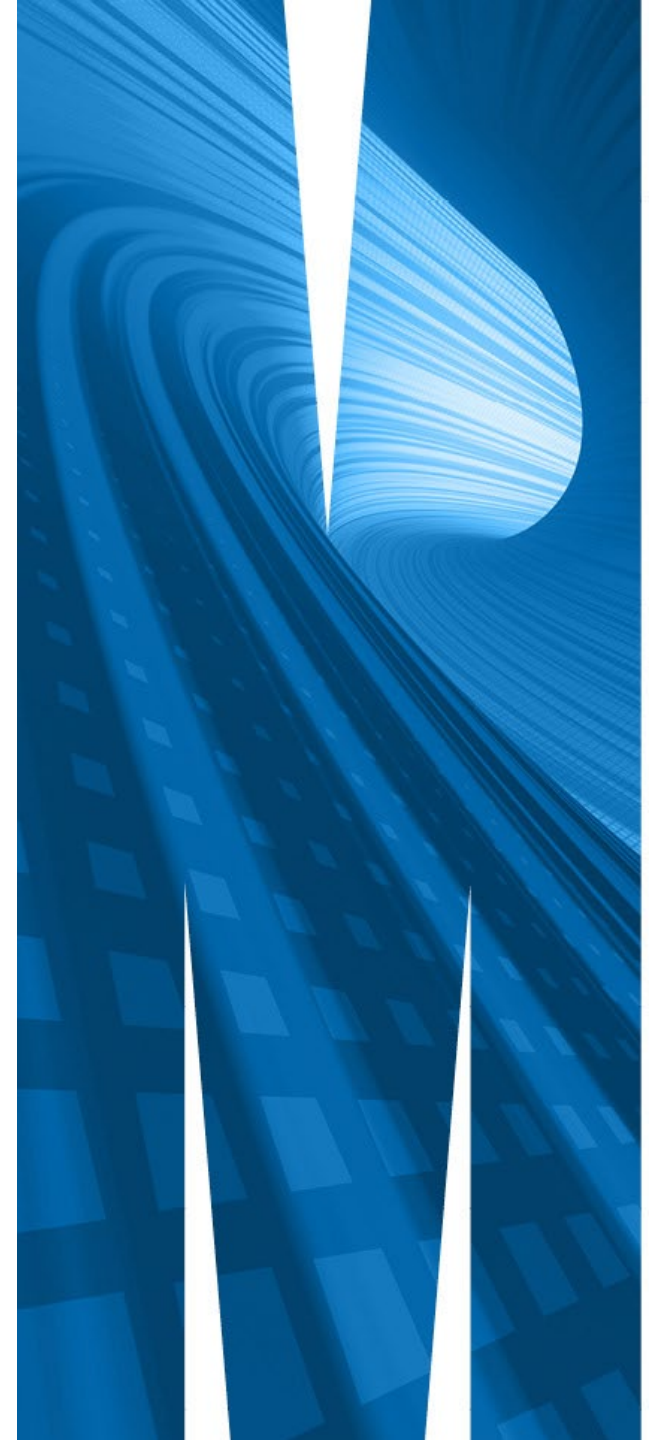


# **FIT2107-Software Quality & Testing**

## **Lecture 7 – Unit Testing**

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# Outline

- Part A
  - Introduction to Unit Testing
  - Automated Unit Testing using Python
- Part B
  - How to write unit tests in PyUnit
- Part C
  - Code Coverage in PyUnit.

# **PART A:**

# **INTRODUCTION TO UNIT TESTING**

# Unit Test

- A unit test is a way to verify expected functionality in a *small, independent* bit of code.
- A test might focus on one method (function) in a class and extend it.
- What is unit?
  - OOP -> Class
- Combined and tested (Integration Testing)
- Companies expects coder to deliver production and Test code.
  - Ensure code you write is properly working
  - Students are wise to prepare for this

# Automated Unit Testing

- Write code to test code.
- There are some common frameworks for automated unit testing
  - JUnit for Java
  - PyUnit for Python
- IDE support is available.
  - Eclipse
  - PyCharm
  - VSCode
  - IDLE
- Write test code separate to the file in a production code.
  - Easy to ship code without test code.
  - Only provide test code if it is in a contract.

# Why automate tests?

- Why use PyUnit and not write our own framework?
  - We'd have to test harness that loads/runs tests,
  - Compares expected with actual output,
  - Shows messages for any failing tests, and
  - Summarises test results.
- This all would be time consuming and tedious.
- Why reinvent the wheel?

# **PART B:**

# **HOW TO WRITE UNIT TESTS IN PYUNIT**

REFER TO MY VIDEO ON HOW TO WRITE UNIT  
TESTS ON MOODLE.

# Writing Test Cases

Sample Code: Production Code

- Let's say we have a python file called MyProgram.py
- Assume we have method called

```
def square(num) :  
    return num ** 2
```
- To be a good unit tester, we want to write some test cases for the square method.



# Writing Test Cases

Sample Code: Test Code: Imports

- The first thing we need to do is import the unit test module
- We also need to import our production code to test

```
import unittest
import MyProgram
```
- Now we need to setup the file creating test cases.
  - Some part of the code is confusing, it's just an object-oriented way of writing in Python
  - GoodNews: You can follow the same pattern every time; just fill in the blanks.

# Writing Test Cases

Sample Code: Test Code: Setting up

- We need to set up a code “nest” in which the test cases will live
- Just under the import statements write this

```
class TestMyProgram(unittest.TestCase):
```

- You can also use other styles such as [MyPyUnitTests](#); name should be meaningful.
- No reason to get fancy here; you use the same convention every time
  - With Test in the start of the name of class or at the end

# Writing Test Cases

## Sample Code: Test Code: Test Cases

- Test case should test one thing or few closely related thing
  - Don't do too much
  - We want a failure to mean something; If a test fails you have a good idea where to look.

- A test for `square(num)` may look like this:

```
def test_square_int(self):  
    self.assertEqual(9, MyProgram.square(3))
```

Orders of parameters isn't important, but I use expected output and actual output order

- The method name should be meaningful and start with the test keyword in the start with a leading underscore.
- When the test runs
  - You will either get an ok message
  - or an error indicating the failure.

# Writing Test Cases

## Sample Code: Test Code: Test Cases

- After test definition we need to load the tests and run them

```
def main():  
    suite = unittest.TestLoader().loadTestsFromTestCase(TestMyProgram)  
    unittest.TextTestRunner(verbosity=2).run(suite)
```

- Type this exactly and replace the `TestMyProgram` with the name of your class.
- When we run `main()`, it will run all tests.

FOR MORE DETAILS WATCH THE VIDEOS

# **PART C:**

# **CODE COVERAGE IN PYUNIT**

# Coverage

- Coverage.py is a third-party tool for measuring code coverages in Python programmes.
- It provides very nice command line and HTML output along with advanced features such as branch coverage.
- `pip install coverage`
- `coverage run [Python File Name].py`
- `coverage report`
- `coverage html`
- `/html_cov`
- <https://coverage.readthedocs.io/en/coverage-5.2.1/>

# QUESTIONS???

