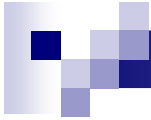


**A unit testing framework
for Java classes**



JUnit – useful links

- <http://www.junit.org/>
JUnit homepage
- <http://junit.sourceforge.net/doc/cookbook/cookbook.htm>
A cookbook for implementing tests with JUnit.
- <http://www.oreilly.com/catalog/jextprockbk/chapter/ch04.pdf>
A simple tutorial
- <http://junit.sourceforge.net/doc/testinfected/testing.htm>
The JUnit chapter from *Java Extreme Programming Cookbook* (O'Reilly, 2003)
- http://junit.sourceforge.net/javadoc_40/index.html
API documentation generated with javadoc.
- <http://junit.sourceforge.net/doc/faq/faq.htm>
Some frequently asked questions about using JUnit.



What is **J**Unit?

- JUnit is a simple, open source framework to write and run repeatable tests.
- It is an instance of the xUnit architecture for unit testing frameworks.
- JUnit features include:
 - **Assertions** for testing expected results
 - **Test fixtures** for sharing common test data
 - **Test runners** for running tests

<http://junit.sourceforge.net/doc/faq/faq.htm>



JUnit

- Widely used for unit testing of Java classes because:
- Test classes are easy to write and modify.
- JUnit can be used from the command line and also from an IDE.
- It is integrated in NetBeans, Eclipse, JDev, etc.
- The JUnit test classes can be run automatically in a suite.
- It has graphical and textual test runners.



How to write a test case

In JUnit 3.X

- Import junit.framework.*
- Extend **TestCase**
- Name the test methods with a prefix of '**test**'
- Validate conditions using one of the several **assert** methods

In JUnit 4.X

- Do not extend from Junit.framework.TestCase
- Use one of the **assert** methods
- Run the test using JUnit4TestAdapter
- **@NAME** syntax introduced

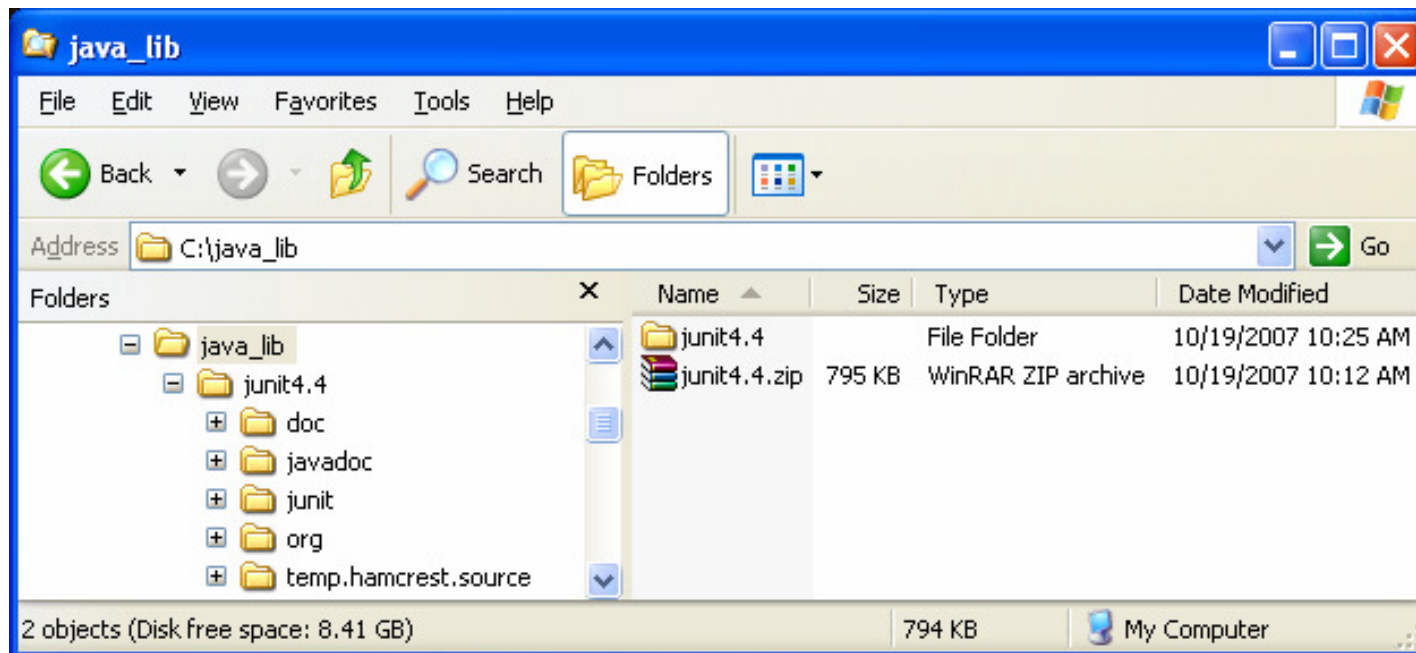


Sample assertions

- **assertEquals** (expected, actual)
- **assertEquals** (message, expected, actual)
- **assertEquals** (expected, actual, delta)
- **assertEquals** (message, expected, actual, delta)
- **assertFalse** (condition)
- **assertFalse** (message, condition)
- **assert(Not)Null** (object)
- **assert(Not)Null** (message, object)
- **assert(Not)Same** (expected, actual)
- **assert(Not)Same** (message, expected, actual)
- **assertTrue** (condition)
- **assertTrue** (message, condition)

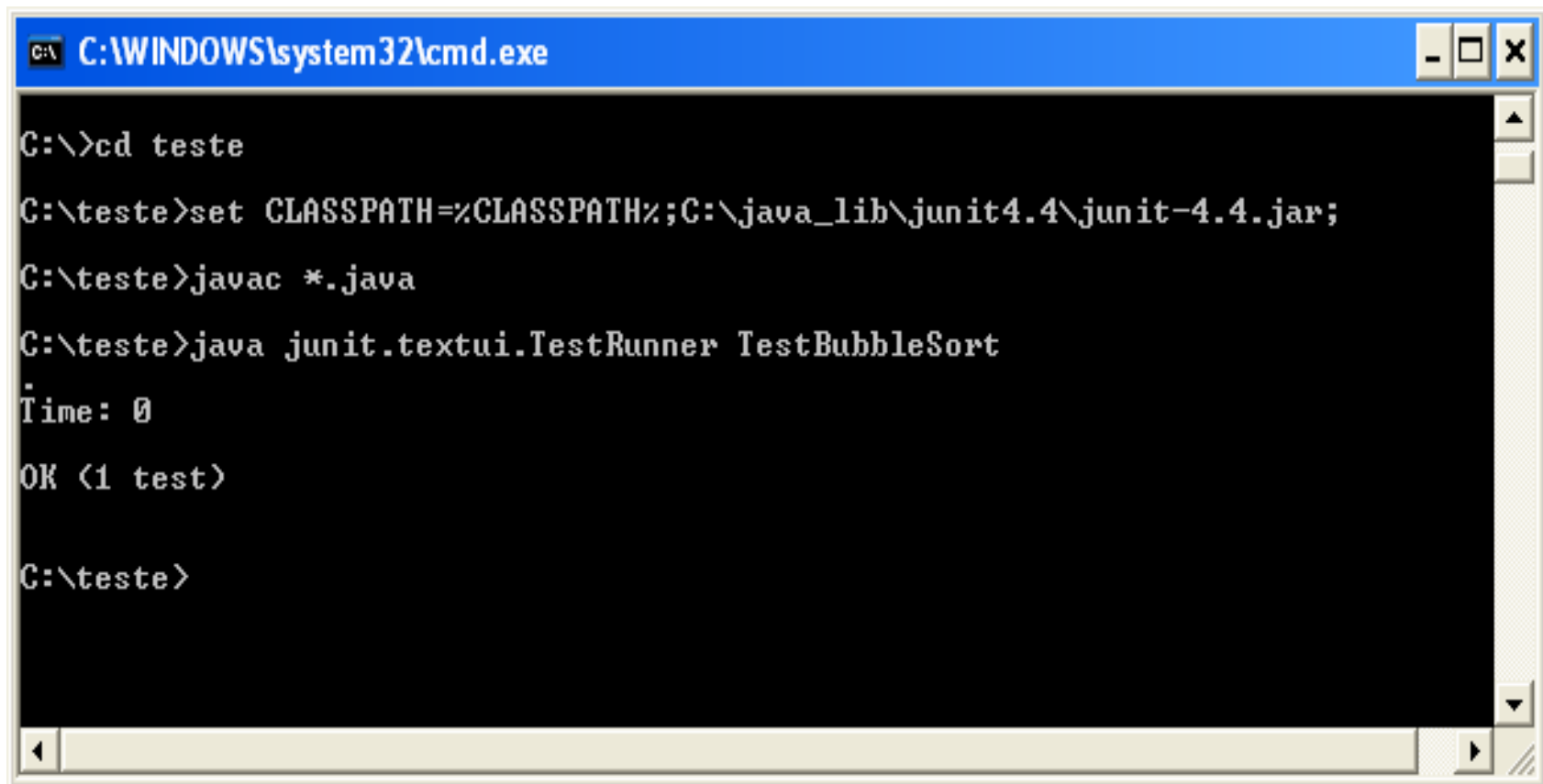
Using **J**Unit from the command line

- Download JUnit from <http://sourceforge.net/projects/junit/>
- Unzip the junitX.Y.zip file (junit4.5.zip)



Running the tests

- My Computer → Properties → Advanced → Environment Variables → System Variables → **Path** → Edit → add the path to `javac` and `java` (for example “C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.6.0_07\bin;”)
- Modify the **Classpath** to include the path to the junit .jar archive



```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe

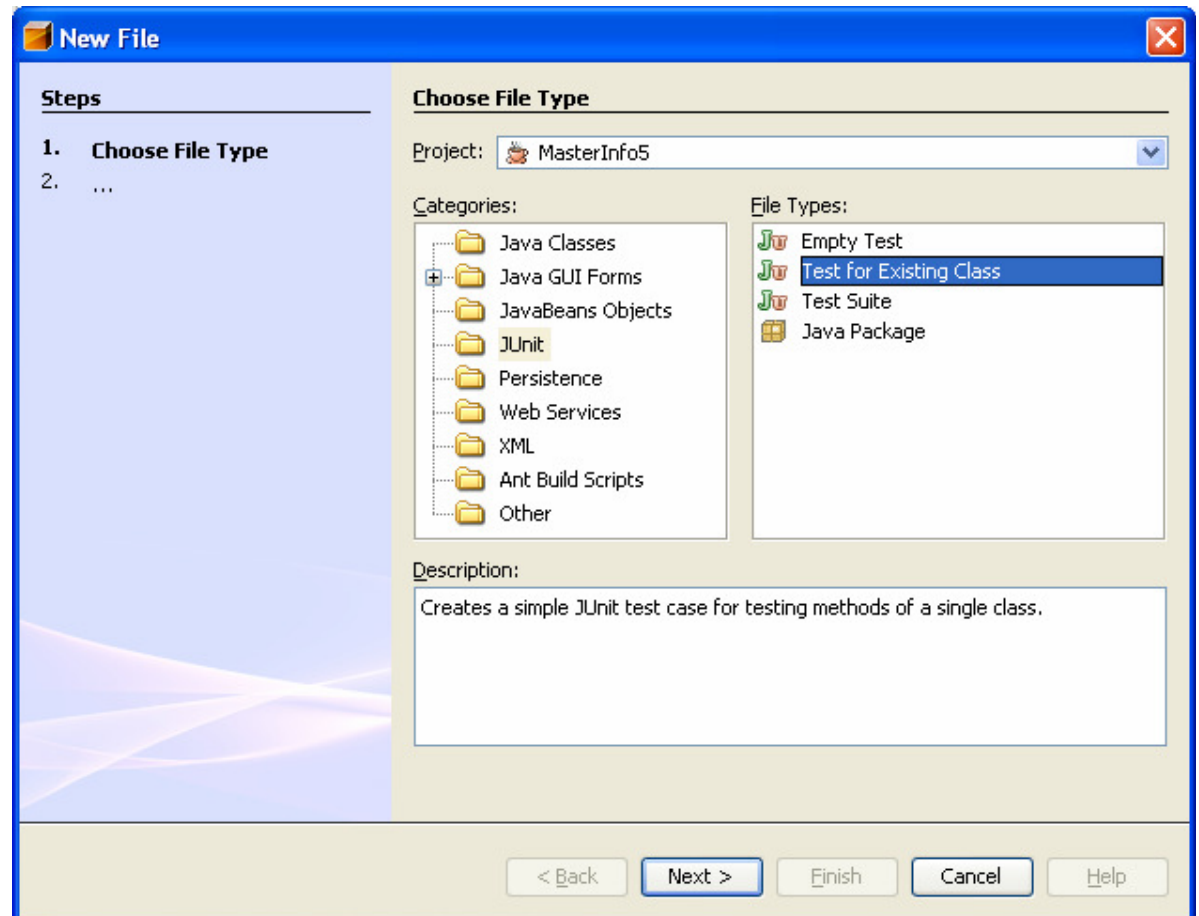
C:\>cd teste
C:\teste>set CLASSPATH=%CLASSPATH%;C:\java_lib\junit4.4\junit-4.4.jar;
C:\teste>javac *.java
C:\teste>java junit.textui.TestRunner TestBubbleSort
Time: 0
OK (1 test)


C:\teste>
```


Using JUnit from NetBeans

File → New File → JUnit →

- ☐ Empty Test
- ☐ Test for Existing class
- ☐ Test Suite






Test method automatically generated → JUnit 3.8

```
/**
 * Test of modul method, of class masterinfo5.Complex.
 */
public void testModul() {
    System.out.println("modul");

    Complex instance = null;

    double expResult = 0.0;
    double result = instance.modul();
    assertEquals(expResult, result);

    // TODO review the generated test code and remove the default
    call to fail.
    fail("The test case is a prototype.");
}
```



Test method automatically generated → JUnit 4.1

```
/**
 * Test of modul method, of class Complex.
 */
@Test
public void testModul() {
    System.out.println("modul");

    Complex instance = null;

    double expResult = 0.0;
    double result = instance.modul();
    assertEquals(expResult, result);

    // TODO review the generated test code and remove the default
    call to fail.
    fail("The test case is a prototype.");
}
```



Differences

In JUnit 3.X

```
import junit.framework.*;
```

```
public class ComplexTest extends  
    TestCase { ...
```

```
public void testModul() { ...
```

In JUnit 4.X

```
import org.junit.After;  
import org.junit.AfterClass;  
import org.junit.Before;  
import org.junit.BeforeClass;  
import org.junit.Test;  
import static org.junit.Assert.*;
```

```
public class ComplexTest { ...
```

```
@Test
```

```
public void testModul() { ...
```

```
@BeforeClass, @AfterClass, @Before,  
    @After, @Test
```



TestCase (JUnit 3.X)

- **protected void setUp()**
Used to initialize the objects used for testing.
It is called before each test method.
- **protected void tearDown()**
Used to deallocate or reset the objects used for testing.
It is called after each test method.
- **public static Test suite()**
Prepares and returns a suite of tests.



Test fixtures (JUnit 4.X)

- A test fixture is the **state** of the test
 - Objects and variables that are used by more than one test
 - Initializations (*prefix* values)
 - Reset values (*postfix* values)
- Different tests can use the objects without sharing the state
- Objects used in test fixtures should be declared as instance variables
- They should be initialized in a **@Before** method
- Can be deallocated or reset in an **@After** method

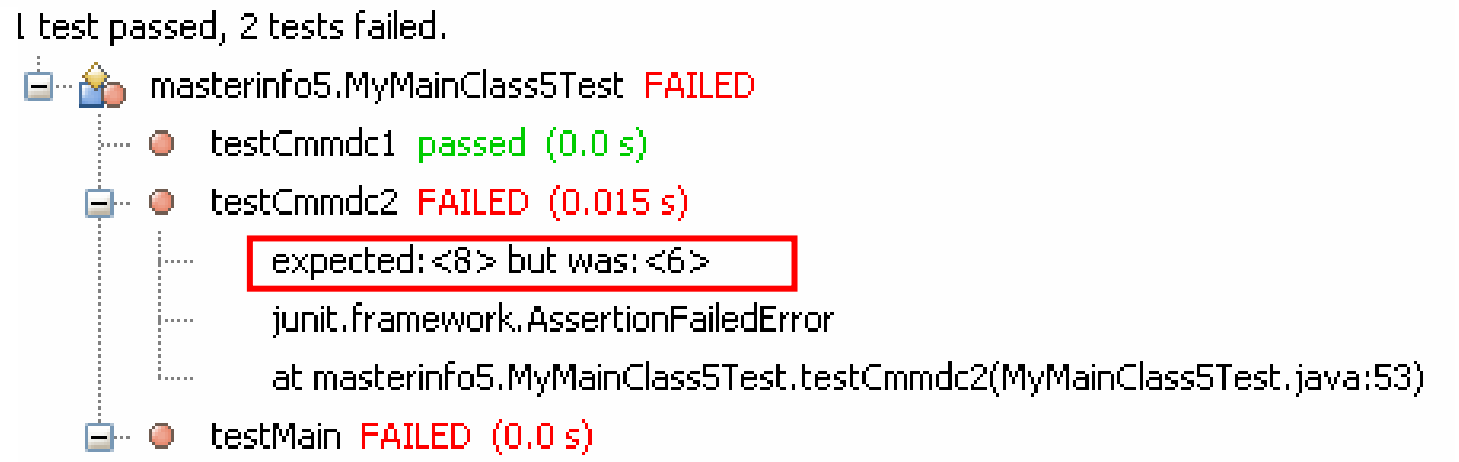
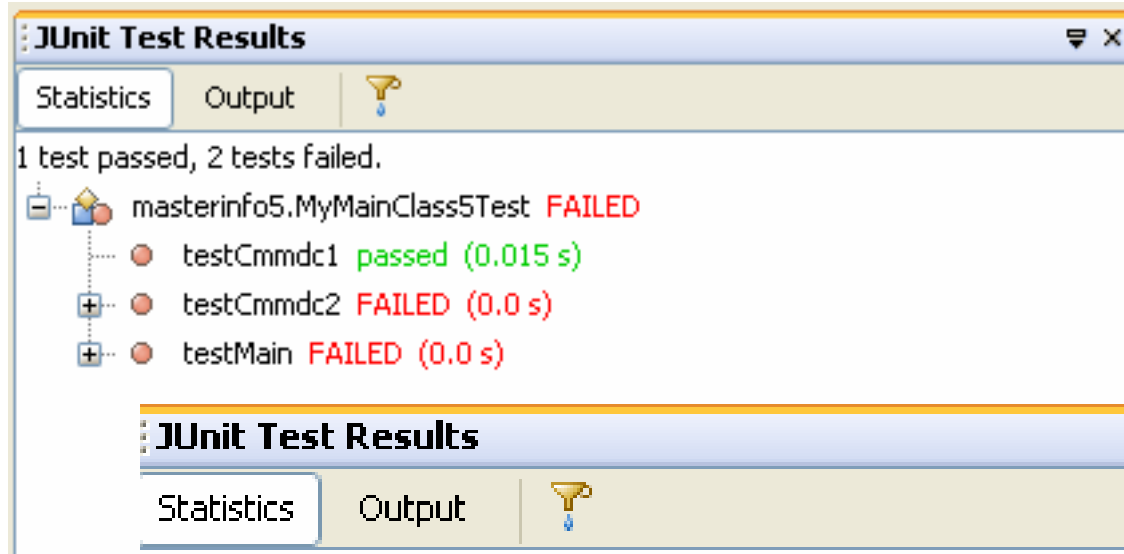


Example (JUnit 3.8)

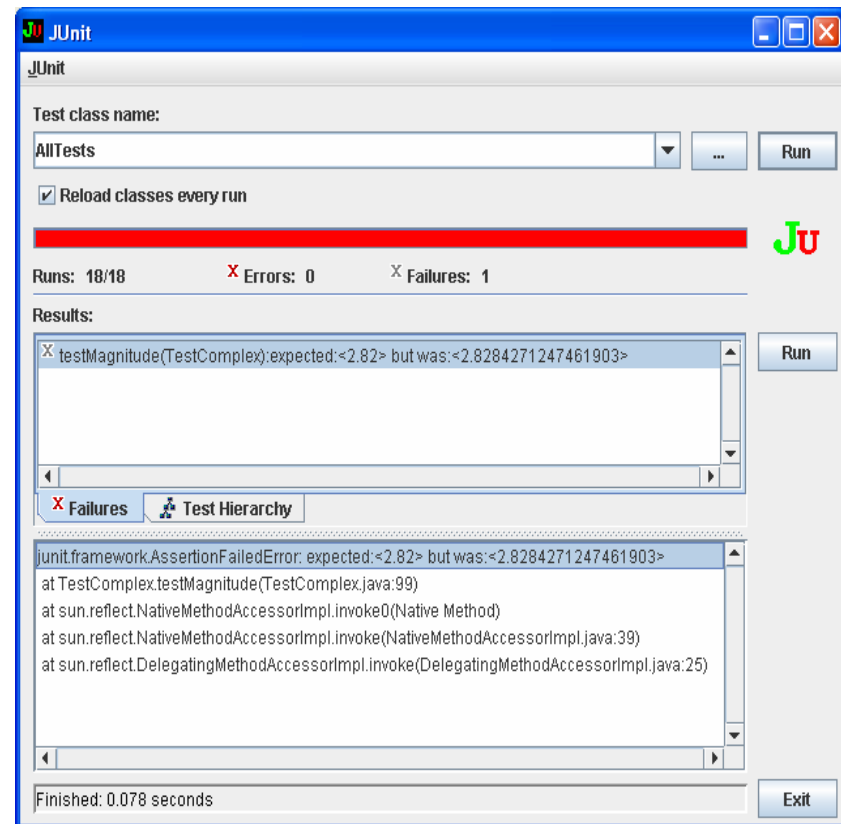
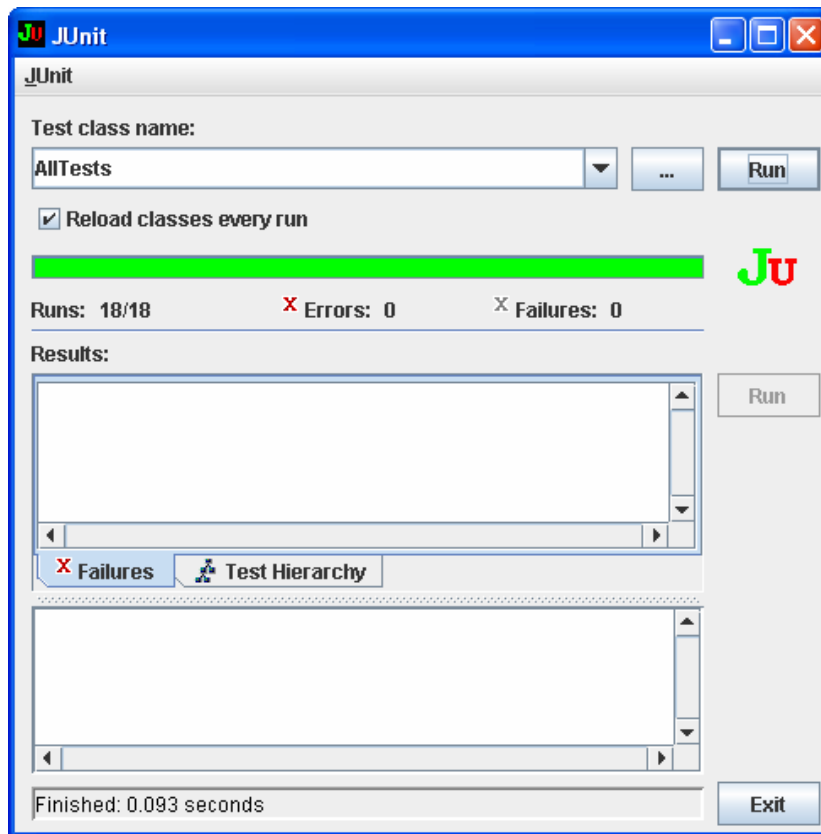
```
public static int cmmdc(int a, int b){  
  
    int c;  
  
    if (b == 0) return a;  
    while (b != 0) {  
        c = a%b;  
        a = b;  
        b = c;  
    }  
    return a;  
}
```

```
public void testCmmdc() {  
  
    System.out.println("cmmdc");  
  
    int a = 12;  
    int b = 18;  
  
    int expResult = 6;  
    int result = MyClass.cmmdc(a,  
        b);  
    assertEquals(expResult,  
        result);  
}
```

Test results (NetBeans)



Test results, using the Swing test runner for JUnit 3.8

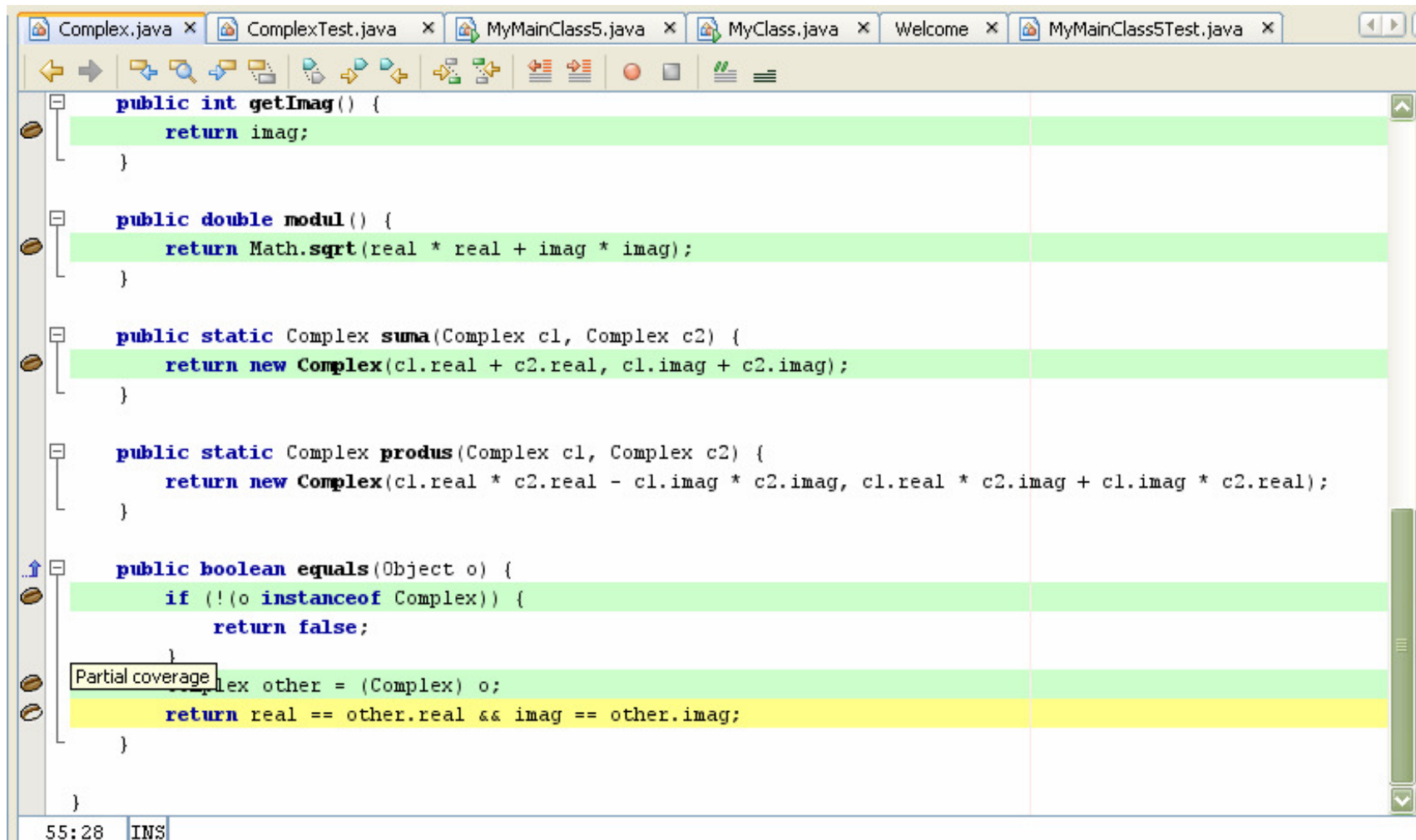




Unit Tests Code Coverage Viewer

- <http://codecoverage.netbeans.org/>
- The Code Coverage Plugin is a Netbeans plugin that enhances the existing Netbeans functionality with new code coverage features.
- The plugin works as a transparent additional service that colors all java files according to the unit tests coverage information.
- With code Coverage plugin enabled user continues to work with his/her project in the usual way but can easily view the test coverage of the project classes.
- The code coverage plugin will update the code coverage data and refresh editors markup every time a unit test is executed for the project.

Unit Tests Code Coverage Viewer



```
Complex.java x ComplexTest.java x MyMainClass5.java x MyClass.java x Welcome x MyMainClass5Test.java x
public int getImag() {
    return imag;
}

public double modul() {
    return Math.sqrt(real * real + imag * imag);
}

public static Complex suma(Complex c1, Complex c2) {
    return new Complex(c1.real + c2.real, c1.imag + c2.imag);
}

public static Complex produs(Complex c1, Complex c2) {
    return new Complex(c1.real * c2.real - c1.imag * c2.imag, c1.real * c2.imag + c1.imag * c2.real);
}

public boolean equals(Object o) {
    if (!(o instanceof Complex)) {
        return false;
    }
    Complex other = (Complex) o;
    return real == other.real && imag == other.imag;
}
```

55:28 INS



Coverlipse

- <http://coverlipse.sourceforge.net/index.php>
- Coverlipse is an Eclipse plugin that visualizes the code coverage of JUnit tests.
- Features:
 - All Uses Coverage
 - Block Coverage (Statement Coverage)
 - *Branch Coverage (Not so soon to come)*
- Just one test run is needed for evaluation of all coverage criteria
- Easy way to include/exclude packages from the test
- Direct feedback in the Eclipse Java Editor
- Explanation of the results in specialized views



Installing Coverlipse

- In Eclipse, click Help → Software Updates → Find and Install.
- Select “Search for new features to install” → Next.
- Add a “New Remote Site”, with a name, e.g. “Coverlipse update site” and the URL <http://coverlipse.sf.net/update/>
- Finish.
- Eclipse installs the Coverlipse plugin.
- Restart Eclipse

TestHello.java
BubbleSort.java
TestBubbleSort.java
TestComplex.java
Complex.java
Computation.java
ComputationTest.java
1

```

1 public class BubbleSort
2 {
3
4     public static int[] sort(int[] a)
5     {
6         int i, j, t;
7
8         for (i = a.length - 1; i > 0; i--)
9             for (j = 0; j < i; j++)
10                 {
11                     if (a[j] > a[j + 1])
12                     {
13                         t = a[j];
14                         a[j] = a[j + 1];
15                         a[j + 1] = t;
16                     }
17                 }
18         return a;
19     }
20

```

JUnit
Coverlipse Class View
Coverlipse Markers View
Console
Problems
Search
Progress
Call Hierarchy
Show definitions

Content Description of CoverageMarkerView

Message	Line	covered uses	uncovered uses	Resource
Definition of the variable j	9	9 9	11 11 13 14 14 15	BubbleSort.java
✓ This use was covered	9			BubbleSort.java
✓ Definition of the variable name	11	12		TestBubbleSort.java
! This use was not covered	11			BubbleSort.java
! Definition of the variable t	13		15	BubbleSort.java
! This use was not covered	13			BubbleSort.java
! This use was not covered	14			BubbleSort.java
! This use was not covered	15			BubbleSort.java
✓ Definition of the variable a	38	40		TestBubbleSort.java
✓ Definition of the variable b	40	41 42 43 44		TestBubbleSort.java



Content Description of CoverageMarkerView

Message	Line	covered uses	uncovered uses	Resource
✓ Definition of the variable arg2	5	6		Computation.java
✓ Definition of the variable arg1	5	6 9		Computation.java
✓! Definition of the variable result	6	8 14	11	Computation.java
✓ Definition of the variable myInt	7	14		Computation.java
✓ Definition of the variable result2	8	13		Computation.java
✓ Definition of the variable result3	13			Computation.java
✓ Definition of the variable m	18	20 20		Computation.java
Definition of the variable n	18	22		Computation.java
✓ Definition of the variable result	19	22 24		Computation.java
✓ Definition of the variable j	20	20 20		Computation.java
✓ Definition of the variable j	20	20 20		Computation.java
✓ Definition of the variable result	22	22 24		Computation.java
! Definition of the variable arg1	28		29	Computation.java
! Definition of the variable arg2	28		29	Computation.java
! Definition of the variable result	29		30	Computation.java
✓ Definition of the variable i	35	38		Computation.java
✓ Definition of the variable i	42			Computation.java
✓ Definition of the variable e	44			Computation.java
✓ Definition of the variable i	48			Computation.java
✓ Definition of the variable dividend	53	54 60		Computation.java
✓ Definition of the variable divisor	53	60		Computation.java
! Definition of the variable result	56		62 63	Computation.java
✓ Definition of the variable result	60	62 63		Computation.java
! This use was not covered	62			Computation.java
✓ Definition of the variable result2	62			Computation.java
! This use was not covered	63			Computation.java
✓ Definition of the variable a	68	71 73		Computation.java
✓ Definition of the variable i	69	69 71		Computation.java
✓ Definition of the variable i	71	71 69		Computation.java
✓ Definition of the variable <unknown>	6			ComputationTest.java
✓ Definition of the variable addResult	10	11		ComputationTest.java
✓ Definition of the variable divideResult	21	22		ComputationTest.java



JCoverage

- <http://cms.jcoverage.com/>
- Eclipse plugin (not free)
- Features:
 - Line coverage
 - Branch coverage
 - LOC, number of methods
 - Cyclomatic complexity (1-10 low, 11-20 moderate, 21-50 high, 51+ very high)
 - Viewer integrated with Eclipse;
 - Can export statistics in HTML

Coverage Report

[jcoverage](#) | [summary](#) | [package](#) | [file](#)

Overall	files	lines	%line	indicator	%branch	indicator
jcoverage summary for master.BranchLine	1	13	38%	<div><div></div></div>	50%	<div><div></div></div>

Source

Line	Hits	remainder
1		package master;
2		
3		public class BranchLine {
4		
5		public static int fct(int a)
6		{
7	1	int s=0;
8	1	if (a>0)
9		{
10	0	s = s+1;
11	0	s = s+2;
12	0	s = s+1;
13	0	s = s+2;
14	0	s = s+1;
15	0	s = s+2;
16	0	s = s+1;
17	0	s = s+2;
18		}
19		else
20		{
21	1	s = -35;
22		}
23	1	return s;
24		}



Thank you!