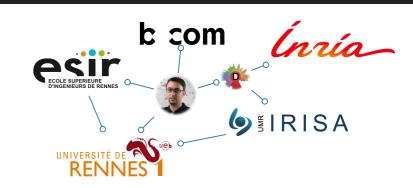
# VALIDATION & VERIFICATION

INTEGRATION TESTING

UNIV. RENNES 1, 2020-2021

BENOIT COMBEMALE
PROFESSOR, UNIV. RENNES 1 & INRIA, FRANCE

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### Plan

- 1. Introduction au test d'intégration
- 2. Mise en œuvre des mock avec EasyMock et Mockito

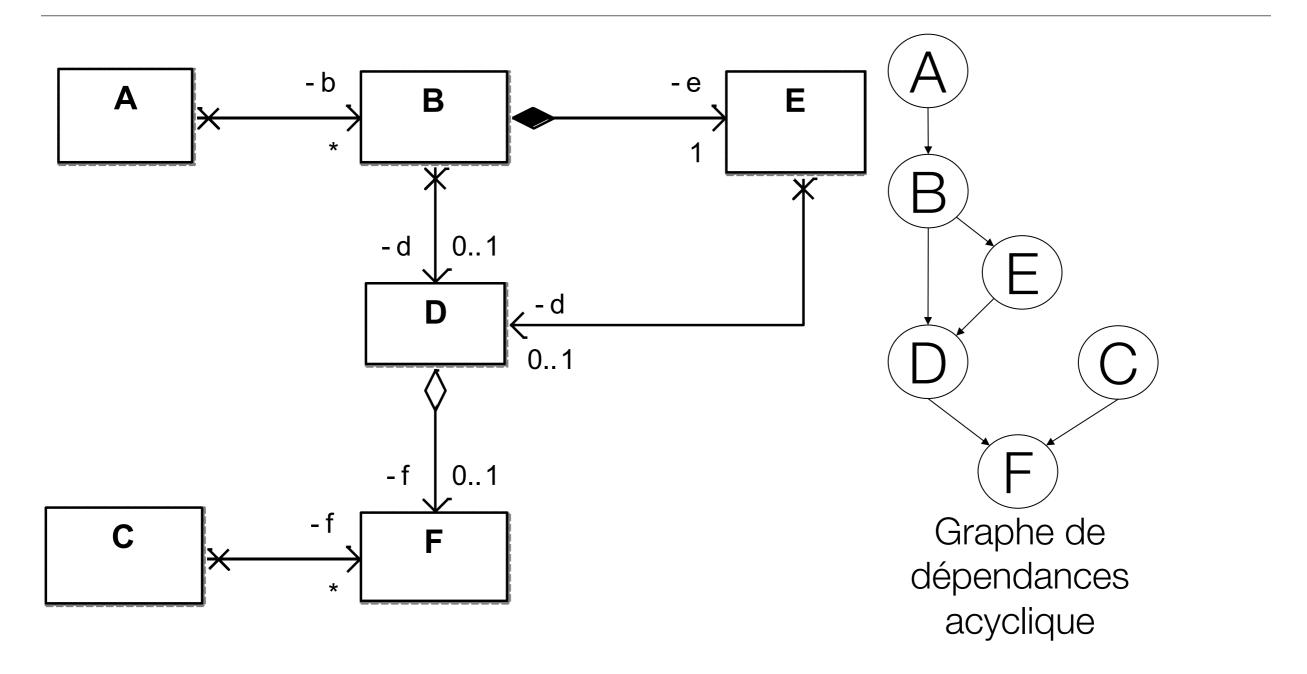
### Plan

- 1. Introduction au test d'intégration
- 2. Mise en œuvre des mock avec EasyMock et Mockito

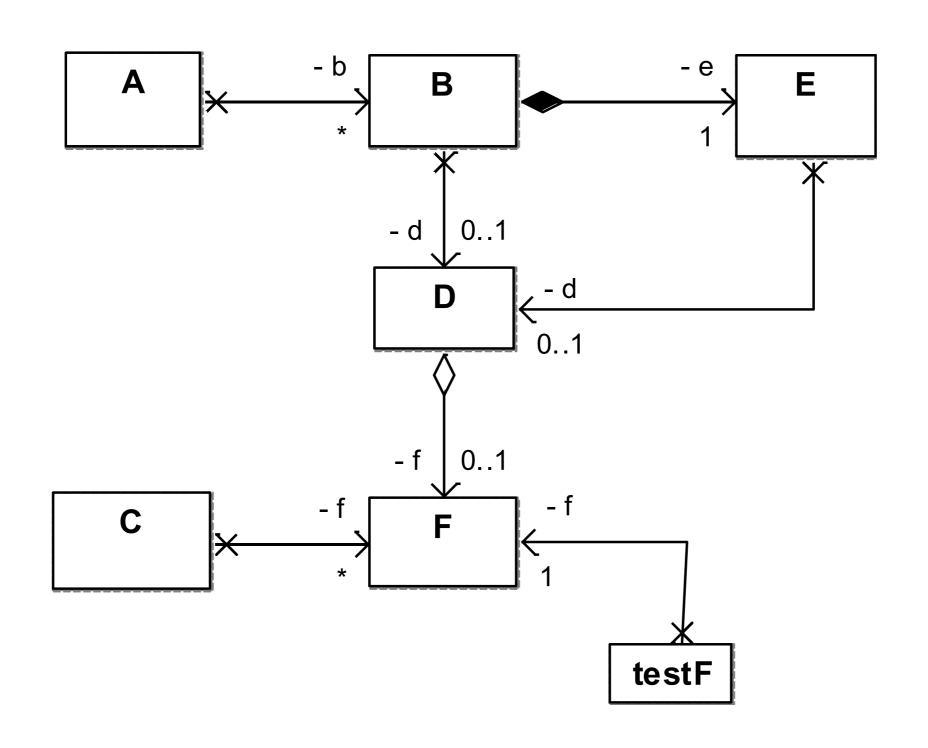
## Intégration

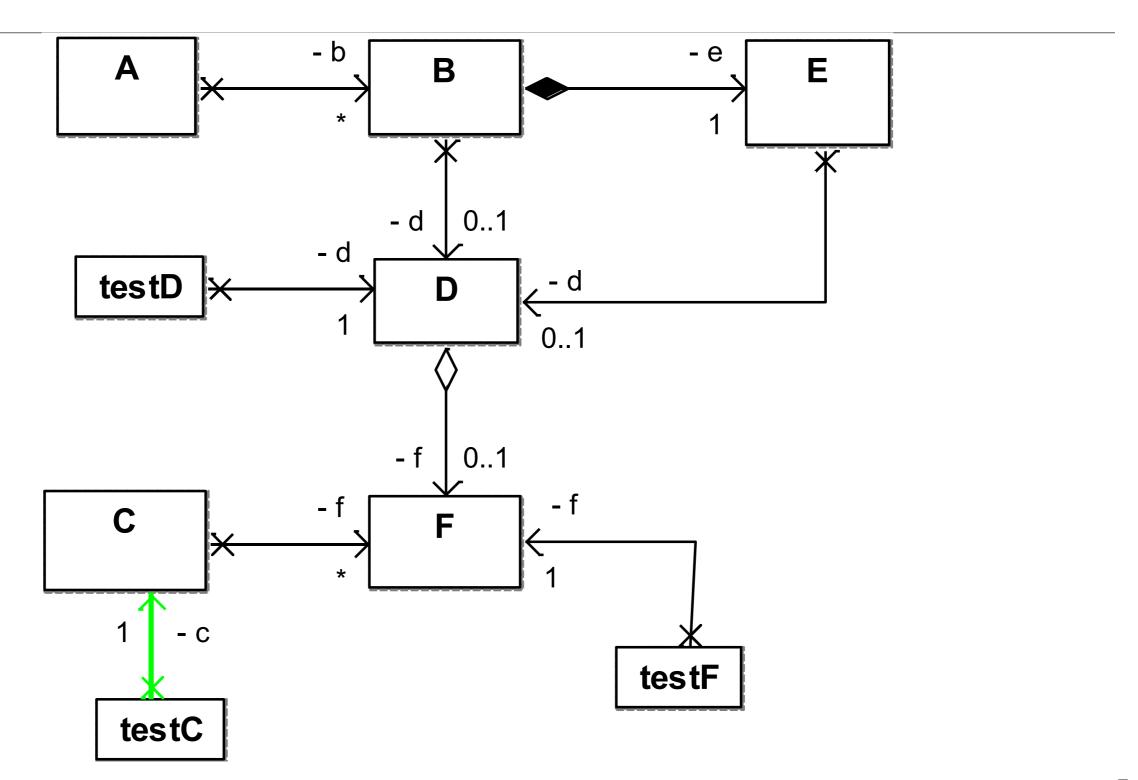
- But: tester les interactions entre classes
- Lien entre test d'intégration et unitaire:
  - il faut ordonner les classes pour le test
- Il faut identifier les dépendances entre classes
  - Problème dans le cas de cycles de dépendances

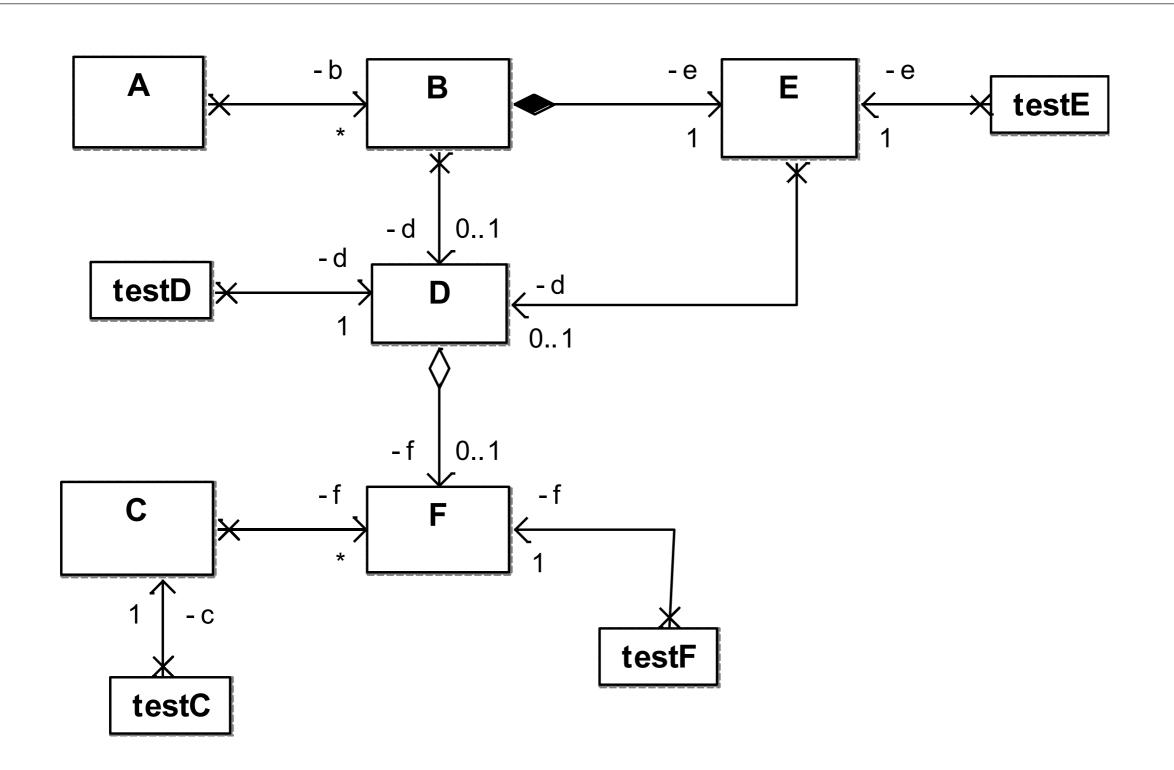
## Cas simple : un graphe acyclique

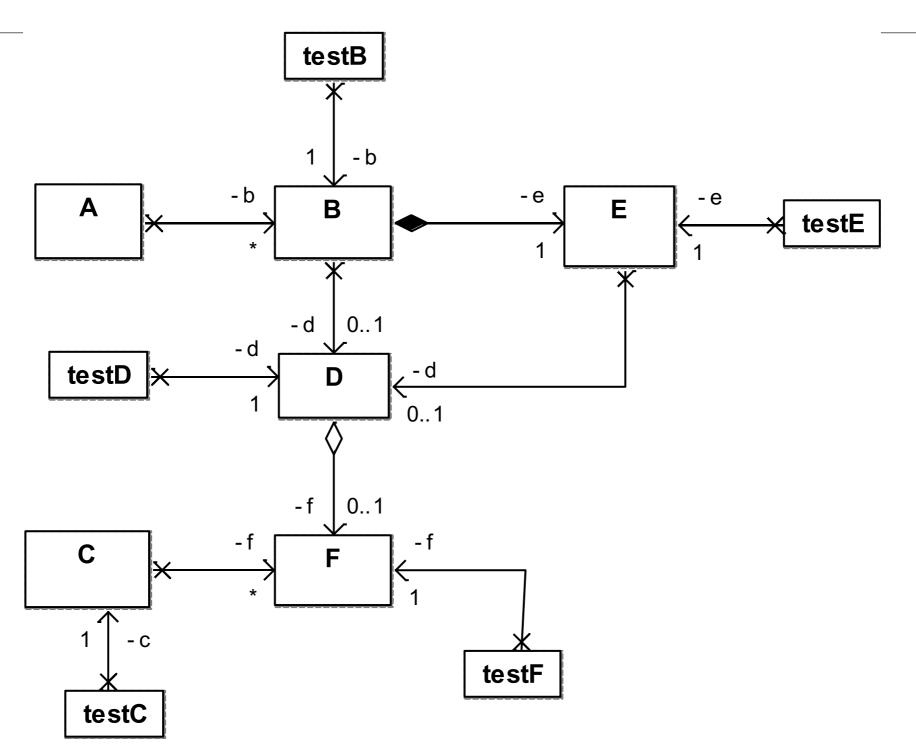


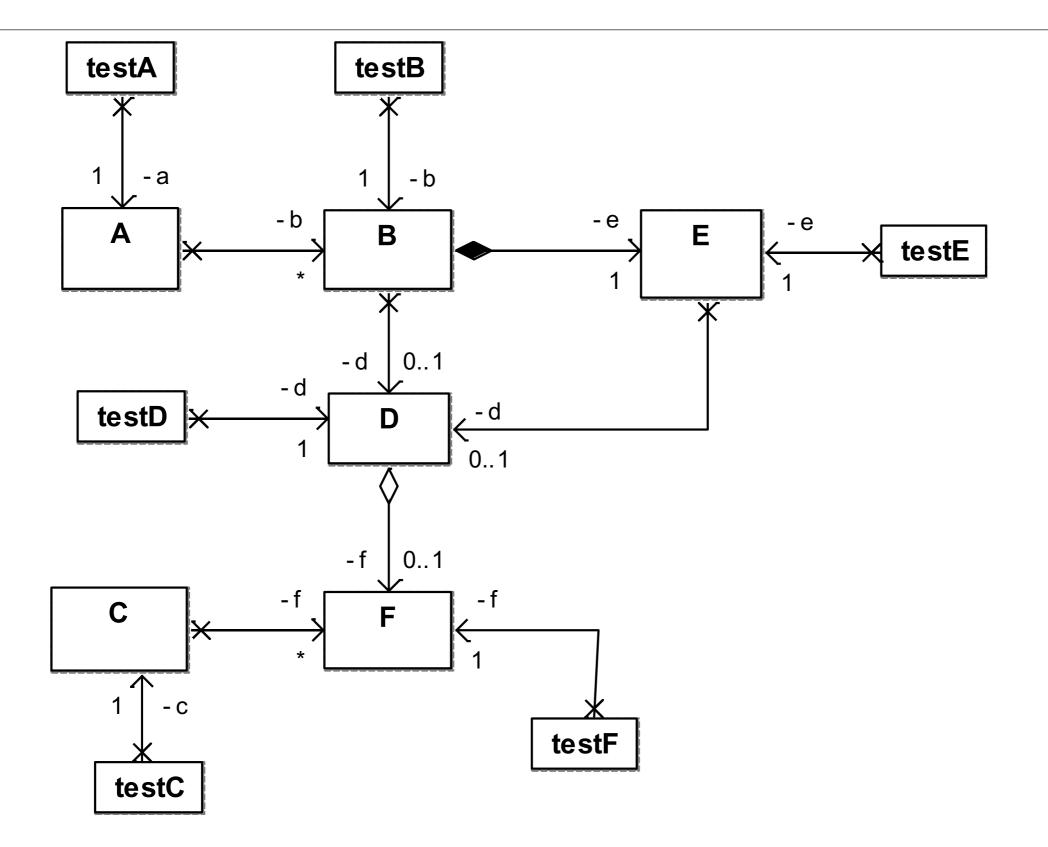
Ordre partiel pour le test: F, (C, D), E, B, A



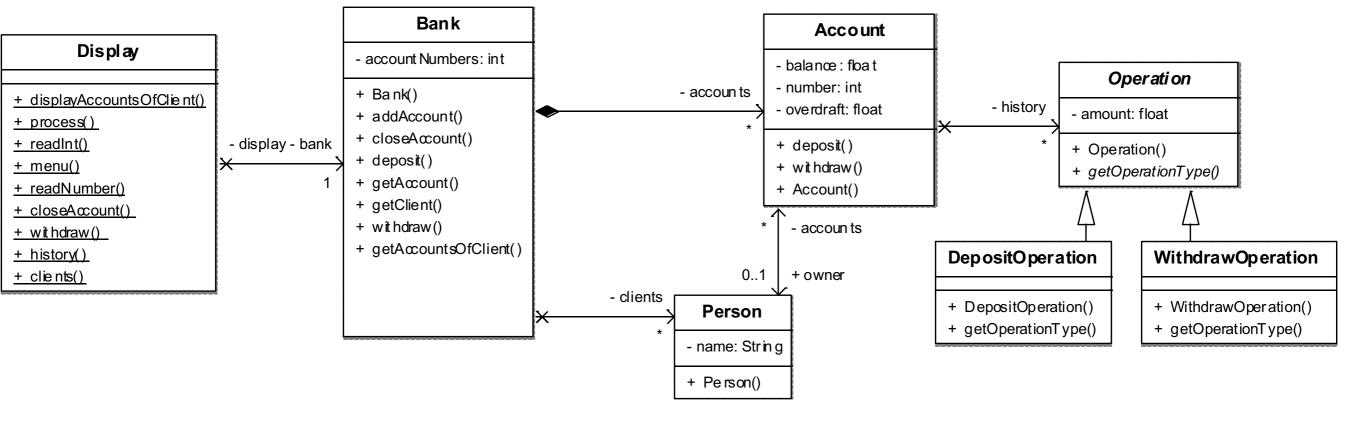


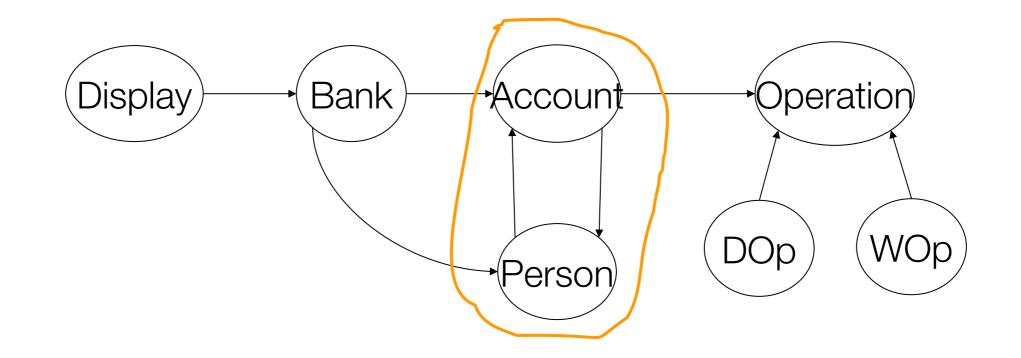






## Cas moins simple: présence de cycles





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## Intégration avec cycles

- Il faut casser les cycles
  - développer des simulateurs de classes (« bouchon de test » ou « stub »)
  - un simulateur a la même interface que la classe simulée, mais a un comportement contrôlé
- Exemple

```
* Creates an account for the person named name
* If no client has this name, a new client object is created and is added to the list of clients, then the account is created
* If the client exists the account is created, added to the bank's and the client's list of accounts
public int addAccount(String name, float amount, float overdraft) {
           this.accountNumbers++;
           Person p = getClient(name);
           //if a client named name already exists in the bank's set of clients
           if (p!=null){
                       Account a = new Account(p, amount, overdraft, accountNumbers);
                        p.addAccounts(a);
                        this.addAccounts(a);
           //if the client does not exist, add it to the bank's list of clients and create account
            else{
                        Person client = new Person(name);
                        this.addClients(client);
                       Account a = new Account(client, amount, overdraft, accountNumbers);
                        client.addAccounts(a);
                        this.addAccounts(a);
           return accountNumbers;
```

#### Stub 1

```
* Creates an account for the person named name

* If no client has this name, a new client object is created and is

* added to the list of clients, then the account is created

* If the client exists the account is created, added to the bank's and the client's list of accounts

*/
public int addAccount(String name, float amount, float overdraft) {

return 1;
}

Stub 2
```

```
* Creates an account for the person named name

* If no client has this name, a new client object is created and is

* added to the list of clients, then the account is created

* If the client exists the account is created, added to the bank's and the client's list of accounts

*/

public int addAccount(String name, float amount, float overdraft) {

return 10000000;
}
```

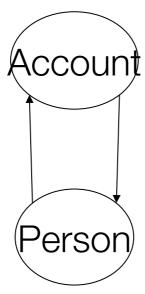
```
/**
* Looks for a person named name in the set of clients.
* Returns the Person object corresponding to the client if it exists
* Returns null if there is no client named name
*/
public Person getClient(String name) {
       Iterator it = this.clientsIterator();
       while (it.hasNext()){
              Person p = (Person)it.next();
              if(p.getName()==name){
                      return p;
       return null;
```

#### Stub 1

```
* Looks for a person named name in the set of clients.
 * Returns the Person object corresponding to the client if it exists
 * Returns null if there is no client named name
public Person getClient(String name) {
       return null;
Stub 2
* Looks for a person named name in the set of clients.
* Returns the Person object corresponding to the client if it exists
* Returns null if there is no client named name
public Person getClient(String name) {
       return new Person("toto");
```

### Exemple Banque

• Exemple, pour tester en présence de ce cycle



```
public class Person {
    /*
    * Initializes the name of the person with the param n
    * Creates a new vector to intialize the acounts set
    */
    public Person(String n){
        name = n;
        accounts = new Vector(); }
    public String getName(){return name;}
}
```

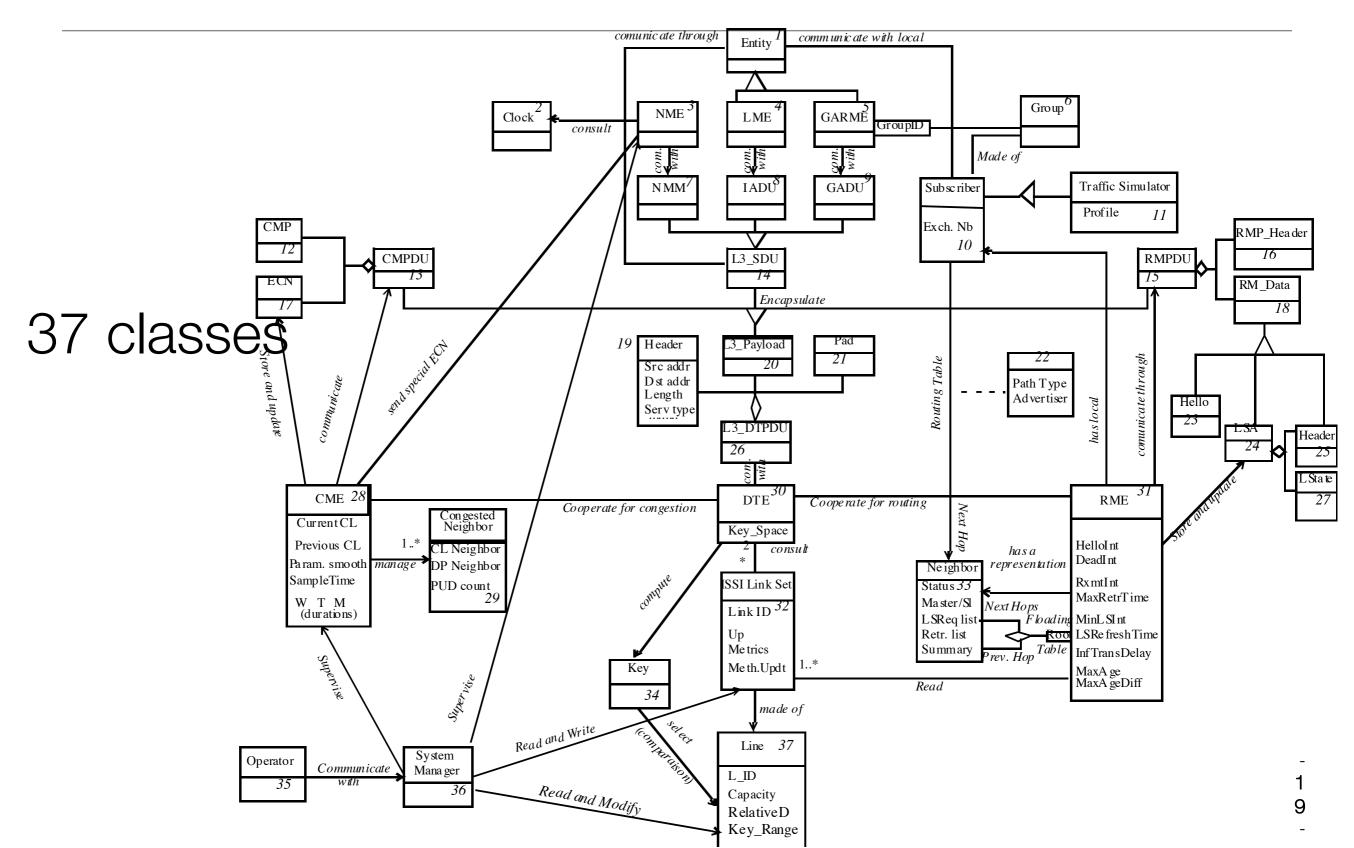
### Regarder quelles sont les méthodes de Person utilisées par Account

Stub de la classe Person

### Exemple Banque

- Etape 1
  - Tester la classe Account avec le stub de Person
- Etape 2
  - Tester la classe Person avec Account
- Etape 3
  - Retester la classe Account avec la vraie classe Person

## Cas encore moins simple



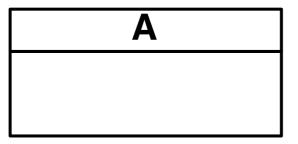
### Cas encore moins simple

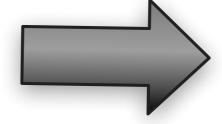
- Contraintes sur la conception
  - pas d'interdépendances
  - contrainte forte dans un cadre OO
- Sans contraintes sur la conception
  - on intègre tout d'un coup: stratégie « big bang »
  - heuristique pour prendre en compte les interdépendances au moment de l'intégration

- Basée sur un modèle de graphe: graphe de dépendances de test (GDT)
- Deux types de dépendances
  - héritage
  - client/serveur
- Dépendances
  - classe classe
  - méthode classe

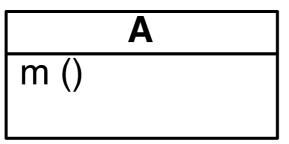
### 2 types of nodes

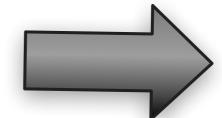
- class
- method

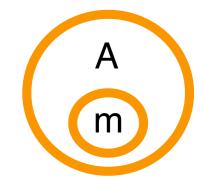






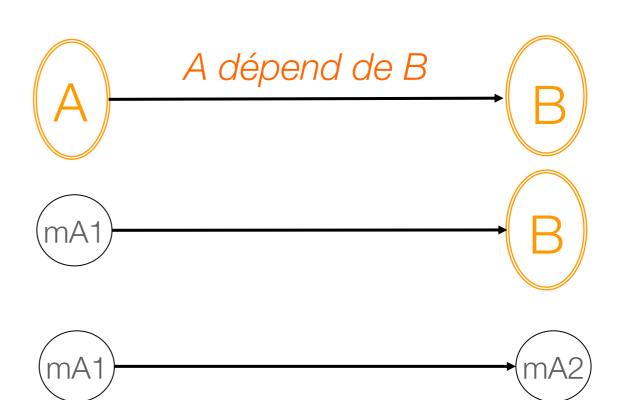




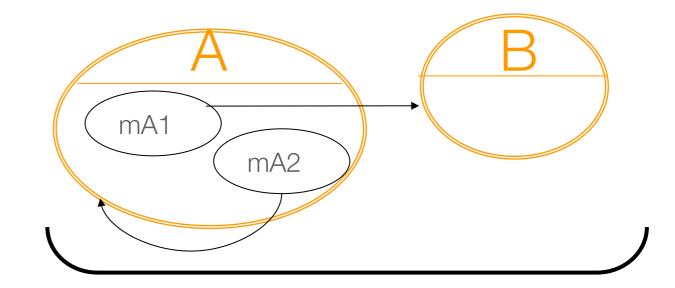


3 types d'arcs

- class\_to\_class
- method\_to\_class
- method\_to\_method

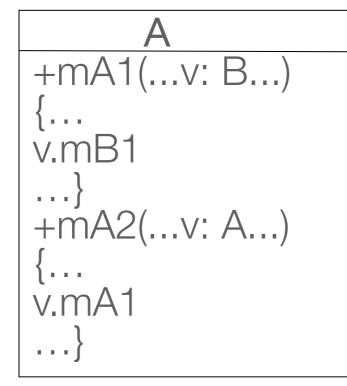


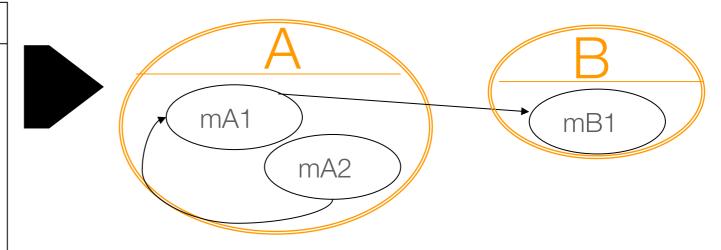
#### Méthode vers classe

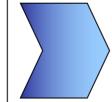


raffinement

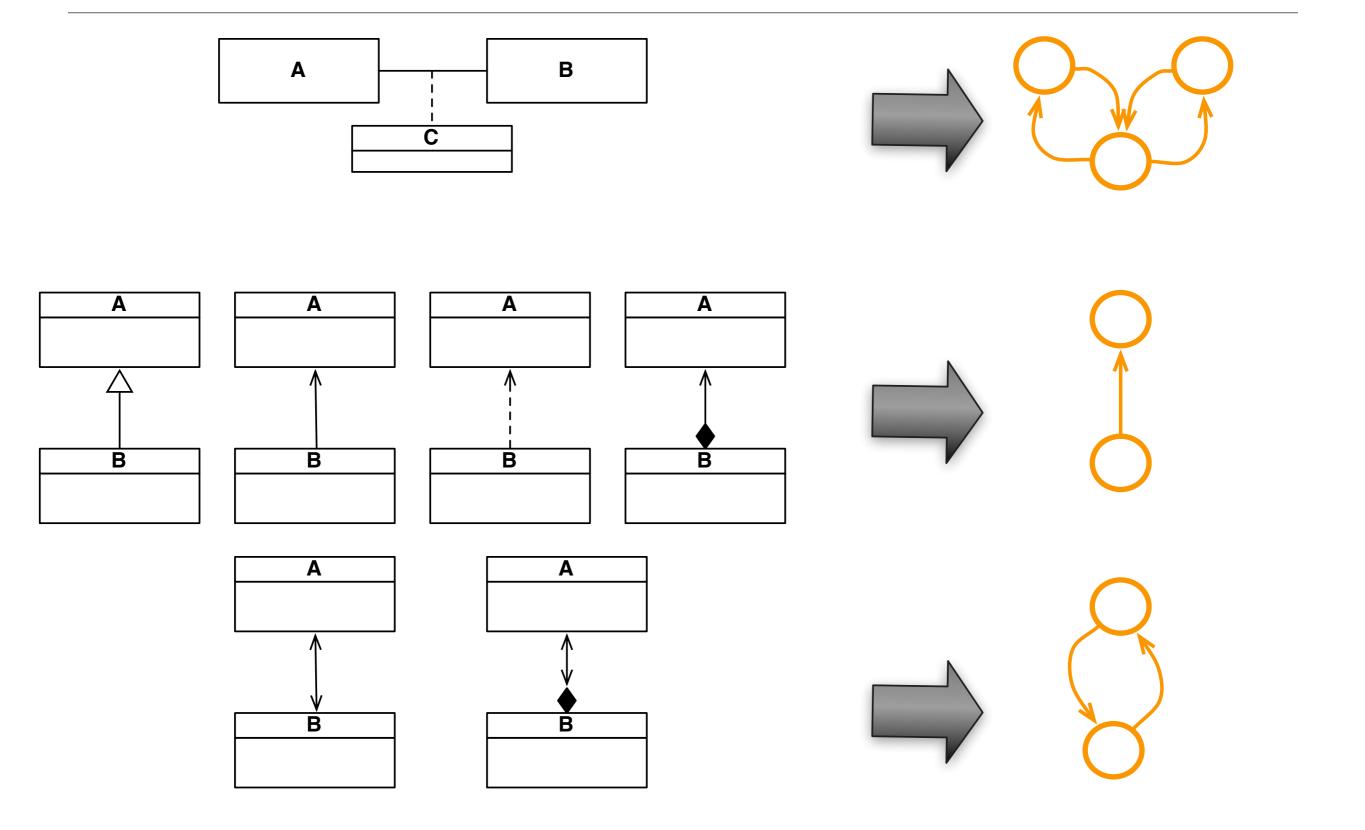
#### Méthode vers méthode

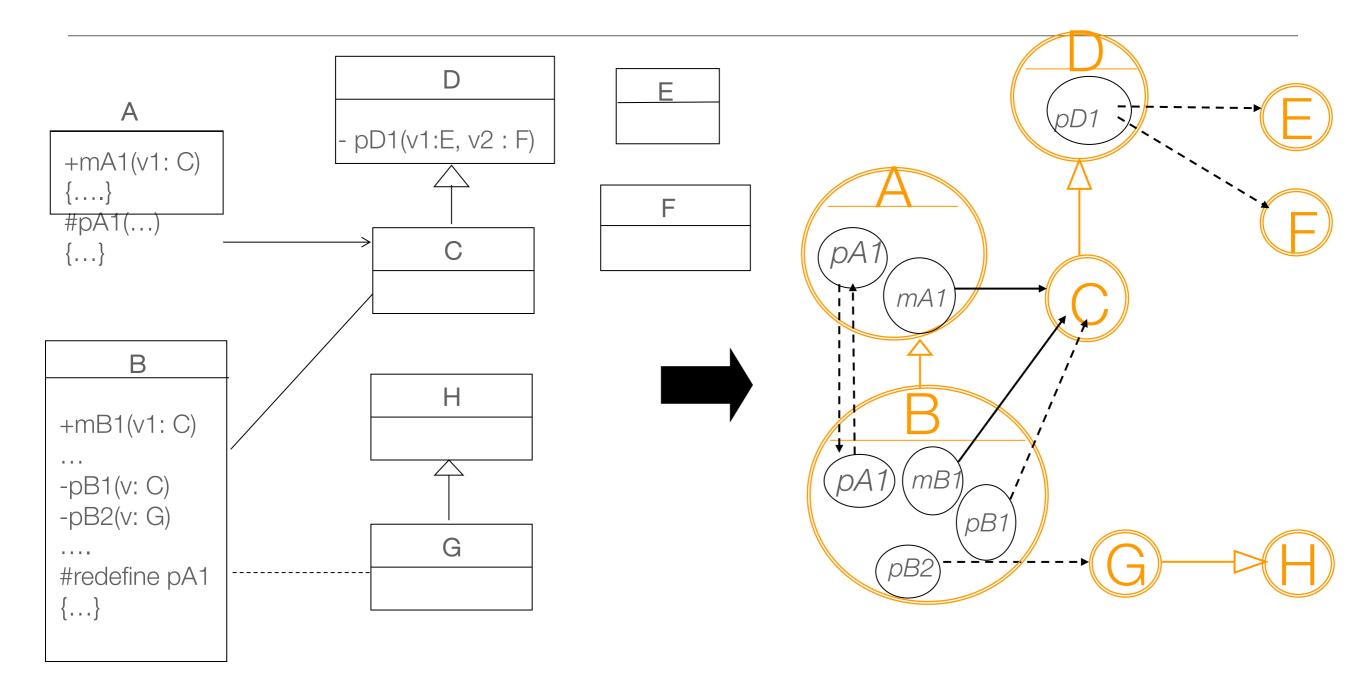


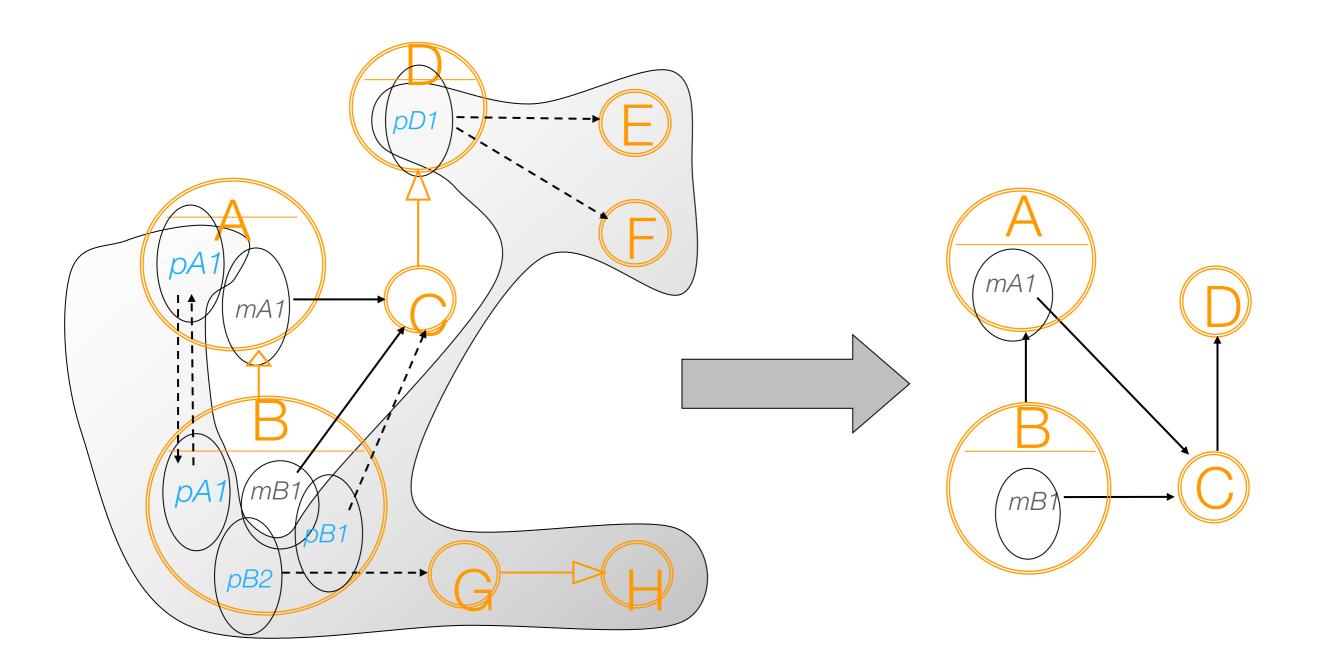




Langage d'action (AS / OCL ...)

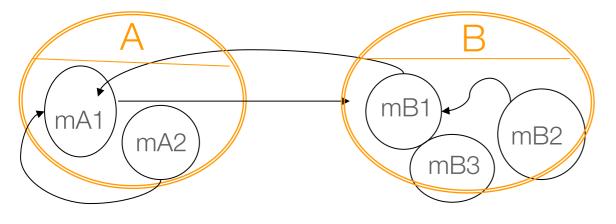


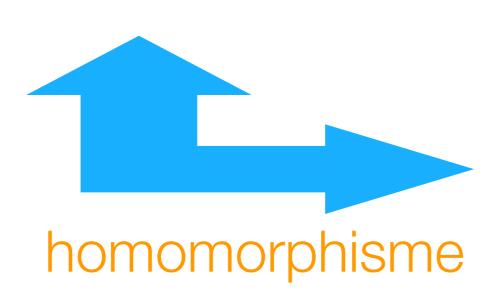


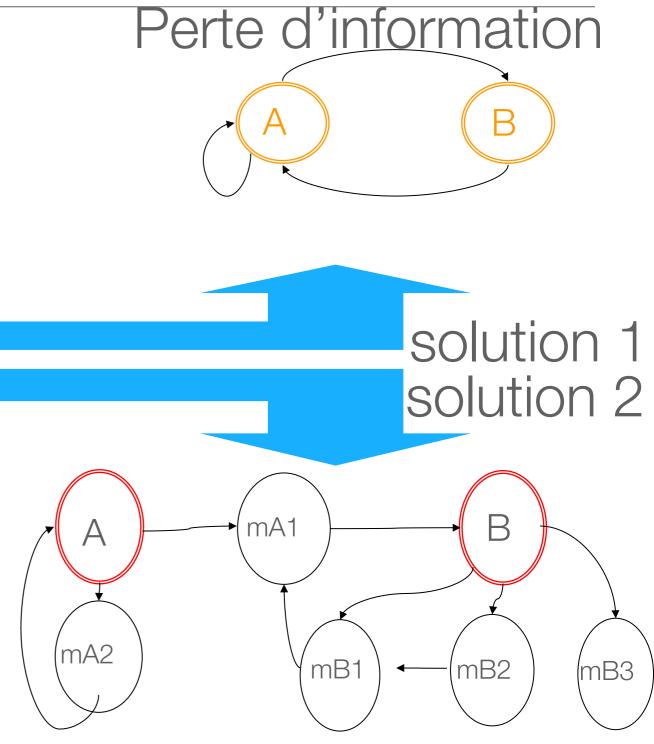


Supprimer les dépendances spécifiques à l'implantation

Pas un graphe classique

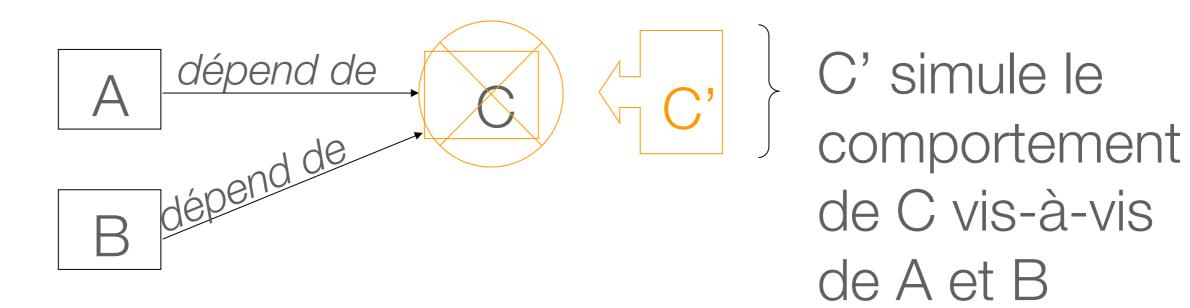




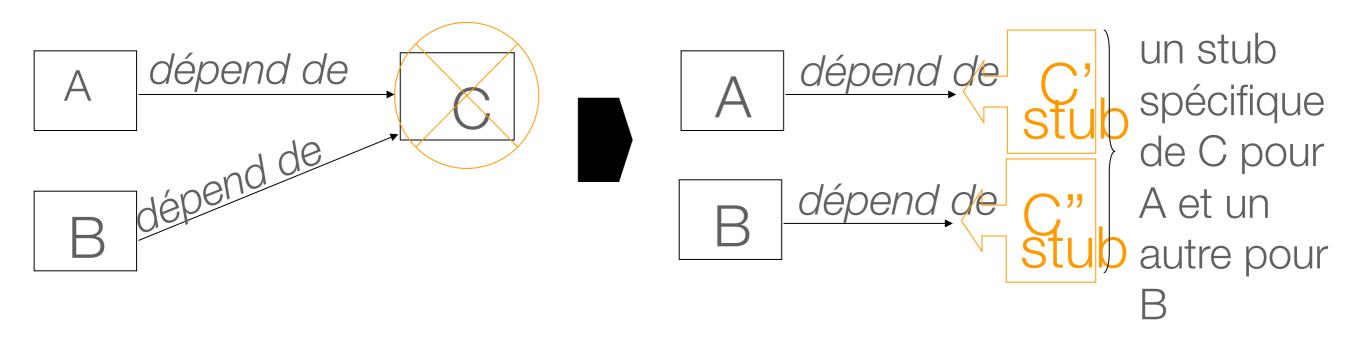


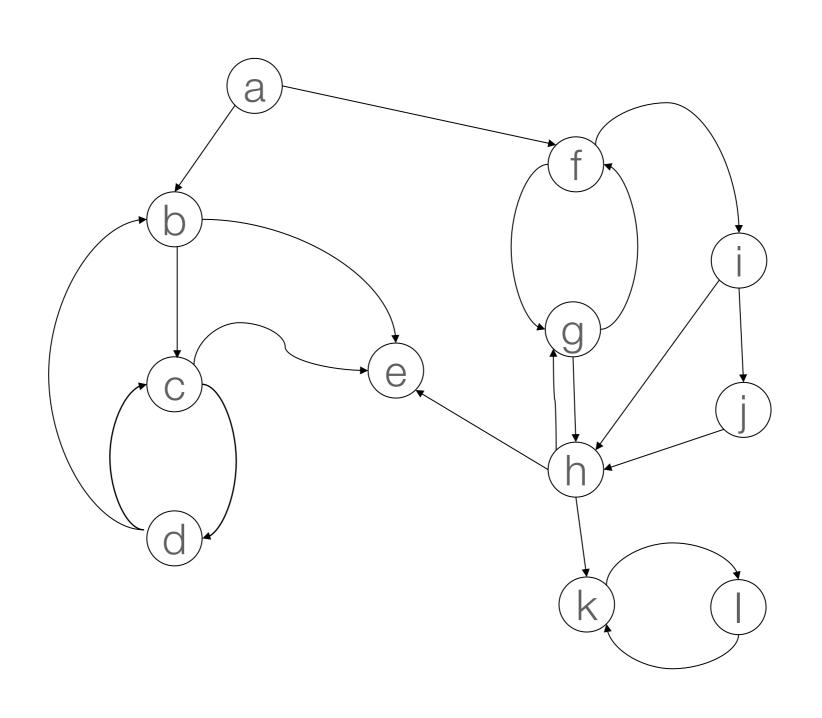
Pas de perte d'information

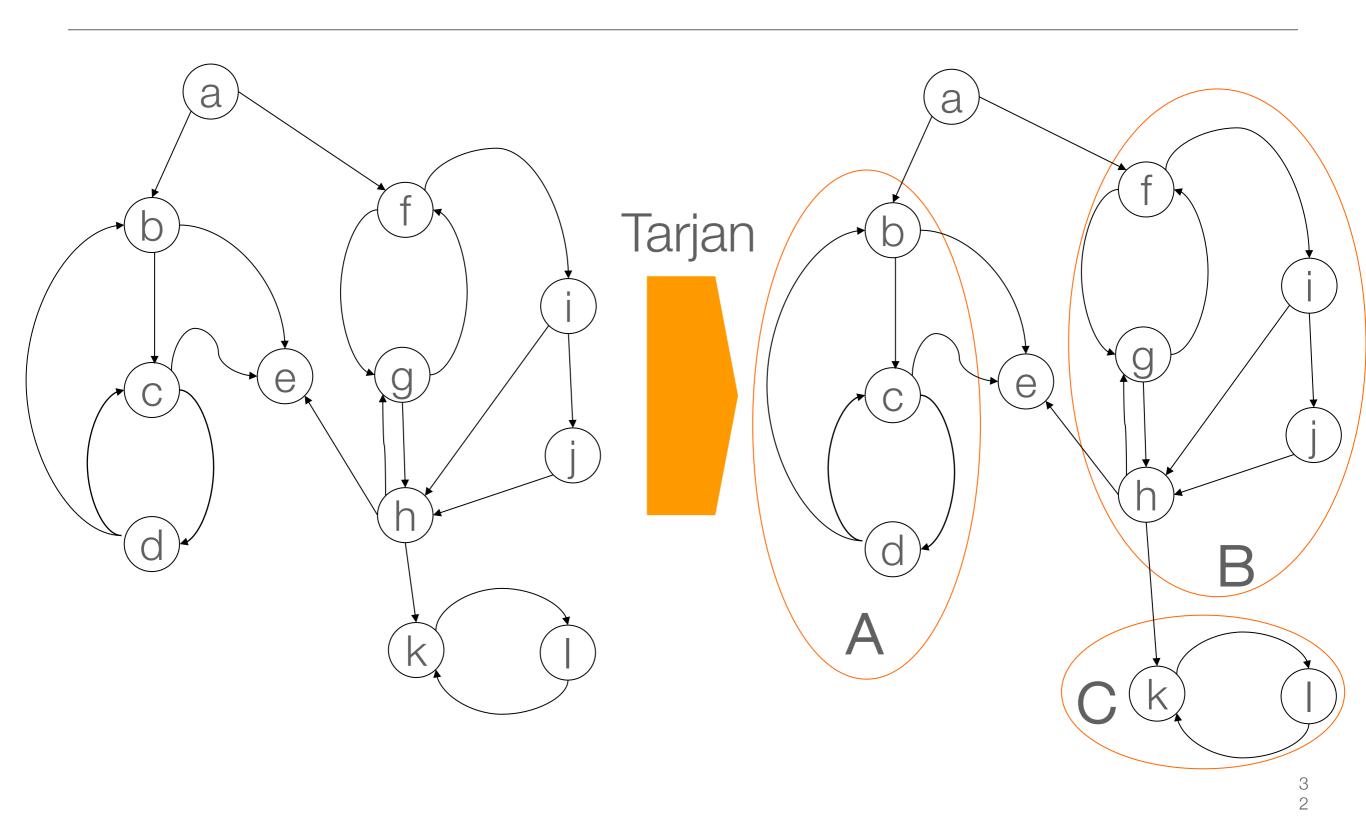
- Comment choisir un ordre d'intégration à partir du GDT?
  - Minimiser le nombre de stubs à écrire
  - stub réaliste => simule tous les comportements (réutiliser une ancienne version du composant)

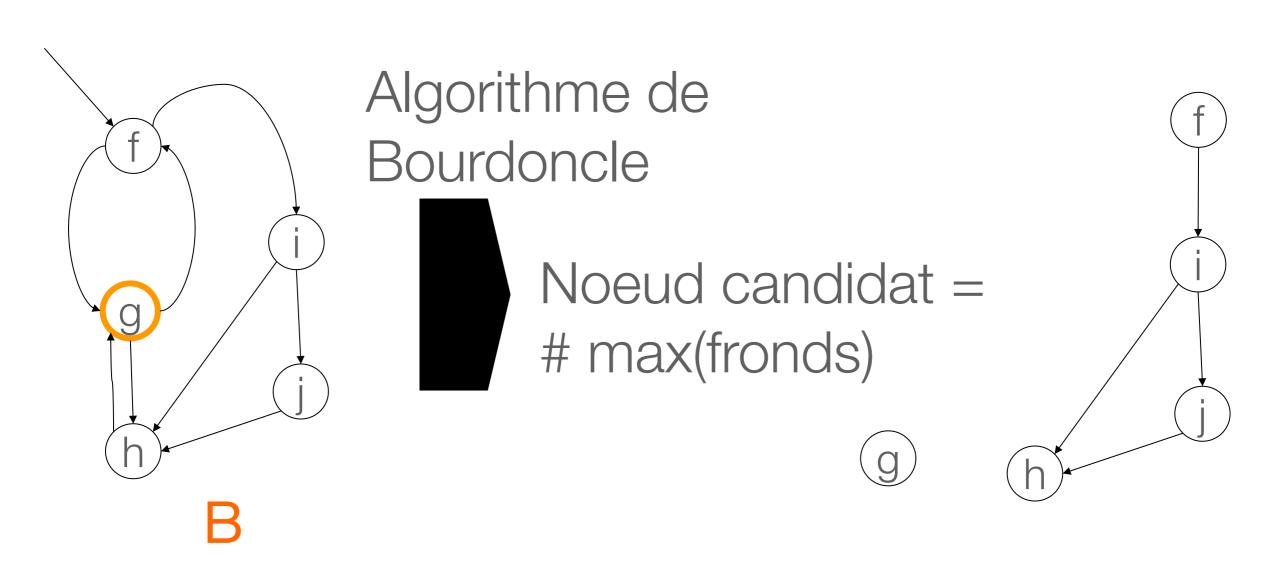


 Stub spécifique => ne simule que les comportements utilisés par le client









Casse les CFCs réapplique Tarjan éventuellement

[(e ou C), (A ou B), a]
[l,k] [c,b,d] [g,h,i,j,f]

Résultat = un ordre partiel de toutes

les stratégies possibles

Algorithme optimisé

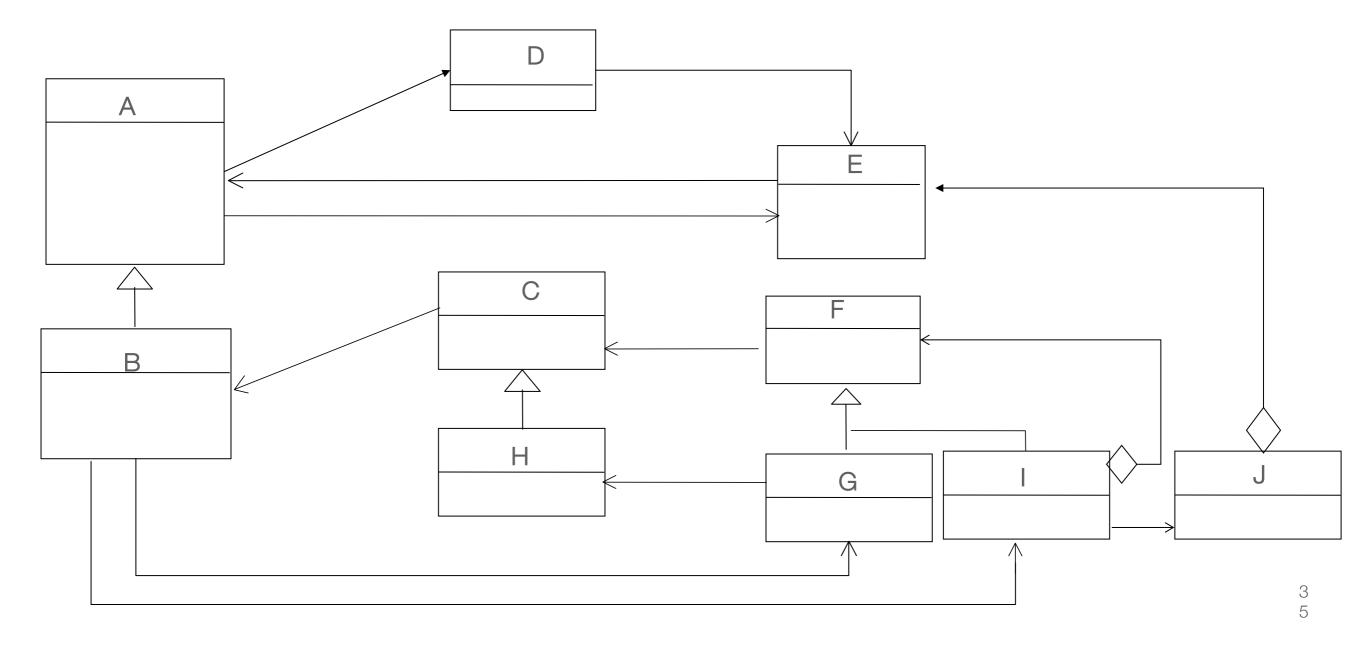
#stubs spécifiques = 4 #stubs réalistes = 3

Génération aléatoire (moy.)

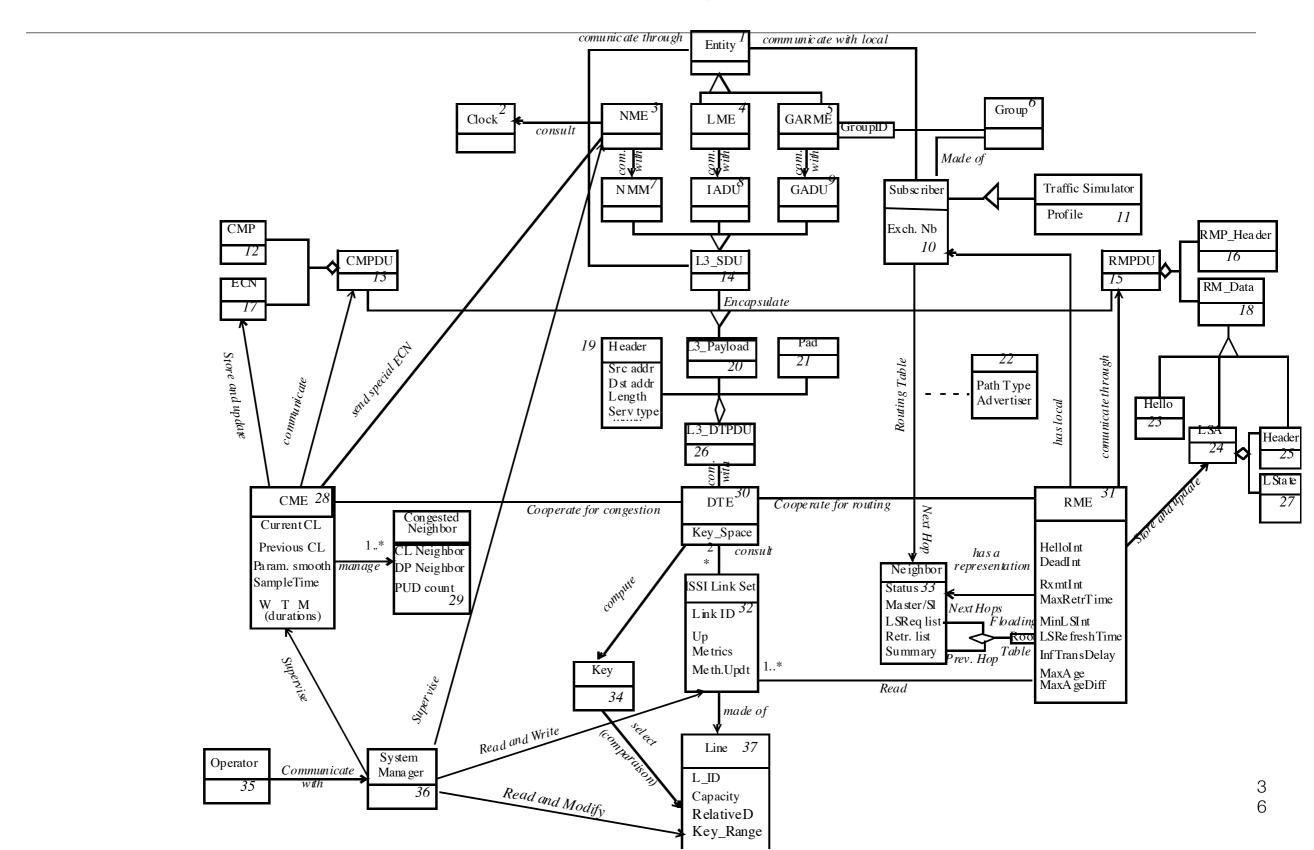
#stubs spécifiques = 9.9 #stubs réalistes = 5

### Exo

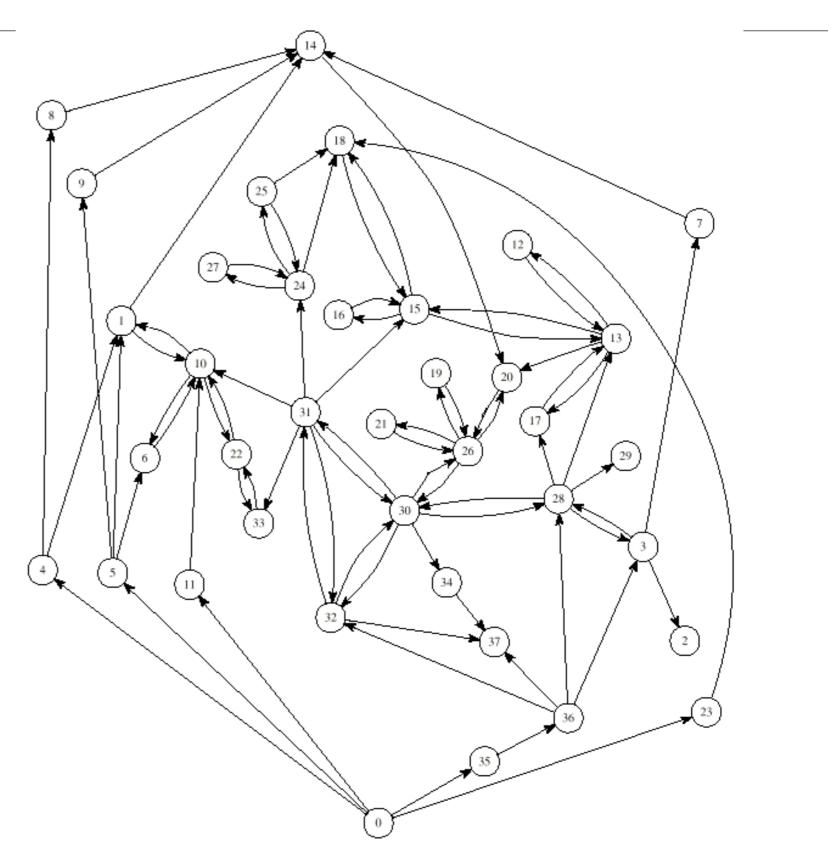
• Plan de test d'intégration pour :



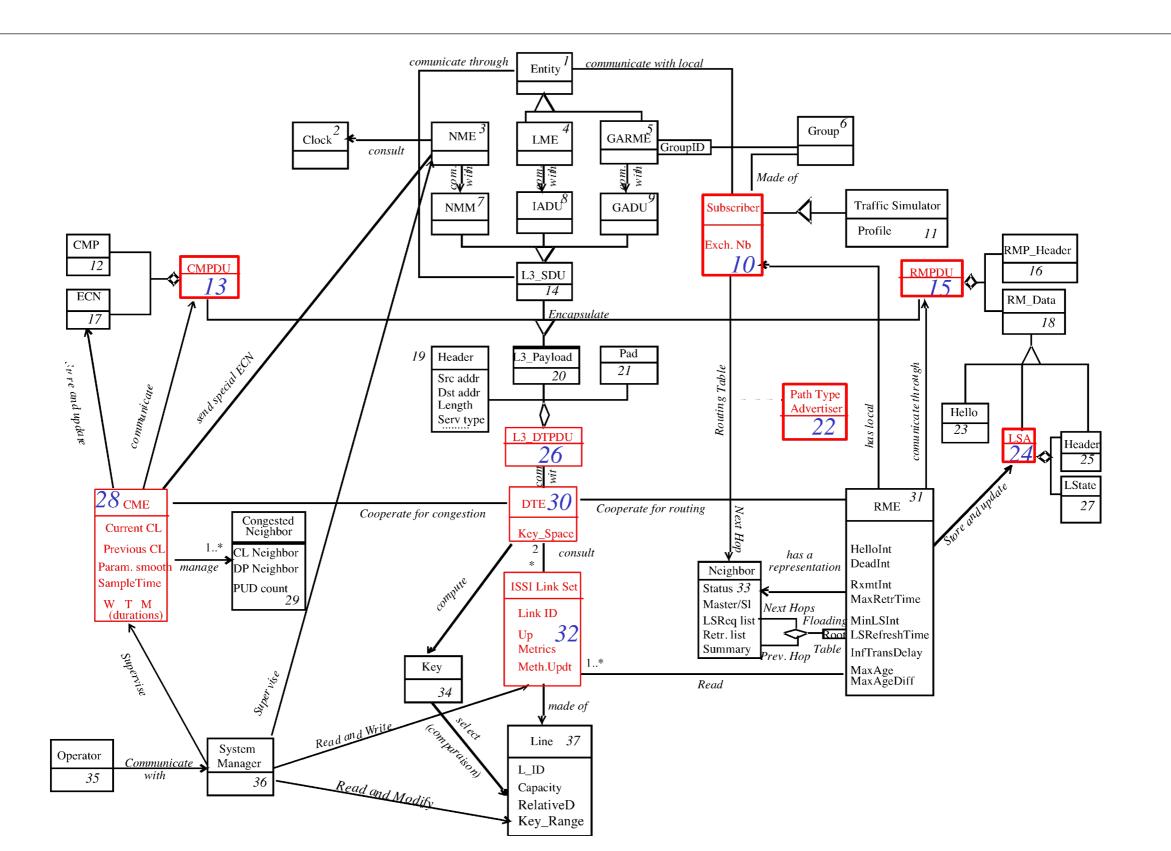
## Cas encore moins simple



## Graphe de dépendances

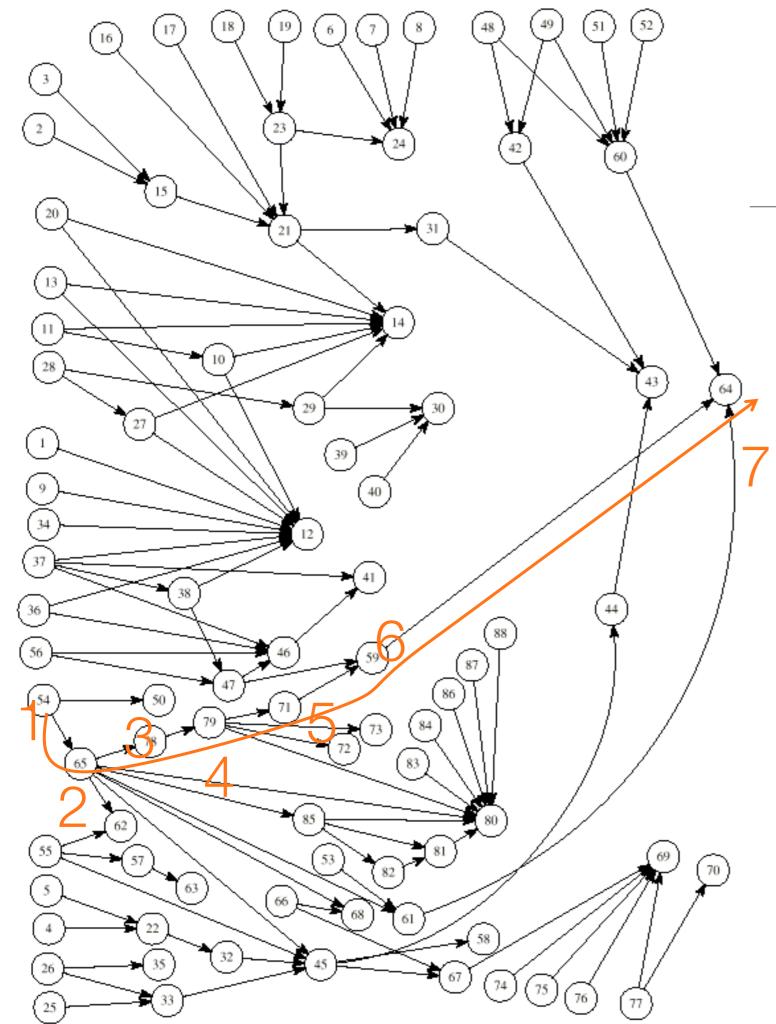


### Bouchons de test



### Une stratégie efficace pour l'ordre d'intégration

- Quand un ordre partiel est disponible, on peut paralléliser les tâches
  - en fonction d'un nombre fixe de testeurs
  - pour un délai minimum



# Répartition des testeurs

• Exemple de GNU-Eiffel

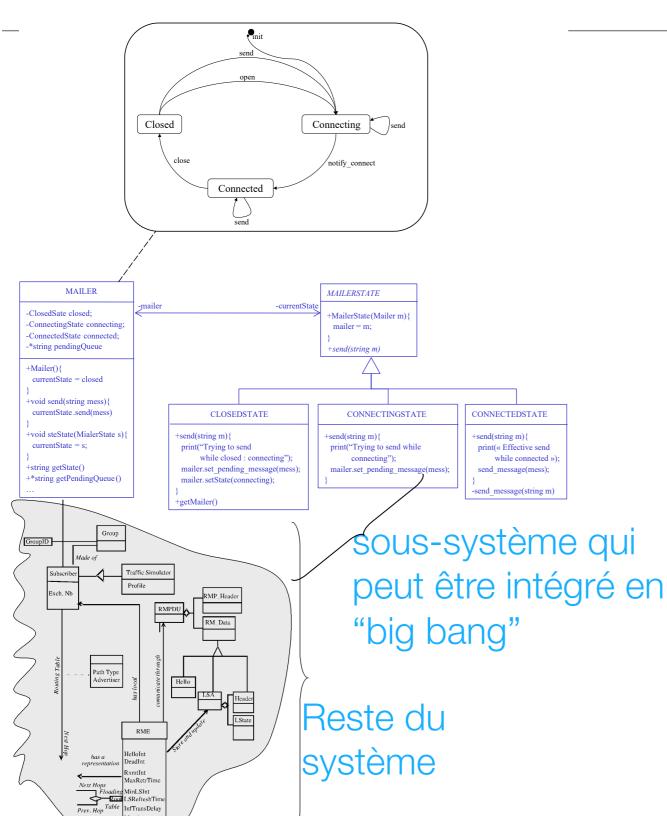
- Nombre de testeurs nécessaire pour intégrer en un minimum de temps
  - 88 div 7 + 1 = 13 testers

temps minimum : 7
 étapes

## Une stratégie efficace pour l'ordre d'intégration

- Stratégie efficace
  - casse les cycles de dépendances avec un minimum de stubs
- Autre stratégie
  - prend en compte les pratique de conception OO
  - certains cycles sont très cohérents du point de vue fonctionnel (Ex: design patterns)
    - ça peut être intéressant d'intégrer cette interdépendance d'un coup

## Stratégie mixte



- Minimise encore le nombre de stubs
- Maintient un niveau de cohérence dans l'intégration
- Pas complètement automatisable
  - pattern matching

#### Plan

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#### Mocks

- Les mocks sont un type de stub
- Simulent les échanges de message entre une classe et ses dépendances
- Permet de tester
  - une classe en isolation
  - Les interactions avec l'environnement

## Easymock

#### Étapes:

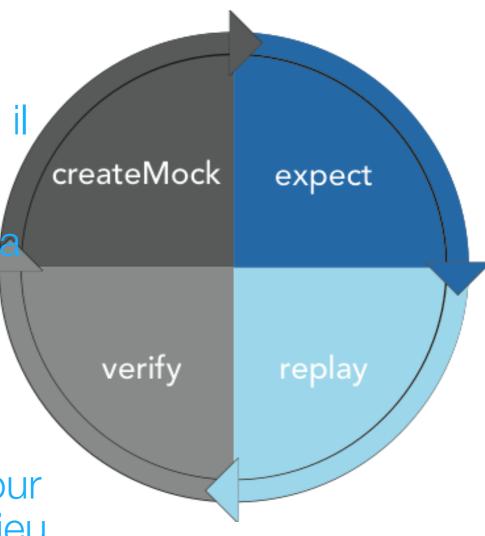
1. Création du mock

2. Configuration du mock pour lui dire comment il doit se comporter quand il est appelé.

3. Activation des mocks (C'est appelé la fonction "replay" dans la documentation d'EasyMock)

4. Exécuter les tests

5. Après l'exécution, vérifier le mock pour savoir si les appels attendus ont eu lieu



#### Mockito

- Mockito is used by calling static methods defined in the `org.mockito.Mockito` class.
  - To create a mock:

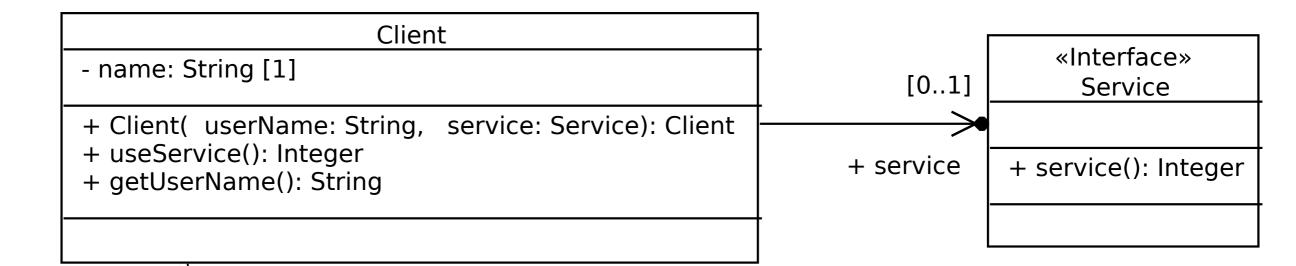
```
MyClass someMock = mock(MyClass.class);
```

To configure a mock:

```
when(someMock.someOp()).thenReturn(« someResult »);
```

- Tip
  - import static org.mockito.Mockito.\*; to write mock() instead of Mockito.mock(...)

#### Unit test Client

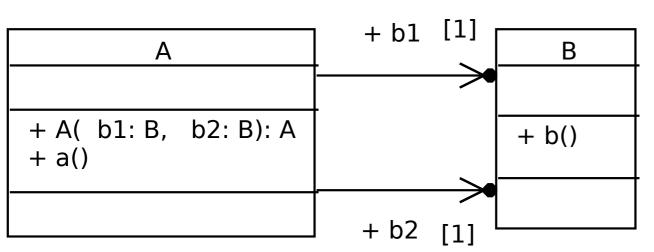


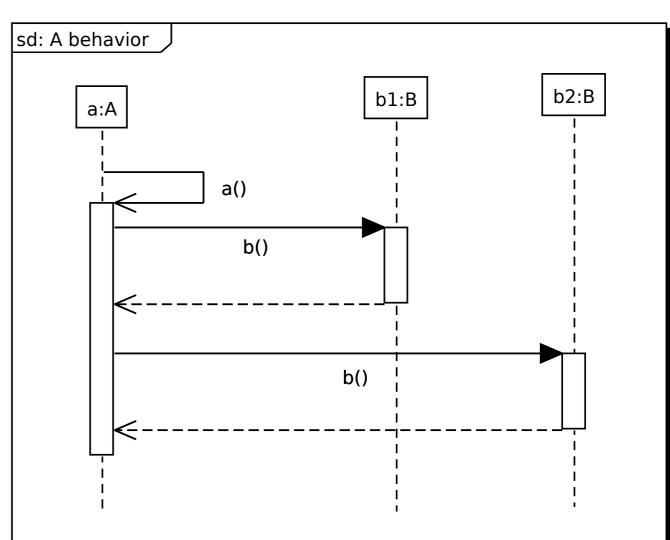
useService calls "service" and returns the obtained value increased by 10

#### Stub Service class

```
import org.junit.Test;
import static org.mockito.Mockito.*;
import static org.junit.Assert.*;
public class ClientTestWithStub {
     @Test
     public void testUseService() {
           // Preparing the context -- we stub the Service instance
           Service mockService = mock(Service.class);
           when(mockService.service()).thenReturn(1327);
           // Regular test case
           Client client = new Client("John", mockService);
           int result = client.useService();
           // Oracle
           assertEquals(result, 1337);
```

## Checking calls on methods





## Checking calls on methods

 It is also possible to check that methods are called on a mock

```
// Context
B mockB1 = mock(B.class);
B mockB2 = mock(B.class);
A someA = new A(mockB1, mockB2);
// Calling the tested operation
a.a();
// Checking if b1.b() was called during a()
// to see if b1 was used correctly by a
verify(b1).b();
```

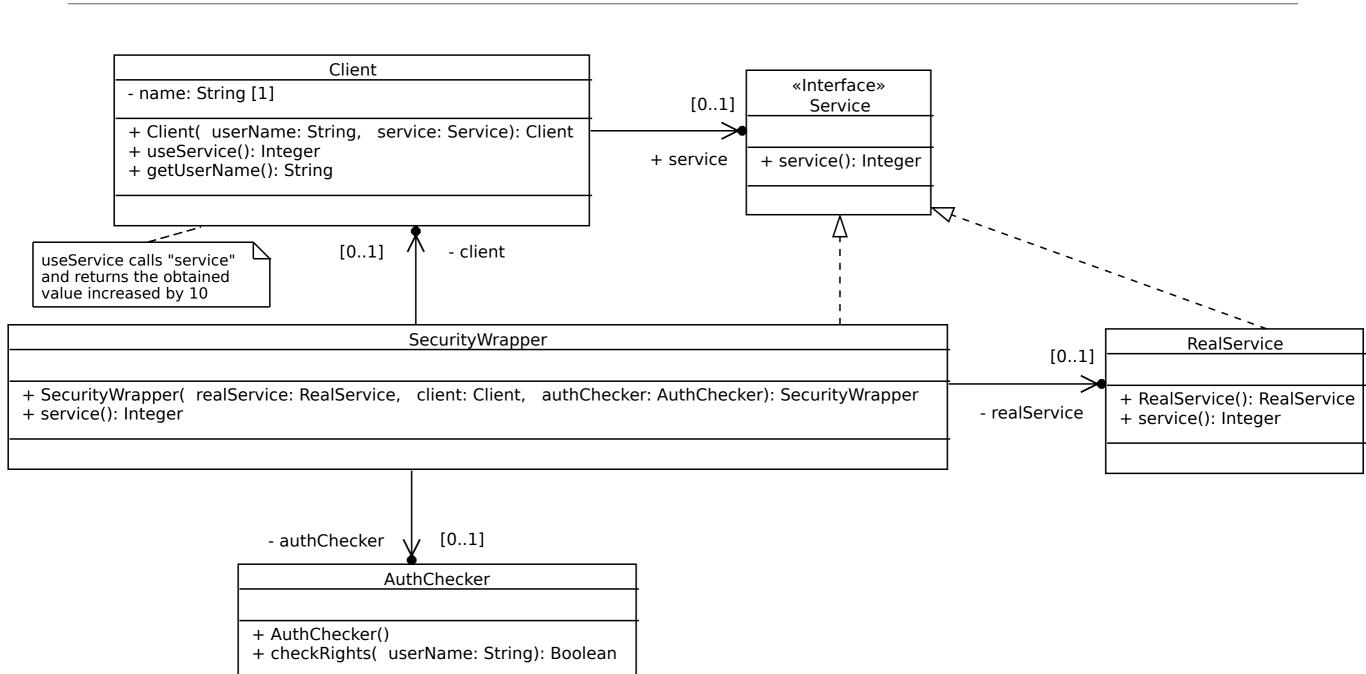
A different form of oracle

## Checking calls on methods

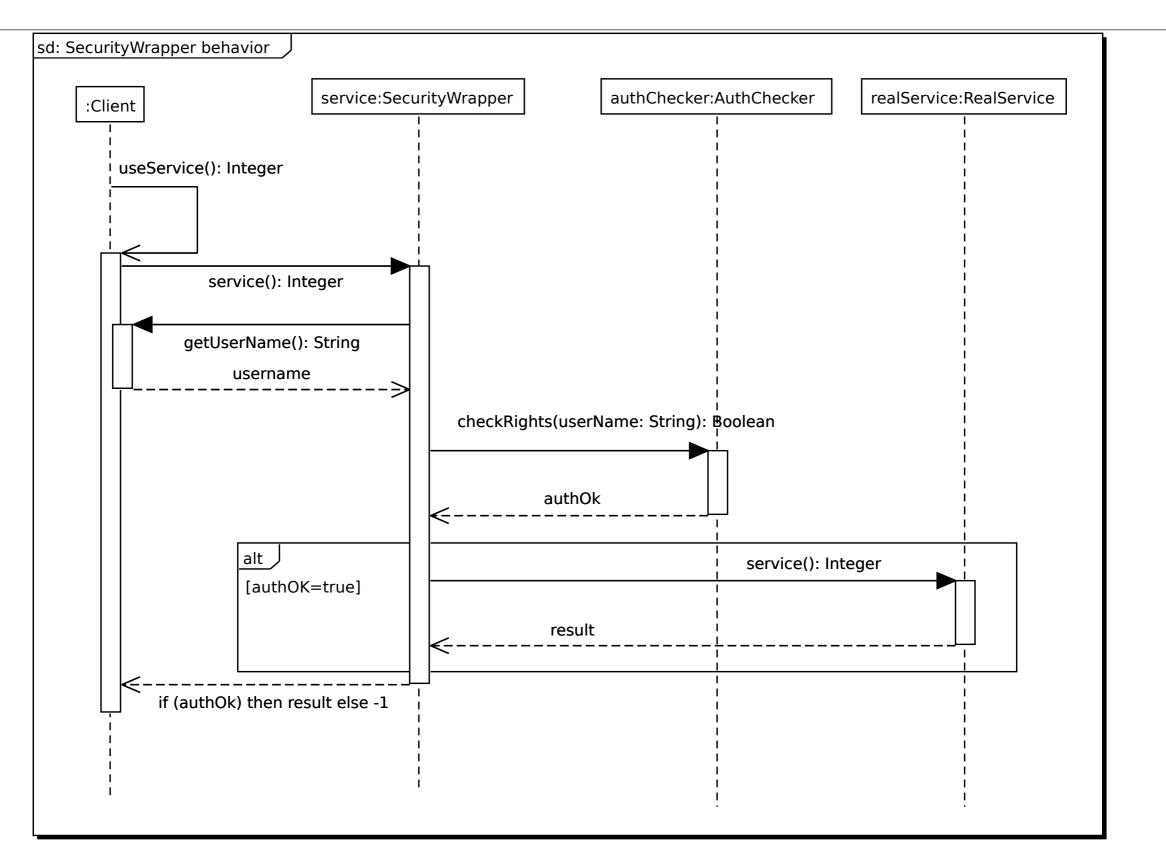
 It is also possible to check the order of method calls

```
// Checking if b1.b() was called before b2.b()
InOrder mocksWithOrder = inOrder(mockB1, mockB2);
mocksWithOrder.verify(b1).b();
mocksWithOrder.verify(b2).b();
```

## Test the behavior of a wrapper for Service



## Test the behavior of a wrapper for Service



```
@Test
public void testSecurityWrapperBehavior() {
     // Preparing the context: mocks and their behaviors + tested object
     RealService mockRealService = mock(RealService.class);
                                      = mock(Client.class);
     Client
                     mockClient
     AuthChecker mockAuthChecker = mock(AuthChecker.class);
     when(mockClient.getUserName()).thenReturn("John");
     when(mockAuthChecker.checkRights("John")).thenReturn(true);
     SecurityWrapper wrapper = new SecurityWrapper(mockRealService,
                mockClient, mockAuthChecker);
     // Calling the tested operation
     wrapper.service();
     // Oracle
     InOrder mocksWithOrder = inOrder(mockAuthChecker,mockRealService);
     mocksWithOrder.verify(mockAuthChecker).checkRights("John");
     mocksWithOrder.verify(mockRealService).service();
```