

JUnit Testing Exercises

Exercise 1: Setting Up JUnit

Scenario:

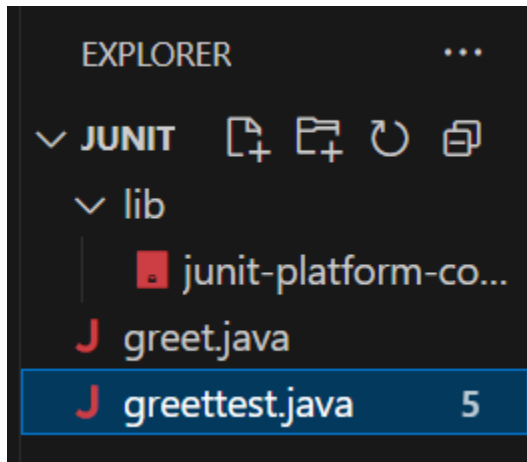
You need to set up JUnit in your Java project to start writing unit tests.

Steps:

1. Create a new Java project in your IDE (e.g., IntelliJ IDEA, Eclipse).
2. Add JUnit dependency to your project. If you are using Maven, add the following to your pom.xml:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>junit</groupId>
  <artifactId>junit</artifactId>
  <version>4.13.2</version>
  <scope>test</scope>
</dependency>
```

3. Create a new test class in your project.



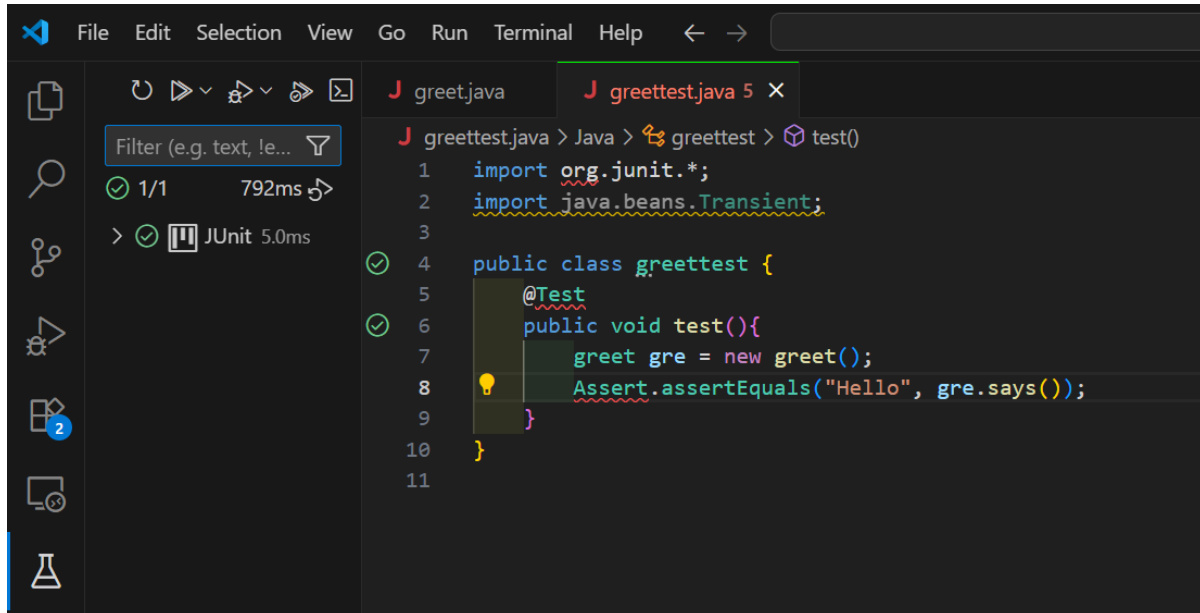
Exercise 2: Writing Basic JUnit Tests

Scenario:

You need to write basic JUnit tests for a simple Java class.

Steps:

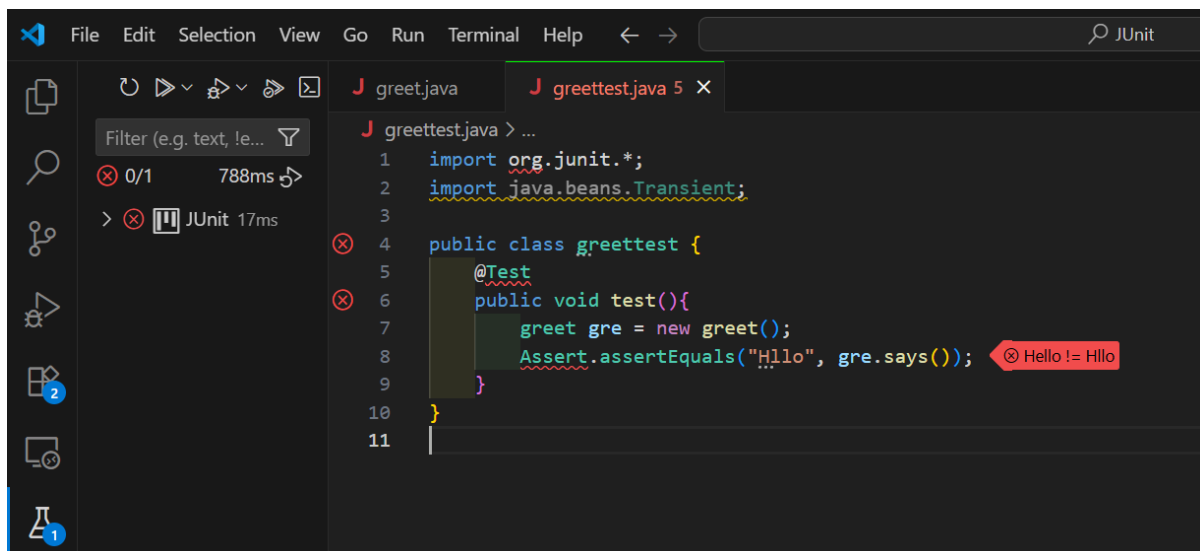
1. Create a new Java class with some methods to test.
2. Write JUnit tests for these methods.



The screenshot shows an IDE with two tabs: `greet.java` and `greettest.java 5`. The `greettest.java` tab is active, displaying the following code:

```
1 import org.junit.*;
2 import java.beans.Transient;
3
4 public class greettest {
5     @Test
6     public void test(){
7         greet gre = new greet();
8         Assert.assertEquals("Hello", gre.says());
9     }
10 }
11
```

The left sidebar shows a search filter "Filter (e.g. text, !e...)" and a search result for "JUnit 5.0ms" with a green checkmark. The top toolbar shows a green checkmark icon, indicating a successful test run.



The screenshot shows the same IDE with the `greettest.java` tab active. The code is identical to the previous screenshot. However, the left sidebar shows a search filter "Filter (e.g. text, !e...)" and a search result for "JUnit 17ms" with a red X icon. The top toolbar shows a red X icon, indicating a failed test run. A red error message "Hello != Hllo" is visible on the right side of the code editor, indicating a failure in the `assertEquals` method.

Exercise 3: Assertions in JUnit

Scenario:

You need to use different assertions in JUnit to validate your test results.

Steps:

1. Write tests using various JUnit assertions.

Solution Code:

```
public class AssertionsTest {  
    @Test  
    public void testAssertions() {  
        // Assert equals  
        assertEquals(5, 2 + 3);  
  
        // Assert true  
        assertTrue(5 > 3);  
  
        // Assert false  
        assertFalse(5 < 3);  
  
        // Assert null  
        assertNull(null);  
  
        // Assert not null  
        assertNotNull(new Object());  
    }  
}
```

The screenshot shows an IDE with the file `greettest.java` open. The left sidebar displays the 'JUnit' test runner with a green checkmark and '1/1' tests passed in '796ms'. The main editor shows the following code:

```
1 import org.junit.*;
2 import java.beans.Transient;
3
4 public class greettest {
5     @Test
6     public void testAssertions() {
7         Assert.assertEquals(5, 2 + 3);
8
9         Assert.assertTrue(5 > 3);
10
11        Assert.assertFalse(5 < 3);
12
13        Assert.assertNull(null);
14
15        Assert.assertNotNull(new Object());
16    }
17 }
```

The screenshot shows the same IDE with the file `greettest.java` open. The left sidebar displays the 'JUnit' test runner with a red 'X' and '0/1' tests failed in '881ms'. The main editor shows the same code as the previous screenshot, but with a red error message on line 9:

```
9 Assert.assertTrue(5 < 3);
```

The error message is: `java.lang.AssertionError at greettest.testAssertions(greettest.java:9)`

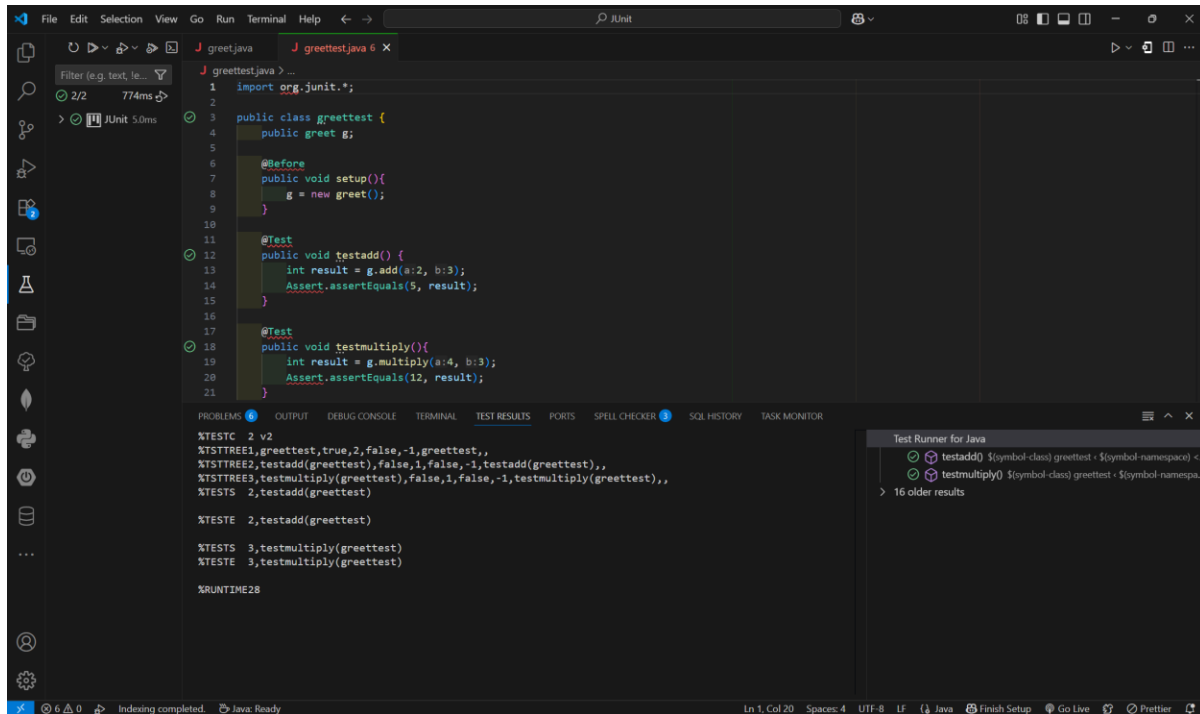
Exercise 4: Arrange-Act-Assert (AAA) Pattern, Test Fixtures, Setup and Teardown Methods in JUnit

Scenario:

You need to organize your tests using the Arrange-Act-Assert (AAA) pattern and use setup and teardown methods.

Steps:

1. Write tests using the AAA pattern.
2. Use @Before and @After annotations for setup and teardown methods.



The screenshot shows an IDE with a Java file named `greettest.java`. The code defines a `greettest` class with a `greet` attribute and two test methods: `testadd()` and `testmultiply()`. The `testadd()` method contains an assertion that fails, expecting 6 but getting 5. The IDE's `TEST RESULTS` panel shows the error details, and the `PROBLEMS` panel shows the stack trace.

```
1 import org.junit.*;
2
3 public class greettest {
4     public greet g;
5
6     @Before
7     public void setup(){
8         g = new greet();
9     }
10
11     @Test
12     public void testadd() {
13         int result = g.add(a:2, b:3);
14         Assert.assertEquals(6, result);
15     }
16
17     @Test
18     public void testmultiply(){
19         int result = g.multiply(a:4, b:3);
20         Assert.assertEquals(12, result);
21     }
22 }
```

TEST RESULTS

- testadd() (symbol-class) greettest + (symbol-namespace) <...
 - Expected [6] but was [5]
 - java.lang.AssertionError: expected:[6] but was:[5] at greettes...
- testmultiply() (symbol-class) greettest + (symbol-namespace) <...
 - 17 older results

PROBLEMS

```
at org.junit.runners.ParentRunner.access$100(ParentRunner.java:66)
at org.junit.runners.ParentRunner$2.evaluate(ParentRunner.java:293)
at org.junit.runners.ParentRunner$3.evaluate(ParentRunner.java:306)
at org.junit.runners.ParentRunner.run(ParentRunner.java:413)
at org.eclipse.jdt.internal.junit4.runner.JUnit4TestReference.run(JUnit4TestReference.java:93)
at org.eclipse.jdt.internal.junit.runner.TestExecution.run(TestExecution.java:48)
at org.eclipse.jdt.internal.junit.runner.RemoteTestRunner.runTests(RemoteTestRunner.java:520)
at org.eclipse.jdt.internal.junit.runner.RemoteTestRunner.runTests(RemoteTestRunner.java:748)
at org.eclipse.jdt.internal.junit.runner.RemoteTestRunner.run(RemoteTestRunner.java:443)
at org.eclipse.jdt.internal.junit.runner.RemoteTestRunner.main(RemoteTestRunner.java:211)
```

XTRACEE

```
XTESTE 2,testadd(greettest)
XTESTS 3,testmultiply(greettest)
XTESTE 3,testmultiply(greettest)
XRUNTIME31
```