## Unit Testing for C++

BoF session facilitated by Honey Sukesan

### Disclaimer

All the views, thoughts, and opinions I expressed in this session belong solely to the presenter, and not necessarily to the presenter's employer, organization, committee or other group or individual.

## Good housekeeping

- → Please keep your webcams on as much as possible.
- Mute yourself you are not speaking.
- Please don't talk over each other.
- Please maintain mutual respect.

It's self introduction time.

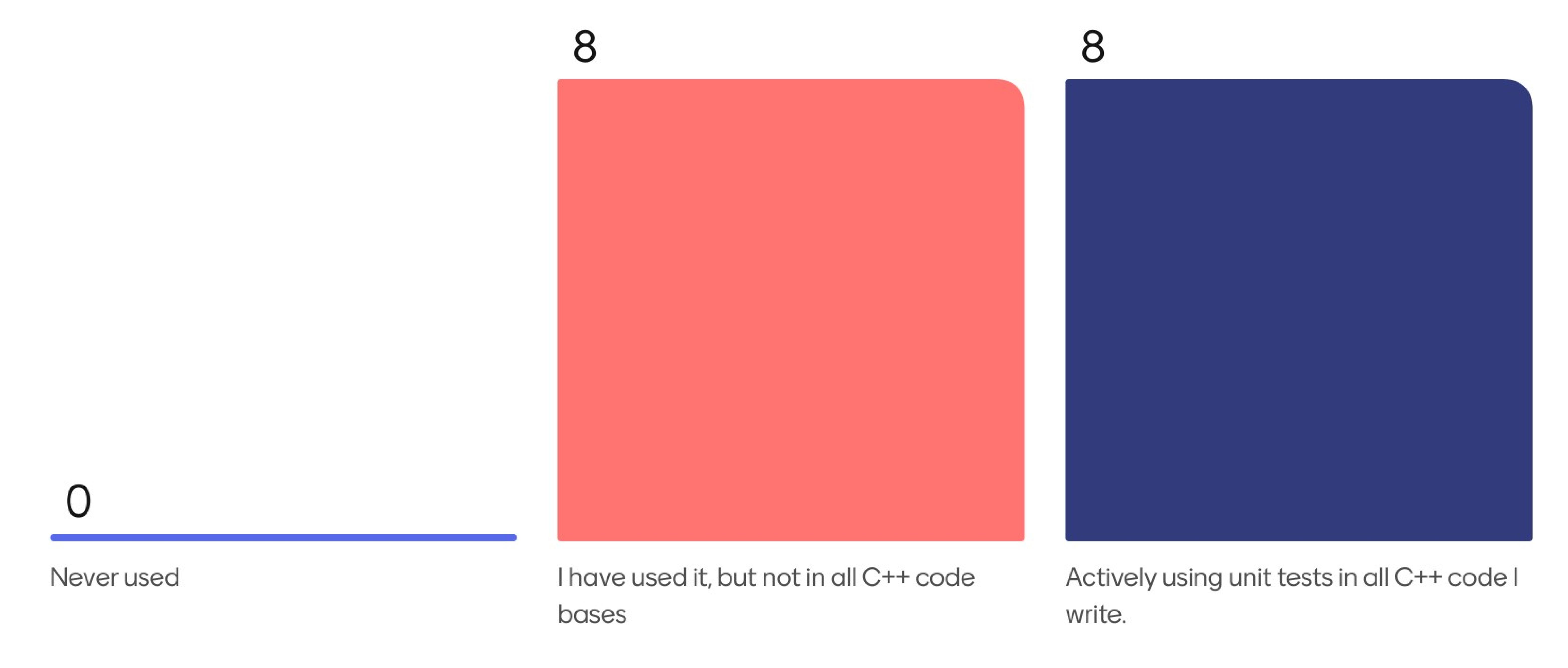
### What is a BoF session?

- "Birds of a feather flock together"
- → Informal discussions around a shared interest or a topic without any specific agenda.
- They are not meant to be presentations
- Everyone is welcome to share their thoughts.
- BoF proposer act as a facilitator for the discussions

#### Instructions



#### Are you using unit testing in your C++ codebase?







#### What is that one word coming to your mind when you think about unit tests?

28 responses



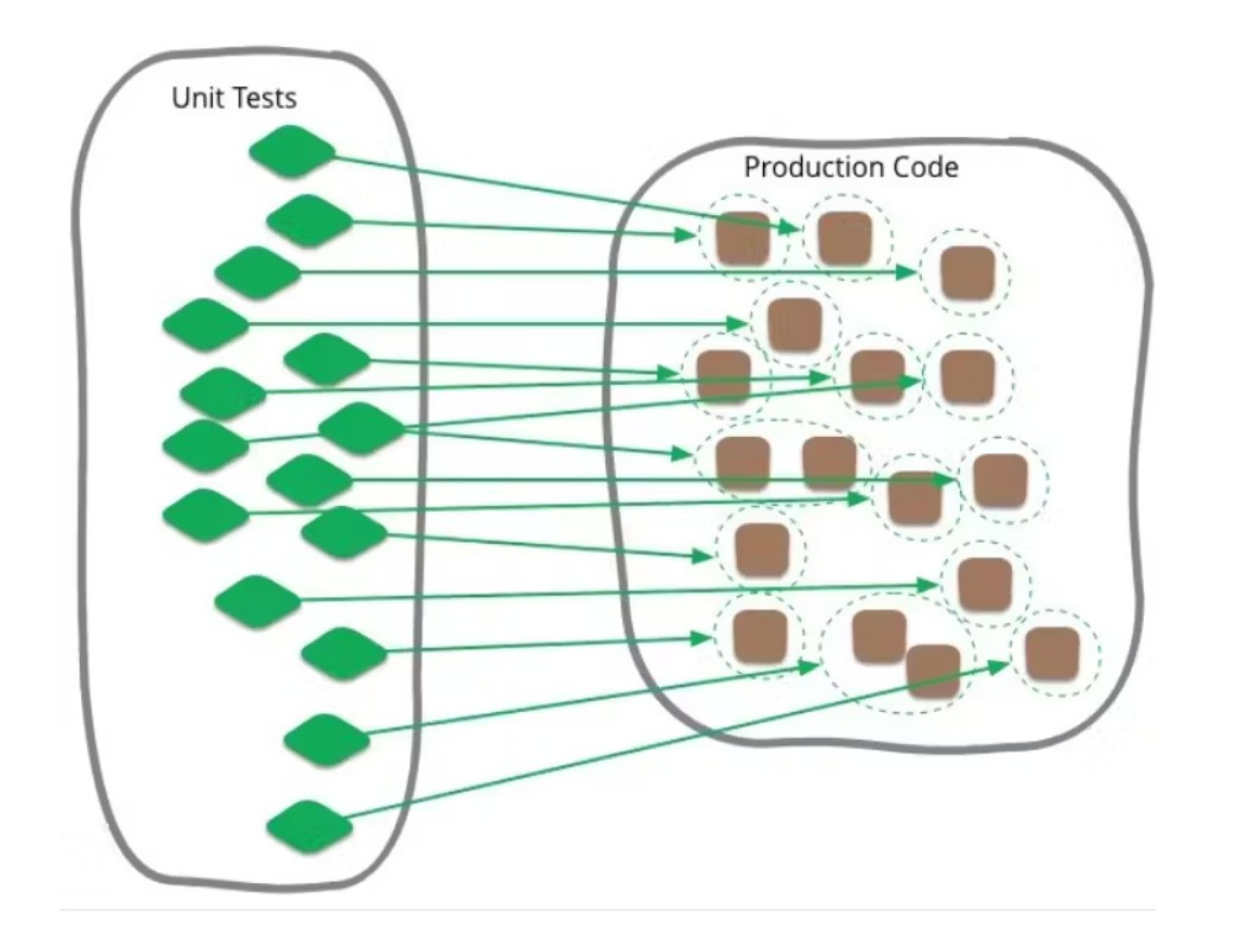
"I've said this before, and I'll say it again. Despite the fact that your company may have a separate QA group to test the software, it should be the goal of the development group that QA find nothing wrong."

- Robert C.Martin (Uncle Bob), The Clean Coder.

## Unit testing

- → Act of testing the correctness of your code at the smallest possible unit: the function.
- Unit tests are small, automated, stand alone executables that perform unit testing on your code.

#### Mentimeter



```
// rectangle.h
#ifndef RECTANGLE_H
#define RECTANGLE_H
class Rectangle {
public:
    Rectangle(double width, double height);
    double area() const;
    double perimeter() const;
private:
    double width_;
    double height_;
#endif // RECTANGLE_H
// rectangle.cpp
#include "rectangle.h"
Rectangle::Rectangle(double width, double height) : width_(width), height_(height) {}
double Rectangle::area() const {
    return width_ * height_;
double Rectangle::perimeter() const {
    return 2 * (width_ + height_);
```

Example rectangle class

```
...
// rectangle_test.cpp
#include "rectangle.h"
#include <gtest/gtest.h>
TEST(RectangleTest, DefaultConstructor) {
    Rectangle rect(5.0, 10.0);
    EXPECT_DOUBLE_EQ(5.0, rect.area() / 10.0); // Check width
    EXPECT_DOUBLE_EQ(10.0, rect.area() / 5.0); // Check height
TEST(RectangleTest, AreaCalculation) {
    Rectangle rect(4.0, 6.0);
    EXPECT_DOUBLE_EQ(24.0, rect.area());
TEST(RectangleTest, PerimeterCalculation) {
    Rectangle rect(4.0, 6.0);
    EXPECT_DOUBLE_EQ(20.0, rect.perimeter());
TEST(RectangleTest, ZeroDimensions) {
    Rectangle rect(0.0, 0.0);
    EXPECT_DOUBLE_EQ(0.0, rect.area());
    EXPECT_DOUBLE_EQ(0.0, rect.perimeter());
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    ::testing::InitGoogleTest(&argc, argv);
    return RUN_ALL_TESTS();
```

### Example unit tests for class rectangle

gtest / gmock catch2 GTest/GMock catch, Cppunit ApprovalTests also boost testframework

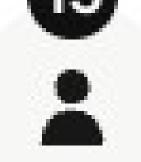
Catch2, gtest catch2 BoostTest, GTest, Gtest GMock catch2 gtest Great, catch, mstest, BOOST GTest Cantata boost test

googleTest, catch2, doctest Python (for Mocking) Doctest Code review 🙂 Boost, gtest, faekit

static\_assert

short, explicit







Conference talks



CppCon 2018: Phil Nash "Modern C++ Testing with Catch2"

#### Another conference talk



Kevlin Henney - Programming with GUTs - Meeting C++ 2021

Another one on good unit tests

## Unit testing terminologies

- → A test double is an object that can stand in for a real object in a test
- → The most common types of test doubles are stubs, mocks, and fakes.
- → A stub has no logic, and only returns what you tell it to return.
- → It can be used an object is needed to return specific values in order to get your code under test into a certain state
- → A mock has expectations about the way it should be called, and a test should fail if it's not called that way
- A fake doesn't use a mocking framework.
- It's a lightweight implementation of an API that behaves like the real implementation

It should work reproducability Good naming short runtime The one that exists

Well defined responsibilities

Cover all edge cases

Documents use

Test only one thing

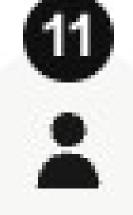
Runs fast

requirements based

Coverage?

positive and negative testing





Deterministic and reproducible

Test public api

Easy to read

100% coverage

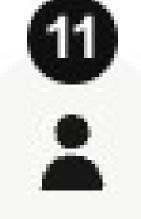
Test public interface

easy to read

Same code quality as production code base

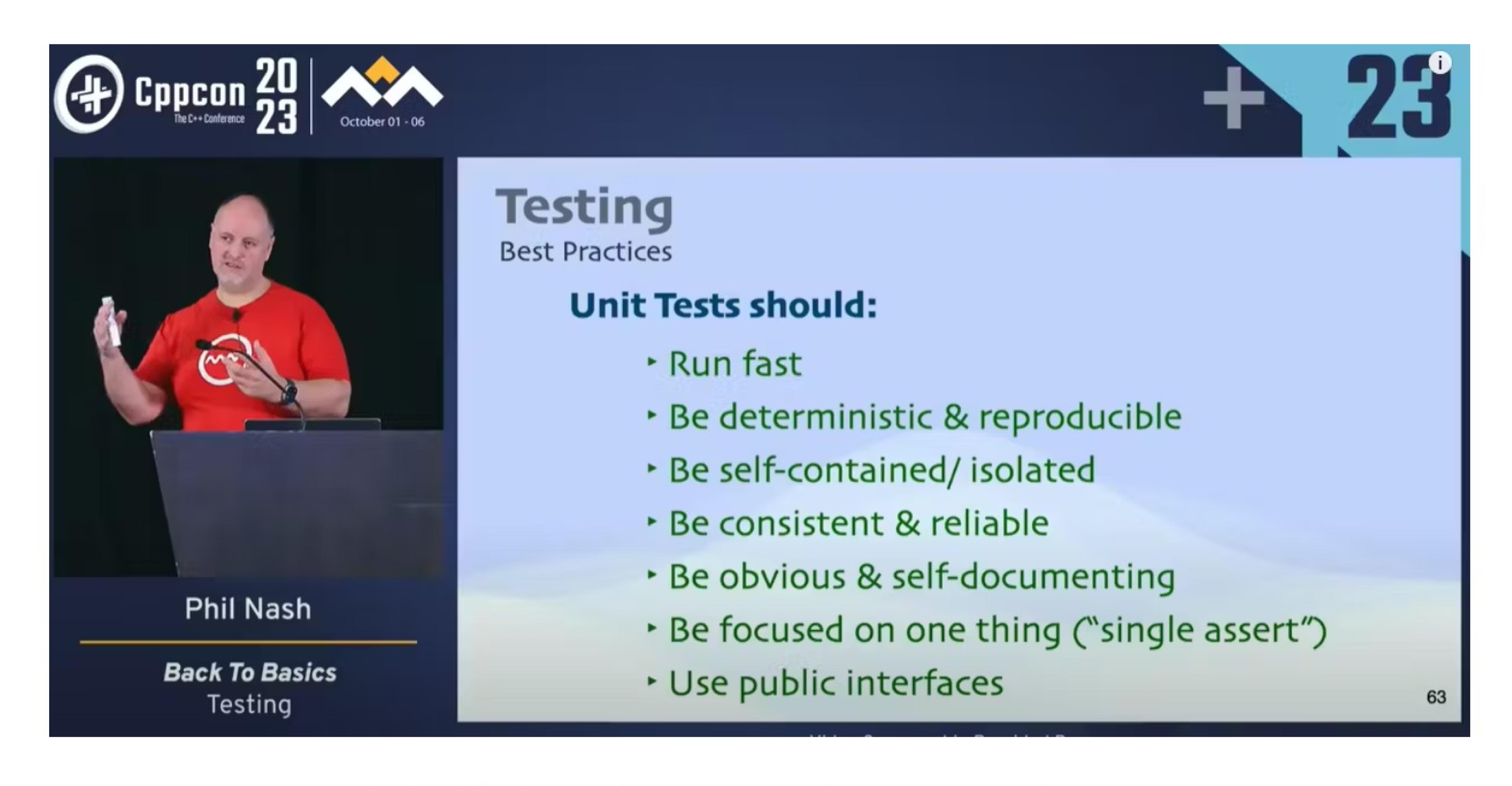
Mocks real run





Fails for good reasons

reasoning in TDD is quite difficult, solveable with practice



### Unit tests best practices

## What are the challenges you face in writing unit tests and how can it be solved?



## How do you handle complex dependencies in unit tests?

# What metrics do you use to measure the effectiveness of your unit tests?

## Quick recap

Thank you for your time.