

Guidebook: Writing Java Code from Test Code

OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING COURSE

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1. Introduction

This guidebook will help you learn how to write source code based on test code. You will practice analyzing test cases, writing the required implementation (source code), and verifying your solution using Visual Studio Code.

2. Simple Example

This section gives you a complete walk-through of how to read and understand a JUnit test, and how to write the matching source code.

We use a simple calculator class to demonstrate this process clearly.

When we build a program (like a sorting algorithm, searching algorithms, etc), we should make sure:

- It works correctly
- It doesn't break when something changes
- It handles errors properly

2.1 Problem Sample 1

That's where **test codes** come in—they help you automatically check whether our **main program behaves as expected**.

Test code for Calculator class	
CalculatorTest.java	
1	package dataStructure;
2	
3	import static org.junit.Assert.*;
4	import org.junit.Test;
5	
6	public class CalculatorTest {
7	
8	@Test
9	public void testAdd() {
10	Calculator calc = new Calculator();
11	int codeInput1 = 2;
12	int codeInput2 = 3;
13	int codeOutput = calc.add(codeInput1, codeInput2);
14	int expectedOutput = 5;
15	
16	try {
17	assertEquals("Addition test failed:", expectedOutput, codeOutput);
18	} catch (AssertionError ae) {
19	System.out.println(ae);
20	}
21	}
22	}

From the test case we create a class with the exact class and method names so that the test passes successfully.

The following is an explanation of each part of the test case:

1. `package dataStructure;`

The statement in line 1 places the file in a package named `dataStructure`.

Packages are used to organize Java classes into namespaces or modules.

Test cases and source code must be in the same package as illustrated below.

```
project-folder/
  └── src/
    └── dataStructure/
      ├── Calculator.java
      └── CalculatorTest.java
```

2. `import static org.junit.Assert.*;`

The import in line 3 imports all static methods from the `Assert` class in the JUnit framework — including:

- `assertEquals()`
- `assertTrue()`,
- `assertFalse()`

3. `import org.junit.Test;`

The import in line 4 needed when we use `@Test` annotation.

4. `public class CalculatorTest {`

Statement in line 6 defines a test class named `CalculatorTest`.

It will contain unit tests to verify the functionality of the `Calculator` class.

5. `@Test`

Annotation in line 8 tells JUnit that the method below is a test method, which should be executed when tests run.

6. `public void testAdd() {`

Statement in line 9 declares the test method called `testAdd`.

7. `Calculator calc = new Calculator();`

Statement in line 10 creates an object from the `Calculator` class so that you can call its methods.

```
8. int codeInput1 = 2;  
9. int codeInput2 = 3;
```

Statements in line 11 and 12 are the input values for the `add` method. Using separate variables for inputs is helpful for clarity and debugging.

```
10. int codeOutput = calc.add(codeInput1, codeInput2);
```

Statement in line 13 calls the `add` method with the given inputs and stores the result in `codeOutput`.

```
11. int expectedOutput = 5;
```

Statement in line 14 is the expected result of the `add(2, 3)` operation.

```
12. try {
```

Statement in line 16 starts a try-catch block — useful for **gracefully handling assertion failures** and printing messages.

```
13. assertEquals("Addition test failed:", expectedOutput, codeOutput);
```

Statement in line 17, compares `expectedOutput` with `codeOutput`.

If they are not equal, the assertion will fail and throw an `AssertionError` with the message "Addition test failed:".

```
14. } catch (AssertionError ae) {
```

Statement in line 18, catches the `AssertionError` if the test fails. This prevents the program from crashing and lets you log the error.

2.2 Answer Sample 1

Based on the test code `CalculatorTest.java`, we can create the source code with the following steps:

```
1. public class Calculator {
```

In the test case, an object is created using `new Calculator()`. Therefore, we need to define a class named `Calculator` to match the test case.

2. public int add(int a, int b) {

The test calls a method named `add`, which takes **two integer parameters**. So, the class must include a method named `add` with this signature: `int add(int, int)`.

3. return a + b;

The test case expects the result of `add(2, 3)` to be 5. That means the method should return the sum of the two inputs `a` and `b`.

4. Provide comments in “**BAHASA INDONESIA**” in the method section, such as the code section **highlighted in yellow** below.

Source code which is made based on test code

Calculator.java

```
1 package dataStructure;
2
3 public class Calculator {
4
5     // Method untuk menjumlahkan dua bilangan bulat
6     public int add(int a, int b) {
7         // Mengembalikan hasil penjumlahan a dan b
8         return a + b;
9     }
10 }
```

2.3 Problem Sample 2

That’s where **test codes** come in—they help you automatically check whether our **main program behaves as expected**.

Test code for ArrayMinMax class

ArrayMinMaxTest.java

```
1 package dataStructure;
2
3 import static org.junit.Assert.*;
4 import org.junit.Test;
5
6 public class ArrayMinMaxTest {
7
8     @Test
9     public void testFindMinMax() {
10         int[] codeInput = { 80, 2, -3, 14, 95 };
11         int[] expectedOutput = { -3, 95 };
12
13         ArrayMinMax arraySum = new ArrayMinMax();
14         int[] codeOutput = arraySum.findMinMax(codeInput);
15
16         try {
17             assertEquals("Test Find MinMax:", expectedOutput, codeOutput);
18         } catch (AssertionError ae) {
19             System.out.println(ae);
20         }
21     }
}
```

```

22
23     @Test
24     public void testFindMinMaxEmpty() {
25         int[] codeInput = {};
26         // Empty Array, default value
27         int[] expectedResult = { Integer.MAX_VALUE, Integer.MIN_VALUE };
28
29         ArrayMinMax arraySum = new ArrayMinMax();
30         int[] codeOutput = arraySum.findMinMax(codeInput);
31
32         // Memverifikasi output yang dihasilkan
33         try {
34             assertEquals("Test Find MinMax Empty:", expectedResult,
35             codeOutput);
36         } catch (AssertionError ae) {
37             System.out.println(ae);
38         }
39     }

```

From the test case we create a class with the exact class and method names so that the test passes successfully.

2.4 Answer Sample 2

Based on the test code `ArrayMinMaxTest.java`, we can create the source code with the following steps:

1. `public class ArrayMinMax {`

In the test case, an object is created using `new ArrayMinMax()`. Therefore, we need to define a class named `Calculator` to match that.

2. `public int[] findMinMax(int[] array) {`

The test calls a method named `findMinMax`, which accepts one parameter of type `int[]` (an integer array) and returns an `int[]` array.

Thus, we must create a method with the signature `int[] findMinMax(int[] array)` inside the class.

3. `return new int[] { min, max };`

After completing the search, return an array containing the found minimum value at index 0 and maximum value at index 1.

Source code which is made based on test code

`Calculator.java`

```

1 package dataStructure;
2
3 public class ArrayMinMax {
4
5     public int[] findMinMax(int[] array) {
6         if (array.length == 0) {

```

```

7          // Jika array kosong, kembalikan nilai default (misalnya, min =
8          // Integer.MAX_VALUE dan max = Integer.MIN_VALUE)
9          return new int[] { Integer.MAX_VALUE, Integer.MIN_VALUE };
10         }
11
12         // Menganggap elemen pertama sebagai nilai min dan max
13         int min = array[0];
14         int max = array[0];
15
16         // Mengiterasi array untuk mencari nilai minimum dan maksimum
17         for (int num : array) {
18             if (num < min)
19                 min = num; // Menemukan nilai terkecil
20             if (num > max)
21                 max = num; // Menemukan nilai terbesar
22         }
23
24         // Mengembalikan nilai min dan max dalam array
25         return new int[] { min, max };
26     }

```

3. Pre Test

3.1 Bubble Sort

Please create source code based on the test code below.

There are some additional explanations regarding the sorting algorithm as follows:

1. `import java.util.Arrays;`

This import is **necessary** because we are comparing two arrays.

2. `int codeInput2 = 2;`

We're testing **sorting logic with a limited number of iterations**. This allows the test case to check not just the final sorted array, but also **intermediate states** of the sorting process — for example, after 2 iterations only.

3. `int[] codeOutput = bSort.bubbleSort(codeInput1, codeInput2);`

Calls the sorting method and returns the result **after a limited number of passes(codeInput2)**. bSort is an instance of the BubbleSort class, which implements the method `bubbleSort(int[] arr, int maxIterations)`.

4. `assertEquals("Test 2:", Arrays.toString(expectedOutput),
Arrays.toString(codeOutput));`

That compares **two arrays**, but converted to **Strings** first.

Test code for BubbleSort class

BubbleSortTest.java

1 package dataStructure;

```

2 import static org.junit.Assert.*;
3 import java.util.Arrays;
4 import org.junit.Test;
5
6 public class BubbleSortTest {
7     // Intermediate state testing
8     @Test
9     public void testBubbleSort1() {
10         BubbleSort bSort = new BubbleSort();
11         int[] codeInput1 = { 5, 2, 8, 1, 9 };
12         int codeInput2 = 2;
13         int[] codeOutput = bSort.bubbleSort(codeInput1, codeInput2);
14         // Expected state after 2 iterations
15         int[] expOutput = { 2, 1, 5, 8, 9 };
16
17         try {
18             assertEquals("Test 1:", Arrays.toString(expOutput), Arrays.toString(codeOutput));
19         } catch (AssertionError ae) {
20             System.out.println(ae);
21         }
22     }
23
24     @Test
25     public void testBubbleSort2() {
26         BubbleSort bSort = new BubbleSort();
27         int[] codeInput1 = { 121, -1, 9, 83, 52, -7, 3, -83, 75 };
28         int codeInput2 = 120;
29         int[] codeOutput = bSort.bubbleSort(codeInput1, codeInput2);
30         // Expected state after 120 iterations
31         int[] expOutput = { -83, -7, -1, 3, 9, 52, 75, 83, 121 };
32
33         try {
34             assertEquals("Test 2:", Arrays.toString(expOutput), Arrays.toString(codeOutput));
35         } catch (AssertionError ae) {
36             System.out.println(ae);
37         }
38     }
39
40     @Test
41     public void testBubbleSort3() {
42         BubbleSort bSort = new BubbleSort();
43         int[] codeInput1 = { -123, 53, 5, 23, -2, 48, 90, -83 };
44         int codeInput2 = -10;
45         int[] codeOutput = bSort.bubbleSort(codeInput1, codeInput2);
46         // Expected state after -10 iterations
47         int[] expOutput = { -123, 53, 5, 23, -2, 48, 90, -83 };
48
49         try {
50             assertEquals("Test 3:", Arrays.toString(expOutput), Arrays.toString(codeOutput));
51         } catch (AssertionError ae) {
52             System.out.println(ae);
53         }
54     }
55 }
56 }
```

3.2 Selection Sort

Please create source code based on the test code below.

Test code for SelectionSort class

SelectionSortTest.java

1	package dataStructure;
2	
3	import static org.junit.Assert.*;

```

4 import java.util.Arrays;
5 import org.junit.Test;
6
7 public class SelectionSortTest {
8     // Intermediate state testing
9     @Test
10    public void testSelectionSort1() {
11        SelectionSort sSort = new SelectionSort();
12        int[] codeInput1 = { 50, -23, 9, 33, -101, 89 };
13        int codeInput2 = 4;
14        int[] codeOutput = sSort.selectionSort(codeInput1, codeInput2);
15        int[] expectedOutput = { -101, -23, 9, 33, 50, 89 };
16
17        try {
18            assertEquals("Test 1:", Arrays.toString(expectedOutput),
19                Arrays.toString(codeOutput));
20            } catch (AssertionError ae) {
21                System.out.println(ae);
22            }
23        }
24
25        @Test
26        public void testSelectionSort2() {
27            SelectionSort sSort = new SelectionSort();
28            int[] codeInput1 = { 73, 3, -99, 47, 0, 890, -3, -56 };
29            int codeInput2 = 47;
30            int[] codeOutput = sSort.selectionSort(codeInput1, codeInput2);
31            int[] expectedOutput = { -99, -56, -3, 0, 3, 47, 73, 890 };
32
33            try {
34                assertEquals("Test 2:", Arrays.toString(expectedOutput),
35                    Arrays.toString(codeOutput));
36            } catch (AssertionError ae) {
37                System.out.println(ae);
38            }
39
40        @Test
41        public void testSelectionSort3() {
42            SelectionSort sSort = new SelectionSort();
43            int[] codeInput1 = { 65, -3, 0, 120, 23, 8, 90, -7, -22, 10 };
44            int codeInput2 = -50;
45            int[] codeOutput = sSort.selectionSort(codeInput1, codeInput2);
46            int[] expectedOutput = { 65, -3, 0, 120, 23, 8, 90, -7, -22, 10 };
47
48            try {
49                assertEquals("Test 3:", Arrays.toString(expectedOutput),
50                    Arrays.toString(codeOutput));
51            } catch (AssertionError ae) {
52                System.out.println(ae);
53            }
54        }
55    }

```

3.3 Sequential Search

Please create source code based on the test code below.

There are some additional explanations regarding the searching algorithm as follows:

1. int codeInput2 = 317;

Statements in lines 14, 30 and 49 mention the variable `codeInput2` represent the value to find in the element array.

```

2. int[] expectedOutput = { 8, 9 }; // Found at index 8 after 9 iterations
   int[] expectedOutput = { -1, 10 }; // Not found after 10 checks

```

Statements in lines 16, 32, and 51 mention the unique statement to search tests. It not only checks whether the item was found, but also **how efficiently** (how many steps).

Test code for SequentialSearch class

SequentialSearchTest.java

```

1 package dataStructure;
2
3 import static org.junit.Assert.*;
4 import java.util.Arrays;
5 import org.junit.Test;
6
7 public class SequentialSearchTest {
8     @Test
9     public void testSequentialSearch1() {
10         SequentialSearch sSearch = new SequentialSearch();
11
12         int[] codeInput1 = { -1, 2, 15, 27, 90, 110, 113, 215, 317, 320 }; // Array to search
13         int codeInput2 = 317; // Target value to find
14         int[] codeOutput = sSearch.sequentialSearch(codeInput1, codeInput2);
15         int[] expectedOutput = { 8, 9 };
16         try {
17             assertEquals("Test 1: Sequential Search with target 317",
18                         Arrays.toString(expectedOutput),
19                         Arrays.toString(codeOutput));
20         } catch (AssertionError ae) {
21             System.out.println(ae);
22         }
23
24         @Test
25         public void testSequentialSearch2() {
26             SequentialSearch sSearch = new SequentialSearch();
27
28             int[] codeInput1 = { -1, 2, 15, 27, 90, 110, 113, 215, 317, 320 }; // Array to search
29             int codeInput2 = 15;
30             int[] codeOutput = sSearch.sequentialSearch(codeInput1, codeInput2);
31             int[] expectedOutput = { 2, 3 };
32
33             try {
34                 assertEquals("Test 1: Sequential Search with target 15",
35                             Arrays.toString(expectedOutput),
36                             Arrays.toString(codeOutput));
37             } catch (AssertionError ae) {
38                 System.out.println(ae);
39             }
40
41             // Test for target not found
42             @Test
43             public void testSequentialSearch3() {
44                 SequentialSearch sSearch = new SequentialSearch();
45
46                 int[] codeInput1 = { 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19 }; // Array to search
47                 int codeInput2 = 321;
48                 int[] codeOutput = sSearch.sequentialSearch(codeInput1, codeInput2);
49                 int[] expectedOutput = { -1, 10 }; // Expected index (-1) and iterations (10)
50
51                 try {
52                     assertEquals("Test3: Sequential Search with target 321 (not found)",
53                         Arrays.toString(expectedOutput),
54                         Arrays.toString(codeOutput));
55                 } catch (AssertionError ae) {

```

```
54     }
55     }
56 }
57 }
```

4. How to Run Java Tests in Visual Studio Code

1. Install Visual Studio Code from <https://code.visualstudio.com>
2. Install the Java Extension Pack from the Extensions Marketplace
3. Create a new folder for your Java project and open it in VSCode
4. Add your `java` files inside the folder OOP (e.g., Calculator.java and CalculatorTest.java)
5. Use the integrated terminal:

```
javac -cp .:junit-4.13.2.jar:hamcrest-core-1.3.jar *.java
```

```
java -cp .:junit-4.13.2.jar:hamcrest-core-1.3.jar org.junit.runner.JUnitCore CalculatorTest
```

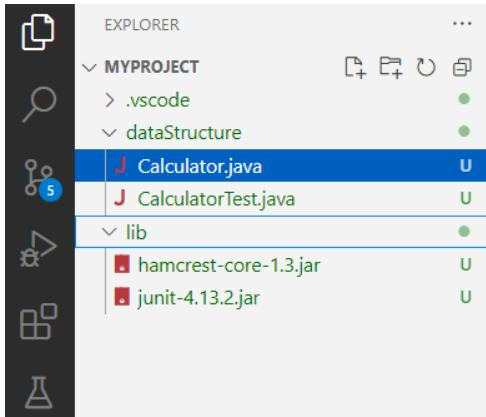
or

put .jar files inside the folder “lib” like the pictures below. You can directly download .jar files from this link <https://github.com/mustmentari/CWP-OOP>

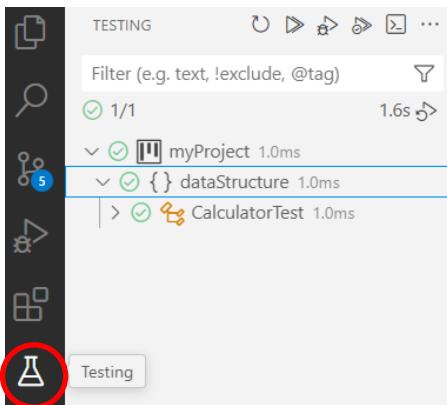
6. Create a java testing file in the package you have created. Copy and paste the test code provided in this guidebook.
7. Create another new java file to store your source. Then, create source code according to the test code in each question.
8. Analyze the output to debug and refine your implementation



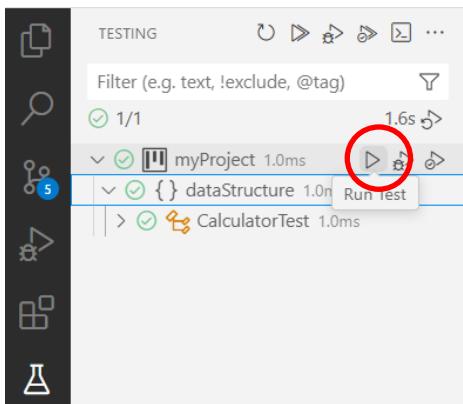
The image below shows the file structure within the project.



Then, click the testing icon according to the part circled in red in the image below. If this icon does not appear, make sure you have run the project.



Then, click run test according to the section circled in red in the image below to ensure that your source code matches the existing test code. If there is a green checklist mark shown according to the image, then your source code is correct, if a red cross appears, it means that the source code you created is not in accordance with the existing test code.



5. Assignment Submission Guidelines

Submission Deadline:

Deadline for pre-test

1. **Date:** September 23, 2025
2. **Time:** 11:59 PM (WIB)

Submission Steps:

1. Prepare Your Assignment File

Ensure your assignment file is in the correct format and is complete. The file name should follow this format:

Assignment1_FullName_Date

Example: OOP1_MustikaMentari_28Apr2025

2. Create a Google Drive Folder

Create a new folder in Google Drive with the following name:

Assignment [Course/Topic] - [Full Name]

Example: OOP - Mustika Mentari

3. Upload Your File

After creating the folder (Your project folder), upload your assignment file into that folder.

Make sure the uploaded file is the correct one and follow the instructions given.

4. Share the Folder

Once the file is uploaded, make sure that the folder/file can be accessed by the instructor or teaching assistants. To do so:

- o Right-click on the folder or file, select "**Get link**".
- o Set the access to "**Anyone with the link**" and make sure the permission is set to "**Viewer**".

5. Send the Google Drive Link

Send the link to your Google Drive folder to google formulir on this link

<https://forms.gle/a6zb6yjqqfhwzSDb7>.