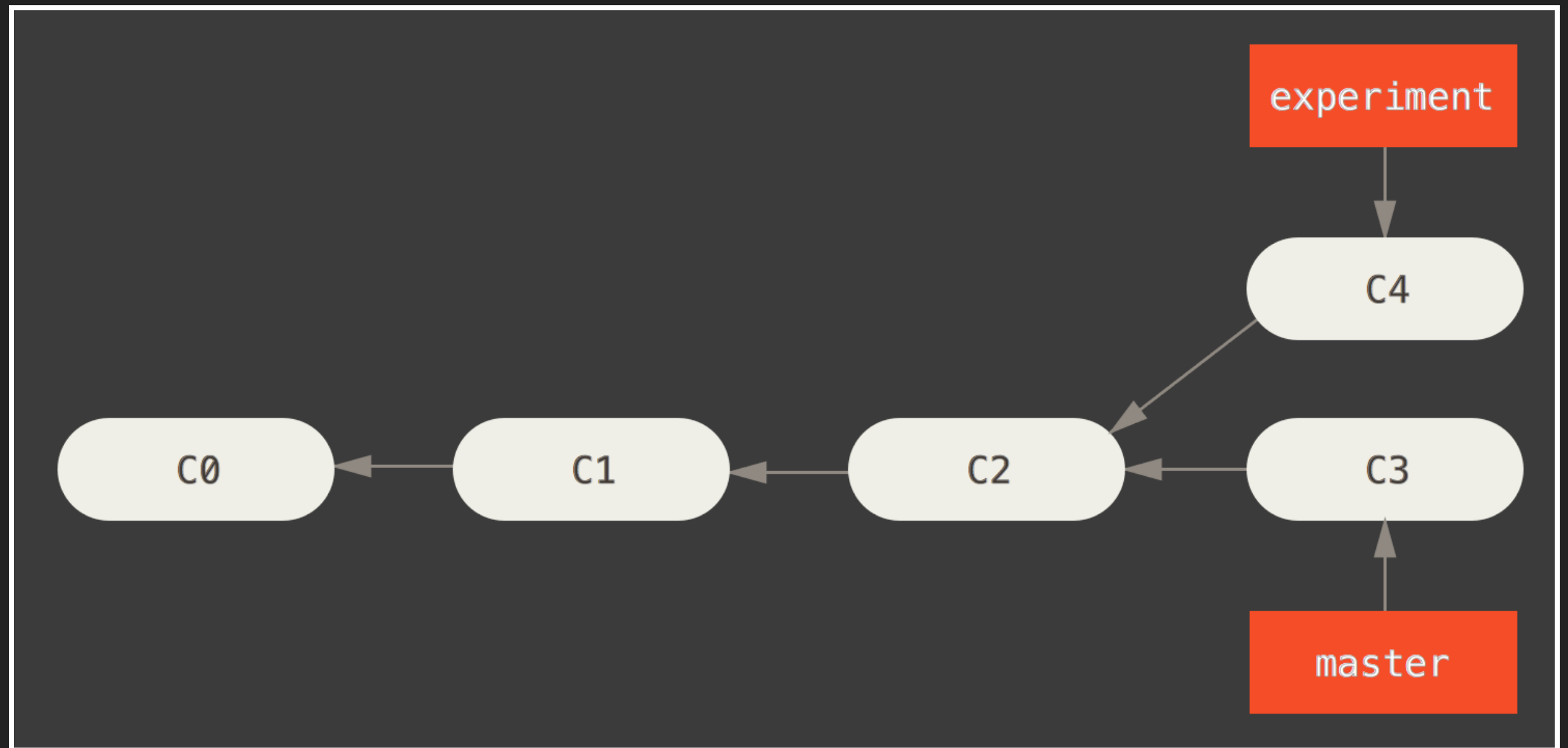
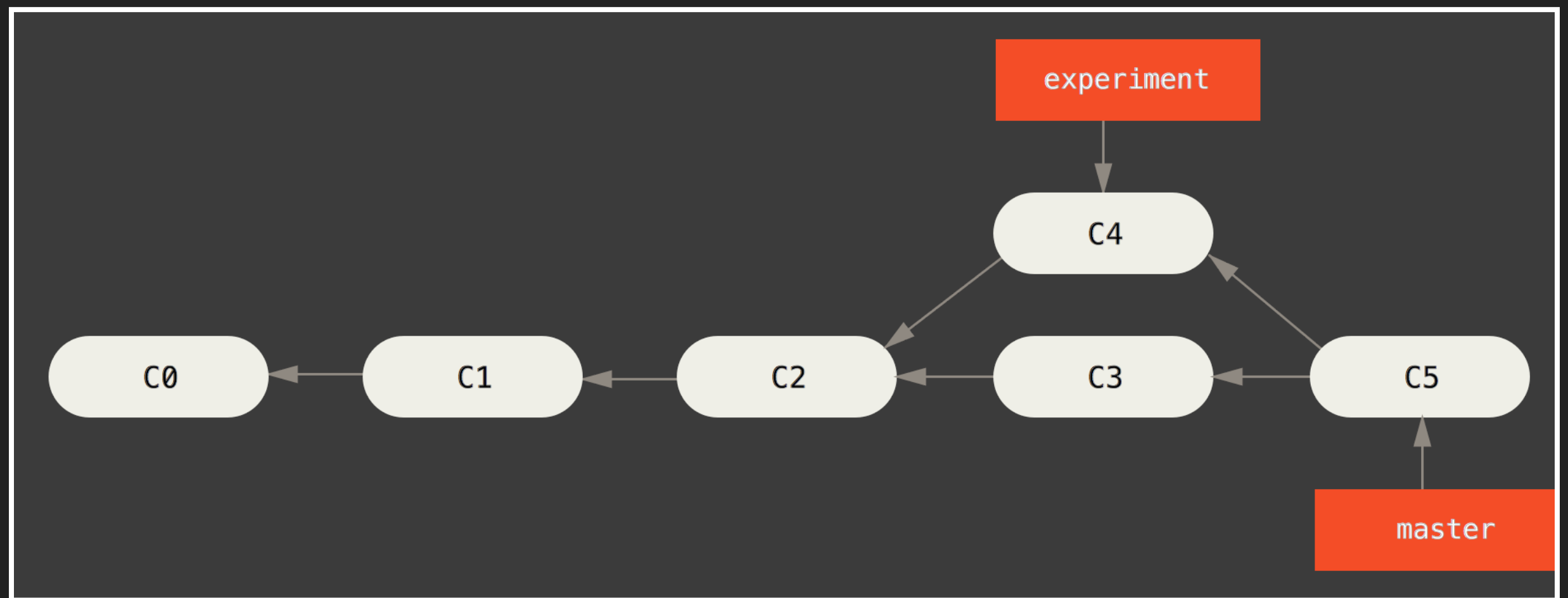
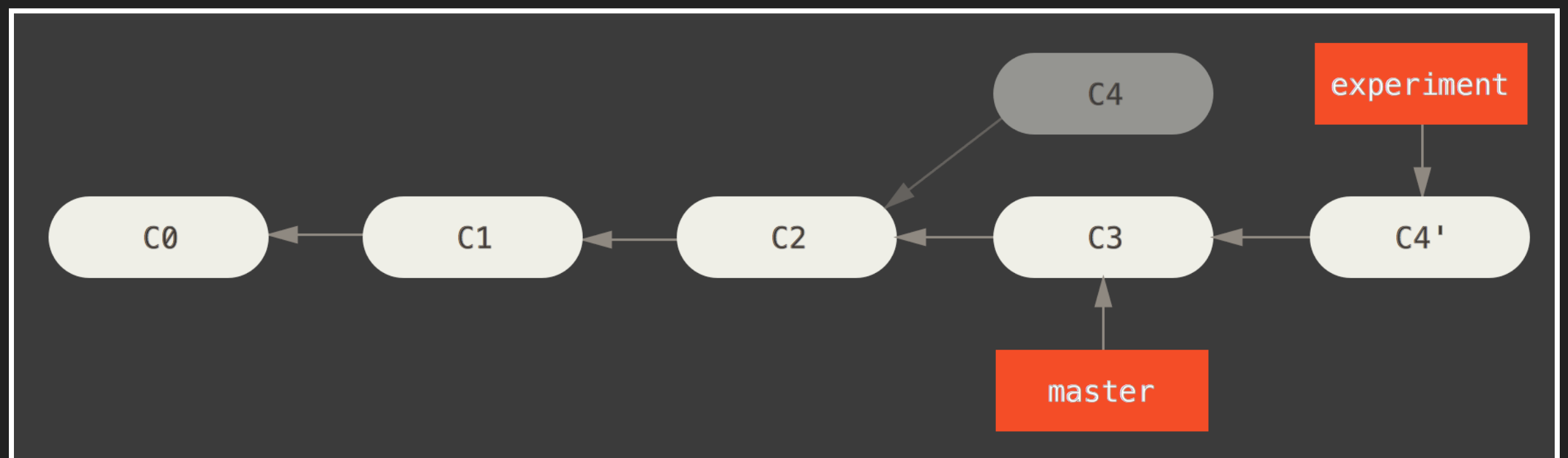
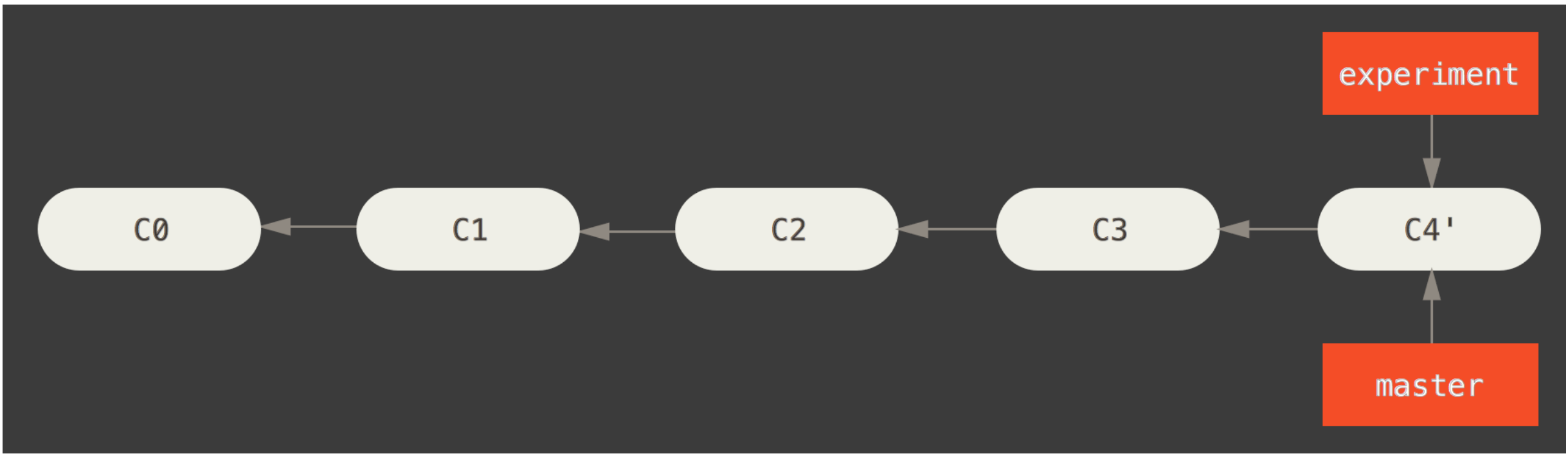


上节课后练习 **REBASE**

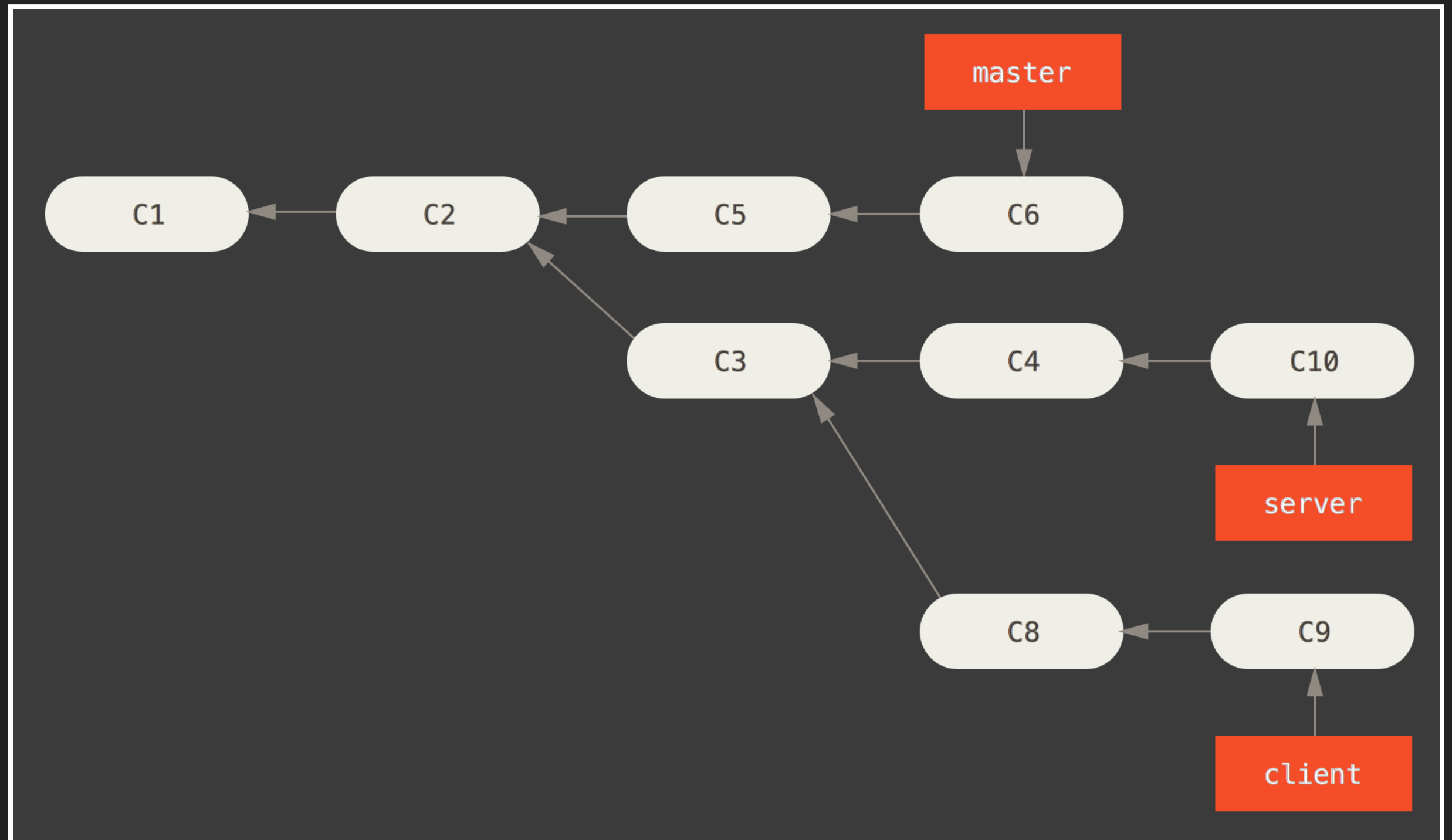


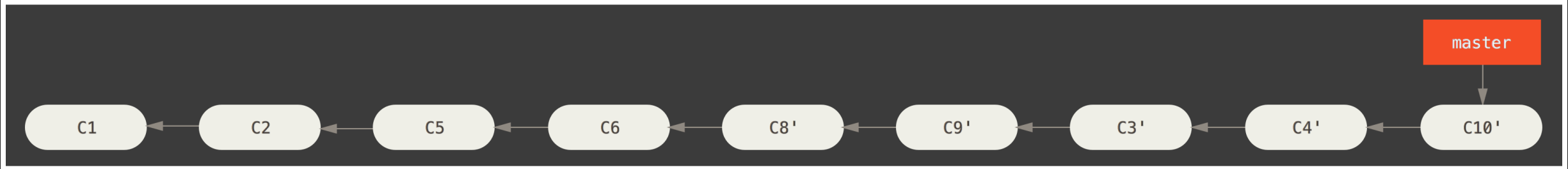






# 好处





## 风险

一旦分支中的提交对象发布到公共仓库，就千万不要对该分支进行衍合操作。



# TESTING FRAMEWORK

# JUNIT

- <http://junit.org/>
- 是一个Java单元测试框架
- A research survey performed in 2013 across 10,000 GitHub projects found that JUnit, along with slf4j-api, are the most popular libraries. Each library was used by 30.7% of projects.

# CREATE A TEST

```
import org.junit.Test;

import static org.junit.Assert.assertTrue;

public class MyTest {
    @Test
    public void testNewArray() throws Exception {
        final boolean result = false;
        assertTrue(result);
    }
}
```

# ASSERTIONS

```
java.lang.AssertionError  
    at org.junit.Assert.fail(Assert.java:86)  
    at org.junit.Assert.assertTrue(Assert.java:41)  
    at org.junit.Assert.assertTrue(Assert.java:52)  
    at macdao.MyTest.testNewArray(MyTest.java:11)
```

# ASSERTTHAT

```
assertThat([value], [matcher statement]);
```

```
import org.junit.Test;

import static org.hamcrest.CoreMatchers.is;
import static org.junit.Assert.assertThat;

public class MyTest {
    @Test
    public void testNewArray() throws Exception {
        final boolean result = false;
        assertThat(result, is(true));
    }
}
```

```
Expected: is <true>
but: was <false>
```

# MATCHERS

- org.hamcrest.CoreMatchers

```
assertThat("good", is("good"));

assertThat(new Object(), notNullValue());

assertThat(new Object(), not(sameInstance(new Object())));

assertThat("good", startsWith("goo"));

assertThat(Arrays.asList(1, 2), hasItem(1));
```





# IGNORING A TEST

```
@Ignore("Test is ignored as a demonstration")
@Test
public void testSame() {
    assertThat(1, is(1));
}
```

# FIXTURE ANNOTATIONS

```
import org.junit.*;
import static java.lang.System.out;
public class MyTest {
    @BeforeClass
    public static void setUpClass() { out.println("@BeforeClass"); }
    @AfterClass
    public static void tearDownClass() { out.println("@AfterClass"); }
    @Before
    public void setUp() throws Exception { out.println("@Before"); }
    @After
    public void tearDown() throws Exception { out.println("@After"); }
    @Test
    public void test1() throws Exception { out.println("test1"); }
    @Test
    public void test2() throws Exception { out.println("test2"); }
}
```

```
@BeforeClass
@Before
test1
@After
@Before
test2
@After
@AfterClass
```

## EXERCISE 1

你是一名体育老师，在某次课距离下课还有五分钟时，你决定搞一个游戏。

此时有100名学生在上课。游戏的规则是：

1. 你首先说出三个不同的特殊数，要求必须是个位数，比如3、5、7。
2. 让所有学生拍成一队，然后按顺序报数。
3. 学生报数时：
  - 如果所报数字是第一个特殊数（3）的倍数，那么不能说该数字，而要说Fizz；
  - 如果所报数字是第二个特殊数（5）的倍数，那么要说Buzz；
  - 如果所报数字是第三个特殊数（7）的倍数，那么要说Whizz。

## 编写Student的测试

- 当三个特殊数是3、5、7时，学生1说1
- 当三个特殊数是3、5、7时，学生3说Fizz
- 当三个特殊数是3、5、7时，学生5说Buzz
- 当三个特殊数是3、5、7时，学生7说Whizz

- `$ git remote add upstream http://code.huawei.com/qixi/prs-capability.git`
- `$ git fetch upstream master`
- `$ git checkout -b 2-testing-framework upstream/master`

- `$ sbt -mem 500`
- `> ~test`

# EXPECTED EXCEPTIONS

```
@Test(expected = IndexOutOfBoundsException.class)
public void empty() {
    new ArrayList<Object>().get(0);
}
```





```
@Rule
public ExpectedException thrown = ExpectedException.none();

@Test
public void shouldTestExceptionMessage() throws IndexOutOfBoundsException {
    List<Object> list = new ArrayList<Object>();

    thrown.expect(IndexOutOfBoundsException.class);
    thrown.expectMessage("Index: 0, Size: 0");
    list.get(0); // execution will never get past this line
}
```

# SYSTEM RULES

```
public void MyTest {  
    @Rule  
    public final SystemOutRule systemOutRule = new SystemOutRule().enableLog();  
  
    @Test  
    public void writesTextToSystemOut() {  
        System.out.print("hello world");  
        assertEquals("hello world", systemOutRule.getLog());  
    }  
}
```

## EXERCISE 2

编写FizzGameTest的测试

- 输出应该是100行
- 当输入是3、5、7时，学生1说1
- 当输入是3、5、7时，学生3说Fizz
- 当输入是3、5、7时，学生5说Buzz

# SCALATEST

- <http://www.scalatest.org/>
- 可以测试Java和Scala

# FUNSUITE

```
import org.scalatest.FunSuite

class SetSuite extends FunSuite {

  test("An empty Set should have size 0") {
    assert(Set.empty.size == 0)
  }

  test("Invoking head on an empty Set should produce NoSuchElementException") {
    intercept[NoSuchElementException] {
      Set.empty.head
    }
  }
}
```

# FLATSPEC

```
import org.scalatest.FlatSpec

class SetSpec extends FlatSpec {

  "An empty Set" should "have size 0" in {
    assert(Set.empty.size == 0)
  }

  it should "produce NoSuchElementException when head is invoked" in {
    intercept[NoSuchElementException] {
      Set.empty.head
    }
  }
}
```

# FUNSPEC

```
import org.scalatest.FunSpec

class SetSpec extends FunSpec {

  describe("A Set") {
    describe("when empty") {
      it("should have size 0") {
        assert(Set.empty.size == 0)
      }

      it("should produce NoSuchElementException when head is invoked") {
        intercept[NoSuchElementException] {
          Set.empty.head
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

# PATH.FUNSPEC

```
import org.scalatest.path

class SetSpec extends path.FunSpec {
  describe("A Set") {
    describe("when empty") {
      Console.println("when empty")
      it("should have size 0") {
        assert(Set.empty.size == 0)
      }

      it("should produce NoSuchElementException when head is invoked") {
        intercept[NoSuchElementException] {
          Set.empty.head
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```



# USING ASSERTIONS

```
val left = 2  
val right = 1  
assert(left == right)
```





# USING MATCHERS

```
class StudentSpec extends path.FunSpec with Matchers
```





## EXERCISE 3

### 编写Student的测试

- 当三个特殊数是3、5、7时，学生1说1
- 当三个特殊数是3、5、7时，学生3说Fizz
- 当三个特殊数是4、5、6时，学生1说1
- 当三个特殊数是4、5、6时，学生3说3
- 当三个特殊数是4、5、6时，学生4说Fizz

## SOME(SSH KEYS)

- <http://code.huawei.com/qixi/prs-capability.git>
- `git@code.huawei.com:qixi/prs-capability.git`



- `$ ssh-keygen -t rsa -C "qixi@huawei.com"`
- `$ clip < ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub`
- Add SSH Key on Code Club

# SOME(BUILD.SBT)

```
lazy val root = (project in file(".")).
  settings(
    name := "2-testing-framework",
    version := "1.0",
    scalaVersion := "2.11.4",
    libraryDependencies += "org.scalatest" %% "scalatest" % "2.2.4" % "test",
    libraryDependencies += "com.novocode" % "junit-interface" % "0.11" % "test",
    libraryDependencies += "com.github.stefanbirkner" % "system-rules" % "1.11.0" % "test",
    libraryDependencies += "commons-io" % "commons-io" % "2.0" % "test" force(),
    crossPaths := false
  )
```

# SOME(.GITIGNORE)

```
# idea project directory
.idea/
target
# will match my.o and my.a
*.[oa]
# will match hello and hellp but not hellop
hell?
```

# 课后练习

- 需求

学生报数时，如果所报数字同时是两个特殊数的倍数情况下，也要特殊处理，比如第一个特殊数和第二个特殊数的倍数，那么不能说该数字，而是要说FizzBuzz，以此类推。如果同时是三个特殊数的倍数，那么要说FizzBuzzWhizz。

- 有FizzGame和Student的测试和实现
- 提交到Code Club上并发Merge Request