

#### Testes com Java

# Junit 5

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### Objetivos da Aula

1. Overview

2. Arquitetura

3. Annotations

4. Asserts e Assumption



Testes com Java





Annotation	Description
@Test	Denotes that a method is a test method. Unlike JUnit 4's @Test annotation, this annotation does not declare any attributes, since test extensions in JUnit Jupiter operate based on their own dedicated annotations. Such methods are inherited unless they are overridden.
@ParameterizedTest	Denotes that a method is a <u>parameterized test</u> . Such methods are <i>inherited</i> unless they are <i>overridden</i> .
@RepeatedTest	Denotes that a method is a test template for a <u>repeated test</u> . Such methods are <i>inherited</i> unless they are <i>overridden</i> .
@TestFactory	Denotes that a method is a test factory for <u>dynamic tests</u> . Such methods are <i>inherited</i> unless they are <i>overridden</i> .
@TestTemplate	Denotes that a method is a <u>template for test cases</u> designed to be invoked multiple times depending on the number of invocation contexts returned by the registered <u>providers</u> . Such methods are <i>inherited</i> unless they are <i>overridden</i> .
@TestMethodOrder	Used to configure the test method execution order for the annotated test class; similar to JUnit @FixMethodOrder . Such annotations are inherited.

```
1  @Test
2  void lambdaExpressions() {
    assertTrue(Stream.of(1, 2, 3)
        .stream()
        .mapToInt(i -> i)
        .sum() > 5, () -> "Sum should be greater than 5");
7  }
```

```
@Test
    void trueAssumption() {
3
    assumeTrue(5 > 1);
        assertEquals(5 + 2, 7);
4
5
Ð
    GTest
    void falseAssumption() {
8
9
        assumeFalse(5 < 1);
        assertEquals(5 + 2, 7);
11
12
13
    @Test
    void assumptionThat() {
14
        String someString = "Just a string";
15
        assumingThat(
17
           someString.equals("Just a string"),
        () -> assertEquals(2 + 2, 4)
       3:
26
```