

Junit-xlsx-loader Dcoumentation

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How to fill the Excel file

One can create an Excel file (2007 **.xlsx** format) from scratch, but obviously it is much more convenient to use this utility to create an empty template, and start from there:

For example:

```
XlsDataWriter.writeXlsFile("example.xls",  
    Person.class, Person.class, House.class, Job.class,  
    MortgageProductType.class, TestCase.class);
```

This method accepts the output filename, and a number of classes that will be generated. The same class may appear more than once, to indicate that this object server another purpose. For example the customer is a Person class, and this customer has a partner property that is also a Person class. The command above generates the following excel file:

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	test.example.data.Person					
2	nr	sex	jobs	name	dob	partner
3						
4						
5	test.example.data.Person					
6	nr	sex	jobs	name	dob	partner
7						
8						
9	test.example.data.House					
10	nr	price	address			
11						
12						
13	test.example.data.Job					
14	nr	salary	companyName			
15						
16						
17	test.example.data.MortgageProductType					
18	nr	value				
19						
20						
21	test.example.TestCase					
22	nr	amount	nyears	incomeRatio		
23						

You can rearrange this worksheet any way you want, as long as follow the basis rules that define a class that can be populated:

- A particular cell contains a fully qualified class-name. (ex: cell 9:1 = test.example.data.House)
- Right below the cell above is a cell with the header: '**nr**'. This acts as the (xlsx) primary key to refer to a particular row with property values.
- Next to this 'nr' cell are the property names of this class. It does not matter if this class also has a property named 'nr'. You can remove properties that are irrelevant for this test, but make sure that there a **no empty** header(s)!

If you have irrelevant properties, but are required nevertheless (for example 'firstName'), you probably want to remove this property from the excel sheet, and fill this with a dummy value inside the junit test after you created an instance of this cell.

- The value under (the first) 'nr' header, must be filled with an int or list of int's. This nr must be unique for this cell within this sheet. The following values are all accepted:
101 # you don't have to start with 0 or 1
1,2,3,4 # all property values for key 1,2,3 and 4 will be same
1..4 # is equivalent to list above (hence 1 and 4 inclusive!)
- There should be **no** empty cell under 'nr' , because the first empty cell indicates the total number of record for the class.

Here are some examples of wrong excel fragments (red indicates the error) :

test.example.data.House		
nr		address

address must be moved to the left.

test.example.data.House		
nr	price	address
1	30000	Abbey Road 1
2	40000	Park Lane 12

Row between nr 1 and 2 should be removed.

All values are considered String and mappers will try to convert this value to the corresponding property type. You have to surround a string with ampersands. An empty cell is considered a null value. All numeric values should use the **dot** as the decimal delimiter. By default the following date formats can be used:

dd-MM-yyyy, d-MM-yyyy, dd-M-yyyy, d-M-yyyy, HH:mm, HH:mm:ss,
dd-MM-yyyy HH:mm, dd-MM-yyyy, HH:mm:ss

You can override these with your own set of date formats.

Note

Be aware that while working inside an Excel file the editor tries to be clever and automatically changes the cell format, this may lead to a different format than the supported one. It is best to select all cells, right-click and cell format to text.

All property values (except primitives), can refer to other object(s). For a 1:1 relation the value should be the **nr** of the corresponding type. For collections a comma separated list of **nr**'s can be used. :

test.example.data.Person			
nr	dob	partner	etc
1	11-08-1970	101	etc

in this example Person (nr=1) has a partner (also a Person.class) with nr=101.

test.example.data.Person		
nr	dob	etc
101	2-5-1972	etc

Note that in the second Person block the partner is omitted, because otherwise we would end-up in a recursive loop!

API

The two most important classes (and maybe the only ones you will use) are:

- `XlsxDataWriter`
- `Xlsx`

The first one has one static method, that be used initially to create an empty excel template, that you can use as a starting point.

For example:

```
XlsxDataWriter.writeXlsxFile("example.xls",  
    Person.class, Person.class, House.class, Job.class,  
    MortgageProductType.class, TestCase.class);
```

The second class `Xlsx` is the actual workhorse. It has one constructor: the name of the excel file. This can be an absolute path (ex `"/tmp/example.xlsx"`) or file on the classpath.

```
Xlsx xls = new Xlsx("/example.xlsx");
```

The `writeXlsxFile()` method will generate an initial excel file with only one worksheet. You can create up to 255 (a byte) extra sheets. To retrieve the total number of sheets:

```
byte nSheets = xls.shoutCount();
```

As we have seen before, all blocks inside a sheet have a (primary) column labeled '**nr**'. To obtain all the nr's that belong to particular class in a particular worksheet do:

```
Set<Integer> nrs = xls.getAllNrs(sheetnr, nr);
```

Note that if you have more than one class of the same type (ex customer of type `Person` with a partner of type `Person`), you will get the nr's of both the customer and partner! Hence if you need the customer in one of your tests, the following is **not** correct:

```
for (int nr : nrs) {  
    Person customer = (Person) xls(Person.class, sheet, nr);  
    doTest(customer);  
}
```

because you will also run your test with the partner! To solve this issue you have two options:

1)

create an extra test class just for this purpose, that contains a property `Person person`, and refer to customers only, and use this test class like:

```
for (int nr : nrs) {  
    Testclass testclass = (Testclass) xls(Testclass.class, sheet, nr);  
    doTest(testclass.getPerson());  
}
```

2)

Make sure that the nr's for the partner can be recognized and use that, for example:

```
for (int nr : nrs) {
```

```
if (nr < 100) {  
    Person customer = (Person) xlsx(Person.class, sheet, nr);  
    doTest(customer);  
}  
}
```

A complete worked out example can be downloaded from the website.

... under construction ...