



Unit Testing

Jin L.C. Guo

Objectives

- Concepts and Principles:

Unit testing, regression testing, test suites, test coverage;

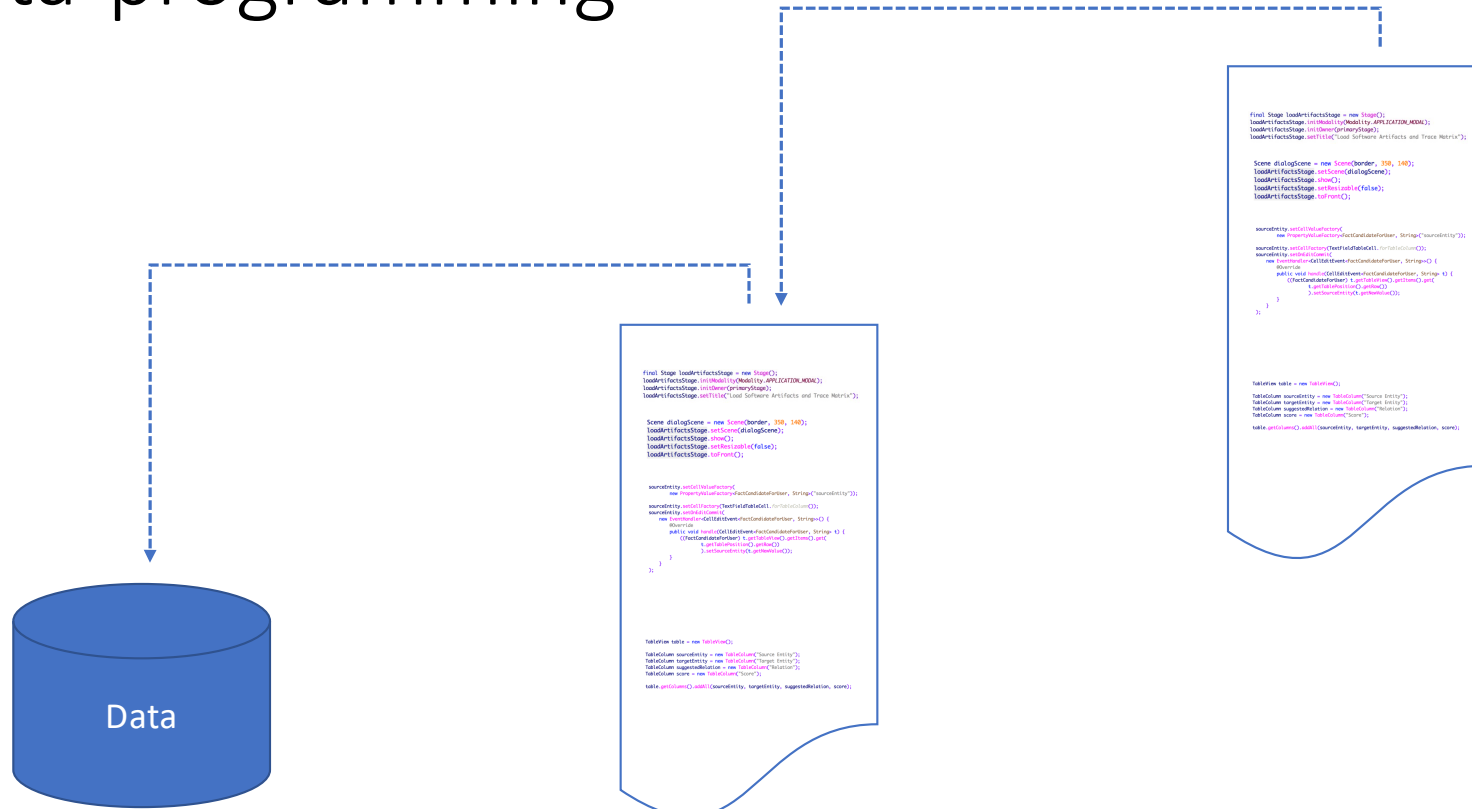
- Programming Mechanisms:

Unit testing frameworks, JUnit, metaprogramming, annotations;

- Design Techniques:

Test suite design and organization

Meta-programming



@Test Annotation

```
import org.junit.jupiter.api.Test;

import static org.junit.jupiter.api.Assertions.*;

class UndergradTest {

    @Test
    void getFirstName() {
        Student s = new Undergrad("001", "Lily", "Joe");
        assertEquals("Lily", s.getFirstName());
    }
}
```

Java Reflection

immutable

: java.lang.Class

card1: Card

card3: Card

card2: Card

Java Class Class<T>

public final class **Class**<T> extends [Object](#) implements [Serializable](#), [GenericDeclaration](#), [Type](#), [AnnotatedElement](#), [TypeDescriptor.OfField](#)<[Class](#)<?>>, [Constable](#)

Class has no public constructor. Instead a Class object is constructed automatically by the Java Virtual Machine The methods of class Class expose many characteristics of a class or interface

Obtain instances of Class

```
Card card1 = new Card(Card.Rank.ACE, Card.Suit.CLUBS);
Card card2 = new Card(Card.Rank.FIVE, Card.Suit.CLUBS);

Class class1 = card1.getClass();
Class class2 = card2.getClass();
Class class3 = Card.class;
Class class4 = int.class;

try {
    Class class5 = Class.forName("ca.mcgill.cs.swdesign.m2.Card");
} catch (ClassNotFoundException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}
```

Access Private Fields

```
Card card1 = new Card(Card.Rank.ACE, Card.Suit.CLUBS);  
Card card2 = new Card(Card.Rank.FIVE, Card.Suit.CLUBS);  
  
Class class1 = card1.getClass();
```

```
try {  
    Field rankOfCard = class1.getDeclaredField("aRank");  
    rankOfCard.setAccessible(true);  
    rankOfCard.set(card1, Card.Rank.JACK);  
} catch (NoSuchFieldException | IllegalAccessException e) {  
    e.printStackTrace();  
}
```


Call constructors through Reflection

```
Constructor<Card>[] constructors = class1.getDeclaredConstructors();

for(Constructor c:constructors) {
    try {
        Object constructedThroughReflection
            = c.newInstance(card1.getRank(), card1.getSuit());

    } catch (InstantiationException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    } catch (IllegalAccessException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    } catch (InvocationTargetException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
}
```

Call method through Reflection

```
try {  
    Method privateMethod =  
        BrightnessFlashlight.class.getDeclaredMethod("incrementBrightness");  
    privateMethod.setAccessible(true);  
    BrightnessFlashlight flashlight = new BrightnessFlashlight();  
    privateMethod.invoke(flashlight);  
} catch (NoSuchMethodException | IllegalAccessException |  
        InvocationTargetException e) {  
    e.printStackTrace();  
}
```

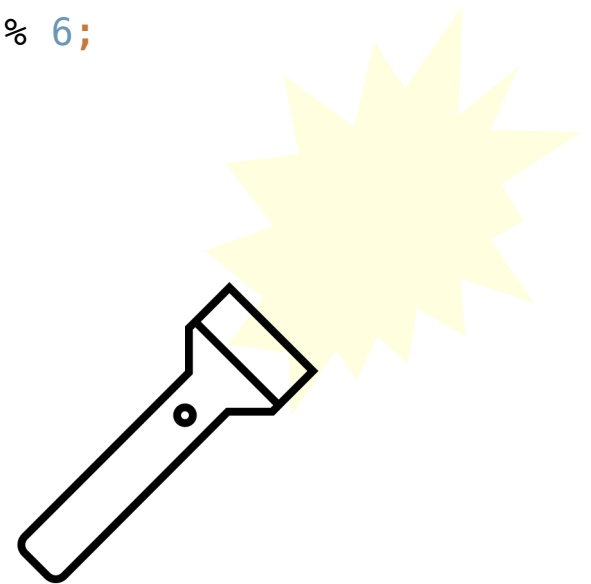
Call method through Reflection

```
Method[] methods = class1.getDeclaredMethods();  
for(Method m:methods) {  
    out.println(m.toString());  
    out.println(Modifier.toString(m.getModifiers()));  
}
```

```
Method privateMethod =  
BrightnessFlashlight.class.getDeclaredMethod("incrementBrightness");  
privateMethod.setAccessible(true);  
BrightnessFlashlight flashlight = new BrightnessFlashlight();  
privateMethod.invoke(flashlight);
```

Recall from last lecture about Unit Testing:
What if we have a private method?

```
public class BrightnessFlashlight {  
    private void incrementBrightness() {  
        this.brightness = (this.brightness + 1) % 6;  
    }  
}
```



Use Reflection in Unit Testing

```
@Test
void testPrivateIncrementBrightness() {
    BrightnessFlashlight f = new BrightnessFlashlight();
    Method incrementBrightness = null;
    try {
        incrementBrightness = f.getClass().getDeclaredMethod("incrementBrightness");
        incrementBrightness.setAccessible(true);

        incrementBrightness.invoke(f);
        assertEquals(1, f.getBrightness());

        incrementBrightness.invoke(f);
        assertEquals(2, f.getBrightness());

        f.setBrightness(5);
        incrementBrightness.invoke(f);
        assertEquals(0, f.getBrightness());
    } catch (NoSuchMethodException | InvocationTargetException | IllegalAccessException e) {
        fail();
    }
}
```

Testing Private Methods in Practices

- Test indirectly by executing the accessible methods that call them
- Use Java Reflection to change the accessibility of the private methods

Objectives

- Concepts and Principles:

Unit testing, regression testing, test suites, test coverage;

- Programming Mechanisms:

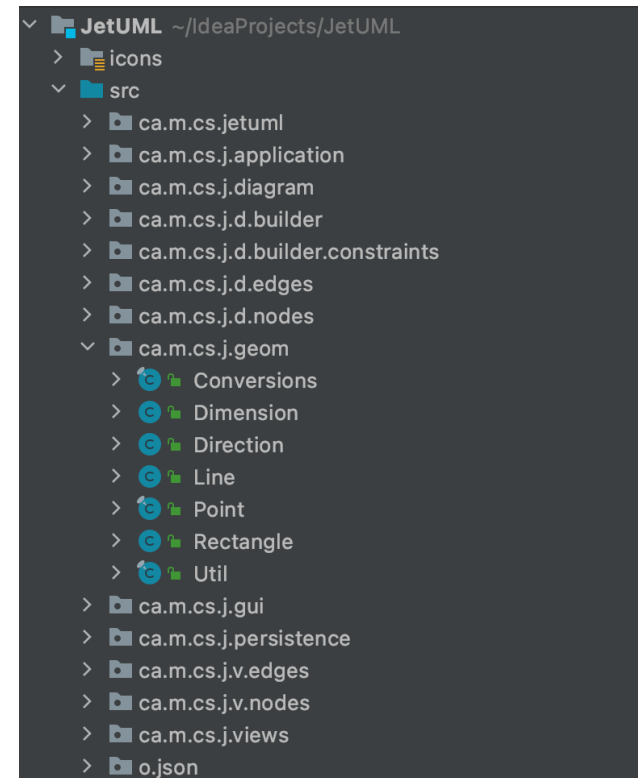
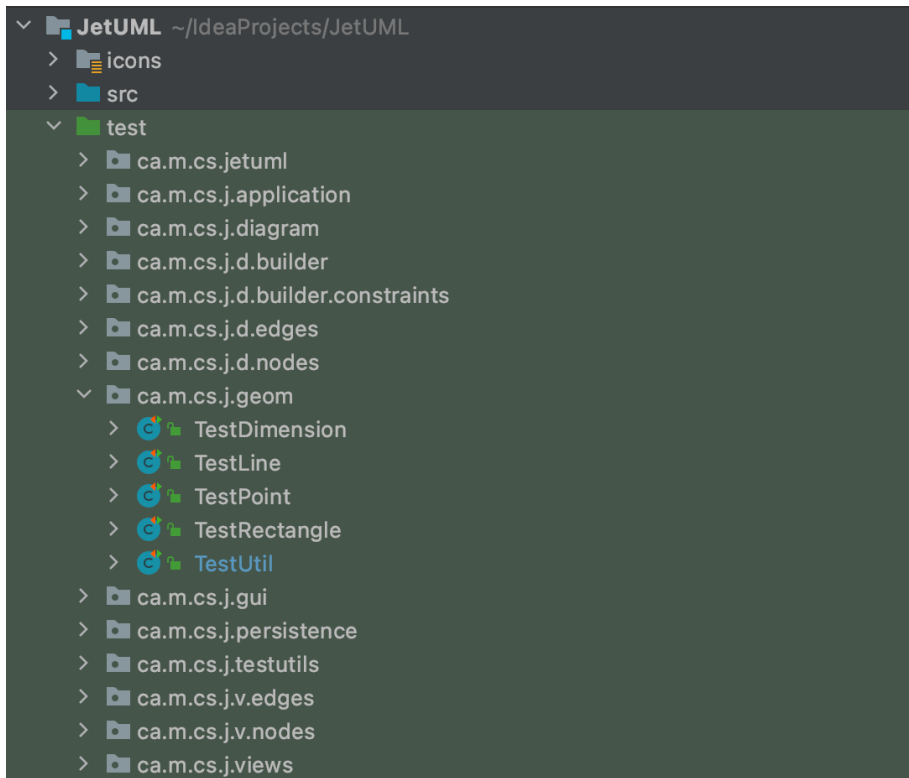
Unit testing frameworks, JUnit, metaprogramming, annotations;

- Design Techniques:

Test suite design and organization


Test Suite

- A collection of tests for a project



Principles for Designing Unit Test



- Fast
 - Independent
 - Repeatable
 - Focused
 - Readable
- 

Independent

```
class BrightnessFlashlightTest {  
    BrightnessFlashlight f = new BrightnessFlashlight();  
  
    @Test  
    void testValidBrightness() {  
        f.setBrightness(3);  
        assertEquals(3, f.getBrightness());  
    }  
  
    @Test  
    void testDefaultBrightness1() {  
        assertEquals(0, f.getBrightness());  
    }  
}
```

Is this test going to pass? **Yes!**

Independent

```
class BrightnessFlashlightTest {  
    BrightnessFlashlight f;  
  
    @BeforeEach  
    void setUp() {  
        f = new BrightnessFlashlight();  
    }  
  
    @Test  
    void testValidBrightness() {  
        f.setBrightness(3);  
        assertEquals(3, f.getBrightness());  
    }  
  
    @Test  
    void testDefaultBrightness() {  
        assertEquals(0, f.getBrightness());  
    }  
}
```

How to respect the principles in this case:

```
public class BrightnessFlashlight {  
    private int brightness = 0;  
    private Optional<CloudConfig> config;  
  
    BrightnessFlashlight() {  
        config = Optional.empty();  
    }  
  
    public void SetCloudConfig(CloudConfig pConfig) {  
        config = Optional.of(pConfig);  
    }  
  
    public void setBrightnessFromCloud() {  
        if (config.isPresent()) {  
            setBrightness(config.get().getBrightConfig());  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Testing with Stubs

```
class BrightnessFlashlightTest {  
  
    static class CloudConfigStub implements CloudConfig {  
        int aBrightConfig;  
  
        CloudConfigStub(int pBrightConfig) {  
            aBrightConfig = pBrightConfig;  
        }  
  
        @Override  
        public int getBrightConfig() {  
            return aBrightConfig;  
        }  
    }  
  
    @Test  
    void testBrightnessFromCloud(){  
        BrightnessFlashlight f = new BrightnessFlashlight();  
        CloudConfigStub cloudC = new CloudConfigStub(4);  
        f.SetCloudConfig(cloudC);  
        f.setBrightnessFromCloud();  
  
        assertEquals(4, f.getBrightness());  
    }  
}
```

Use Stubs when

- Triggers the execution of a large chunk of other code;
- Includes sections whose behavior depends on the environment;
- Involves non-deterministic behavior (e.g., randomness).

Objectives

- Concepts and Principles:

Unit testing, regression testing, test suites, test coverage;

- Programming Mechanisms:

Unit testing frameworks, JUnit, metaprogramming, annotations;

- Design Techniques:

Test suite design and organization

Test Coverage

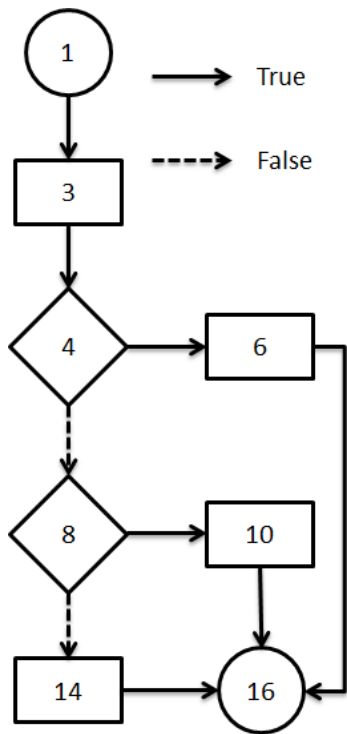
- Measures the *extent of* thoroughness of a test suite.
- What percentage of components does our test suite execute in the program?

The development and testing team get to decide when a test suite is “sufficient” to test their software.

"If our test suite covers X scenarios in our program, we're good to go!"

"If our test suite satisfies Y% of the rules or obligations, it's doing well!"

Example:

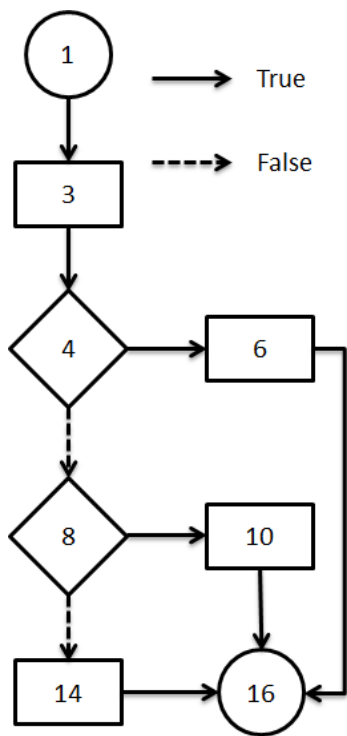


```
/**  
 * Finds the roots for  $ax^2 + bx + c$   
 */  
1 public static double[] roots(double a, double b, double c)  
2 {  
3     double q = b*b - 4*a*c;  
4     if( q > 0 && a != 0 ) // Two roots  
5     {  
6         return new double[] { (-b+q)/2*a, (-b-q)/2*a };  
7     }  
8     else if( q == 0 ) // One root  
9     {  
10        return new double[] { -b/2*a };  
11    }  
12    else // No root  
13    {  
14        return new double[0];  
15    }  
16 }
```

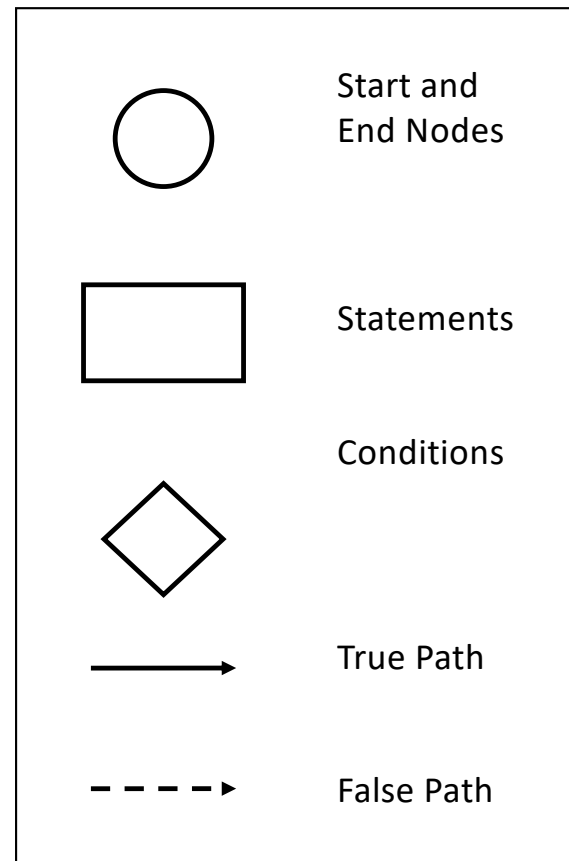
The Control Flow Graph (CFG)

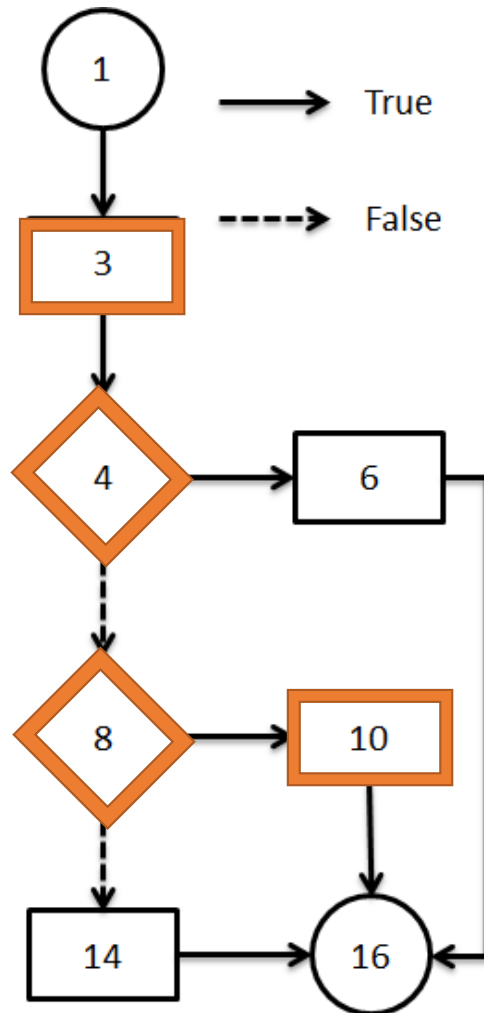
<https://github.com/prmr/SoftwareDesign/blob/master/modules/Module-04.md>

Example:



The Control Flow Graph (CFG)





Statement Coverage

• Input: (1,2,1)

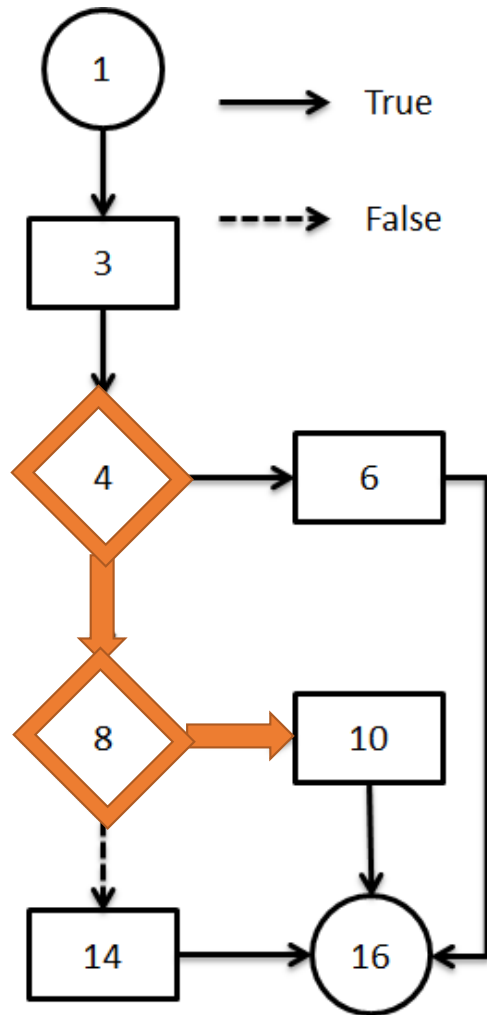
= (Number of statements executed/
total number of statements)

= 4/6 = 67%

(start and end nodes are ignored)

```

1 public static double[] roots(double a, double b, double c)
2 {
3     double q = b*b - 4*a*c;
4     if( q > 0 && a != 0 ) // Two roots
5     {
6         return new double[] { (-b+q)/2*a, (-b-q)/2*a };
7     }
8     else if( q == 0 ) // One root
9     {
10        return new double[] { -b/2*a };
11    }
12    else // No root
13    {
14        return new double[0];
15    }
16 }
  
```



Branch Coverage

• Input: (1,2,1)

= (Number of branches executed /
total number of branches)

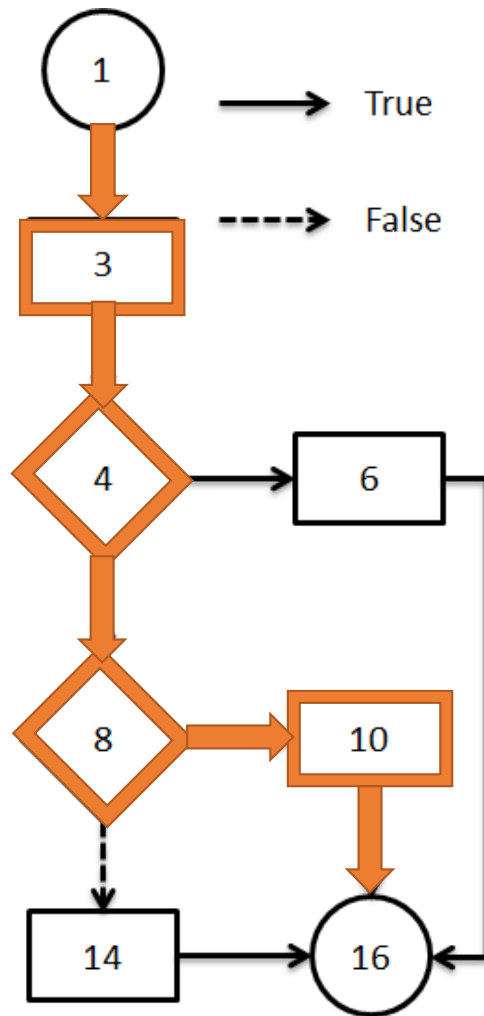
= 2/4 = 50%

(start and end nodes are ignored)

```

1 public static double[] roots(double a, double b, double c)
2 {
3     double q = b*b - 4*a*c;
4     if( q > 0 && a != 0 ) // Two roots
5     {
6         return new double[] { (-b+q)/2*a, (-b-q)/2*a };
7     }
8     else if( q == 0 ) // One root
9     {
10        return new double[] { -b/2*a };
11    }
12    else // No root
13    {
14        return new double[0];
15    }
16 }

```



Path Coverage

• Input: (1,2,1)

= (Number of paths executed / total number of paths)

= $1/3 = 33\%$

“Theoretical” because how would you calculate it if there were loops?!

```

1 public static double[] roots(double a, double b, double c)
2 {
3     double q = b*b - 4*a*c;
4     if( q > 0 && a != 0 ) // Two roots
5     {
6         return new double[] { (-b+q)/2*a, (-b-q)/2*a };
7     }
8     else if( q == 0 ) // One root
9     {
10        return new double[] { -b/2*a };
11    }
12    else // No root
13    {
14        return new double[0];
15    }
16 }

```

Using test coverage tools

Coverage: BrightnessFlashlightTest x

75% classes, 36% lines covered in package 'ca.mcgill.cs.swdesign.m5'

Element	Class, %	Method, %	Line, %	Branch, %
BrightnessFlashlight	100% (1/1)	100% (6/...)	100% (16...	66% (4/6)
BrightnessFlashlightTest	100% (2/2)	90% (9/1...	89% (34/...	100% (0/..
Reflection	0% (0/1)	0% (0/3)	0% (0/82)	0% (0/26)

Summary

- Concepts and Principles:

Unit testing, regression testing, test suites, test coverage;

- Programming Mechanisms:

Unit testing frameworks, JUnit, metaprogramming, annotations;

- Design Techniques:

Test suite design and organization