Introduction to Unit Tests



When someone says testing is easy



Agenda

- Motivation
- Case study: NUnit
- Testing
 - Basic parts of a unit tests
 - What does a unit test look like?





Motivation: Manually test

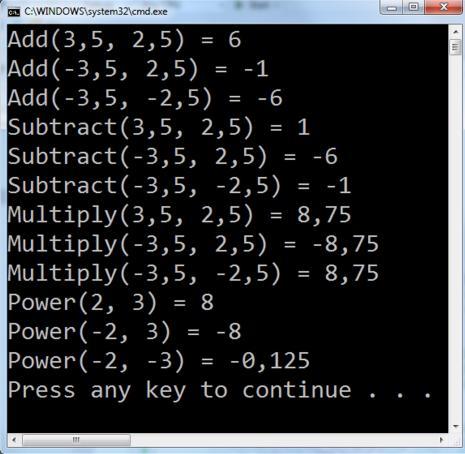
```
public class Calculator {
  public double Add(double a, double b) {
     return a + b:
  public double Subtract(double a, double b) {
     return a - b:
  public double Multiply(double a, double b) {
     return a * b:
  public double Power(double a, double b) {
     return Math.Pow(a.b):
```

```
class Program
    static void Main(string[] args)
        // Declare the unit-under-test
        var uut = new Calculator();
        // Test Add()
        Console.WriteLine("Add(\{0\}, \{1\}) = \{2\}", 3.5, 2.5, uut.Add(\{0\}, 2.5));
        Console.WriteLine("Add(\{0\}, \{1\}) = \{2\}", -3.5, 2.5, uut.Add(-3.5, 2.5));
        Console.WriteLine("Add(\{0\}, \{1\}) = \{2\}", -3.5, -2.5, uut.Add(-3.5, -2.5));
        // Test Subtract()
        Console.WriteLine("Subtract({0}, {1}) = {2}", 3.5, 2.5, uut.Subtract(3.5, 2.5));
        Console.WriteLine("Subtract({0}, {1}) = {2}", -3.5, 2.5, uut.Subtract(-3.5, 2.5));
        Console.WriteLine("Subtract({0}, {1}) = {2}", -3.5, -2.5, uut.Subtract(-3.5, -2.5));
        // Test Multiplv()
        Console.WriteLine("Multiply(\{0\}, \{1\}) = \{2\}", 3.5, 2.5, uut.Multiply(\{0\}, \{.5\});
        Console.WriteLine("Multiply(\{0\}, \{1\}) = \{2\}", -3.5, 2.5, uut.Multiply(-3.5, 2.5));
        Console.WriteLine("Multiply(\{0\}, \{1\}) = \{2\}", -3.5, -2.5, uut.Multiply(-3.5, -2.5));
        // Test Power()
        Console.WriteLine("Power(\{0\}, \{1\}) = \{2\}", 2.0, 3.0, uut.Power(2.0, 3.0));
        Console.WriteLine("Power(\{0\}, \{1\}) = \{2\}", -2.0, 3.0, uut.Power(-2.0, 3.0));
        Console.WriteLine("Power(\{0\}, \{1\}) = \{2\}", -2.0, -3.0, uut.Power(-2.0, -3.0));
```





Validate result?







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Test also gives...

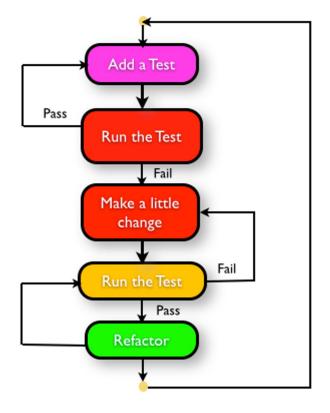
- specifications built into the program
- confidence in code
- early error finding
- decoupled system
- better design





How to plan and execute test

- 1. Define a scenario
- 2. Write the [TestCase]
- 3. Run the test
- 4. Implement the code
- 5. Repeat







Demo: A cash register

We will implement and test a class CashRegister

CashRegister

+ AddItem(price: double)

+ GetNItems(): int

+ GetTotal(): double



- Your turn: What test cases do we need for each of the class' methods?
 - o What is the scenario?
 - What is the test input?
 - What is the expected result?





Your turn

For around 30 minutes do

- 1. Do 'Exercise 1: Plan your tests'
- 2. Continue to 'Exercise 2: Prepare workspace' when you are done with 1.







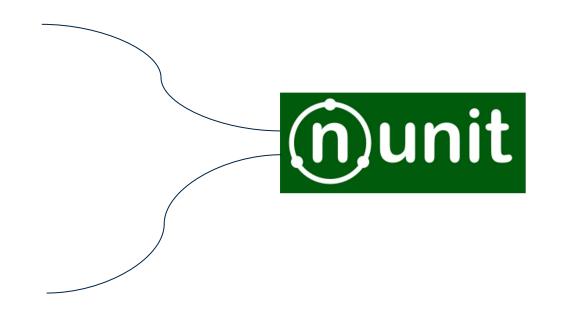
NUnit



Test framework

Gives:

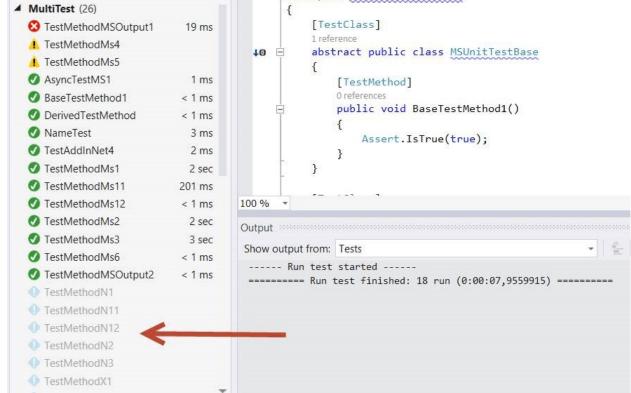
- Support for automation
- Easy setup and removal
- Good assertion constructs
- Detailed test reports
- Nice IDE integration
- Testing styles







Automation / test report





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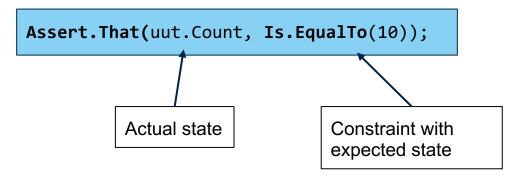
Nunit example

```
[TestFixture]
public class UnitTest1 {
    Calculator uut;
    [Setup]
    public void Setup() {
            uut = new Calculator();
    [Test]
    public void Test AddMethod() {
            double res = uut.Add(3.5, 2.5);
            Assert.AreEqual(res, 6);
```



NUnit assertion - constraints

Constraint based assert model



Other constraints examples - many more exists

```
Assert.That(uut.Count, Is.GreaterThan(3));
Assert.That(myString, Is.EqualTo("Hello"));
Assert.That(array, Has.Exactly(3).LessThan(100));
```

More constraints https://nunit.org/docs/2.5/constraintModel.html



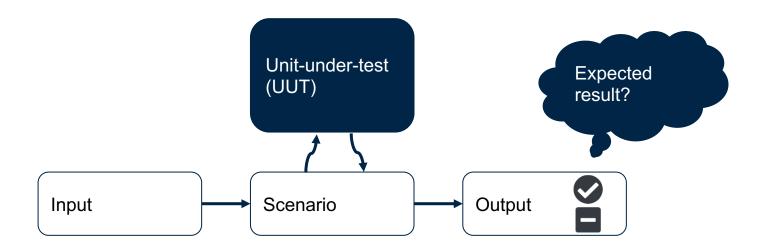


Test framework

- Assertions Different ways to compare expected and actual test results in a readable way
- Test case Each test case tests one specific, isolated aspect of the unit-under-test
- Test fixture Collects test cases, helps with setup, teardown, etc.
- **Test runner** Runs the tests and reports the result
- Test reports Result of the tests run



A unit tests



Icons: FrICONiX.com





Demo: A cash register

Let us implement the CashRegister

CashRegister

+ AddItem(price: double)

+ GetNItems(): int

+ GetTotal(): double

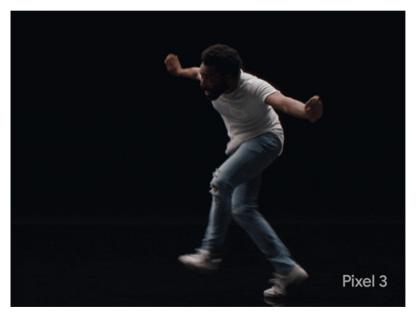






Your turn

Continue with exercises





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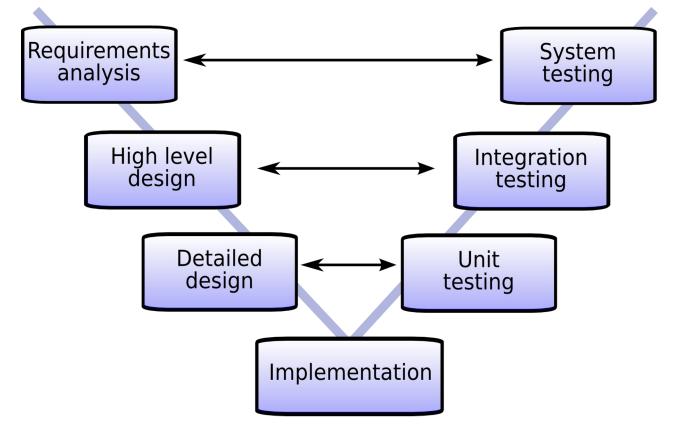


Testing

and Pitfalls

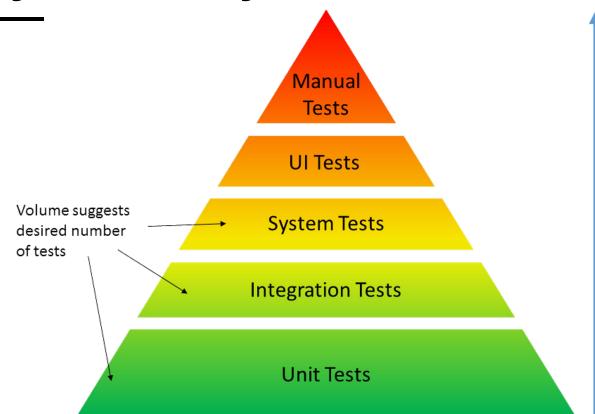








Why test? Why unit test?



Rising with the pyramid:

- Complexity
- Fragility
- Cost of maintenance
- Execution time
- Time to locate bug on test failure



Pitfalls

- True unit test contains information about design and behaviour of UUT (Unit-under-test)
 - Do not make any assumption about other parts
- Integration test do not tell anything about how code base is broken down into units
 - Make assumptions about the whole system behaviour
- In between
 - Small changes breaks unrelated test
 - Tests breaks but system works as "expected"









Reference

TDD: agilefaqs.com/services/training/test-driven-development

Dancing man: https://giphy.com



