

Công Cụ & Phương Pháp Thiết Kế - Quản Lý (Phần Mềm)

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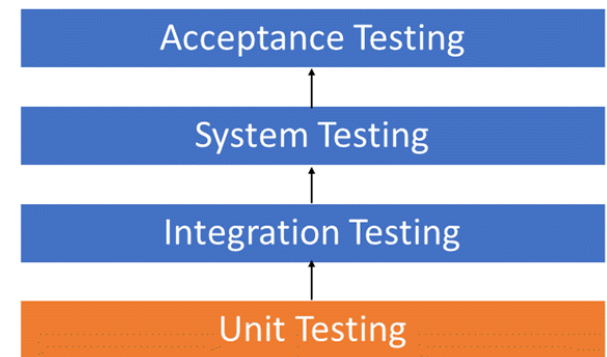
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Using Your Configuration Management Processes Part 2

Contents

■ Overview of Java Development Tools Used in this Course

- eclipse
- svn
- Ant
- CruiseControl (not used in this course)
- JUnit
 - ✓ What is testing?
 - ✓ What is Junit?
 - ✓ How to write testcase?
 - ✓ What are Junit methods?
 - ✓ How to use Junit in Eclipse?



Question

■ **ANT is used to ?**

A. Build Project

B. Manage the revision of the project

C. Share document and code

D. Review code

Question

- **In order to use Eclipse, you must ?**
 - A. install the current version of Java Development Kit on your computer
 - B. install the current version of Tomcat on your computer
 - C. install the current version of SVN on your computer
 - D. install the current version of ANT on your computer

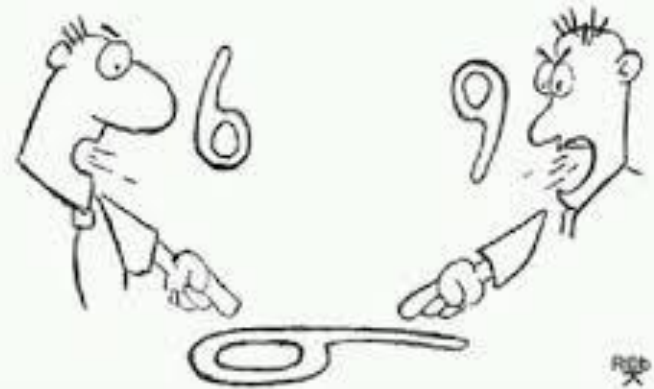
Software Testing

- Software testing is the process of evaluation a software item to detect differences between given input and expected output

- Types

- ☐ Unit testing
- ☐ Integration testing
- ☐ Regression Testing
- ☐ System testing
- ☐ Acceptance testing

Developer V/s Tester



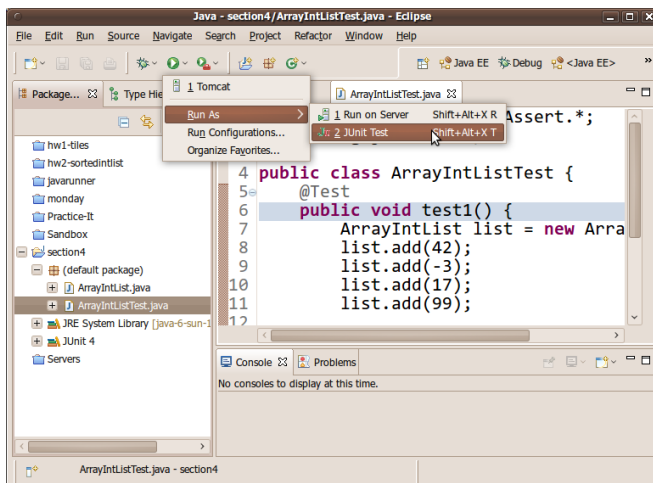
Testing with JUnit

- Junit is a **unit test environment** for Java programs developed by *Erich Gamma* and *Kent Beck*.
 - ✓ Writing test cases
 - ✓ Executing test cases
 - ✓ Pass/fail? (expected result = obtained result?)



Testing with JUnit

- Consists in a **framework** providing all the tools for testing.
 - framework: set of classes and conventions to use them.
- It is **integrated into Eclipse** through a graphical plug-in.



JUnit 5

Design Test Cases

- A test case in software engineering is a set of conditions or variables under which a tester will determine whether an application or software system is working correctly or not.



Test case	Expected output
4 1/x	0.25
-6 sqrt	Err: "Invalid input for function"
4 C	Clears the Display
1.2 * 3	3.6
5 / 2.0	2.5
7 + 8 - 9	6
600 * 2 %	12
2, MS, C, MR	2
MC, 2, M+, 3, M+, C, MR	5

Assert methods

- `assertEquals(Object expected, Object actual)`
 - Test that float or double values match. The tolerance is the number of decimals which must be the same.
- `assertNull([message], object)`
 - Checks that the object is null.

Assert methods

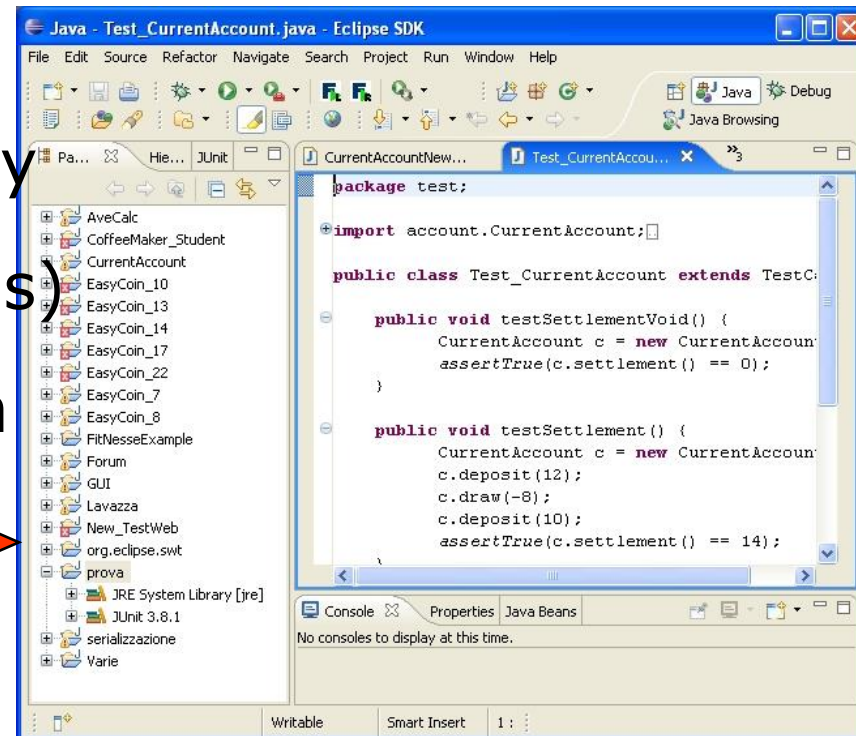
- `assertTrue(Boolean test)`
 - Will always be true / false. Can be used to predefine a test result, if the test is not yet implemented.
- `fail([String message])`
 - Let the method fail. Might be used to check that a certain part of the code is not reached. Or to have failing test before the test code is implemented.

Junit in Eclipse - Setup

■ In Eclipse

- ❑ Create a new project
- ❑ Open project's property window (File -> Properties)
- ❑ Select: Java build path
- ❑ Select: libraries
- ❑ Add Library
- ❑ Select Junit

✓ Select the type 3.x or 4.x...

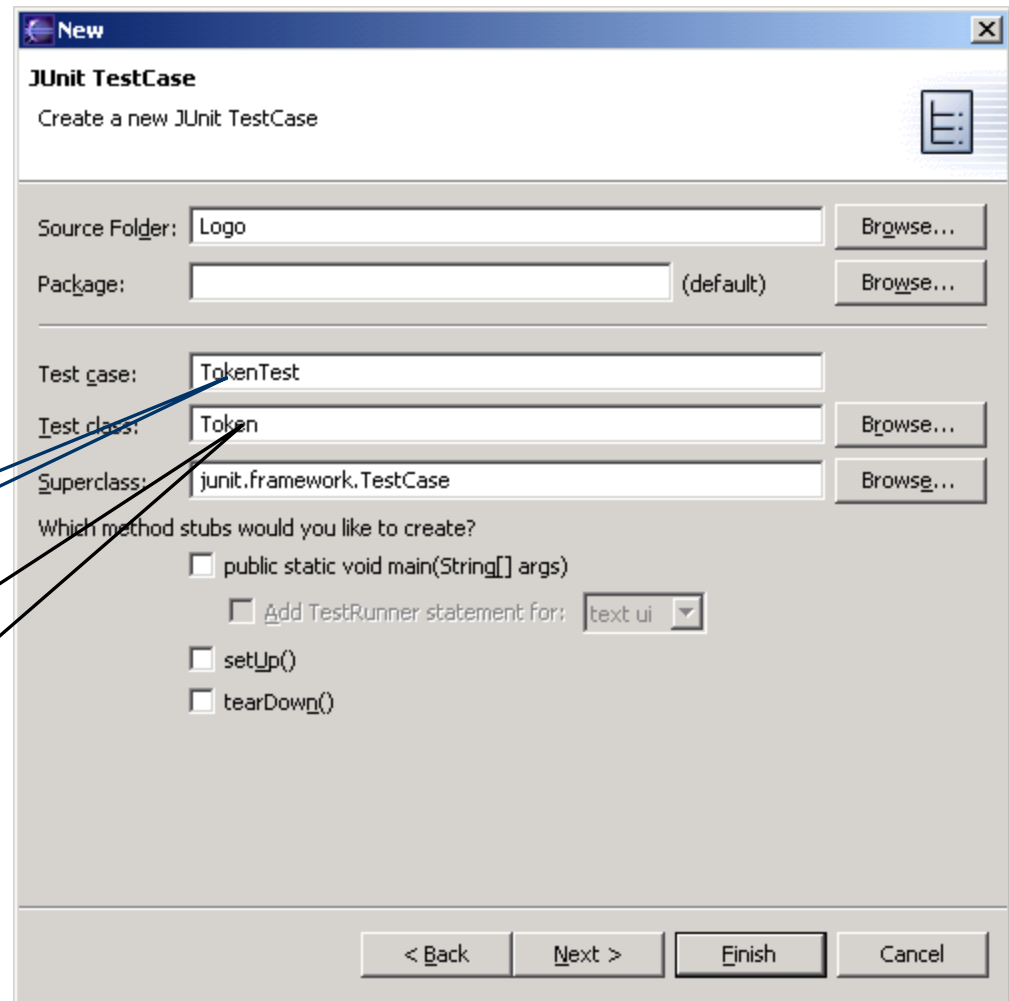


JUnit in Eclipse

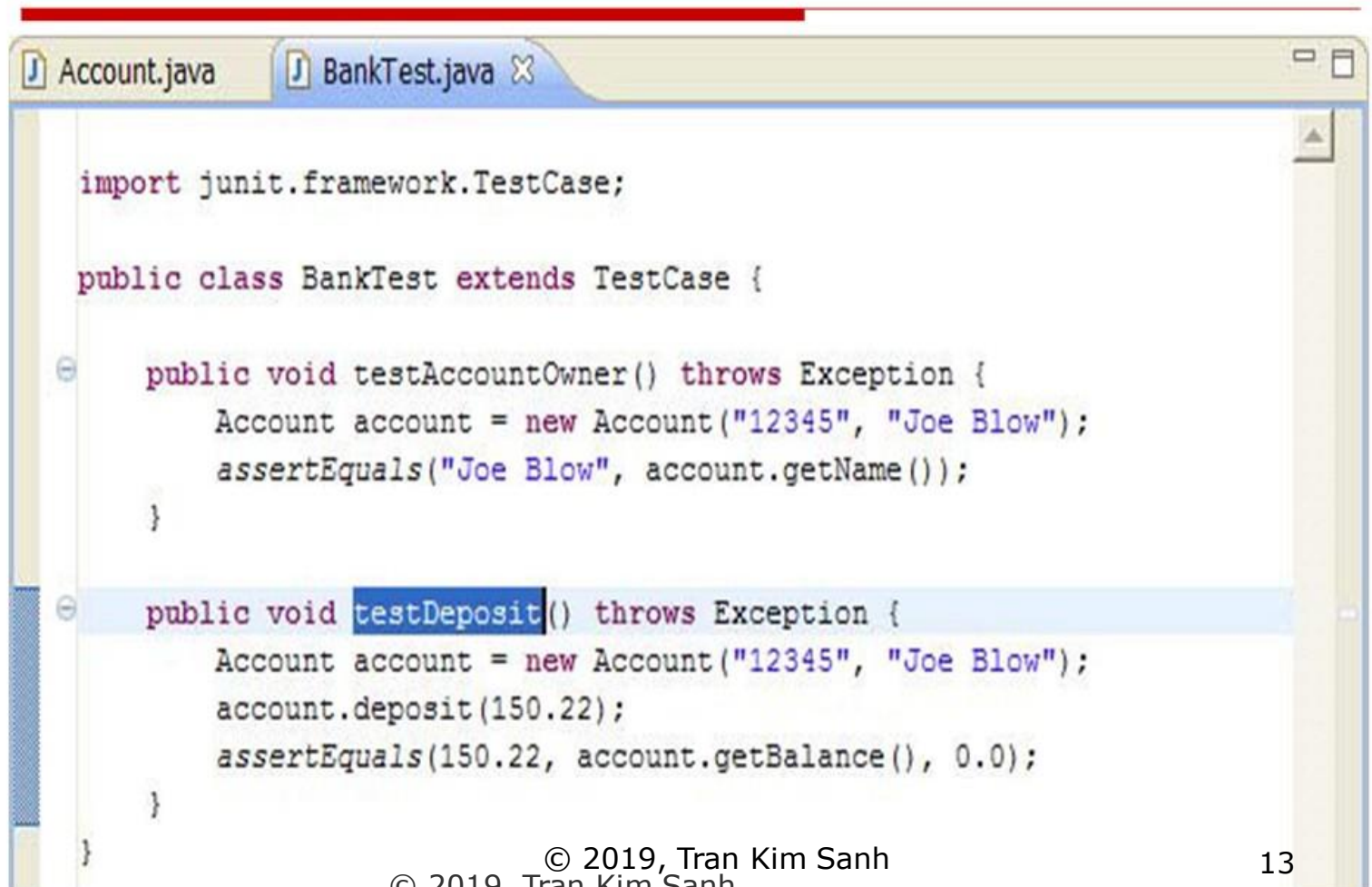
- To create a test class, select File→ New→ Other... → Java, JUnit, TestCase and enter the name of the *class* you will test

Fill this in

This will be filled in *automatically*



Eclipse - Test Case



```
Account.java BankTest.java X
import junit.framework.TestCase;

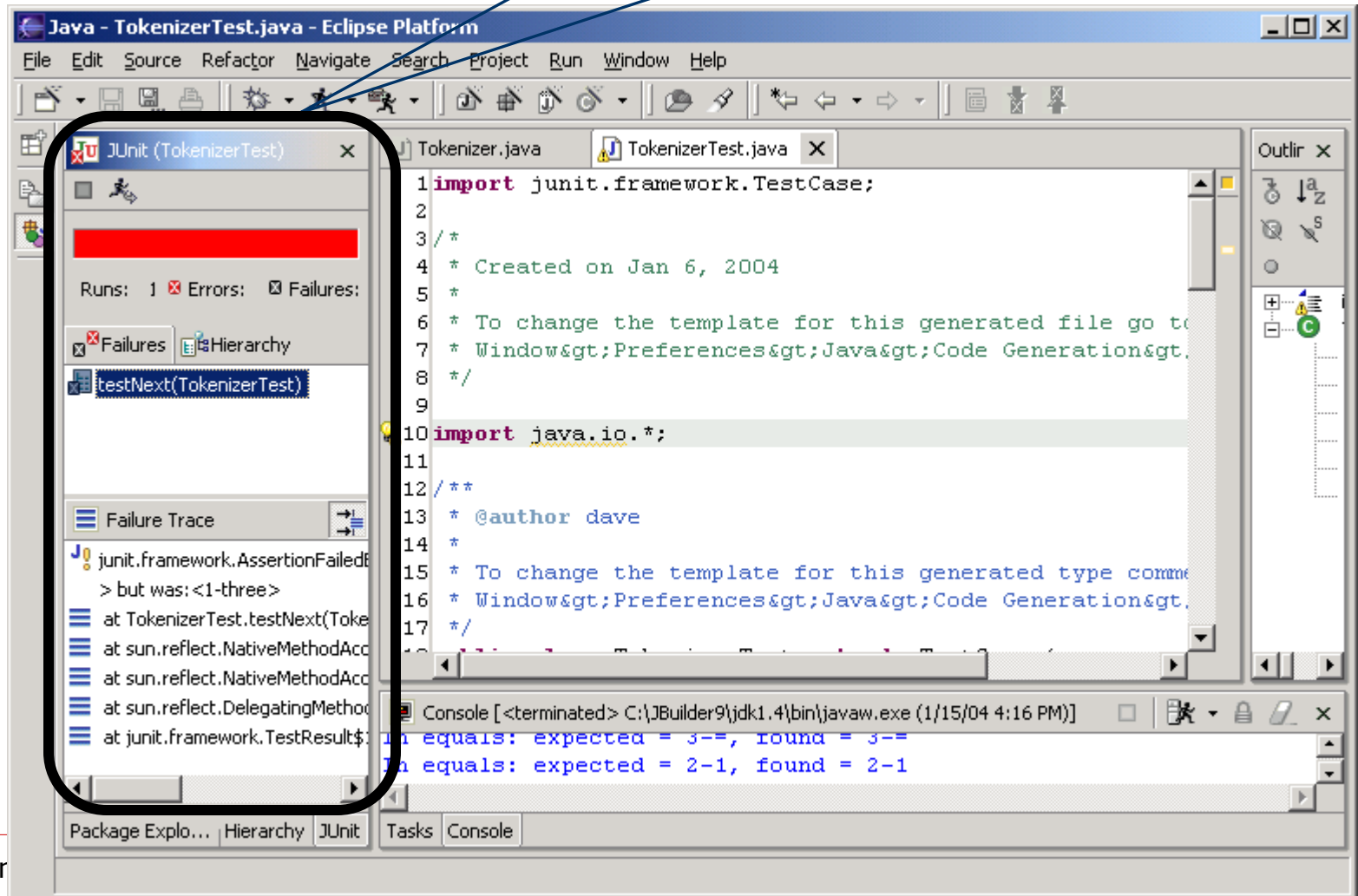
public class BankTest extends TestCase {

    public void testAccountOwner() throws Exception {
        Account account = new Account("12345", "Joe Blow");
        assertEquals("Joe Blow", account.getName());
    }

    public void testDeposit() throws Exception {
        Account account = new Account("12345", "Joe Blow");
        account.deposit(150.22);
        assertEquals(150.22, account.getBalance(), 0.0);
    }
}
```

Results

Your results are here



Group discussion?

- How to write unit test for the codes below - 4 students – 10 minutes

```
public class Sort {  
    int number1;  
    int number2;  
    public void sortDesc()  
    {  
        if(number1 < number2)  
        {  
            int temp = number1;  
            number1 = number2;  
            number2 = temp;  
        }  
    }  
}
```



Can You Afford a Build Machine?

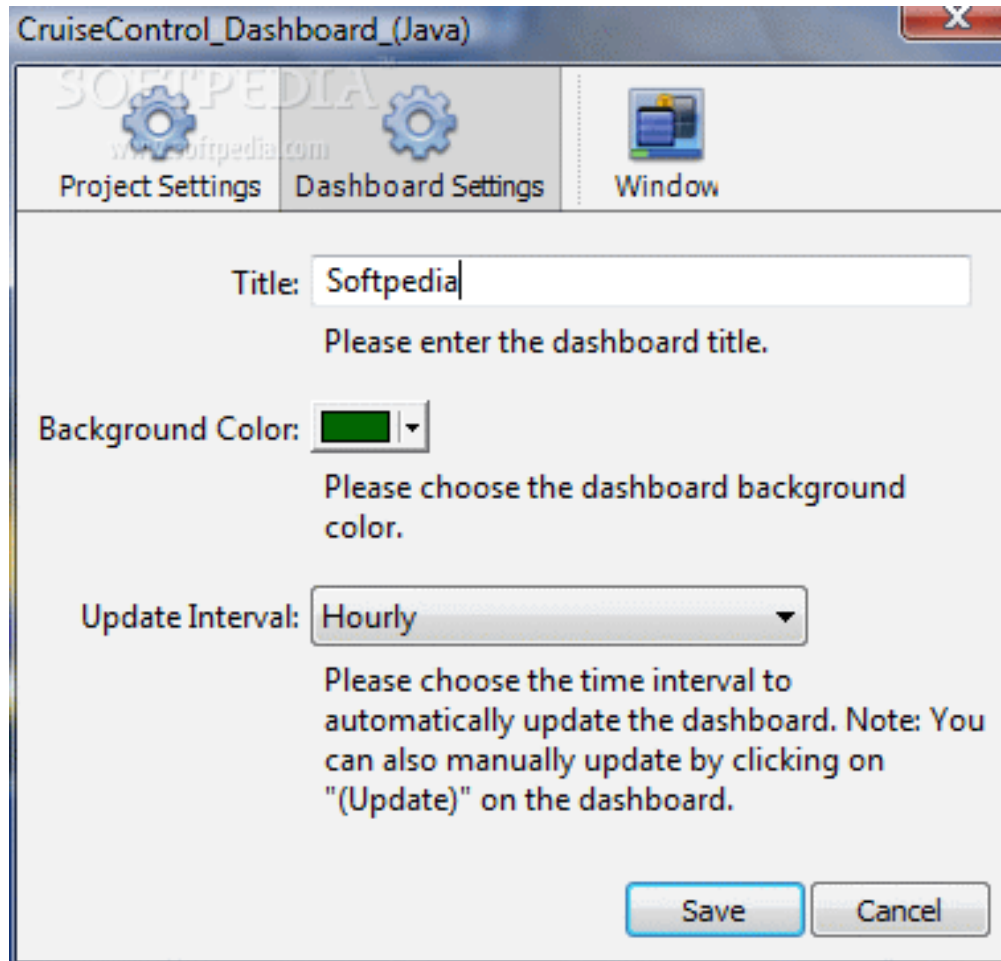
- Can your team afford a machine dedicated to automatically building and testing your software on a regular interval?
 - Assume that a ten-person development team costs your company \$500/ hour
 - If that team spends two less hours debugging integration problems over the life of the project, you've paid for a build machine

Can You Afford a Build Machine?

- Every day your team is fighting integration and quality problems at the end of your project is another day your product is late to market
 - You can't afford not to have a dedicated build machine
 - Is your competition using automated building & testing?

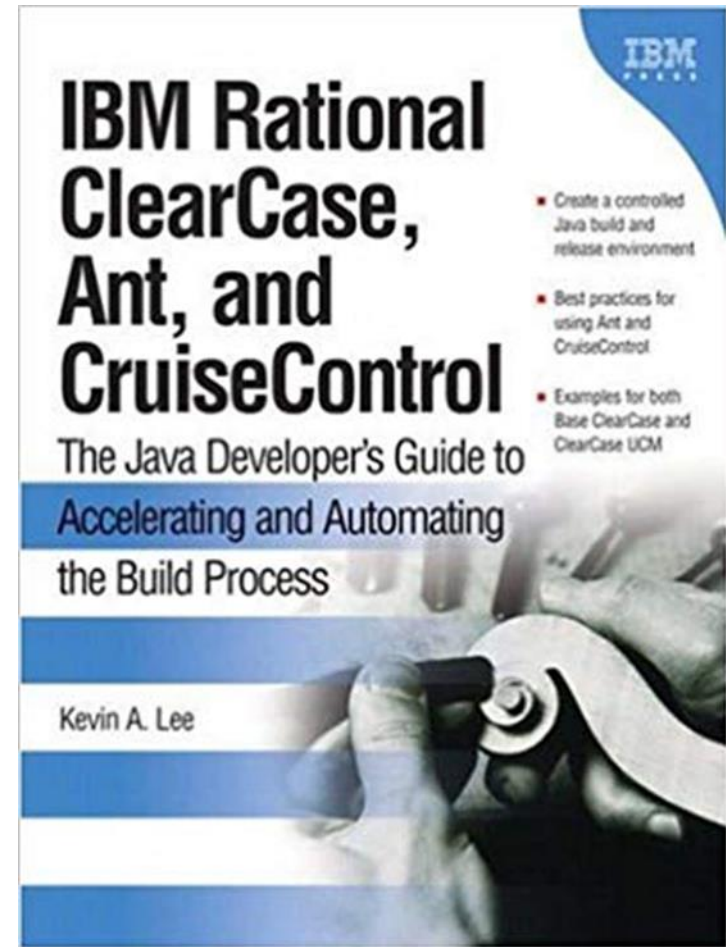
CruiseControl

- Requires a separate build machine



CruiseControl

- Automated Builds
 - Push a button
- Scheduled Builds
 - Don't need to push any buttons



For Continuous Integration ...

- SCM system
 - To ensure latest code changes are included
- Automated or (better) scheduled builds
 - To detect and resolve build issues early and often
- Automated unit tests
 - To detect and resolve unit and integration issues early
- (Not really part of Continuous Integration, but some teams also like to automate some acceptance tests)

Developer's Goals

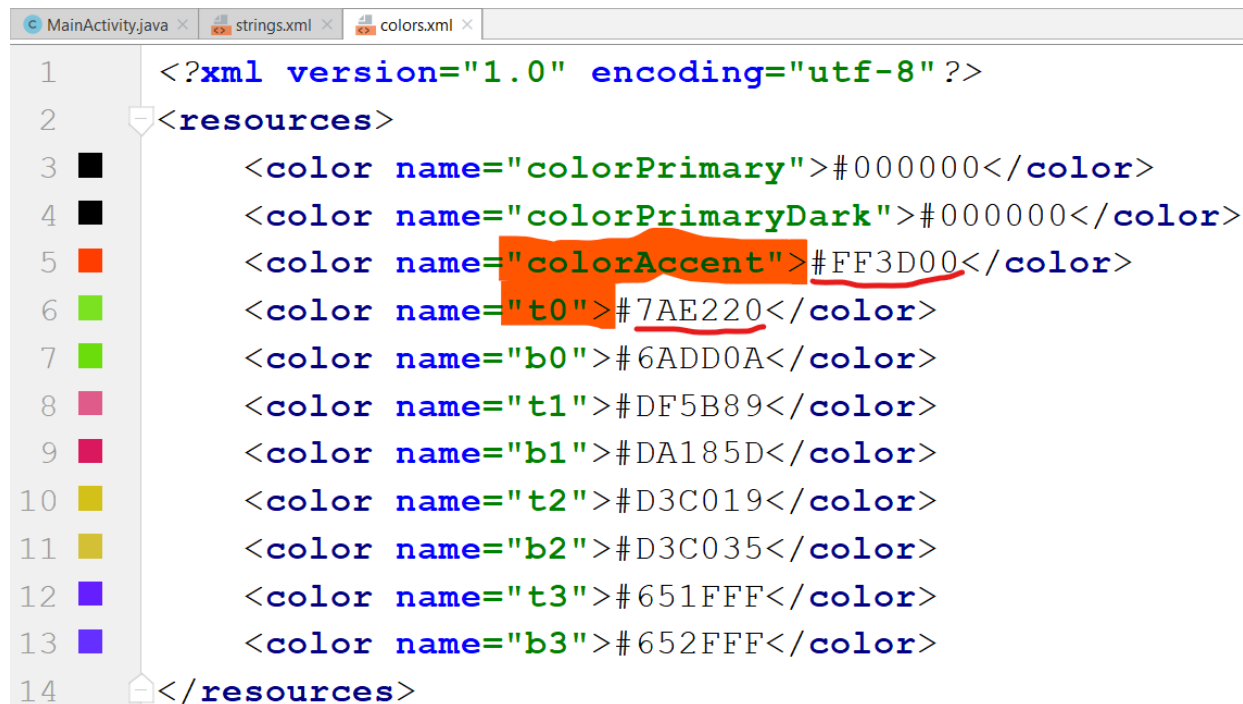
- Deliver working production code
 - Measurable quality
 - Resulting in happy customers
- Be productive
 - Intelligent use of time
 - Address issues associated with software changing over time
- Work smarter, not harder
 - Processes
 - Tools

Three Types of Code Changes

- Fix defects
- New requirements
- Refactoring
 - Refactoring is NOT the same as fixing defects
 - You end up with exactly the same functionality as before, just (hopefully) simpler code

Making Code Changes

- If you make even a simple change, how do you know that you haven't broken anything?



```
1  <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
2  <resources>
3      <color name="colorPrimary">#000000</color>
4      <color name="colorPrimaryDark">#000000</color>
5      <color name="colorAccent">#FF3D00</color>
6      <color name="t0">#7AE220</color>
7      <color name="b0">#6ADD0A</color>
8      <color name="t1">#DF5B89</color>
9      <color name="b1">#DA185D</color>
10     <color name="t2">#D3C019</color>
11     <color name="b2">#D3C035</color>
12     <color name="t3">#651FFF</color>
13     <color name="b3">#652FFF</color>
14 </resources>
```

Making Code Changes

- You MUST have automated unit tests
- Imagine a large application with many people changing it
 - Adding new features
 - Fixing defects
 - Refactoring code
- Continuous Integration will help you address most of your integration problems early – if you build your automated test cases correctly

Automated Unit Test Cases

- Create your unit test cases first, then change the code until the test cases pass
 - Adding new features
 - Fixing defects



SCM & Continuous Integration Perceived Weaknesses

- Too much overhead (time and money)
 - Overhead is much less than time and effort required to fix integration issues late in the project
- Requires discipline by the project team
 - This is a good thing
 - Soft measures of project maturity:
 - ✓ Who does your builds?
 - ✓ How easy it is for any developer to make a change, test it and commit the change for other developers to use

Summary - 1

- Build, compile and debug software
 - eclipse
- Build, compile and debug software where source code is stored in a shared repository
 - eclipse
 - svn
- Build, compile and debug software where source code is stored in a shared repository and builds are automated
 - eclipse
 - svn

Summary - 2

- [Continuous Integration] Build, compile and debug software where source code is stored in a shared repository and builds and unit testing are automated

- eclipse
- svn
- Ant
- JUnit



Summary - 3

- [Continuous Integration] Build, compile and debug software where source code is stored in a shared repository and builds and unit testing are scheduled
 - eclipse
 - svn
 - Ant
 - JUnit
 - CruiseControl



Summary - 4

- Different tools for different environments and development languages
 - JUnit (CppUnit, ...)
 - CruiseControl (Anthill, ...)
- Take advantage of the many good open source tools to increase:
 - Your productivity
 - The quality of your code

Video link

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qOhfl9gayB8>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SDwqcFwwY0>

References

- Ian Sommerville (2016). *Software engineering update 10th edition*. Wesley Computer Publishing. PP 735- 756