MosquitoNet Documentation

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MosquitoNet is a C++14 unit testing and model checking framework for Linux, OS X and Windows.

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CHAPTER

ONE

FEATURES

- Single header version makes it simple to get started.
- Only one macro, which only adds file and line arguments to a simple function call. This means you're always dealing with core C++ code, so you could generate tests programatically.
- Simple tests or BDD style tests.
- Parameterized tests.
- Model checking. Specify a model and the values each argument can have and MosquitoNet will check every combination of arguments against your model.
- Customizable assertions using natural C++ expressions.
- Tests can continue to run after the first failure.
- Nested test contexts.

4 Chapter 1. Features

EXAMPLE

```
#include "MosquitoNet.h"
#include <vector>
#include <set>
using namespace Enhedron::Test;
using std::vector;
using std::set;
// We'll use this later in some parameterized tests.
void checkVectorSize(Check& check, size t size) {
   vector<int> v(size, 0);
   check(length(VAR(v)) == size);
static Suite u("Util",
   given("a very simple test", [] (auto& check) {
       int a = 1;
        // VAR is the only macro we need. If the name clashes, undef it
        // and use M_ENHEDRON_VAR. Upon failure, this will log "a == 1",
        // along with the value of `a`.
       check(VAR(a) == 1);
   }),
   given("an empty set", [] (auto& check) {
       set<int> s;
        // Upon failure, this will log "length(s) == 1", along with
        // the contents of the set.
        check("it is initially empty", length(VAR(s)) == 0u);
        check.when("we add an element", [&] {
            s.insert(1);
            check("the size is 1", length(VAR(s)) == 1u);
            // This test will run twice. The first time, it will run the when
            // block labelled when ("we add a different element"), but skip the
            // when block labelled when ("we add the same element"). The second
            // time it runs, it will do the inverse. There can be an arbitrary
            // number of when blocks within each block, nested to an arbitrary
            // depth.
            check.when("we add a different element", [&] {
                s.insert(2);
```

```
check("the size is 2", length(VAR(s)) == 2u);
            });
            check.when("we add the same element", [&] {
                 s.insert(1);
                 check("the size is still 1", length(VAR(s)) == 1u);
            });
        });
    }),
    // Parameterized tests. There can be any number or type of parameters.
    given ("a vector of size 0", checkVectorSize, 0),
    given("a vector of size 10", checkVectorSize, 10),
    // Model checking.
    exhaustive(
            choice(0, 10, 20), // These are the 3 values for `initialSize`.
            \label{eq:choice} \textbf{choice(0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25)} \ \textit{// and these are the 6 for `resizeTo`.}
                 // This will run the test 3 * 6 = 18 times for every
                 // combination of arguments.
        ) .
        given ("a vector with some elements", [] (
                     Check& check,
                     size_t initialSize,
                     size_t resizeTo
                 )
             {
                 vector<int> v(initialSize, 0);
                 check("the initial size is correct",
                       length(VAR(v)) == initialSize);
                 check.when("we resize it", [&] {
                     v.resize(resizeTo);
                     check("the new size is correct",
                           length(VAR(v)) == resizeTo);
                     check("the size <= the capacity",</pre>
                           length(VAR(v)) <= v.capacity());</pre>
                 });
            }
    ),
    context("we can also nest contexts",
        context ("to an arbitrary depth",
            given ("an empty test to illustrate that tests can go here",
                   [] (auto& check) {
            })
        )
    )
);
```

CHAPTER

THREE

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3.1 Getting Started

Download the single header latest release of the single header, *MosquitoNet.h* from here. In the same directory as *MosquitoNet.h*, create a file *TestHarness.cpp* with this code in it:

```
#include "MosquitoNet.h"

int main(int argc, const char* argv[]) {
    return ::Enhedron::Test::run(argc, argv);
}
```

Then compile it with g++ (version 5 or later, but 4.9 will work with -std=c++1y):

```
g++ --std=c++14 -o test-harness TestHarness.cpp
```

Now run ./test-harness and you should get this output:

```
Totals: 0 tests, 0 checks, 0 fixtures
```

Let's add a simple test. We'll check that the *empty()* method on a default constructed *vector*<*int*> gives *true*. Edit your *TestHarness.cpp* so it contains:

```
#include "MosquitoNet.h"

#include <vector>

using namespace Enhedron::Test;
using std::vector;

static Suite u("Util",
    given("a very simple test", [] (auto& check) {
        int a = 1;
        check(VAR(a) == 1);
    })
);

int main(int argc, const char* argv[]) {
    return run(argc, argv);
}
```

- 3.2 Assertions
- 3.3 BDD Tests
- 3.4 Parameterized Tests
- 3.5 Model Checking
- 3.6 Supported Compilers
 - g++ version 4.9 or later.
 - clang version 3.6 or later.
 - Microsoft Visual C++ 2015 or later.