### Week2

# TDD Using Junit5 and Mockito\_HandsOn

**Exercise 1: Setting Up JUnit** 

### Scenario:

You need to set up JUnit in your Java project to start writing unit tests.

## **Steps:**

- 1. Create a new Java project in your IDE (e.g., IntelliJ IDEA, Eclipse).
- 2. Add JUnit dependency to your project. If you are using Maven, add the following to your

### pom.xml:

```
<dependency>
<groupId>junit
<artifactId>junit</artifactId>
<version>4.13.2
<scope>test</scope>
</dependency>
3. Create a new test class in your project.
```

### CODE:

```
package com.example;
import static org.junit.Assert.*;
import org.junit.Test;
public class CalculatorTest {
  @Test
  public void testAdd() {
     Calculator calc = new Calculator();
     assertEquals(5, calc.add(2, 3));
```

```
}
@Test
public void testMultiply() {
    Calculator calc = new Calculator();
    assertEquals(6, calc.multiply(2, 3));
}
```



### **Exercise 3: Assertions in JUnit**

### Scenario:

You need to use different assertions in JUnit to validate your test results.

## **Steps:**

1. Write tests using various JUnit assertions.

### **Solution Code:**

```
public class AssertionsTest {
  @Test
public void testAssertions() {
```

```
// Assert equals
assertEquals(5, 2 + 3);
// Assert true
assertTrue(5 > 3);
// Assert false
assertFalse(5 < 3);
// Assert null
assertNull(null);
// Assert not null
assertNotNull(new Object());
CODE:
package com.example.test;
import static org.junit.Assert.*;
import org.junit.Test;
public class AssertionsTest {
  @Test
  public void testAssertions() {
     // Assert equals
     assertEquals(5, 2 + 3);
     // Assert true
     assertTrue(5 > 3);
     // Assert false
     assertFalse(5 < 3);
     // Assert null
```

```
assertNull(null);
// Assert not null
assertNotNull(new Object());
}
```



# Exercise 4: Arrange-Act-Assert (AAA) Pattern, Test Fixtures, Setup and Teardown Methods in JUnit

### Scenario:

You need to organize your tests using the Arrange-Act-Assert (AAA) pattern and use setup

and teardown methods.

### Steps:

- 1. Write tests using the AAA pattern.
- 2. Use @Before and @After annotations for setup and teardown methods.

### CODE:

```
Calculator.java

package com.example;

public class Calculator {

public int add(int a, int b) {
```

```
return a + b;
  }
  public int multiply(int a, int b) {
     return a * b;
  }
CalculatorTest.java
package com.example;
import static org.junit.Assert.*;
import org.junit.Before;
import org.junit.After;
import org.junit.Test;
public class CalculatorTest {
  private Calculator calculator;
  @Before
  public void setUp() {
     calculator = new Calculator(); // Arrange
     System.out.println("Setup: Calculator created");
  }
  @After
  public void tearDown() {
     System.out.println("Teardown: Test finished\n");
  }
  @Test
  public void testAdd() {
```

```
// Act
int result = calculator.add(2, 3);

// Assert

assertEquals(5, result);
}

@Test
public void testMultiply() {

// Act
int result = calculator.multiply(3, 4);

// Assert

assertEquals(12, result);
}
```

```
🖹 🤄 🎖 📗 🖇 🗖 🔲 📓 JUnitDemo/pom.xml 🔃 Calculator.java 🔃 CalculatorTest.java 🗡
Project Explorer ×
3⊖ import static org.junit.Assert.*;
   import org.junit.Before;
import org.junit.After;
import org.junit.Test;

→ 

⊕ com.example

       > 😕 src/main/resources
                                                          8 public class CalculatorTest {
   private Calculator calculator;
                                                         10
       CalculatorTest.java
    > # com.example.test
                                                                 public void setUp() {
    calculator = new Calculator(); // Arrange
   > M JRE System Library [JavaSE-1.8]
                                                                     System.out.println("Setup: Calculator created");
                                                         16
   > 🚵 Maven Dependencies
   > 🗁 target
                                                               public void tearDown() {
    System out println("Teardown: Test finished\n"):
                                                         19⊖
    pom.xml
                                                        ☐ Console × ☐ JUnit
                                                        <terminated > New_configuration [JUnit] C:\Users\shanmathi\.p2\pool\plugins\org.eclipse.justj.openjdk.hotspot
                                                        Setup: Calculator created
                                                        Teardown: Test finished
                                                        Setup: Calculator created
                                                        Teardown: Test finished
```

## **Exercise 1: Mocking and Stubbing**

Scenario:

You need to test a service that depends on an external API. Use Mockito to mock the

external API and stub its methods.

### Steps:

- 1. Create a mock object for the external API.
- 2. Stub the methods to return predefined values.
- 3. Write a test case that uses the mock object.

Solution Code:

```
import static org.mockito.Mockito.*;
import org.junit.jupiter.api.Test;
import org.mockito.Mockito;
public class MyServiceTest {
    @Test

public void testExternalApi() {
    ExternalApi mockApi = Mockito.mock(ExternalApi.class);
    when(mockApi.getData()).thenReturn("Mock Data");
    MyService service = new MyService(mockApi);
    String result = service.fetchData();
    assertEquals("Mock Data", result);
}
```

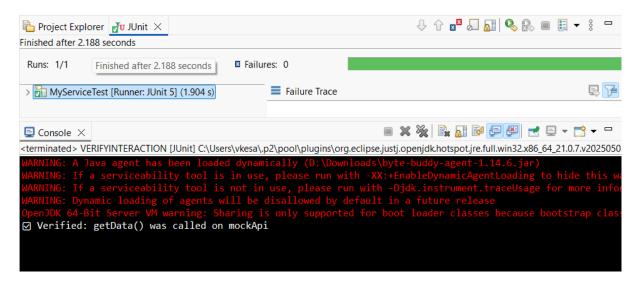
```
CODE:
ExternalApi.java
package com.example.demo;
public interface ExternalApi {
  String getData();
MyService.java
package com.example.demo
public class MyService {
  private ExternalApi externalApi;
  public MyService(ExternalApi externalApi) {
    this.externalApi = externalApi;
  }
  public String fetchData() {
    return externalApi.getData();
MyServiceTest.java
package com.example.demo;
import static org.junit.jupiter.api.Assertions.assertEquals;
import static org.mockito.Mockito.*
import org.junit.jupiter.api.Test;
import org.mockito.Mockito;
public class MyServiceTest {
```

@Test

```
public void testExternalApi() {
    ExternalApi mockApi = Mockito.mock(ExternalApi.class);
    when(mockApi.getData()).thenReturn("Mock Data");

    MyService service = new MyService(mockApi);
    String result = service.fetchData();

    assertEquals("Mock Data", result);
    System.out.println("Test Passed: " + result);
}
```



# **Exercise 2: Verifying Interactions**

Scenario:

You need to ensure that a method is called with specific arguments.

Steps:

1. Create a mock object.

```
2. Call the method with specific arguments.
3. Verify the interaction.
Solution Code:
import static org.mockito.Mockito.*;
import org.junit.jupiter.api.Test;
import org.mockito.Mockito;
public class MyServiceTest {
@Test
public void testVerifyInteraction() {
ExternalApi mockApi = Mockito.mock(ExternalApi.class);
MyService service = new MyService(mockApi);
service.fetchData();
verify(mockApi).getData();
CODE:
ExternalApi.java
package VERIFYINTERACTION;
public interface ExternalApi {
  String getData();
}
MyService.java
package VERIFYINTERACTION;
public class MyService {
  private ExternalApi externalApi;
```

```
this.externalApi = externalApi;
  }
  public String fetchData() {
    return externalApi.getData();
  }
MyServiceTest.java
package VERIFYINTERACTION;
import static org.mockito.Mockito.*;
import org.junit.jupiter.api.Test;
import org.mockito.Mockito;
public class MyServiceTest {
  @Test
  public void testVerifyInteraction() {
    // Step 1: Create a mock object
    ExternalApi mockApi = Mockito.mock(ExternalApi.class);
    // Step 2: Call the method using MyService
    MyService service = new MyService(mockApi);
    service.fetchData();
    // Step 3: Verify that getData() was called
    verify(mockApi).getData();
```

public MyService(ExternalApi externalApi) {

```
System.out.println("Verified: getData() was called on mockApi");
```

}

