists of several JUnit test support classes
- Central support class is *SpringJUnit4ClassRunner*
 - Caches a *shared* `ApplicationContext` across test methods



See: [Spring Framework Reference – Integration Testing](https://docs.spring.io/spring/docs/4.3.x/spring-framework-reference/htmlsingle/#integration-testing)

<https://docs.spring.io/spring/docs/4.3.x/spring-framework-reference/htmlsingle/#integration-testing>

Using Spring with JUnit 4

```
@RunWith(SpringJUnit4ClassRunner.class)
@ContextConfiguration(classes=SystemTestConfig.class)
public class TransferServiceTests {
    @Autowired
    private TransferService transferService;

    @Test
    public void shouldTransferMoneySuccessfully() {
        TransferConfirmation conf = transferService.transfer(...);
        ...
    }
}
```

Run with Spring support

Point to system
test configuration file

Inject bean to test

Test the system as normal

No need for @Before method

Including Configuration as an Inner Class

```
@RunWith(SpringJUnit4ClassRunner.class)
@ContextConfiguration
public class JdbcAccountRepoTest {

    private JdbcAccountRepo repo = ...;

    @Test
    public void shouldUpdateDatabaseSuccessfully() {...}

    @Configuration
    @Import(SystemTestConfig.class)
    static class TestConfiguration {
        @Bean public DataSource dataSource() { ... }
    }
}
```

Don't specify any
config classes

Looks for
configuration
embedded in test
class

Override a bean
with an alternative
for testing

Multiple Test Methods

```
@RunWith(SpringJUnit4ClassRunner.class)
@ContextConfiguration(classes=SystemTestConfig.class)
public class TransferServiceTests {
    @Autowired
    private TransferService transferService;

    @Test
    public void successfulTransfer() { ... }

    @Test
    public void failedTransfer() { ... }
}
```

ApplicationContext
instantiated only *once*

Both tests share *same* cached
ApplicationContext - use *same*
transferService bean

Add **@DirtiesContext**
to test method - forces *new*
context for next test

Alternative Runner Class

- Can use **SpringRunner** as an alternative to the **SpringJUnit4ClassRunner**
 - Simply a sub-class with a nicer name
 - Available from Spring 4.3

```
@RunWith(SpringRunner.class)
@ContextConfiguration(SystemTestConfig.class)
public class TransferServiceTests {
    ...
}
```


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Unit Testing vs. Integration Testing

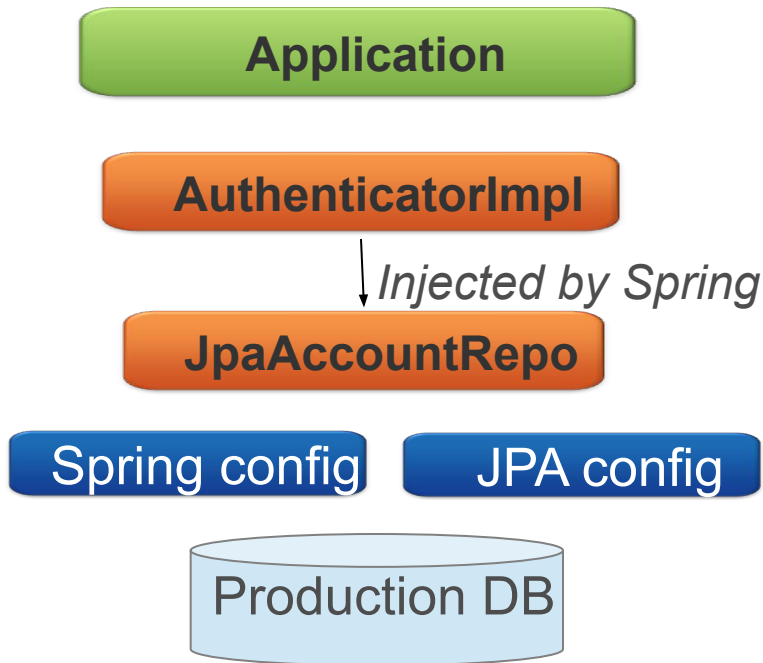
- Unit Testing
 - Tests one unit of functionality
 - Keeps dependencies minimal
 - Isolated from the environment (including Spring)
- Integration Testing
 - Tests the interaction of multiple units working together
 - Integrates infrastructure
- Discussed Integration Testing earlier
 - Let's discuss Unit Testing here
 - Remember: *Unit Testing does not use Spring*

Unit Testing

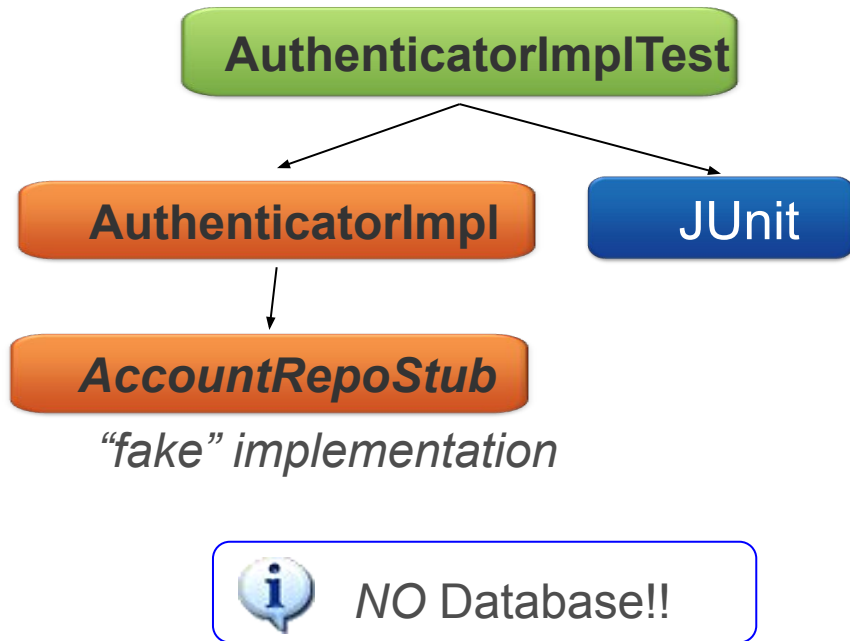
- Remove links with dependencies
 - The test shouldn't fail because of external dependencies
 - Spring is also considered as a dependency
- 2 ways to create a “testing-purpose” implementation of your dependencies:
 - Stubs Create a simple test implementation
 - Mocks Dependency class generated at startup-time using a “Mocking framework”

Unit Testing example

- Production mode



- Unit test with Stubs



Example Unit to be Tested

Note: Validation failure paths ignored for simplicity

```
public class AuthenticatorImpl implements Authenticator {  
    private AccountRepository accountRepository;  
  
    public AuthenticatorImpl(AccountRepository accountRepository) {  
        this.accountRepository = accountRepository;  
    }  
  
    public boolean authenticate(String username, String password) {  
        Account account = accountRepository.getAccount(username);  
  
        return account.getPassword().equals(password);  
    }  
}
```

External dependency

Unit *business* logic
– 2 paths: success or fail

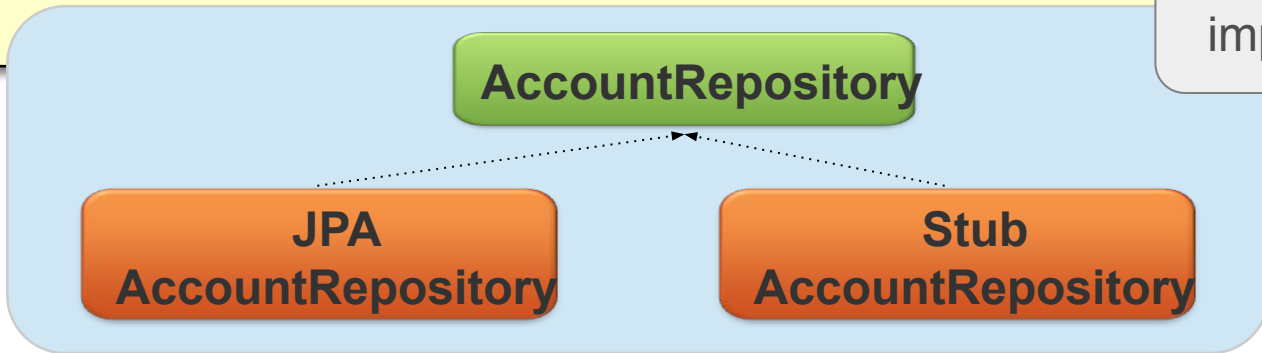
Implementing a Stub

- Class created manually
 - Implements Business interface

- Only need *one* Account for testing
- Test *must only* use valid data (can only use “lisa”)

```
class StubAccountRepository implements AccountRepository {  
    public Account getAccount(String user) {  
        return “lisa”.equals(user) ? new Account(“lisa”, “secret”) : null;  
    }  
}
```

Simplest *minimal* implementation



Unit Test using a Stub

Lisa is the *only* test user

```
public class AuthenticatorImplTests {  
    private AuthenticatorImpl authenticator;  
  
    @BeforeEach public void setUp() {  
        authenticator = new AuthenticatorImpl( new StubAccountRepository() );  
    }  
  
    @Test public void successfulAuthentication() {  
        assertTrue(authenticator.authenticate("lisa", "secret"));  
    }  
  
    @Test public void invalidPassword() {  
        assertFalse(authenticator.authenticate("lisa", "invalid"));  
    }  
}
```

Spring **not** in charge of injecting dependencies

OK scenario

KO scenario

Unit Testing with Stubs

- Advantages
 - Easy to implement and understand
 - Reusable
- Disadvantages
 - Change to an interface requires change to stub
 - Your stub must implement all methods
 - even those not used by a specific scenario
 - If a stub is reused refactoring can break other tests

Steps to Testing with a Mock

1. Use a mocking library to generate a mock object
 - Implements the dependent interface on-the-fly
2. Record the mock with expectations of how it will be used for a scenario
 - What methods will be called
 - What values to return
3. Exercise the scenario
4. Verify mock expectations were met

Example: Using a Mock - I

EasyMock

- Setup
 - A Mock class is created at startup time

```
import static org.easymock.classextensions.EasyMock.*;  
  
public class AuthenticatorImplTests {  
    private AccountRepository accountRepository  
        = createMock(AccountRepository.class);  
  
    private AuthenticatorImpl authenticator  
        = new AuthenticatorImpl(accountRepository);  
  
    // continued on next slide ...
```

Static import

Creates an implementation of
interface *AccountRepository*

Example: Using a Mock - II

EasyMock

// ... continued from previous slide

```
@Test public void validUserWithCorrectPassword() {  
    expect(accountRepository.getAccount("lisa")).  
        andReturn(new Account("lisa", "secret"));
```

```
    replay(accountRepository);
```

```
    assertTrue( authenticator.  
        authenticate("lisa", "secret") );
```

```
    verify(accountRepository);
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

Recording

What behavior to expect?

Recording → Playback

**Playback
mode - run test**

Mock now fully available

Verification

*No planned method call
has been omitted*

Same Example using Mockito

Mockito

No *replay* step
with Mockito

```
import static org.mockito.Mockito.*;

public class AuthenticatorImplTests {
    private AccountRepository accountRepository
        = mock( AccountRepository.class );           // Create a mock object
    private AuthenticatorImpl authenticator
        = new AuthenticatorImpl(accountRepository);  // Inject the mock object

    @Test public void validUserWithCorrectPassword() {
        when(accountRepository.getAccount("lisa")).    // Train the mock
            thenReturn(new Account("lisa", "secret"));

        assertTrue( authenticator.authenticate("lisa", "secret") );    // Run test
        verify(accountRepository);    // Verify getAccount() was
    }                                // invoked on the mock
}
```

Mock Considerations

- Several mocking libraries available
 - Mockito, JMock, EasyMock
- Advantages
 - No additional class to maintain
 - You only need to setup what is necessary for the scenario you are testing
 - Test behavior as well as state
 - Were all mocked methods used? If not, why not?
- Disadvantages
 - A little harder to understand at first

Mocks or Stubs?

- You will probably use both
- General recommendations
 - Favor mocks for non-trivial interfaces
 - Use stubs when you have simple interfaces with repeated functionality
 - Always consider the specific situation
- Read “Mocks Aren’t Stubs” by Martin Fowler
 - <http://www.martinfowler.com/articles/mocksArentStubs.html>