





But...why?

We want to be confident in our code, at all times.





When is this helpful?





Contributions: Commits ▼

Contributions to master, excluding merge commits









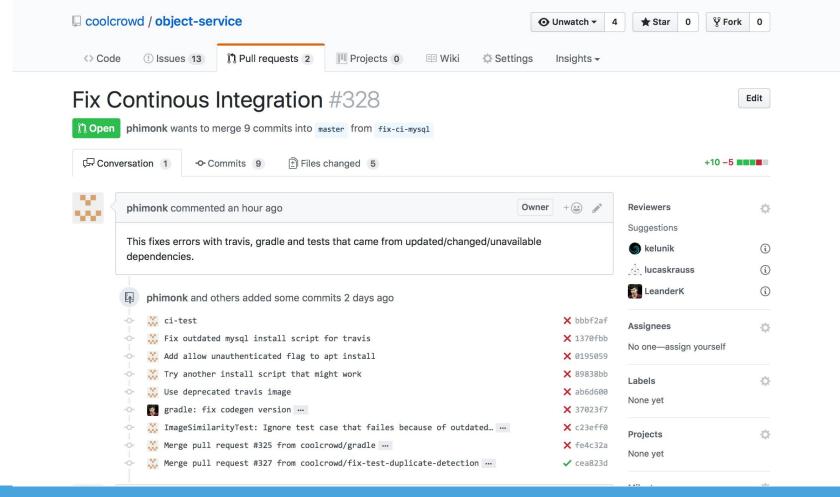




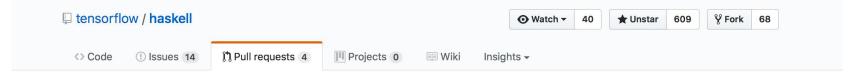
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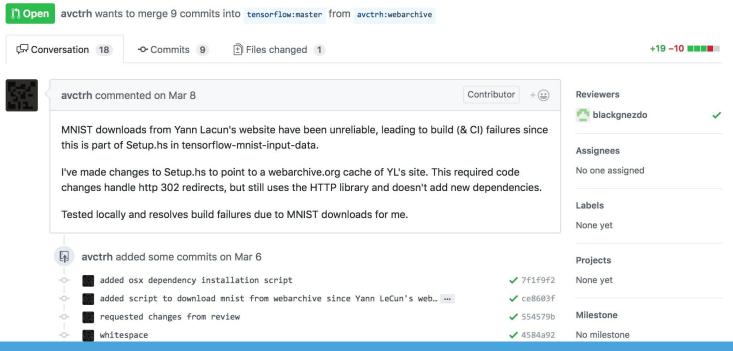
- nhimank







Changed mnist download source to web.archive.org, downloads also handle http 302 redirects #81





```
public class BadTests {
    @Test
    public void testCalculateSalary() {
        MockEmployee sample = new MockEmployee();
        sample.setLevel("Developer");
        DB db = new DBMock(sample);
        SalaryCalculator salaryCalculator = new SalaryQueries(db).getCalculator();
        assertEquals(55000, salaryCalculator.averageSalary());
    }
}
```





```
@Test
public void testImageSimilarity() {
    Future<Image> imageAsync = loadImage("/test/image.jpg");
    Image image = block(imageAsync);
    Future<Integer> hashAsync = image.getHash();
    int hash = block(hashAsync);
    ...
}
```





What are my options?





1. Proving Correctness





```
/*@ public behavior
@ ensures (myInt = \old(myInt) + 1);
@
@*/
public void addOneToMyInt() {
    myInt = myInt + 1;
}
```





2. Testing



"Traditional" Testing

- The programmer must provide the sample
- The output is tested for one or more properties

Property based testing

- The programmer must specify properties
- The testing-library will now generate samples and test whether the property holds



Testing Framework: **JU**nit





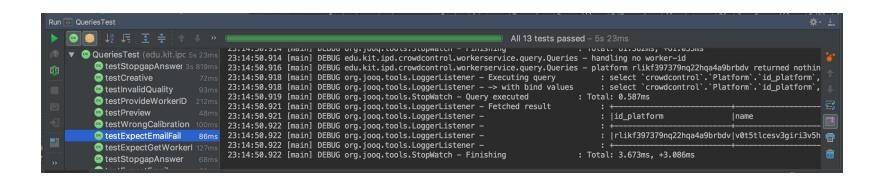
Why use it?

- Simple
- Battle-tested
- Well-supported



```
@Test
public void testExpectEmail() throws Exception {
    Context context = prepareContext(data.getExperimentRecord().getIdExperiment(), data.getPla
    Queries queries = prepareQuery(data, Optional.empty(), taskChooserAlgorithm: null);
    View view = queries.getNext(context);
   assertTrue(view.getType().equals(View.Type.EMAIL));
```









Demo time!



JUnit Cheatsheet

- testCompile('junit:junit:4.12') your gradle dependency
- @Test to mark your tests with
- @Test(expected = RuntimeException.class) if you expect them to throw Exceptions
- import static org.junit.Assert.* to use the assertions
 - assertTrue(x) whether x is true
 - assertEquals(x, y) whether x equals y
 - ... (check Assert class)



How many tests are enough?





Mocking using mockito





What is mocking?





Example time!





Mockito Cheatsheet

- testCompile(org.mockito:mockito-core:2.+') your gradle dependency
- import static org.mockito.Mockito.* to use the assertions
 - mock(x) to mock x
 - when(x).thenReturn(y) to fake functionality without input Example: when(mockedList.get(0)).thenReturn("first");
 - when(x.y(Mockito.anyInt())).thenAnswer() to fake functionality dynamically
 - ... (check Mockito class)



Mock all the things?





Test Driven Development (TDD)





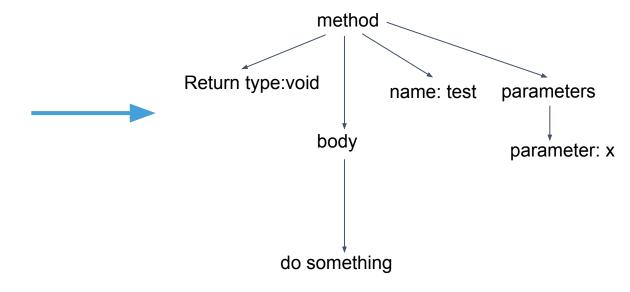
Test Driven Development

- Write your test(s) before you write your code!
- Can be a whole paradigm
- You don't have to buy all in
- Especially useful when working with new, complicated libraries



AST

```
public void test(String x) {
      doSomething();
}
```





Demo Time!





JUnit Cheatsheet

- testCompile('junit:junit:4.12') your gradle dependency
- @Test to mark your tests with
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Mocha/Chai





Mocha/Chai

Mocha => JUnit for Javascript, but without the asserts, provides other primitives (BDD)

Chai => the missing asserts





Behaviour Driven Development (BDD)





Demo Time!





Mocha Cheatsheet

- npm install mocha your npm dependency
- require('assert') to use asserts
- describe('name', function) describe your use-case
- it('description', function) your test



Mocha/Chai Cheatsheet

- npm install mocha your npm dependency
- require('assert') to use asserts
- describe('name', function) describe your use-case
- it('description', function) your test

Coverage



Why do we care about coverage

- Convenient Metric whether your tests are thoroughly
- Provides a nice badge, looks good on paper





Problems with Coverage

- Does not measure quality of your tests, only quantity
 - Many bugs result from the absence of code, not incorrect code
- Everybody focuses on getting 100% coverage
 - A lot of work
 - Tests tailored to the implementation
 - Diminishing returns

Some general advice about testing software





About testing

- Ask yourself: How much testing is necessary, how much testing can in afford?
- Listen to your tests, if they are a pain to write there is probably something wrong.
- Don't tailor your tests to your implementation
 - Implementations change
 - Do you really eliminate bugs?
- Outdated tests are a problem, never ever comment out tests!
- Write them early, a bit of discipline helps you in the long run
- Don't accept non-reproducible tests



Questions?