Writing Tests

Table of contents

1. Introduction

To get an overview of the benefits and principles of unit testing, we recommend the following resources:

- [JUnit homepage](http://www.junit.org) (http://www.junit.org)

- [JUnit Cookbook](http://junit.sourceforge.net/doc/cookbook/cookbook.htm) (http://junit.sourceforge.net/doc/cookbook/cookbook.htm) (Eric Gamma, Kent Beck)

- [JUnit: A Cook's Tour](http://junit.sourceforge.net/doc/cookstour/cookstour.htm) (http://junit.sourceforge.net/doc/cookstour/cookstour.htm) (Eric Gamma, Kent Beck)

- [JUnitTest Infected: Programmers Love Writing Tests](http://junit.sourceforge.net/doc/testinfected/testing.htm) (http://junit.sourceforge.net/doc/testinfected/testing.htm)

2. Running the Tests

- To run all tests:

  ```
  ./build.sh test
  ```

- To run all module tests:

  ```
  ./build.sh modules.test
  ```

- To run the tests of a single module:

  ```
  ./build.sh module.test
  -Dmodule=org.myproject.lenya.modules.MyModule
  ```

- To run a test in the Eclipse debugger:

  - You have to run the tests once on the command line to generate the `LenyaTestCase.xtest` configuration file.

  - To debug a single test, right-click on the test class in the package explorer and select *Debug as -> JUnit test*.

  > **Note:**
  >
  > Make sure you added all classes and libs from the build dir (`build/lenya/webapp/WEB-INF/lib/`) to the junit classpath in the eclipse debugger, otherwise you propably get a file not found exception. Further if you are looking into a way to debug htmlunit test then see the article on the [Eclipse Blog - HtmlUnit tests with Eclipse and Ant](http://www.baccoubonneville.com/blogs/index.php/eclipse/2005/12/04/htmlunit-tests-with-eclipse-and-ant) (http://www.baccoubonneville.com/blogs/index.php/eclipse/2005/12/04/htmlunit-tests-with-eclipse-and-ant)

3. Adding Tests to Modules

Adding unit tests to a module is very simple - you just have to put a Java file in the `{yourmodule}/java/test`. The most convenient way to get started is to extend `AbstractAccessControlTest`. This class provides the infrastructure to create a session and invoke operations on documents.

Here's an example:

```
mymodule/java/test/MyModuleTest.java
```

The source code:

```java
package org.myproject.lenya;

import org.apache.lenya.ac.impl.AbstractAccessControlTest;
import org.apache.lenya.cms.publication.Document;
import org.apache.lenya.cms.publication.DocumentFactory;
import org.apache.lenya.cms.publication.DocumentUtil;
import org.apache.lenya.cms.publication.Publication;
import org.apache.lenya.cms.publication.PublicationUtil;
import org.apache.lenya.cms.repository.RepositoryUtil;
import org.apache.lenya.cms.repository.Session;

public class MetaDataTest extends AbstractAccessControlTest {

    /**
     * Tests my module.
     */
    public void testMyModule() throws Exception {
        Session session = RepositoryUtil.getSession(getManager(), getRequest());
        DocumentFactory factory = DocumentUtil.createDocumentIdentityMap(getManager(), session);

        Publication publication = PublicationUtil.getPublication(getManager(), "test");
        Document doc = factory.get(publication, Publication.AUTHORING_AREA, "/index", "en");

        assertNotNull(doc);
        ...
    }
}
```

4. Testing Usecases

To implement a unit test for a usecase, you can extend the class `AbstractUsecaseTest` and override the following methods:

- `String getUsecaseName()` - return the name of the usecase to test

- `void prepareUsecase()` - setup the initial envorionment

- `Map getParameters()` - return a map containing the usecase parameters

- `void checkPostconditions()` - check the post conditions after the usecase was executed

Here's an example:

```java
package org.apache.lenya.cms.ac.usecases;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

import org.apache.cocoon.environment.Session;
import org.apache.lenya.ac.AccessControlException;
import org.apache.lenya.ac.Identity;
import org.apache.lenya.ac.User;
import org.apache.lenya.cms.usecase.AbstractUsecaseTest;

/**
 * Login test.
 */
public class LoginTest extends AbstractUsecaseTest {

    protected static final String USER_ID = "lenya";
```

```
    protected static final String PASSWORD = "levi";

    protected Map getRequestParameters() {
        return getParameters();
    }

    protected Map getParameters() {
        Map params = new HashMap();
        params.put(Login.USERNAME, USER_ID);
        params.put(Login.PASSWORD, PASSWORD);
        return params;
    }

    protected String getUsecaseName() {
        return "ac.login";
    }

    protected void checkPostconditions() {
        Session session = getRequest().getSession();
        Identity identity = (Identity) session.getAttribute(Identity.class.getName());
        User user = identity.getUser();
        assertNotNull(user);
        assertEquals(user.getId(), USER_ID);
    }

    protected void login() throws AccessControlException {
        getAccessController().setupIdentity(getRequest());
    }
}
```

5. Canoo WebTests

Canoo WebTest (http://webtest.canoo.com/webtest/manual/WebTestHome.html) is an open source tool for automated testing of web applications. You can add web test files to modules. To run the web tests, follow these steps:

1. Download the Canoo WebTest binary distribution from their download page (http://webtest.canoo.com/webtest/manual/Downloads.html) .
2. Configure your Canoo WebTest home directory in `local.build.properties`:

```
#-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
# Home directory of Canoo WebTest installation

webtest.home=/usr/local/canoo-webtest
```

3. Run the tests:

```
> ./build.sh modules.test.canoo
```