



## 使用JUnit来编写单元测试

教程: [https://www.vogella.com/tutorials/JUnit/article.html#junit\\_testorganization](https://www.vogella.com/tutorials/JUnit/article.html#junit_testorganization)

比较常用的:

```
assertArrayEquals("failure - byte arrays not same", expected, actual);
assertEquals("failure - strings are not equal", "text", "text");
assertFalse("failure - should be false", false);
assertNotNull("should not be null", new Object());
assertNotSame("should not be same Object", new Object(), new Object());
assertNull("should be null", null);
assertSame("should be same", aNumber, aNumber);
assertTrue("failure - should be true", true);

assertThat("albumen", both(containsString("a")).and(containsString("b")));
assertThat(Arrays.asList("one", "two", "three"), hasItems("one", "three"));
assertThat("good", allOf(equalTo("good"), startsWith("good")));
```

## 黑盒测试和白盒测试

黑盒测试: 用于检查代码的功能, 不关心内部实现细节, 主要用于检查程序是否符合spec。测试用例完全由spec导出, 上面讲的都是黑盒测试

白盒测试: 要更据程序·具体实现细节来写测试用例, 例如一个程序可能跟据输入规模选择了不同的算法来实现, 这是就要更具不同的规模来设计测试用例

## 回归测试

1. 一旦程序被修改, 重新执行之前的所有测试
2. 一旦发现bug, 要马上写一个可重现该bug的测试用例, 并将其加入测试库

## Test Strategy

相当于测试的说明书, 用于记录你是如何测试的。写给未来的你和你的同事。

例如:

# An example

```
/**
 * Reverses the end of a string.
 *
 * For example:
 *   reverseEnd("Hello, world", 5)
 *   returns "Hellodlrow ,"
 *
 * With start == 0, reverses the entire text.
 * With start == text.length(), reverses nothing.
 *
 * @param text    non-null String that will have
 *                 its end reversed
 * @param start    the index at which the
 *                 remainder of the input is
 *                 reversed, requires 0 <=
 *                 start <= text.length()
 * @return input text with the substring from
 *                 start to the end of the string
 *                 reversed
 */
static String reverseEnd(String text, int start)
```

Document the strategy at the top of the test class:

```
/**
 * Testing strategy
 *
 * Partition the inputs as follows:
 * text.length(): 0, 1, > 1
 * start:         0, 1, 1 < start < text.length(),
 *                 text.length() - 1, text.length()
 * text.length()-start: 0, 1, even > 1, odd > 1
 *
 * Include even- and odd-length reversals because
 * only odd has a middle element that doesn't move.
 *
 * Exhaustive Cartesian coverage of partitions.
 */
```

Each test method should have a comment above it saying how its test case was chosen, i.e. which parts of the partitions it covers:

```
// covers test.length() = 0,
//         start = 0 = text.length(),
//         text.length()-start = 0
@Test public void testEmpty() {
    assertEquals("", reverseEnd("", 0));
}
```