



Software Testing and Inspection LAB practice **Using Git and Remote Repository**

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Remote Repository: Bitbucket

- ❖ Bitbucket is a web-based version control repository hosting service owned by Atlassian, for source code and development projects that use either **Mercurial** or **Git** revision control systems.
- ❖ Bitbucket offers both commercial plans and free accounts
- ❖ You get 1 GB file storage

Remote Repository: GitHub

- ❖ GitHub, is an American multinational corporation that provides hosting for software development and **version control** using **Git**.
- ❖ It offers the **distributed version** control and source code management functionality of Git, plus its own features.
- ❖ **GitHub** has a maximum limit of 1GB

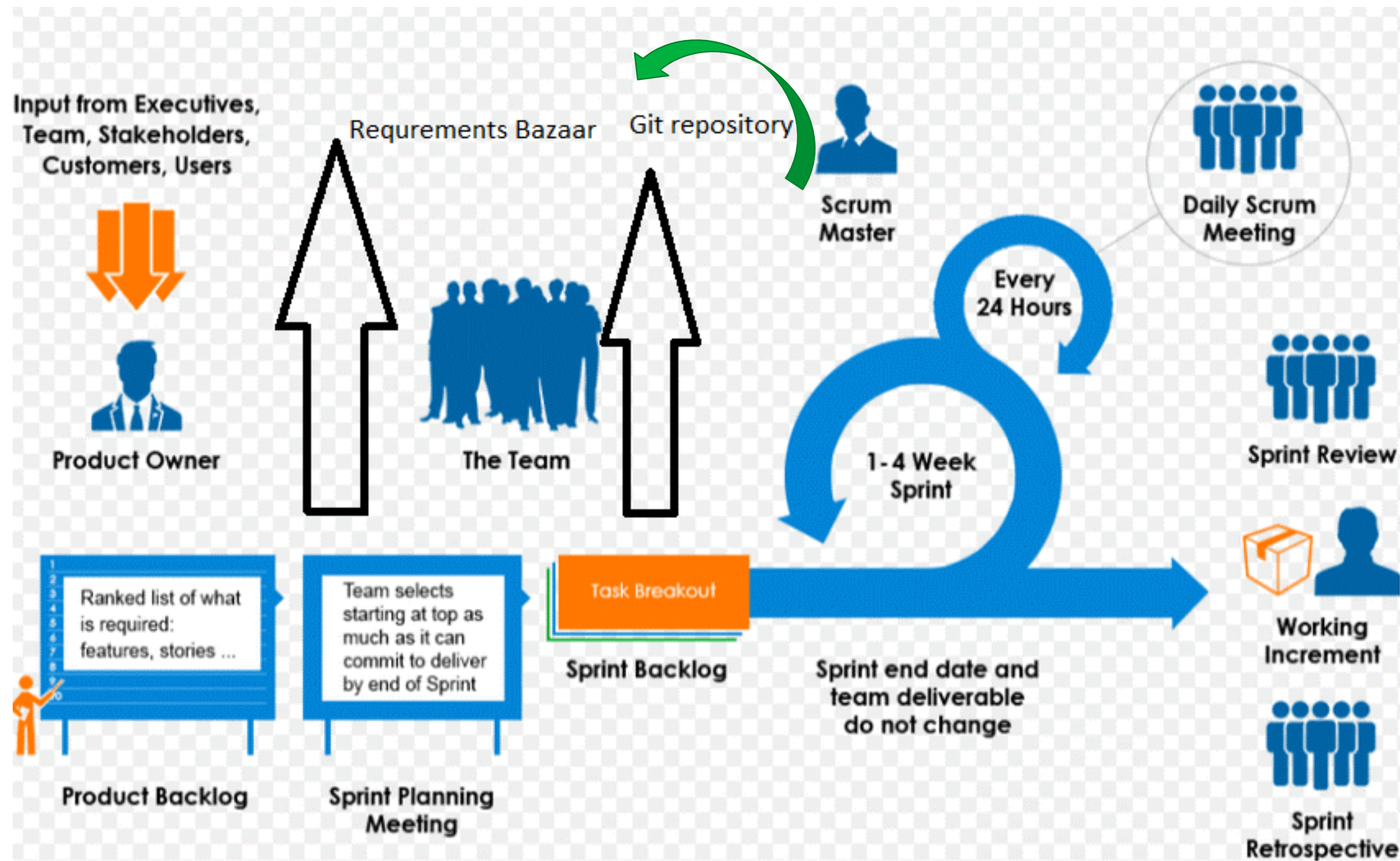
Remote Repository: JIRA

- ❖ Project management tool designed to optimize
 - **project planning,**
 - **implementation and tracking**
- ❖ Used as an issue tracking tool for software testing
- ❖ Can handle variety of issues
 - progress of a project,
 - hiring of employees,
 - product pipelines,
 - building stories for software teams, etc
- ❖ Free for teams of up to 10 users

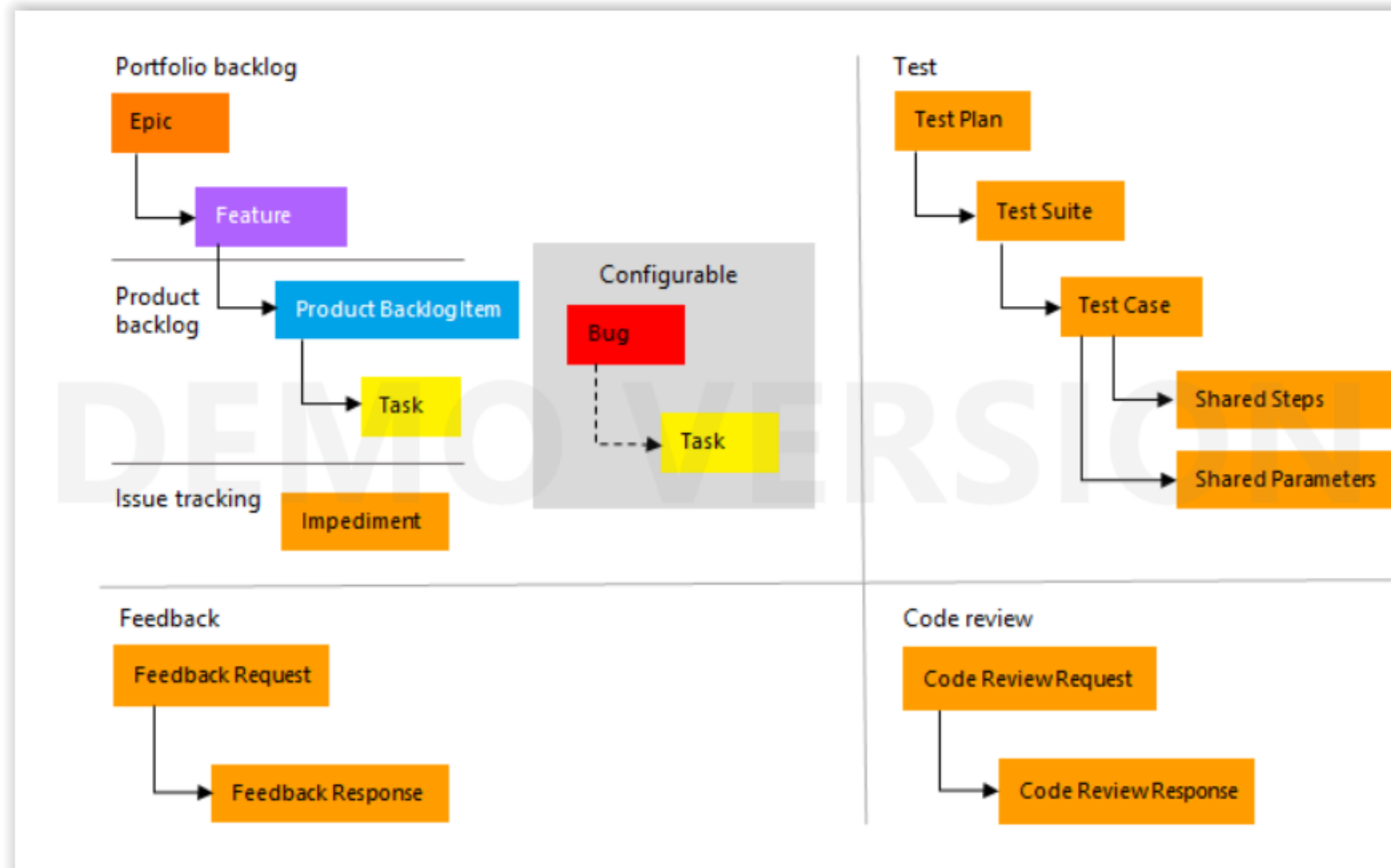
Remote Repository: JIRA

- ❖ Plan – Create user stories and issues, plan sprints, and distribute tasks across the software team
- ❖ Track – Prioritize and discuss each member's work in full context with complete visibility
- ❖ Release – Deploy product with up-to-date information
- ❖ Report – Analyse team performance in real-time using visual data

Tools for scrum

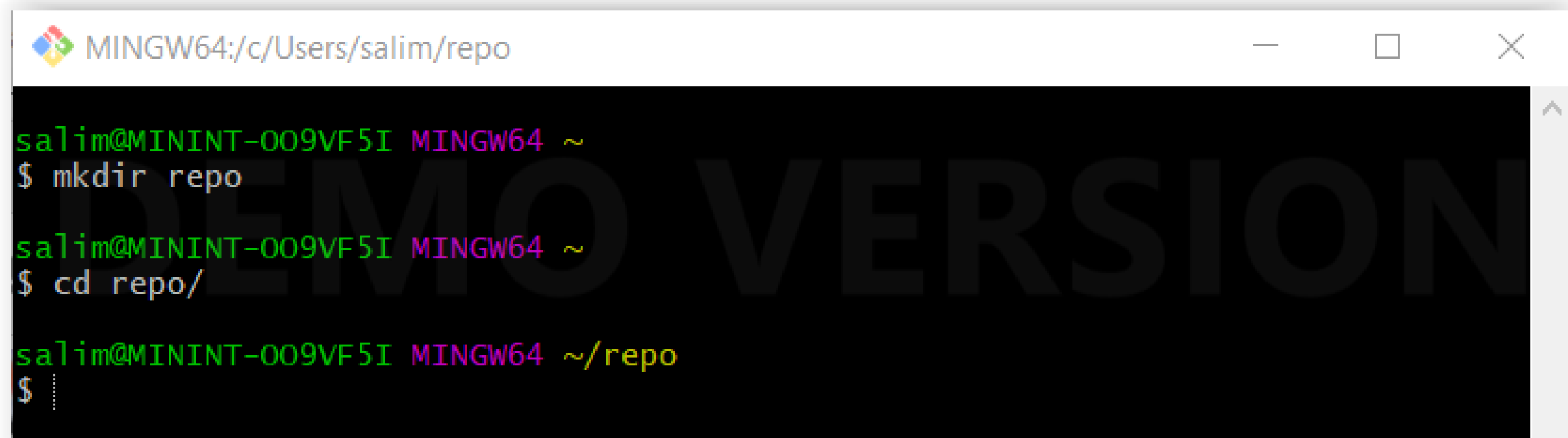


Enhancing Requirements(user story) in scrum



Using Git

1. Install and run Git for windows <https://git-scm.com/download/win>
2. Create a local git repository

A screenshot of a Windows terminal window titled 'MINGW64:/c/Users/salim/repo'. The terminal shows a user named 'salim' at a machine 'MININT-009VF5I' in a 'MINGW64' environment. The user has created a directory named 'repo' and navigated into it. The prompt is now '~ /repo'.

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/salim/repo

salim@MININT-009VF5I MINGW64 ~
$ mkdir repo

salim@MININT-009VF5I MINGW64 ~
$ cd repo/

salim@MININT-009VF5I MINGW64 ~/repo
$
```


Using Git

3. Initialize git repository

```
salim@MININT-009VF5I MINGW64 ~/repo
$ git init
Initialized empty Git repository in C:/Users/salim/repo/.git/
salim@MININT-009VF5I MINGW64 ~/repo (master)
$
```

Using Git

4. Add user information

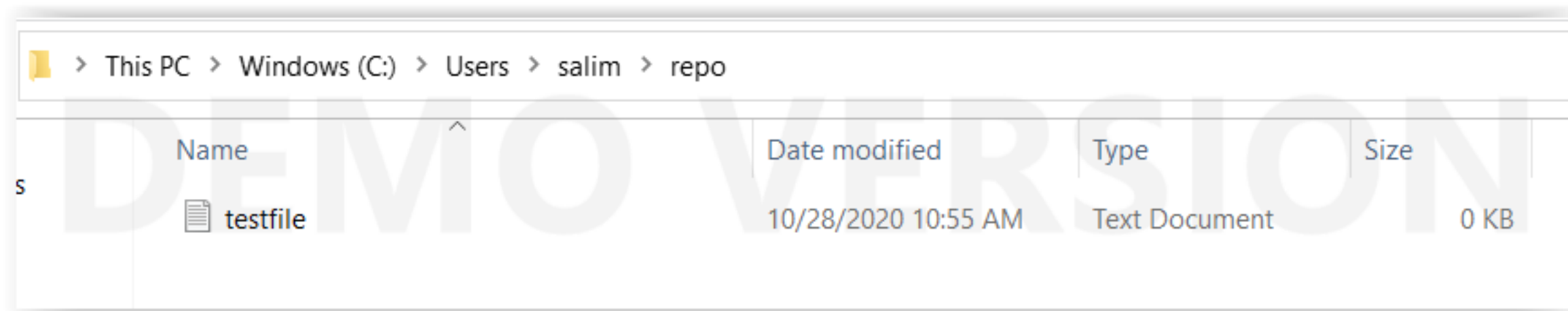
```
salim@MININT-009VF5I MINGW64 ~/repo (master)
$ git config --global user.name salimsaay

salim@MININT-009VF5I MINGW64 ~/repo (master)
$ git config --global user.email ssaay@ait.ie

salim@MININT-009VF5I MINGW64 ~/repo (master)
$ .....
```

Using Git

5. Add a new file to the repo



Once you've added or modified files in a folder containing a git repo, git will notice that changes have been made inside the repo.

Using Git

6. After creating the new file, you can use the git status command to see which files git knows exist.

```
salim@MININT-009VF5I MINGW64 ~/repo (master)
$ git status
On branch master

No commits yet

Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
  testfile.txt

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)

salim@MININT-009VF5I MINGW64 ~/repo (master)
$
```

What this basically says is, "Hey, we noticed you created a new file called "testfile.txt", but unless you use the 'git add' command we aren't going to do anything with it."

Using Git

7. Add a file to the staging environment

```
salim@MININT-009VF5I MINGW64 ~/repo (master)
$ git add testfile.txt

salim@MININT-009VF5I MINGW64 ~/repo (master)
$ git status
On branch master
nothing to commit, working tree clean

salim@MININT-009VF5I MINGW64 ~/repo (master)
$
```

If you rerun the git status command, you'll see that git has added the file to the staging environment (notice the "Changes to be committed" line). To reiterate, the file has not yet been added to a commit, but it's about to be.

Using Git

8. Create a commit

```
salim@MININT-009VF5I MINGW64 ~/repo (master)
$ git commit -m "netw file added"
[master (root-commit) 88f3d47] netw file added
1 file changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
create mode 100644 testfile.txt

salim@MININT-009VF5I MINGW64 ~/repo (master)
$
```

One of the most confusing parts when you're first learning git is the concept of the staging environment and how it relates to a commit. A commit is a record of what files you have changed since the last time you made a commit. The message at the end of the commit should be something related to what the commit contains

Remote repository

1. Open the instructions <https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials/learn-git-with-bitbucket-cloud>
2. Create a Bitbucket account <https://bitbucket.org/>
3. Make a new directory and clone your git repository locally
4. Create a file and locally push it to Bitbucket
 1. Git push --all
5. Change your file online with Bitbucket
6. Pull changes to the local repository.
 1. git pull --all

Remote repository

1. Open the github <https://github.com>
2. Create an account to the github
3. Create a repository
4. clone to the git
 1. git clone <https://github.com/saaysalim/AgileRepository>
5. Upload the local file to github
 1. git status, git add githubtest.txt , git commit -m " this is the test file for github"
 2. Git Push
 3. Git pull

Software Testing: Junit

- ❖ Unit testing framework for Java.
- ❖ Unit testing – the process of checking the smallest independent
 - modules to ensure they are working as required.
- ❖ Unit testing – Manual/Automated
- ❖ Manual testing – Executing test cases manually;
- ❖ Non programmable; less reliable.
- ❖ Automated testing – Executing test cases using coding tools;
 - programmable; more reliable.
- ❖ JUnit – used for automation of unit testing.

Software Testing: Junit

- ❖ Open source framework
- ❖ Annotations and assertions – identify test methods & compare against expected results.
- ❖ Test runners
- ❖ Runs automatically and provides immediate feedback

Software Testing: Junit

- ❖ Helpful link1: www.educative.io/courses/java-unit-testing-with-junit-5/B892KY261z2
- ❖ Helpful link2: www.tutorialspoint.com/junit/junit_environment_setup.htm
- ❖ Helpful link3 (Windows): www.softwaretestinghelp.com/download-and-install-junit/
- ❖ Helpful link4 (MacOS): <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/21369953/need-help-installing-junit-on-mac-how-to-add-junit-to-path-environmental-variables/26977630>
- ❖ System Requirements – JDK and Eclipse
- ❖ Download the .jar files from this link: <https://github.com/junit-team/junit4/wiki/Download-and-Install>
- ❖ Add the location of these .jar files to the Environment Path variables (see link3/link4).

Software Testing: Junit

- ❖ Open Eclipse and create a new Java project – 'JUnitTesting'.
- ❖ Create a new package inside the src folder '<name>.junittest'.
- ❖ Create a new class inside the '<name>.junittest' package

'Calculator'.

```
public class Calculator {  
    public int add(int a, int b) {  
        return a + b;  
    }  
    public int subtract(int a, int b) {  
        return a - b;  
    }  
}
```


Software Testing: Junit

- ❖ Right click on the project > Build Path > New Source Folder 'test'.
- ❖ Right click on 'Calculator.java' in the src folder > New > JUnit Test Case > Select "New Junit Jupiter test" > Choose Source Folder as 'test' folder > Provide class name as 'CalculatorTest' > Click 'Next'.
- ❖ Choose all methods available under 'Calculator'.
- ❖ Add JUnit 5 Library to build path' > 'OK'

Software Testing: Junit

```
class CalculatorTest {  
    @Test  
    public void testAdd() {  
        Calculator calculator = new Calculator();  
        int a = 5;  
        int b = 4;  
        int actual = calculator.add(a, b);  
        int expected = 10;  
        assertEquals(expected, actual, "Sum is not correct");  
    }  
    @Test  
    void testSubtract() {  
        fail("Not yet implemented");  
    }  
}
```

Save and run 'CalculatorTest.java'.
Look at the JUnit report to confirm if test was successful

Thank you



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