# **Writing Tests**

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## 1. Introduction

To get an overview of the benefits and principles of unit testing, we recommend the following 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. 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)

## 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:

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:

```
package org.apache.lenya.cms.ac.usecases;
import java.util.HashMap;
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.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

<u>Canoo WebTest</u> (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 <u>download page</u> (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