

LDTS 2021/2022

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Last Lecture

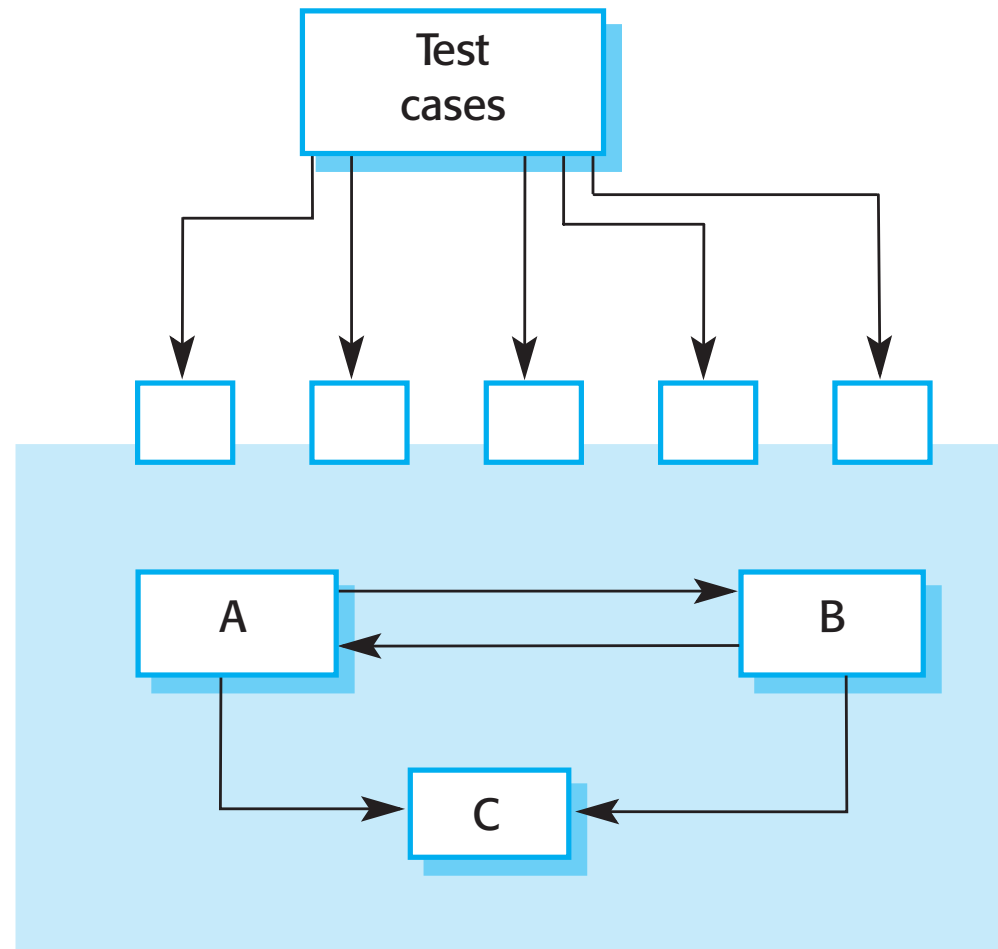
- Test doubles
 - JMockit
 - Spock
- Object testing

Today

- Component testing
- Continuous Integration
- Software Configuration Management
Patterns
- Build patterns

Component Testing

Failures resulting
from interaction
between units



Interface misuse

Interface misunderstanding

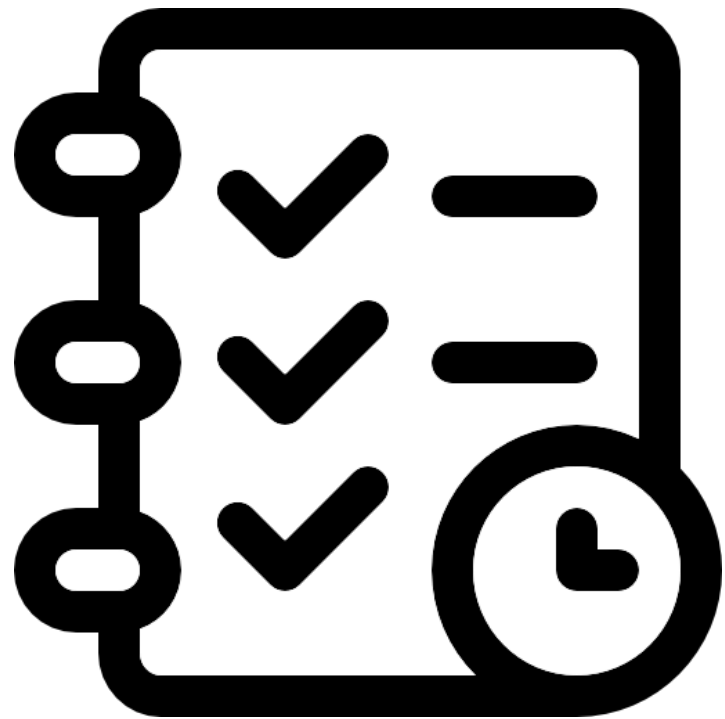
Test through
the interface

Timing errors



Interface errors are one of the most common forms of error in complex systems

It is difficult: some interface errors only manifest themselves under unusual conditions



Incremental Integration and Testing

How can we test
several units?

All together
or
step-by-step?

There are
dependencies
between units

=>

all together

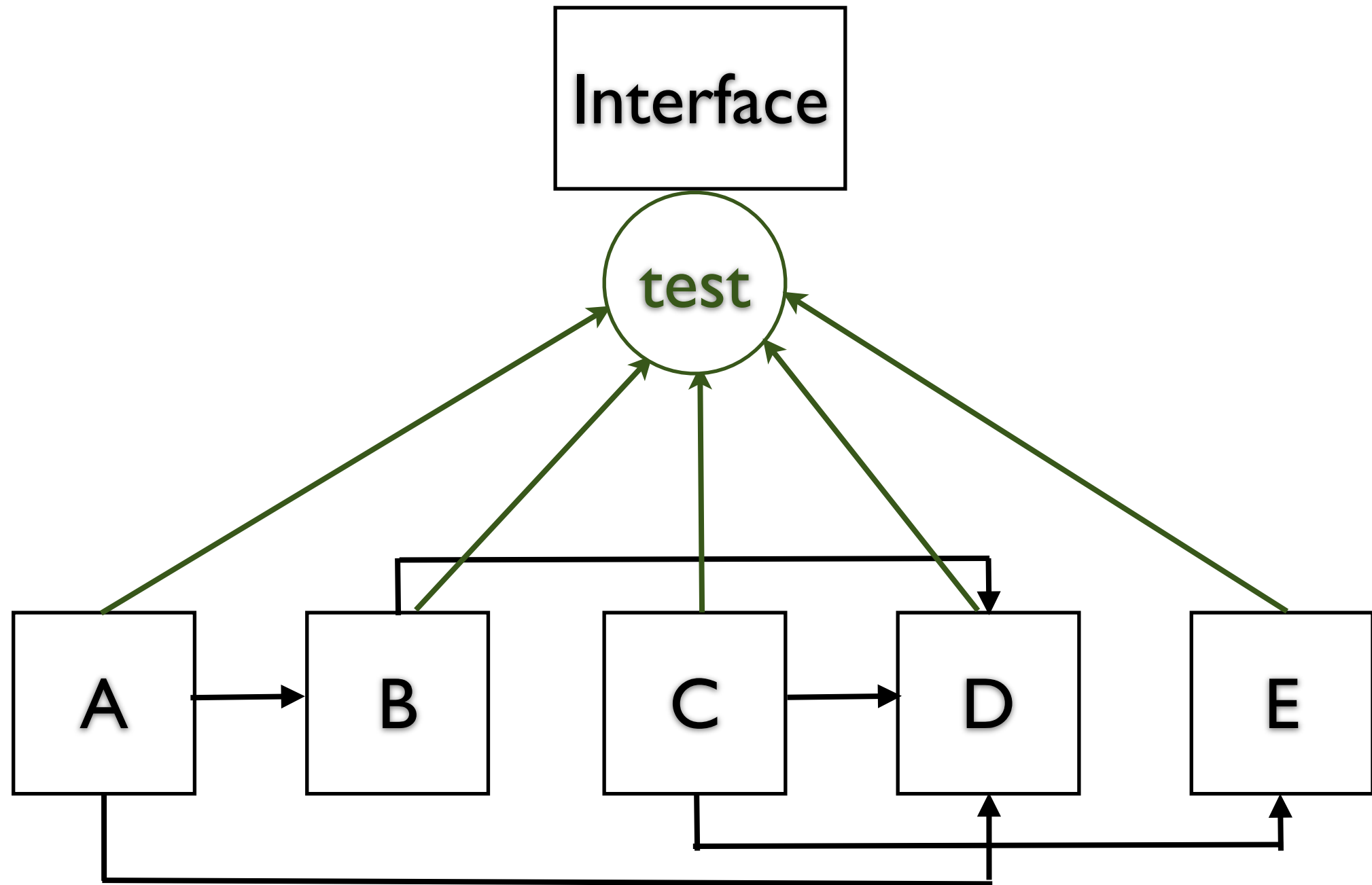
It is difficult to
identify the fault
behind a failure

=>

step-by-step

Big bang integration

all together



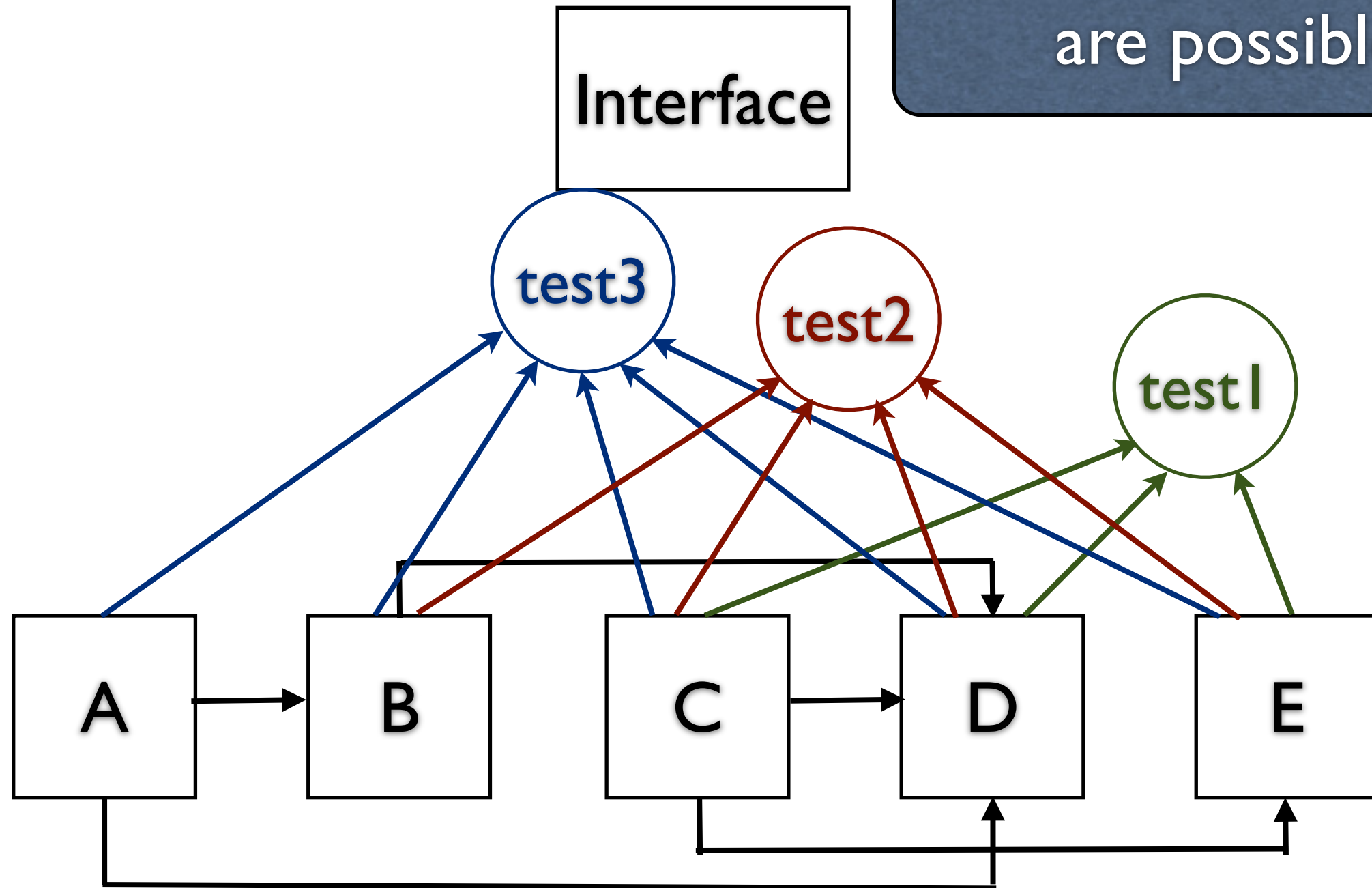
Advantages and Disadvantages

What is more
important to test first?

Bottom-up integration

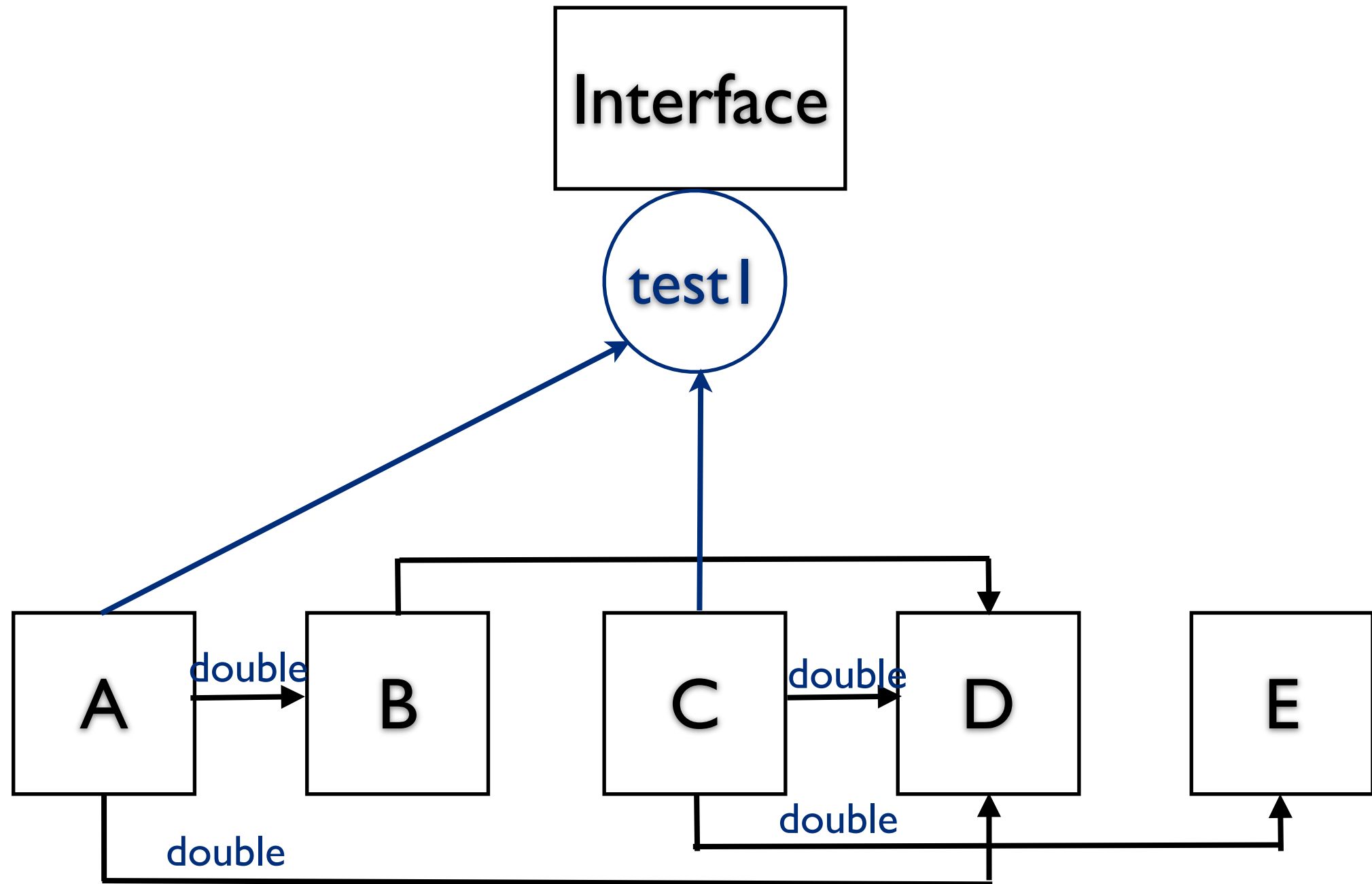
step-by-step

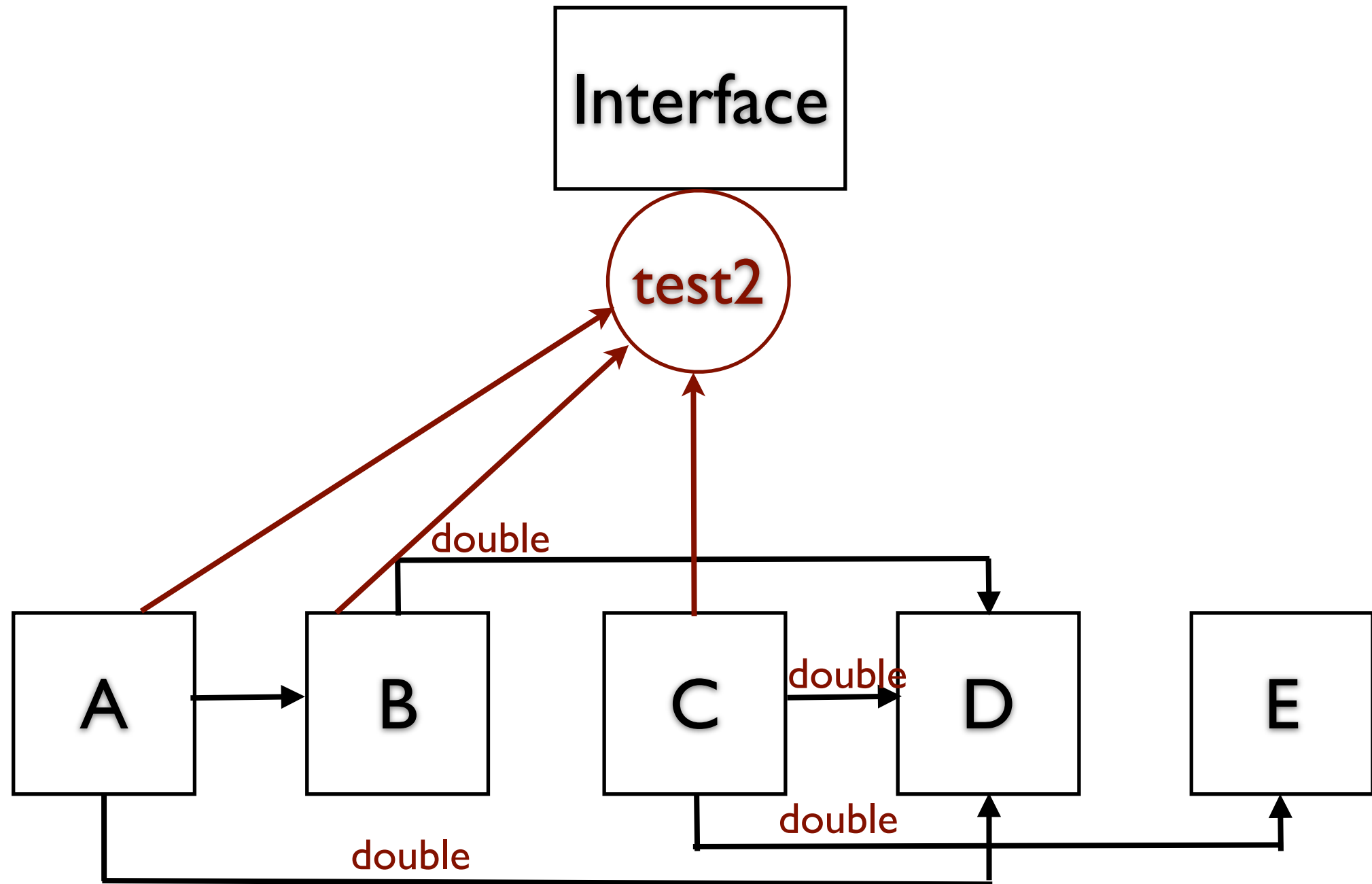
Other combinations
are possible

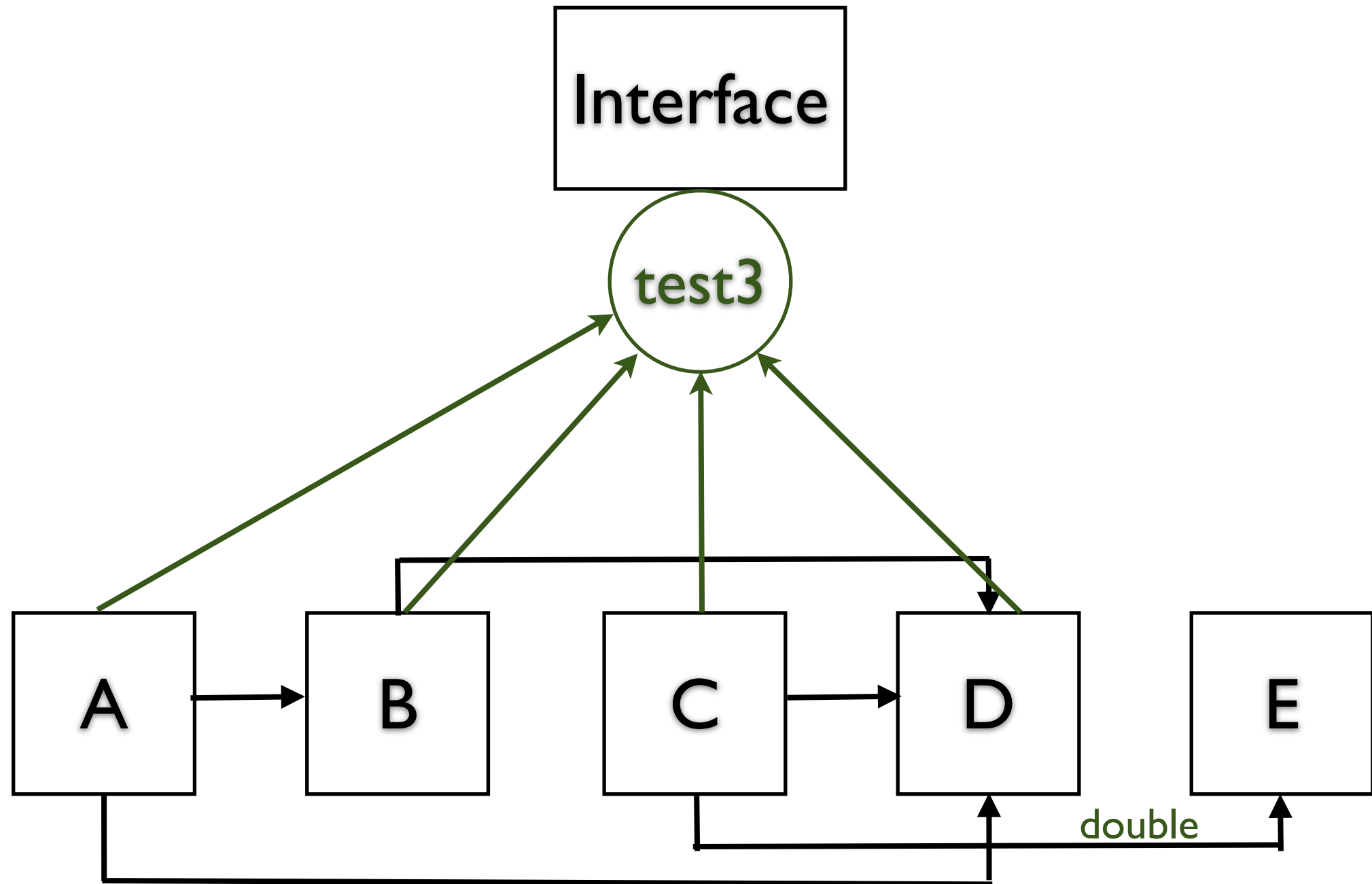


Advantages and Disadvantages

Top-down Integration

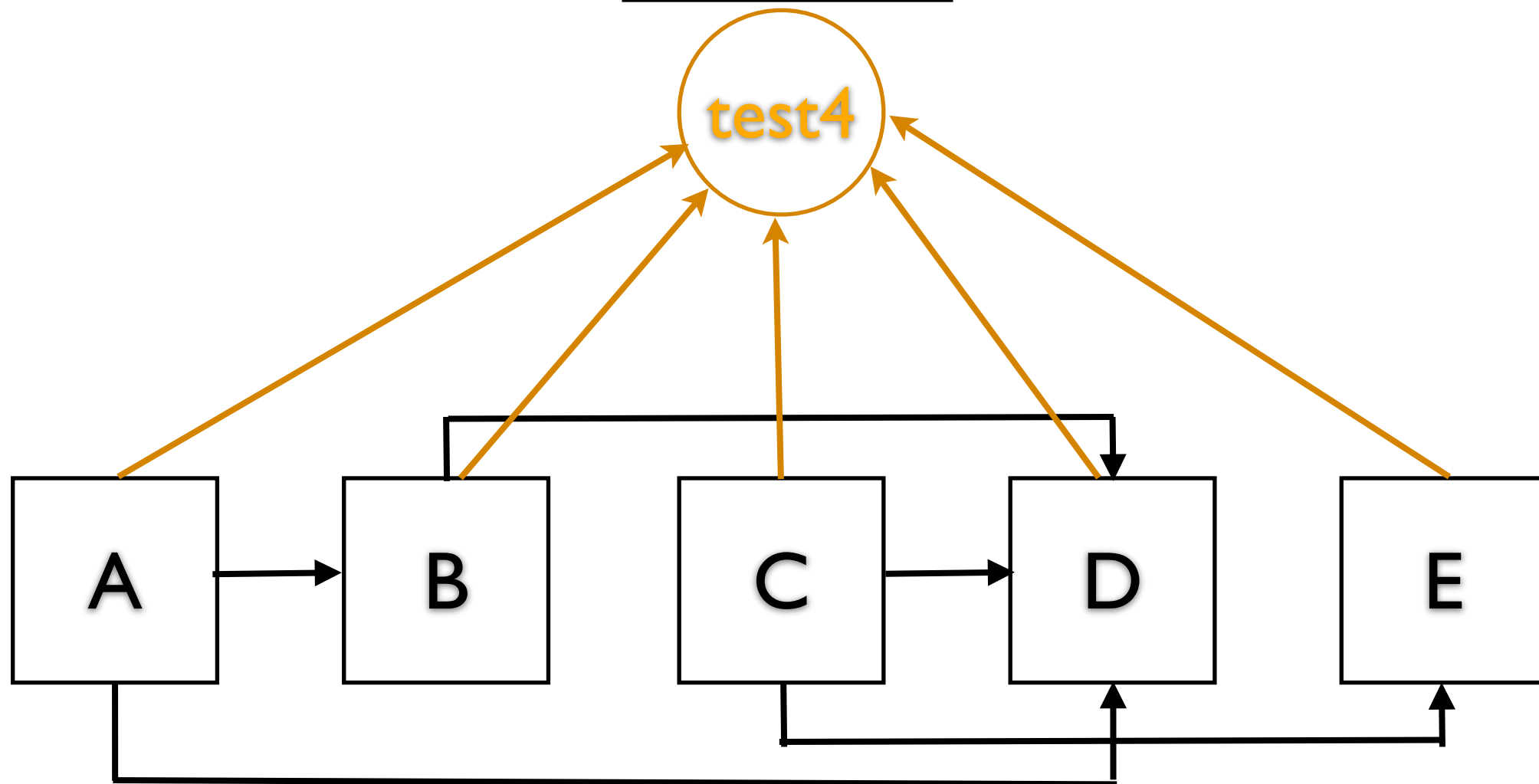






Other combinations
are possible

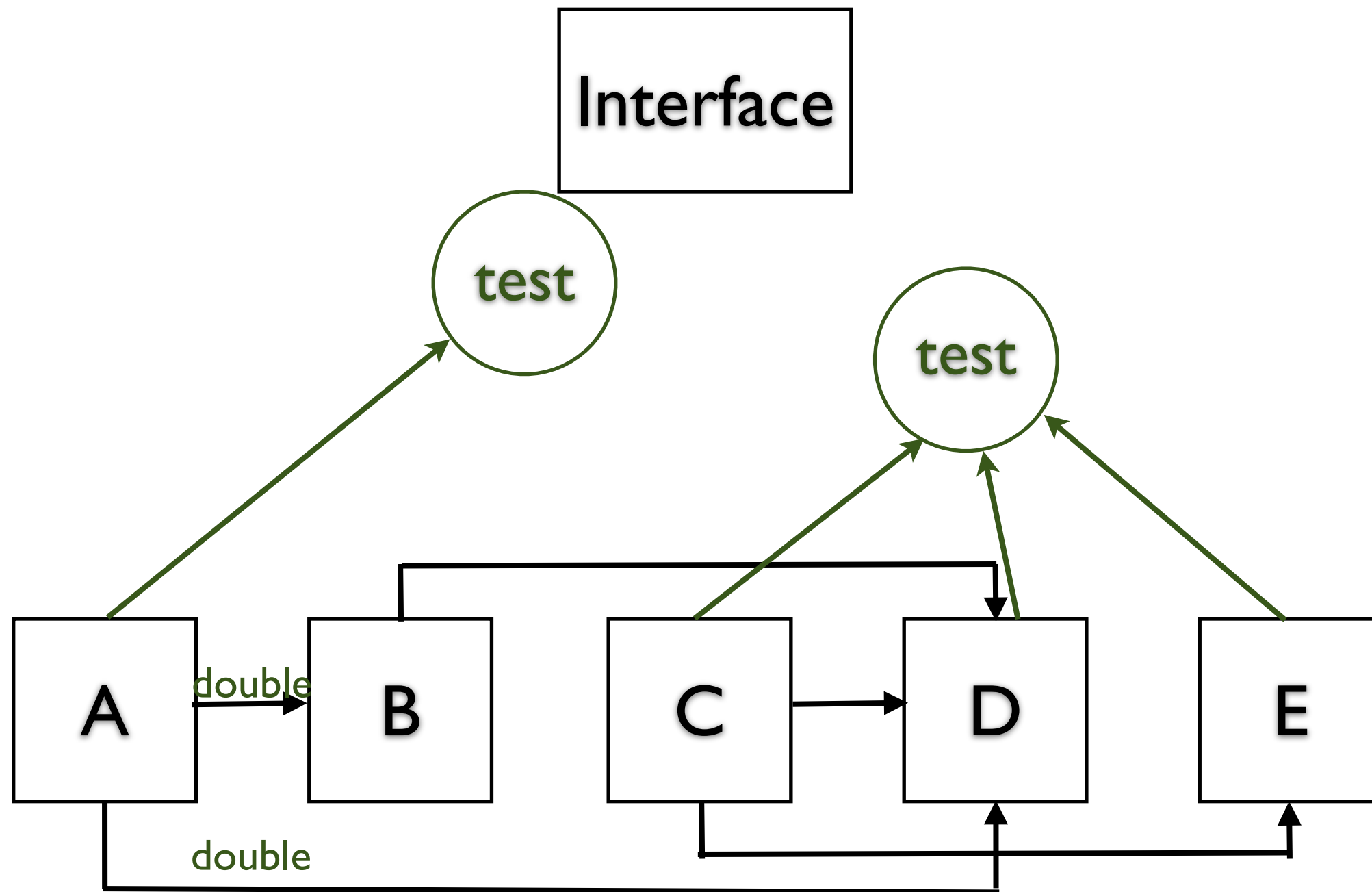
Interface

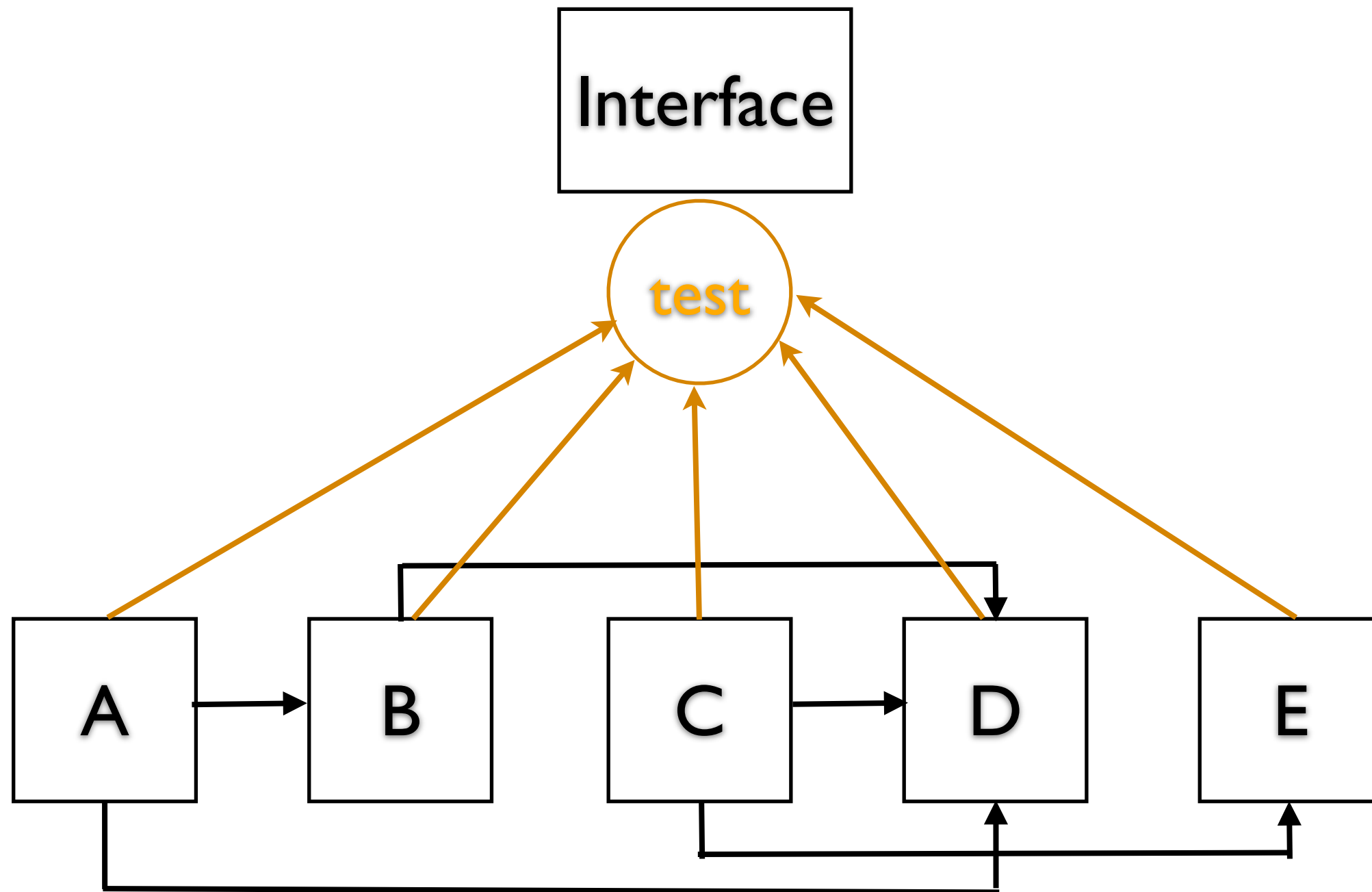


Test high level
functionality first

user interface reusable prototypes

Sandwich Integration





Delay the
integration of some units

reduce dependencies between teams

Integration Testing Coverage?

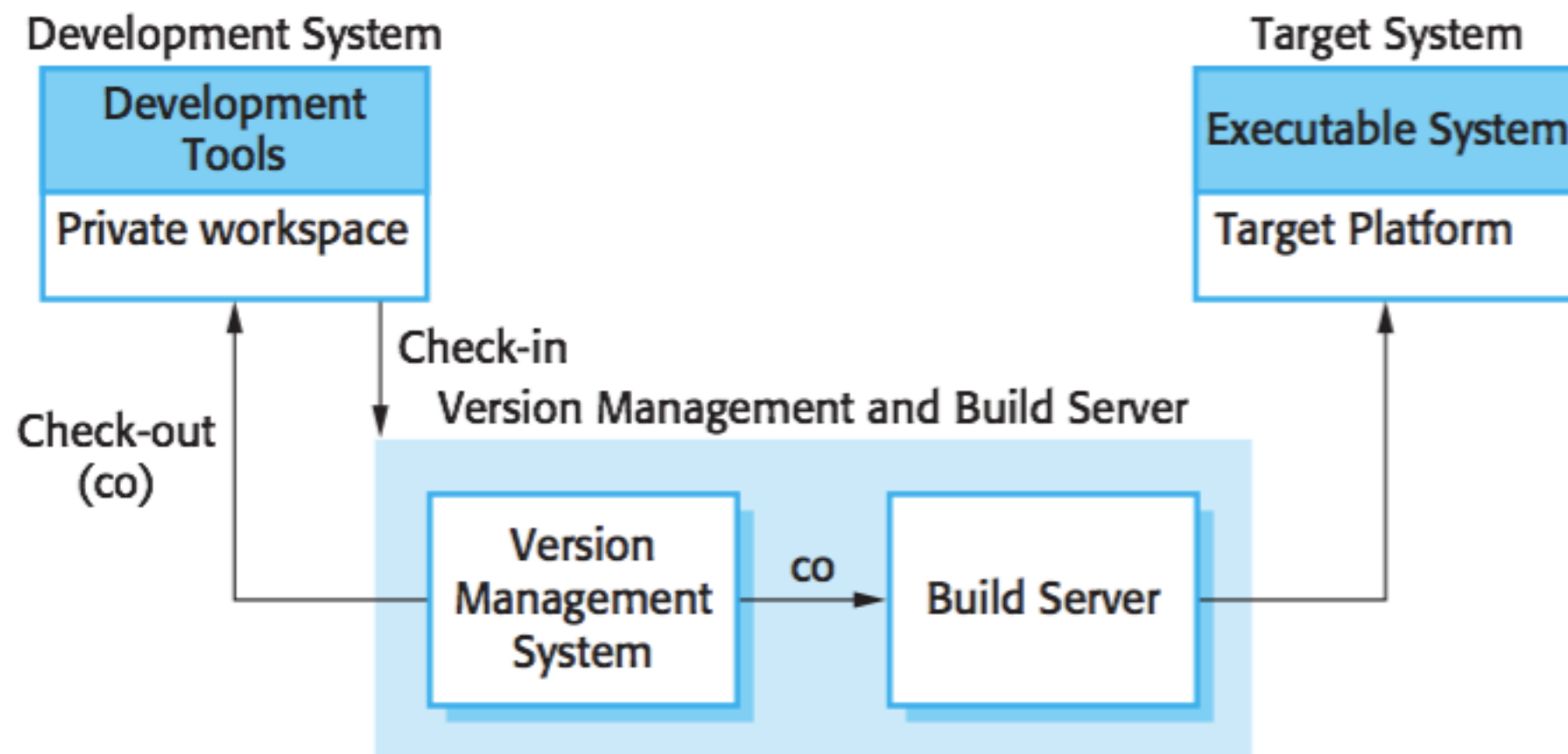
Interface errors are one
of the most common
forms of error in
complex systems

NO!

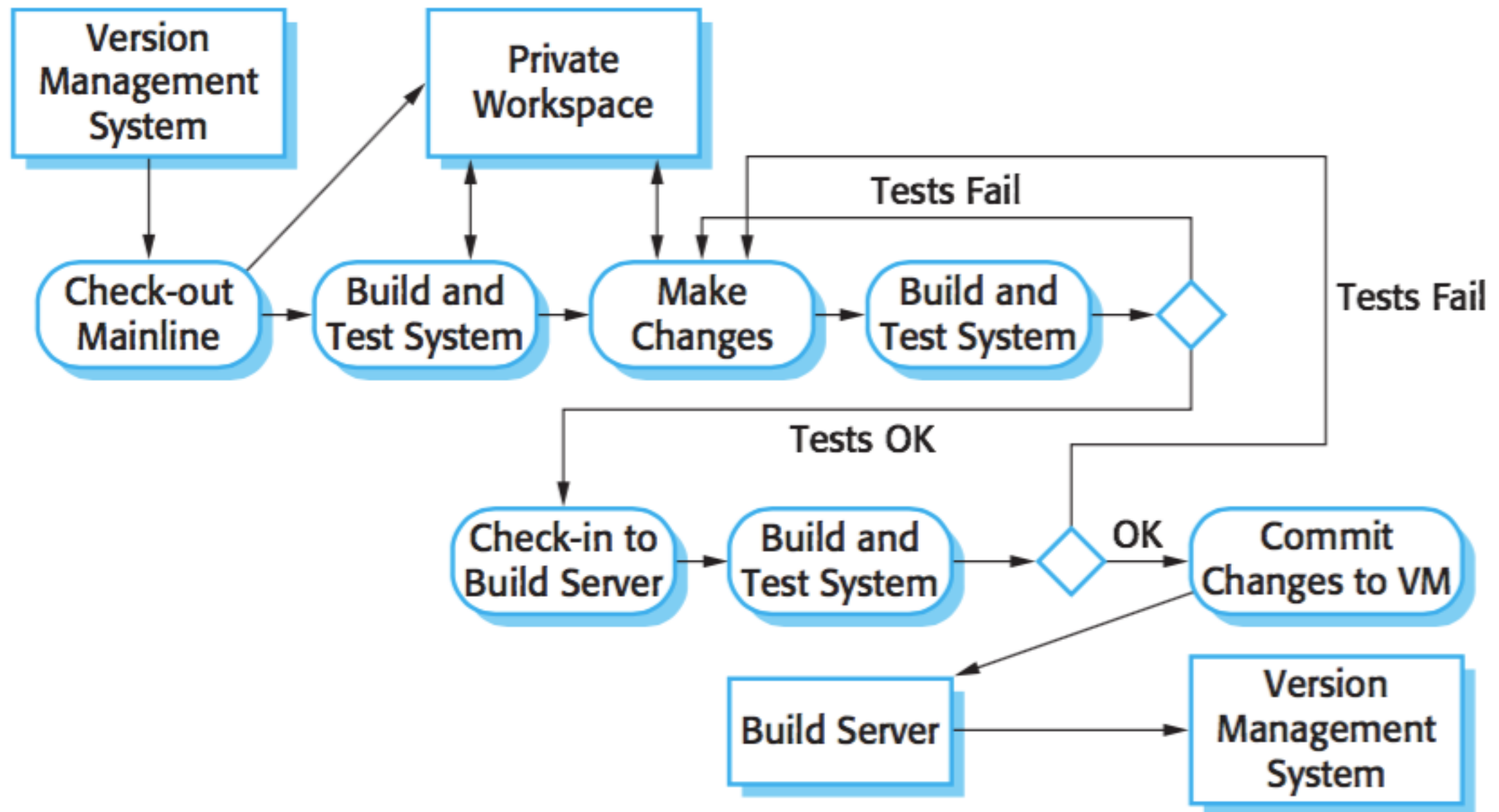
Unit Testing Coverage of the integration code!

<https://martinfowler.com/articles/practical-test-pyramid.html>

Continuous Integration



(Sommerville, Fig 25.11)



(Sommerville, Fig 25.12)

How is continuous integration organized?

tests may take too long to execute

Collaboration and Isolation

in the build process

Private build

for private development level of quality

Project build

for project development level of quality

Continuous Integration

short cycles of isolation \leftrightarrow collaboration

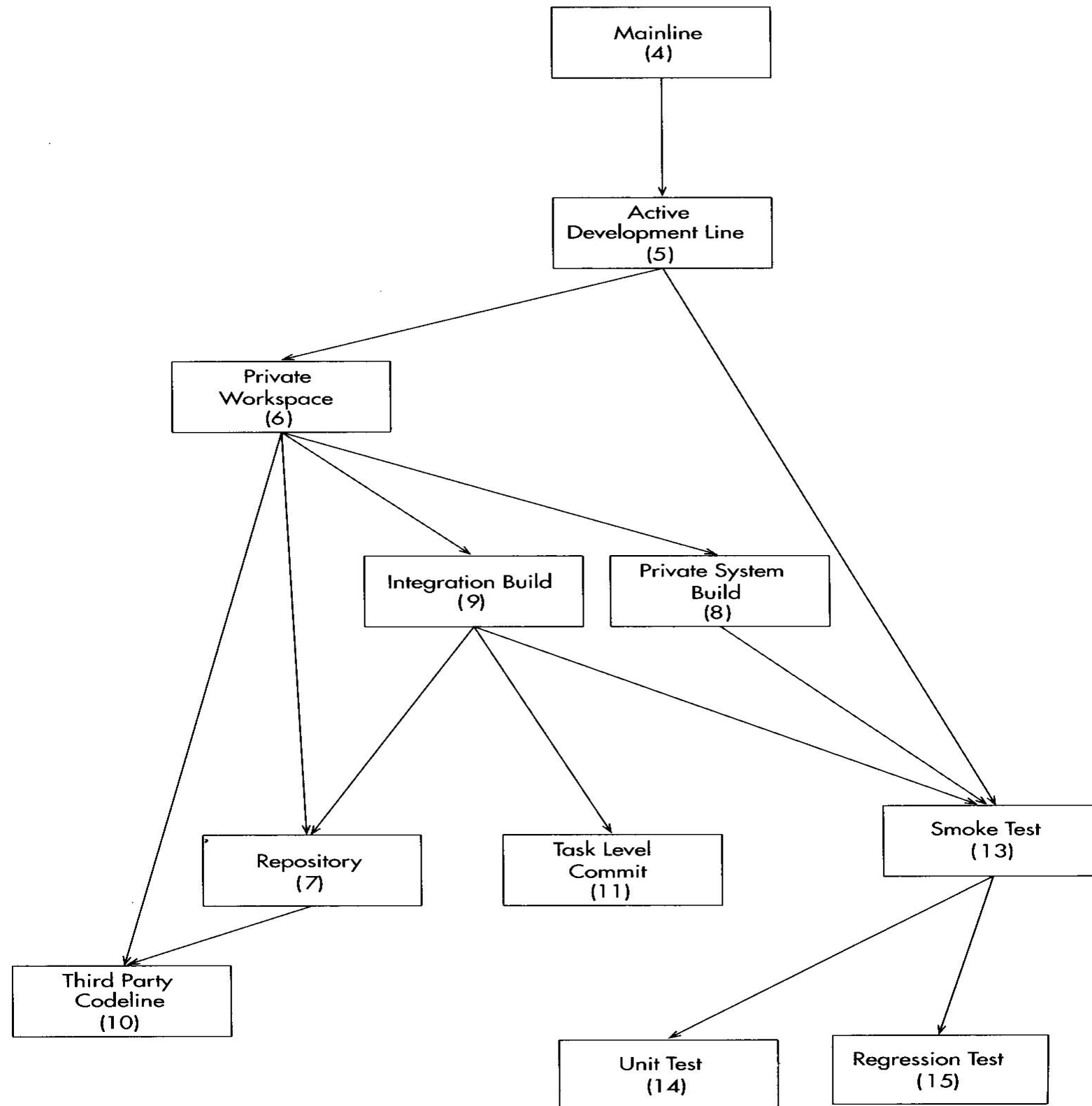
Software Configuration

stability and progress in a code line

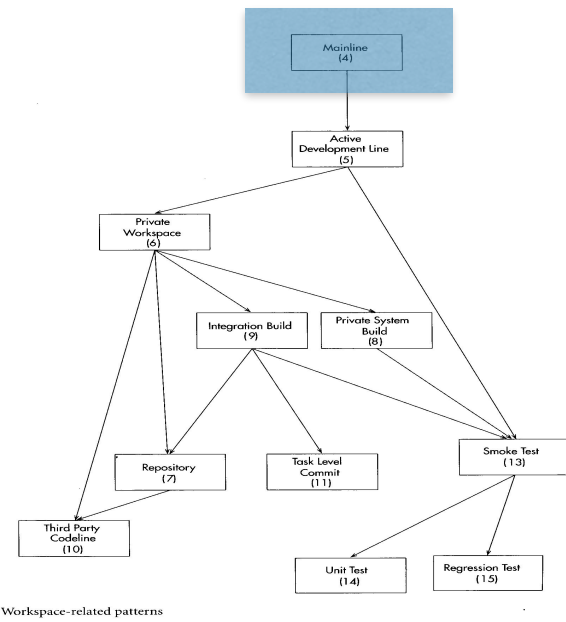
Software Configuration Management Patterns

Berczuk and Appleton
<http://www.scmpatterns.com/>

Build Patterns



Workspace-related patterns



master, in the project

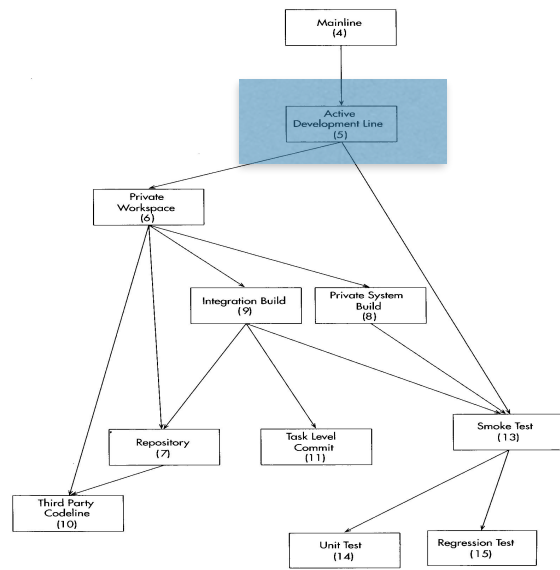
Mainline

the place of collaboration

How effective can
the mainline be?

it can be disruptive

many people are using the mainline



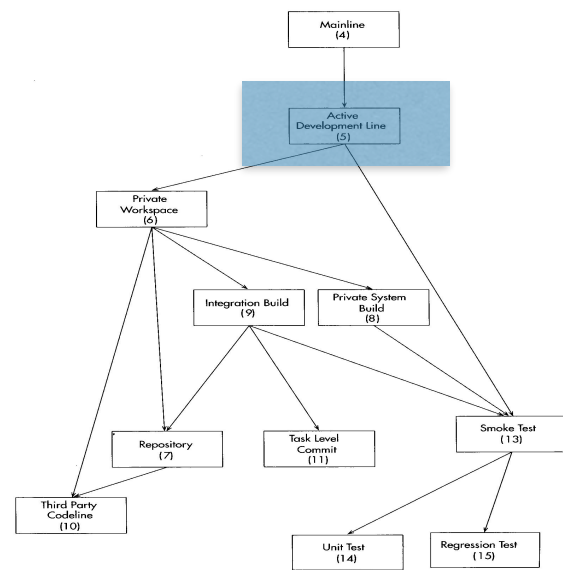
Workspace-related patterns

Active Development Line

pushes in git

check the quality of the commits with tests

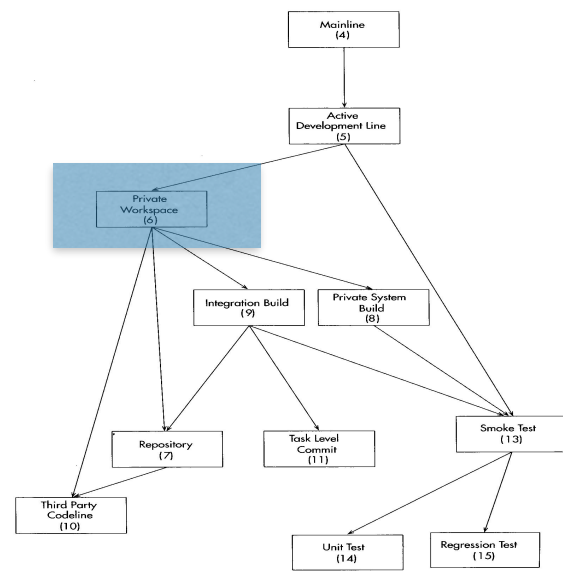
verify the quality of the mainline with tests



Workspace-related patterns

Developers want to work with the latest code

and in isolation



Workspace-related patterns

Private Workspace

isolation and collaboration

1. Update the source tree from the main
2. Make changes
3. Do a private system build
4. Test with a unit test
5. Update the workspace to create a new version of all components by getting the latest versions of all components that were not changed
6. Rebuild and run a smoke test

isolation

fetch; merge

collaboration

isolation

isolation

fetch; merge

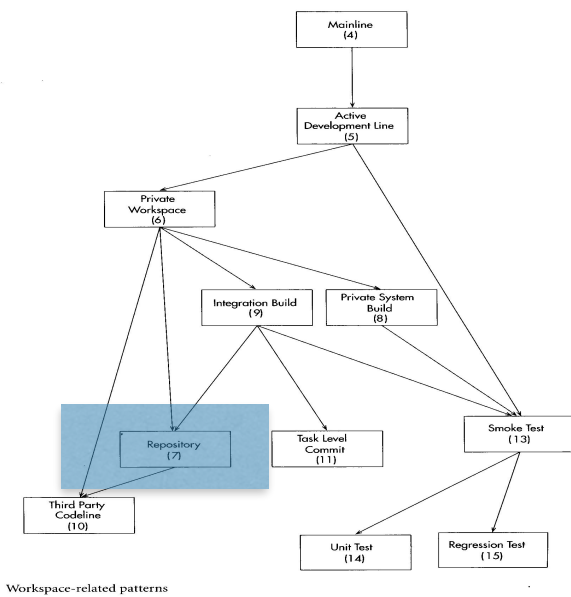
commit

collaboration

isolation

Where do we feed
the workspace from

get the right versions of the components



local repository in git

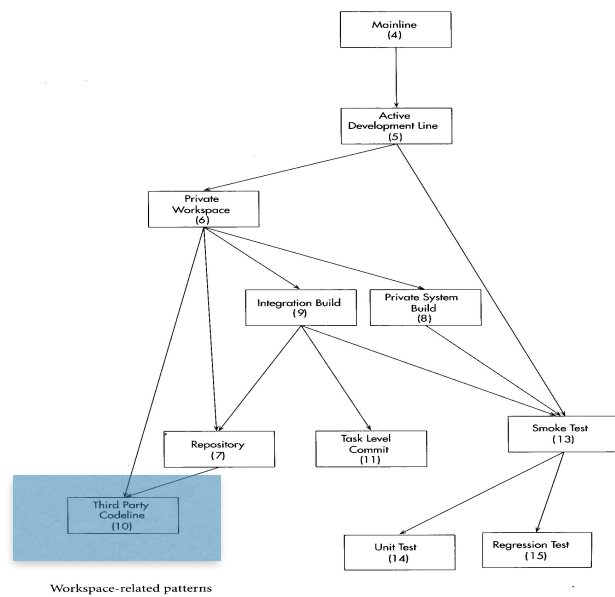
Repository

local or global?

(we'll learn about private versioning - later)

How can we
integrate with third
party versions

which library versions are being used
versions compatibility...




where is it in maven?

Third Party Codeline

use third party codelines and
the repository to build the workspaces

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>junit</groupId>
  <artifactId>junit</artifactId>
  <version>${version.junit.junit}</version>
  <scope>test</scope>
</dependency>
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.jmockit</groupId>
  <artifactId>jmockit</artifactId>
  <version>${version.org.jmockit.jmockit}</version>
</dependency>
```

Two black arrows are present. The first arrow starts from the top right and points to the artifactId 'junit' in the first dependency block. The second arrow starts from the middle right and points to the artifactId 'jmockit' in the second dependency block.



Main

JMockit is a Java toolkit for automated developer testing. It contains APIs for the creation of the objects to be tested, for mocking dependencies, and for faking external APIs; JUnit (4 & 5) and TestNG test runners are supported. It also contains an advanced code coverage tool.

License	MIT
Categories	Mocking
Tags	mocking testing
Used By	393 artifacts

Central (39)

Version		Repository	Usages	Date
1.38.x	1.38	Central	11	(Dec, 2017)
1.37.x	1.37	Central	4	(Nov, 2017)
1.36.x	1.36.3	Central	1	(Nov, 2017)
	1.36.2	Central	0	(Nov, 2017)
	1.36.1	Central	1	(Nov, 2017)
	1.36	Central	2	(Oct, 2017)
1.35.x	1.35	Central	12	(Sep, 2017)
1.34.x	1.34	Central	9	(Aug, 2017)
1.33.x	1.33	Central	36	(Jun, 2017)
1.32.x	1.32	Central	11	(May, 2017)
1.31.x	1.31	Central	9	(Mar, 2017)
1.30.x	1.30	Central	26	(Dec, 2016)
1.29.x	1.29	Central	9	(Oct, 2016)
1.28.x	1.28	Central	5	(Sep, 2016)



Main » 1.38

JMockit is a Java toolkit for automated developer testing. It contains APIs for the creation of the objects to be tested, for mocking dependencies, and for faking external APIs; JUnit (4 & 5) and TestNG test runners are supported. It also contains an advanced code coverage tool.

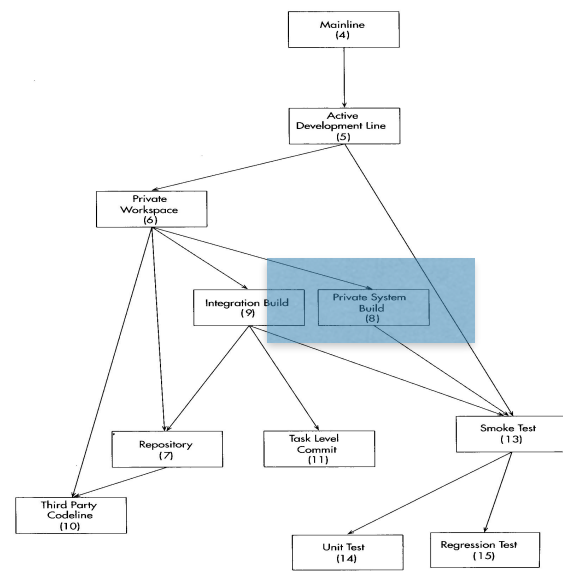
License	MIT
Categories	Mocking
HomePage	http://www.jmockit.org
Date	(Dec 31, 2017)
Files	pom (10 KB) jar (790 KB) View All
Repositories	Central Sonatype Releases
Used By	393 artifacts

[Maven](#) [Gradle](#) [SBT](#) [Ivy](#) [Grape](#) [Leiningen](#) [Buildr](#)

```
<!-- https://mvnrepository.com/artifact/org.jmockit/jmockit -->
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.jmockit</groupId>
  <artifactId>jmockit</artifactId>
  <version>1.38</version>
  <scope>test</scope>
</dependency>
```

How do we verify the
level of quality of
private development

do not commit (push) changes that break



Workspace-related patterns

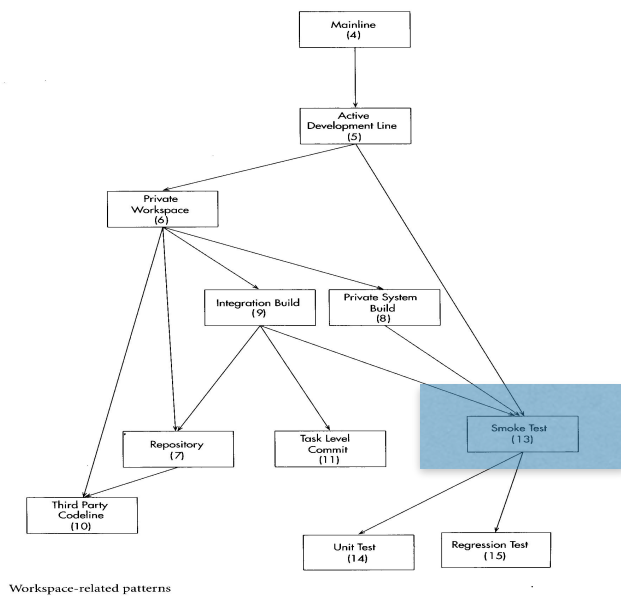
Private System Build

include the changes

How can we
quickly verify the
quality of the code and

long-running tests encourage larger grained changes

decreases quality and collaboration

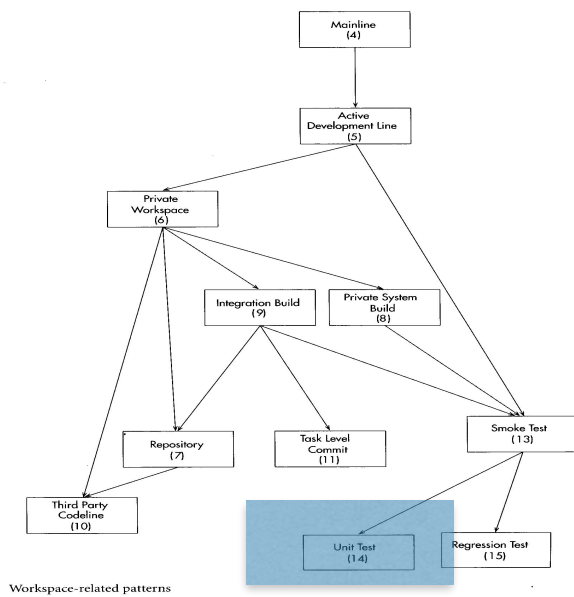


the smaller set of tests
that may catch more bugs

Smoke Test

the system has not broken in a obvious way

How can we ensure
that our module
does not break



Unit Test

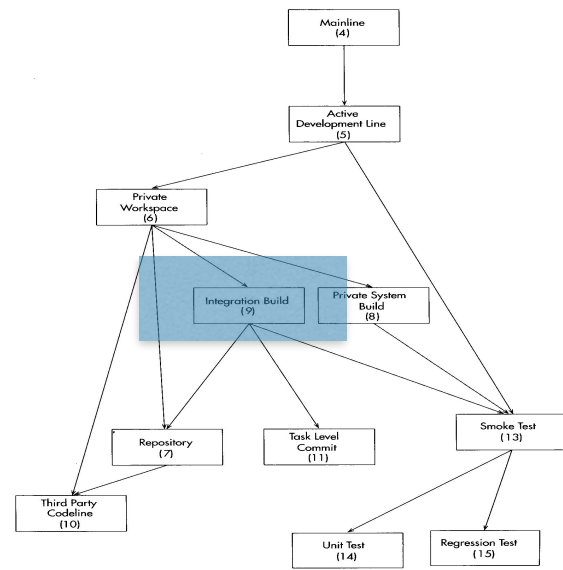
besides smoke tests more
detailed tests for the changed unit

test-first

collaboration

How can we integrate
the work from
different workspaces

it may be necessary to do a more thoroughly testing



Workspace-related patterns

every hour build

twice a day build

nightly build

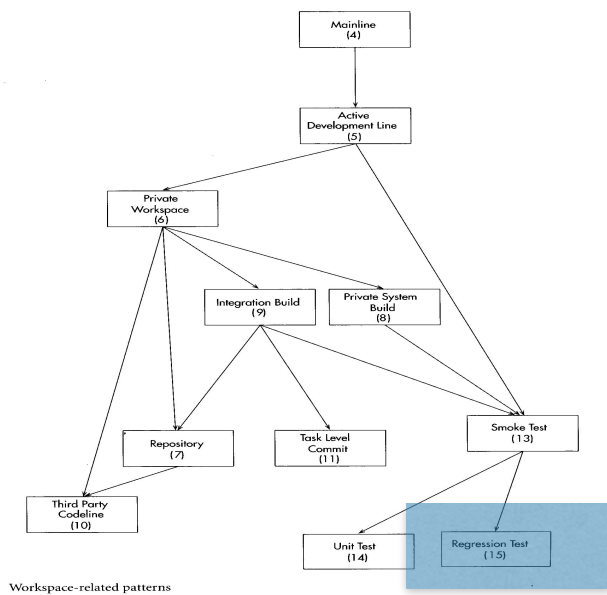
How long it takes to build the system

How quickly changes are happening

how often?

periodically

How do we ensure
that existing code
does not get worse



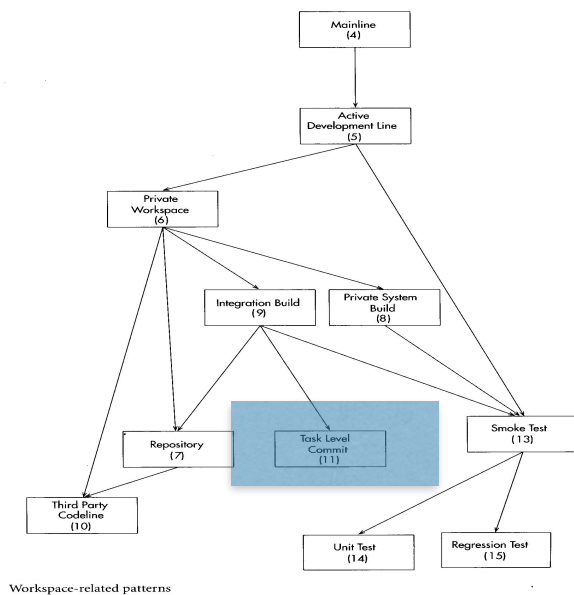
Regression Test

whenever we want to ensure stability of the mainline

Do not get lost during an integration commit

conflicts during a pull

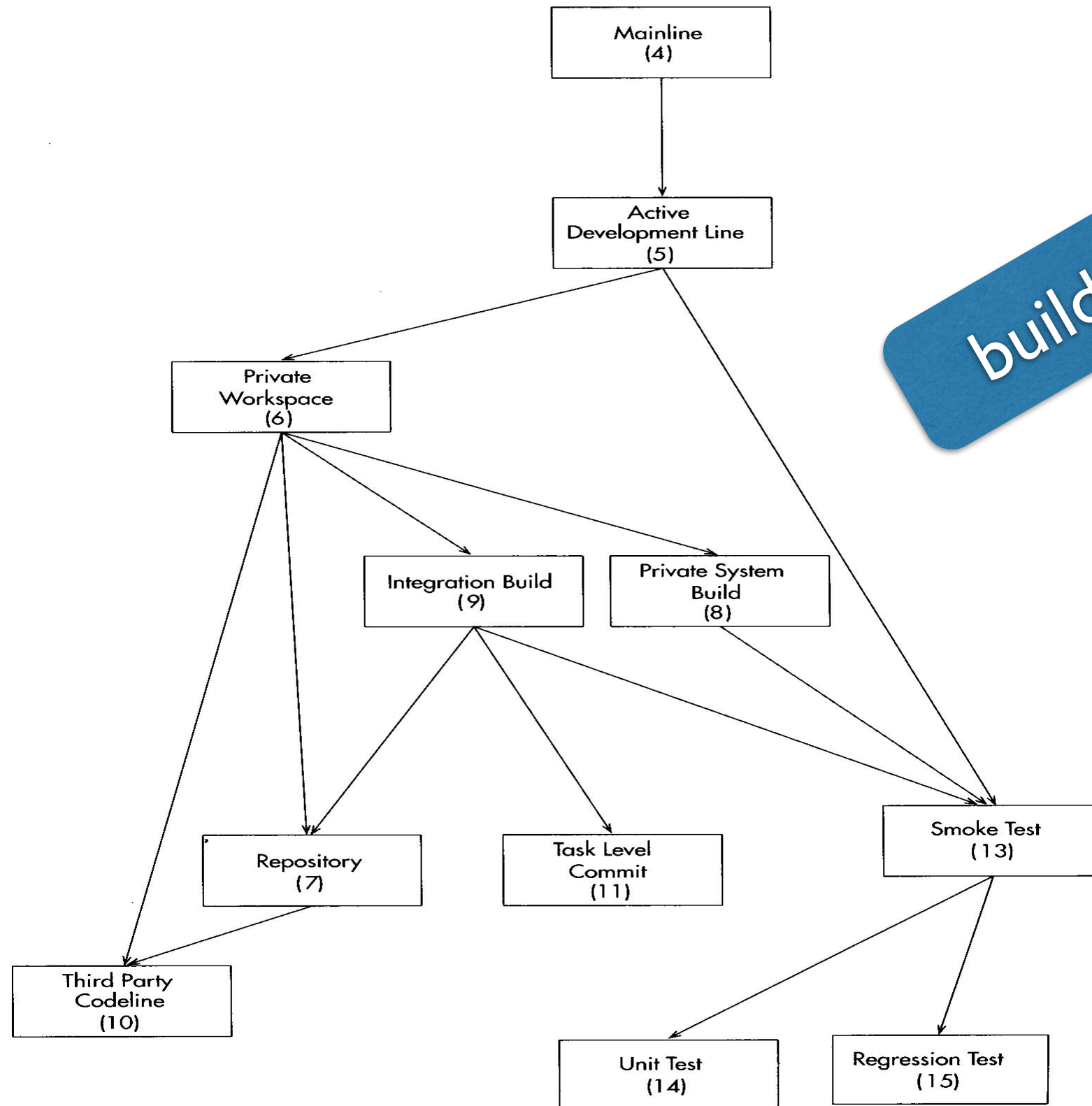
debug other commits (pushes)



Task Level Commit

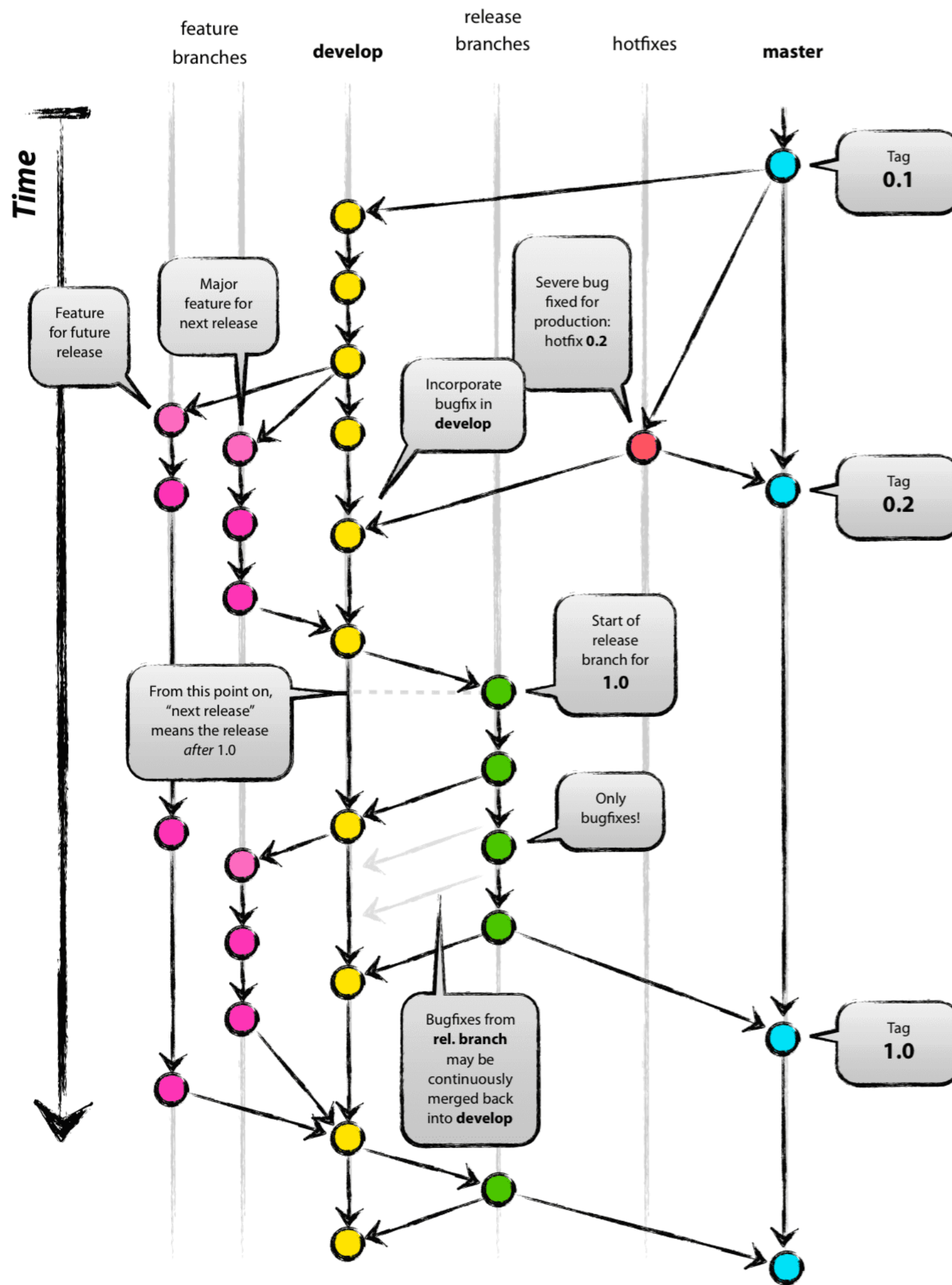
consistent rollbacks when something breaks

one commit per small granular task
GitHub issues
consistent task
that can be shared

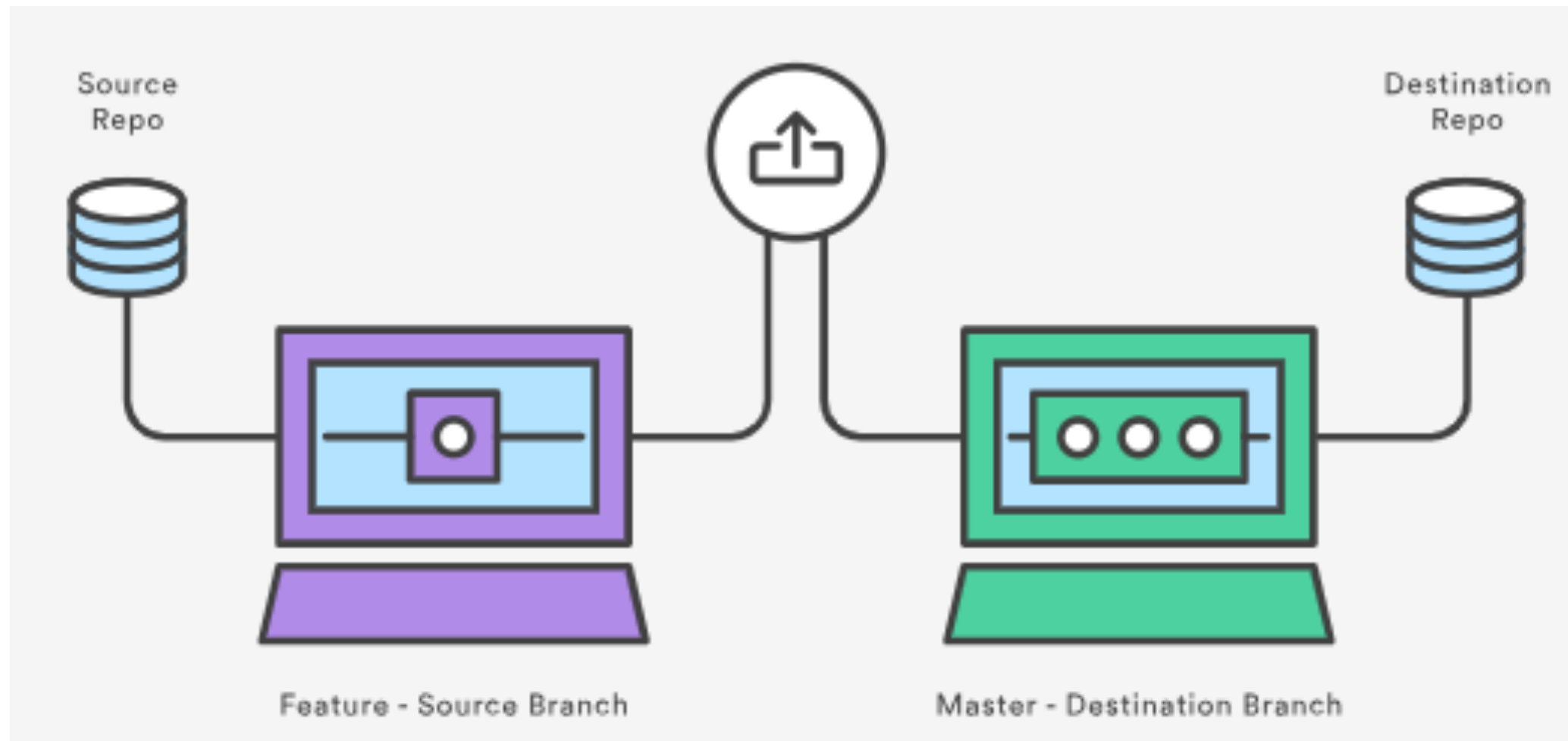


build patterns

Workspace-related patterns



Pull-request



<https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials/making-a-pull-request>
<https://help.github.com/en/articles/creating-a-pull-request>