Writing Unit Tests

Table of contents

1 Introduction	2
2 Organization	2
3 The Test Publication	
4 The PublicationHelper	
5 A TestCase Skeleton	
6 Debugging a Test	
7 The Test Buildfile	
8 Adding the Test to the Buildfile	

1. Introduction

Recommended resources

- <u>JUnit homepage</u> (http://www.junit.org)
- <u>JUnit Cookbook</u> (http://junit.sourceforge.net/doc/cookbook/cookbook.htm) (Eric Gamma, Kent Beck)
- <u>JUnit: A Cook's Tour</u> (http://junit.sourceforge.net/doc/cookstour/cookstour.htm) (Eric Gamma, Kent Beck)
- <u>JUnitTest Infected: Programmers Love Writing Tests</u> (http://junit.sourceforge.net/doc/testinfected/testing.htm)

2. Organization

- Put your test classes in *src/test*.
- Add the ant task that executes your test to *src/targets/test-build.xml*.

3. The Test Publication

Most tests will need a publication in the install (servlet container) directory. To provide a predictable test publication, the clean *default* publication from the build directory is copied to the *test* publication in the installation directory.

In the test buildfile, the test publication is setup by the *test.pub.prepare* target. The directory {{\${install.dir}/lenya/pubs/test}} is deleted (so that the files created by former tests are removed), and the default publication is copied to this directory. Add this target to the *depends* attribute of your test target if you need the test publication.

4. The PublicationHelper

To simplify the acces to a publication you can use the class *org.apache.lenya.cms.PublicationHelper*. It provides the following methods:

```
/**

* Initializes the object with the first parameters from the command

* line arguments <code>args</code>. The remainder of the array is returned.

* @param args The command line arguments of the test.

* @return The remainder of the arguments after the publication

* parameters are extracted.

*/

public static String[] extractPublicationArguments(String args[]);

/**

* Returns the publication.

* @return A publication object.

*/

public static Publication getPublication();
```

The *extractPublicationArguments(String[])* method extracts the first two strings from the *args* parameter. The first one is the servlet context path, the second is the publication ID.

To make use of the PublicationHelper, you have to call the *extractPublicationArguments(String[])* method in the *main(String())* method of your *TestCase* class. This initializes the PublicationHelper:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    // extract the arguments needed for setting up the publication
    // only the remaining arguments are returned
    args = PublicationHelper.extractPublicationArguments(args);
    ...
}
```

5. A TestCase Skeleton

```
public class MyTest extends TestCase {
    // static fields to store test parameters
   private File configFile;
    /** Constructor. */
   public MyTest(String test) {
       super(test);
     * The main program.
    * The parameters are set from the command line arguments.
     * @param args The command line arguments.
   public static void main(String[] args)
        args = PublicationHelper.extractPublicationArguments(args);
        setConfigFile(args[0]);
        TestRunner.run(getSuite());
    /** Returns the test suite. */
   public static Test getSuite() {
       return new TestSuite(MyTest.class);
    /** Tests whatever you want. */
   public void testSomething() {
    /** Sets a parameter value. */
   protected static void setConfigFile(String fileName) {
        assertNotNull(string);
        File publicationDirectory
             PublicationHelper.getPublication().getDirectory();
        configFile = new File(publicationDirectory, fileName);
        assertTrue(configFile.exists());
    /** Returns a parameter value. */
   protected static File getConfigFile() {
       return configFile;
```

6. Debugging a Test

For debugging, it might be desired to run the test from an API. In this case, the *main(String[])* method is never executed.

To provide the parameters, you can hardcode them as fallback in the TestCase.setup() method that is called before the test is invoked:

7. The Test Buildfile

The test buildfile is located at *src/targets/test-build.xml*. It contains the following common targets:

- **test** Runs all tests.
- **tests.junit** Runs the JUnit tests.
- **tests.anteater** Runs the Anteater tests.
- **tests.prepare** Prepares the tests, e.g. compiles test classes.
- **test.pub.prepare** Prepares the test publication.

8. Adding the Test to the Buildfile

To add your test to the buildfile, you create a target called *test.*<*name*>.

If you use assertions (Java assertions, not the JUnit ones) in your test, it is important to enable them using the *-ea* or *-enableassertions* argument.

```
</java>
</target>
```

Finally, you have to add the test to the *tests.junit* target:

```
<target name="tests.junit" depends="init, tests.prepare, ..., test.my">
```

Now you can run the tests:

```
$LENYA_HOME > build test
```

If you want to call your test independently, you have to call the preparation targets before:

```
$LENYA_HOME > build init
$LENYA_HOME > build tests.prepare
$LENYA_HOME > build test.my
```