## Junit3源码(200@365)

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最近打算看看junit的源码,下载的是: junit4.13-SNAPSHOT 代码里面的包有两种:一种是junit.开头的包(junit3),另一种是org.junit.开头的包(junit4)。

```
▶ ∰ junit.extensions
▶ # junit.framework
▶ <u>⊞</u> junit.runner
junit.textui
▶ 
⊕ org.junit
g.junit.experimental
▶ ⊕ org.junit.experimental.categories
▶ ⊕ org.junit.experimental.max
▶ ⊕ org.junit.experimental.results
▶ ⊕ org.junit.experimental.runners
▶ ⊕ org.junit.experimental.theories
▶ ⊕ org.junit.experimental.theories.internal
▶ 
    org.junit.experimental.theories.suppliers
org.junit.function
▶ ⊕ org.junit.internal
▶ # org.junit.internal.builders
▶ ⊕ org.junit.internal.management
▶ ⊕ org.junit.internal.matchers
 g.junit.internal.requests
▶ # org.junit.internal.runners
▶ ⊕ org.junit.internal.runners.model
▶ 

org.junit.internal.runners.statements
▶ ⊕ org.junit.matchers
▶ 册 org.junit.rules
▶ 

org.junit.runner
▶ ⊕ org.junit.runner.manipulation
▶ ⊕ org.junit.runner.notification
▶ ⊕ org.junit.runners
 de org.junit.runners.model
▶ ⊕ org.junit.runners.parameterized
▶ ⊕ org.junit.validator
```

```
main函数没有特别复杂的逻辑,就是创建一个TestRunner对象,并调用该对象的start函数,返回
TestResult,之后判断测试的状态是否成功。那么,显然,关键应该在start函数里面。
   public TestResult start(String[] args) throws Exception {
         String testCase = "";
         String method = "";
         boolean wait = false;
         for (int i = 0; i < args.length; i++) {
           if (args[i].equals("-wait")) {
              wait = true;
           } else if (args[i].equals("-c")) {
              testCase = extractClassName(args[++i]);
           } else if (args[i].equals("-m")) {
              String arg = args[++i];
              int lastIndex = arg.lastIndexOf('.');
             testCase = arg.substring(0, lastIndex);
              method = arg.substring(lastIndex + 1);
           } else if (args[i].equals("-v")) {
              System.err.println("JUnit " + Version.id() + " by Kent Beck and Erich Gamma");
           } else {
              testCase = args[i];
         if (testCase.equals("")) {
           throw\ new\ Exception ("Usage:\ TestRunner\ [-wait]\ testCaseName,\ where\ name\ is\ the\ name\ of
```

```
try {
    if (!method.equals("")) {
        return runSingleMethod(testCase, method, wait);
    }
    Test suite = getTest(testCase);
    return doRun(suite, wait);
} catch (Exception e) {
    throw new Exception("Could not create and run test suite: " + e);
}
```

the TestCase class");
}

start函数的参数就是main函数的参数,首先使用一个for循环处理参数,可以看出,参数主要可以有-wait, -c , -m , 几种,处理完参数之后,可以分为只运行单独一个method和正常的测试用例的运行,第一种就是只运行一个方法,我们主要讲一下正常的测试用例的运行,也就是Test suite = getTest(testCase),return doRun(suite, wait),这两行代码,基本上的意义就是,根据testcase(一个类名)获得Test对象,然后运行该对象获得最终的测试结果。

```
那么,我们来看看getTest函数是怎么获得Test对象的。
```

```
public Test getTest(String suiteClassName) {
     if (suiteClassName.length() <= 0) {
        clearStatus():
        return null;
     Class<?> testClass = null;
     try {
        testClass = loadSuiteClass(suiteClassName);
     } catch (ClassNotFoundException e) {
        String clazz = e.getMessage();
        if (clazz == null) {
          clazz = suiteClassName;
        runFailed("Class not found "" + clazz + """);
     } catch (Exception e) {
        runFailed("Error: " + e.toString());
        return null;
     }
     Method suiteMethod = null;
```

```
try {
   suiteMethod = testClass.getMethod(SUITE_METHODNAME);
} catch (Exception e) {
  // try to extract a test suite automatically
  clearStatus();
  return new TestSuite(testClass);
if (!Modifier.isStatic(suiteMethod.getModifiers())) {
  runFailed("Suite() method must be static");
  return null;
Test test = null;
   test = (Test) suiteMethod.invoke(null); // static method
     return test;
} catch (InvocationTargetException e) {
  runFailed("Failed to invoke suite():" + e.getTargetException().toString());
  return null;
} catch (IllegalAccessException e) {
  runFailed("Failed to invoke suite():" + e.toString());
  return null;
}
clearStatus();
return test:
```

代码看起来有点长,其实逻辑很简单。suiteClassName是类名,首先根据类名,加载类,获得Class对象。然后检查该对象中是否存在suite函数,并且该函数必须是static类型,返回一个Test对象,如果存在,直接调用该函数,返回Test对象,否则,返回new TestSuite(testClass) (testClass是类名suiteClassName对应的Class对象),逻辑很清晰,不过并没有说明Test对象究竟是怎么获得的,为了了解Test对象的构造,我们先了解一下junit中对测试用例部分的设计。junit在测试用例部分主要使用了组合模式,首先定义了基本的接口Test,TestSuite和TestCase都实现了Test接口,其中TestSuite中包含了private Vector-Test> 「TestSuite,即下estSuite是由TestCase或者其他的TestSuite组成的,TestCase则是基本的测试用例,

```
然后我们看看suite函数的例子,看看是如何构造Test对象的。
public static Test suite() {
    final TestSuite s = new TestSuite();

//添加一个TestSuite
    TestSuite s2 = new TestSuite(new Class<?>[]{Test3.class});
    s.addTest(s2);

//添加一个测试method
    Test3 test = new Test3();
    test.setName('test1");
    s.addTest(test);

//添加一个TestCase
    s.addTestSuite(Test3.class);
    return s;
}
```

主要逻辑在addTestsFromTestCase函数里面,通过Class对象构造TestCase加入Vector<Test> fTests字段里面。经过分析,主要部分在while (Test.class.isAssignableFrom(superClass))这个循环里面,主要过程是遍历Class对象里面的函数,然后调用addTestMethod(each, names, theClass);函数将符合要求的测试函数构造成测试用例添加到数组里面。然后获得Class对象的父类对象的Class对象,重复这个过程。

```
private void addTestsFromTestCase(final Class<?> theClass) {
         fName = theClass.getName();
         try {
            getTestConstructor(theClass); // Avoid generating multiple error messages
         } catch (NoSuchMethodException e) {
            addTest(warning("Class " + theClass.getName() + " has no public constructor
TestCase(String name) or TestCase()"));
            return:
         }
         if (!Modifier.isPublic(theClass.getModifiers())) {
            addTest(warning("Class " + theClass.getName() + " is not public"));
            return:
         Class<?> superClass = theClass;
         List<String> names = new ArrayList<String>();
         while (Test.class.isAssignableFrom(superClass)) {
            for (Method each : MethodSorter.getDeclaredMethods(superClass)) {
               addTestMethod(each, names, theClass);
            superClass = superClass.getSuperclass();
         if (fTests.size() == 0) {
            addTest(warning("No tests found in " + theClass.getName()));
```

```
addTestMethod函数又调用了其他的函数实现构造的功能,其主要的构造过程如下所示: 其中constructor
是根据Class对象获得的构造器,name是函数的名字。至于那些函数将被作为TestCase加入测试用例集合呢,
规定:以test开头,public,返回值void,参数空的函数将作为测试用例。
   if (constructor.getParameterTypes().length == 0) {
            test = constructor.newlnstance(new Object[0]);
            if (test instanceof TestCase) {
              ((TestCase) test).setName(name);
          } else {
            test = constructor.newInstance(new Object[](name));
   假设有测试用例Test3: 那么最终将构成两个测试用例Test3(test1)和Test3(test2)。
   public class Test3 extends TestCase{
     public void test1(){
       fail("fail");
     public void test2(){
       throw new RuntimeException("error");
     public void hello(){
       assertEquals(true, true);
```

```
知道了getTest的过程,那么下面就应该是Test的执行过程了,你还记得TestRunner里面的doRun函数吗?
   public TestResult doRun(Test suite, boolean wait) {
       TestResult result = createTestResult();
       result.addListener(fPrinter);
       long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();
       suite.run(result);
       long endTime = System.currentTimeMillis();
       long runTime = endTime - startTime;
       fPrinter.print(result, runTime);
       pause(wait);
       return result;
   逻辑看起来清晰简单,首先创建一个TestResult,存储测试结果,fPrinter负责输出测试结果,runTime统计
测试时间,suite.run(result)执行测试用例集合。可以看出关键的执行部分位于Test对象的run函数,TestSuite和
TestCase都实现了Test的run方法,我们分别来看看。
   TestSuite中的run方法就是遍历所有的Test,然后调用runTest方法,执行测试用例, runTest方法做了什么
呢?又重新调用了run方法,做成了递归的效果,看起来没完没了,不过不要忘了,Test也可以是TestCase。
   public void run(TestResult result) {
       for (Test each : fTests) {
          if (result.shouldStop()) {
          }
          runTest(each, result);
     }
     public void runTest(Test test, TestResult result) {
       test.run(result);
```

```
TestCase中的run方法: 看起来不能更简洁, 直接调用TestResult中的run方法。
public void run(TestResult result) {
    result.run(this);
}
```

那么TestResult中的run方法又干了什么呢?它层层调用了很多方法,综合起来,其实就是调用了TestCase中的runTest方法,该方法的核心就两行代码,其他大多是错误处理: 1、runMethod = getClass().getMethod(fName, (Class[]) null);获得测试方法; 2、runMethod.invoke(this);调用测试方法。

将我们样例里面的suite方法放入Test4类里面,将TestRunner的命令行参数设为Test4,运行TestRunner,可以看到测试结果:

## .F.E.F.F.E

Time: 0.002

There were 2 errors:

- 1) test2(Test3)java.lang.RuntimeException: error
- at Test3.test2(Test3.
- at sun.reflect.NativeMethodAccessorImpl.invoke0(Native Method)
- at sun.reflect.NativeMethodAccessorImpl.invoke(NativeMethodAccessorImpl.
- at sun.reflect.DelegatingMethodAccessorImpl.invoke(DelegatingMethodAccessorImpl.
- 2) test2(Test3)java.lang.RuntimeException: error
- at Test3.test2(Test3.
- at sun.reflect.NativeMethodAccessorImpl.invoke0(Native Method)
- $at\ sun.reflect. Native Method AccessorImpl. invoke (Native Method AccessorImpl.$
- $at \ sun. reflect. Delegating Method Accessor Impl. invoke (Delegating Metho$

There were 3 failures:

- 1) test1(Test3)junit.framework.AssertionFailedError: fail
- at Test3.test1(Test3.
- at sun.reflect.NativeMethodAccessorImpl.invoke0(Native Method)
- $at\ sun.reflect. Native Method Accessor Impl. in voke (Native Method$
- $at \ sun.reflect. Delegating Method Accessor Impl. in voke (Delegating Method Accessor Impl. in voke (Delegating$
- 2) test1(Test3)junit.framework.AssertionFailedError: fail
- at Test3.test1(Test3.
- at sun.reflect.NativeMethodAccessorImpl.invoke0(Native Method)
- $at \ sun.reflect. Native Method Accessor Impl. in voke (Native Metho$
- $at \ sun.reflect. Delegating Method Accessor Impl. in voke (Delegating Method Accessor Impl.) \\$
- 3) test1(Test3)junit.framework.AssertionFailedError: fail
- at Test3.test1(Test3.
- at sun.reflect.NativeMethodAccessorImpl.invoke0(Native Method)
- at sun.reflect.NativeMethodAccessorImpl.invoke(NativeMethodAccessorImpl.
- at sun.reflect.DelegatingMethodAccessorImpl.invoke(DelegatingMethodAccessorImpl.

## FAILURES!!!

Tests run: 5, Failures: 3, Errors: 2

Junit3的整个运行流程大概就是这样的,至于一些具体的细节我们省略了,如果有兴趣大家可以自己去看看源代码,下回打算研究一个Junit4的执行流程。