

# utPLSQL v3.1.2 Cheat Sheet

by Jacek Gebal (jgebal) via cheatography.com/22528/cs/16396/

Common annotations	
%disabled	Suite / context / test will not execute
%rollback(auto / manual)	Automatic( <b>default</b> ) / manual transaction control
%displayname( description )	Description of context / test / suite
Procedure annotations	
%test(description)	Procedure is a test (with description)
%beforetest(procedure [,])	Procedure(s) to run before annotated test
%aftertest(procedure [,])	Procedure(s) to run after annotated test
%beforeall	Procedure to run before first test in suite/context
%afterall	Procedure to run after last test in suite/context

Procedure to run

Procedure to run

Test expects

before each test in suite/context

after each test in suite/context

exception(s) to be thrown

Package annotations	ackage annotations		
%suite(description)	Package is a test suite (with description)		
%suitepath(com.acme.bomb)	Similar to classpath (Java) Group suites in namespaces		
%context(name)	Starts sub-suite in a suite		
%endcontext	Ends sub-suite in a suite		

B
Procedure(s) to run before all tests in suite/context
Procedure(s) to run after all tests in suite/context
Procedure(s) to run before each tests in suite/context
Procedure(s) to run after each tests in suite/context
F

Annotations are sinlgle-line comments starting with a % sign. Needed in package specification only (documentation)

# **Equality matcher**

#### egual

```
ut.expect( 'a dog' ).to_equal(
  'a dog' , a_nulls_are_equal => false );
a_nulls_are_equal is true by default
```

# equal with cursors

```
open l_expected for select * from all_objects;
open l_actual for select * from all_objects;
ut.expect( l_expected )
   .to_equal( l_actual )
   .exclude( 'owner' )
   .join_by( 'name' );
```

# equal on objects

```
ut.expect(
  anydata.convertObject(l_expected) )
.to_equal(
  anydata.convertObject(l_actual) );
```

## equal on collections

```
ut.expect(
   anydata.convertCollection(l_expected) )
.to_equal(
   anydata.convertCollection(l_actual) );
```

# **Expectation syntax**

# Base expectation

```
ut.expect( actual_value ).to_( matcher );
```

# Negated expectation

```
ut.expect( actual_value ).not_to( matcher );
```



--%beforeeach

--%aftereach

--%throws(exception [, ...])

By **Jacek Gebal** (jgebal) cheatography.com/jgebal/www.oraclethoughts.com

Published 20th July, 2018. Last updated 20th July, 2018. Page 1 of 2.

Sponsored by **CrosswordCheats.com**Learn to solve cryptic crosswords!
http://crosswordcheats.com



# utPLSQL v3.1.2 Cheat Sheet

by Jacek Gebal (jgebal) via cheatography.com/22528/cs/16396/

# **Expectation syntax (cont)**

# Shortcuts syntax

```
ut.expect( actual_value ).to_matcher;
ut.expect( actual_value ).not_to_matcher;
```

Executing tests	
<pre>exec ut.run();</pre>	All tests in my current schema
<pre>alter session set current_schema='HR'; exec ut.run();</pre>	All tests in current schema after it was changed to HR
<pre>exec ut.run('HR');</pre>	All tests in specific schema
<pre>exec ut.run('test_betwnstr');</pre>	All tests in package of current schema
<pre>exec ut.run('hr.test_betwnstr.big_end _position');</pre>	Specific test only
<pre>exec ut.run(     'hr.test_award_bonus, hr.test_betwnstr.big_end_positio n');</pre>	Run several items
exec ut.run(':com.my_org.my_project')	Run using suitepath

# Non-equality matchers

select \* from table(ut.run());

## be like

```
ut.expect( 'Lorem_impsum' ).to_be_like(
  a_mask => '%rem\_%', a_escape_char => '\' );
ut.expect( 'Lorem_impsum' ).to_be_like( '%re%su' );
a_mask, a_escape_char -> see Oracle like operator
```

All tests as a select

statement

# match

```
ut.expect( '123-456-ABcd' ).to_match(
  a_pattern=>'\d{3}-\d{3}-[a-z]', a_modifiers=>'i'
);
ut.expect( 'some value' ).to_match( '^some.*' );
a_pattern, a_modifiers -> see regexp_like function
```

# be\_between

```
ut.expect( 3 ).to_be_between( 1, 3 );
```

# Non-equality matchers (cont)

# be\_greater\_or\_equal

```
ut.expect( 3 ).to_be_greater_or_equal( 2 );
```

#### be\_greater\_than

```
ut.expect( 2 ).to_be_greater_than( 1 );
```

# be\_less\_or\_equal

```
ut.expect( 3 ).to_be_less_or_equal( 3 );
```

## be\_less\_than

```
ut.expect( 3 ).to_be_less_than( 4 );
```

#### have\_count

```
ut_expect( v_cursor ).to_have_count(10);
```

# **Unary matchers**

## be\_empty

```
open l_cursor for select * from dual where 1 = 0;
ut.expect( l_cursor ).to_( be_empty() );
```

#### be\_true

```
ut.expect( ( 1 = 1 ) ).to_( be_true() );
```

## be false

```
ut.expect( ( 1 = 0 ) ).to_( be_false() );
```

# be\_null

```
ut.expect( 1 ).to_( be_null() );
```

## be\_not\_null

```
ut.expect( to_clob('ABC') ).to_( be_not_null() );
```

# Reporting

# Color output

```
exec ut.run(a_color_console=>true);
or sqlPlus (Mac, Unix, Windows ANSICON)
```

## JUnit reporter

```
exec ut.run(ut_junit_reporter());
JUnit-compatible XML report for CI servers
```

## Coverage html reporter

```
exec ut.run(ut_coverage_html_reporter());
```

Produces HTML coverage report

Documentation for coverage and reporters



By Jacek Gebal (jgebal) cheatography.com/jgebal/ www.oraclethoughts.com

Published 20th July, 2018. Last updated 20th July, 2018. Page 2 of 2.

Sponsored by CrosswordCheats.com Learn to solve cryptic crosswords! http://crosswordcheats.com