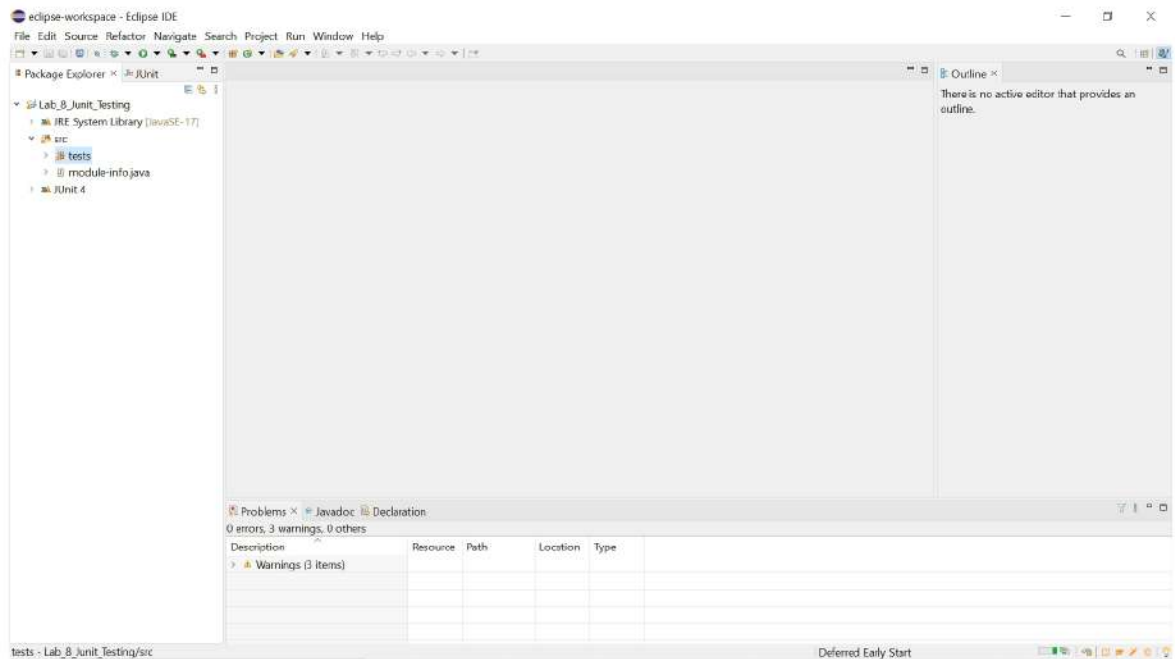


# IT314: Software Engineering

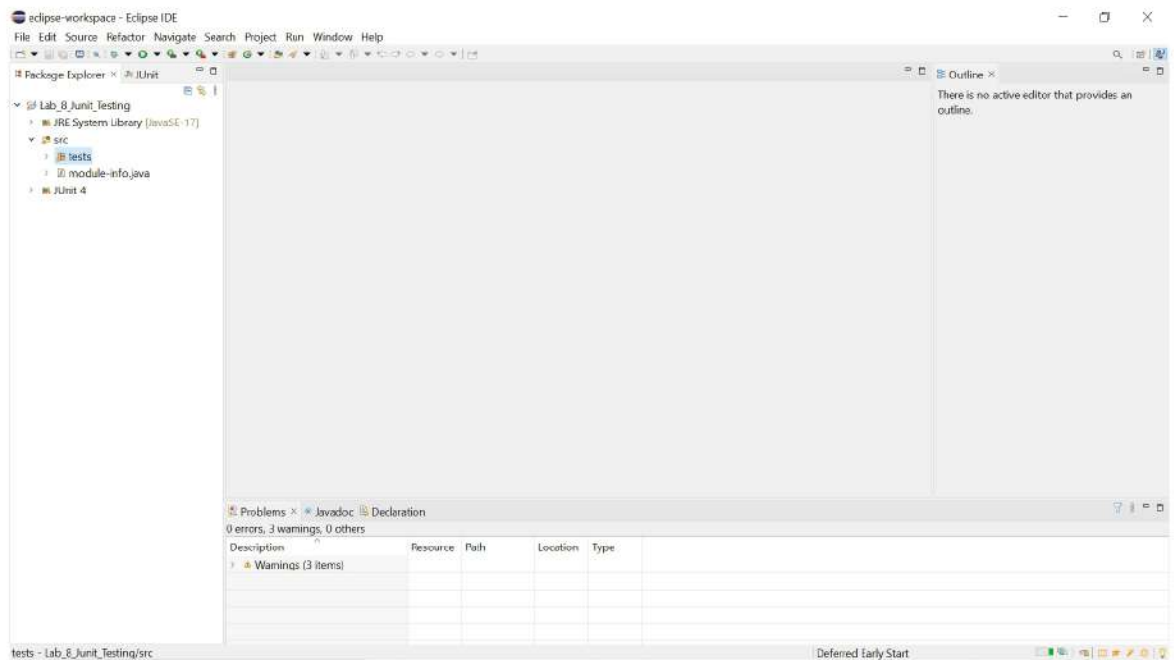
## Lab Report

DATE	21/04/2023
STUDENT ID	202001416
TITLE	Junit
SUBMISSION NO.	8

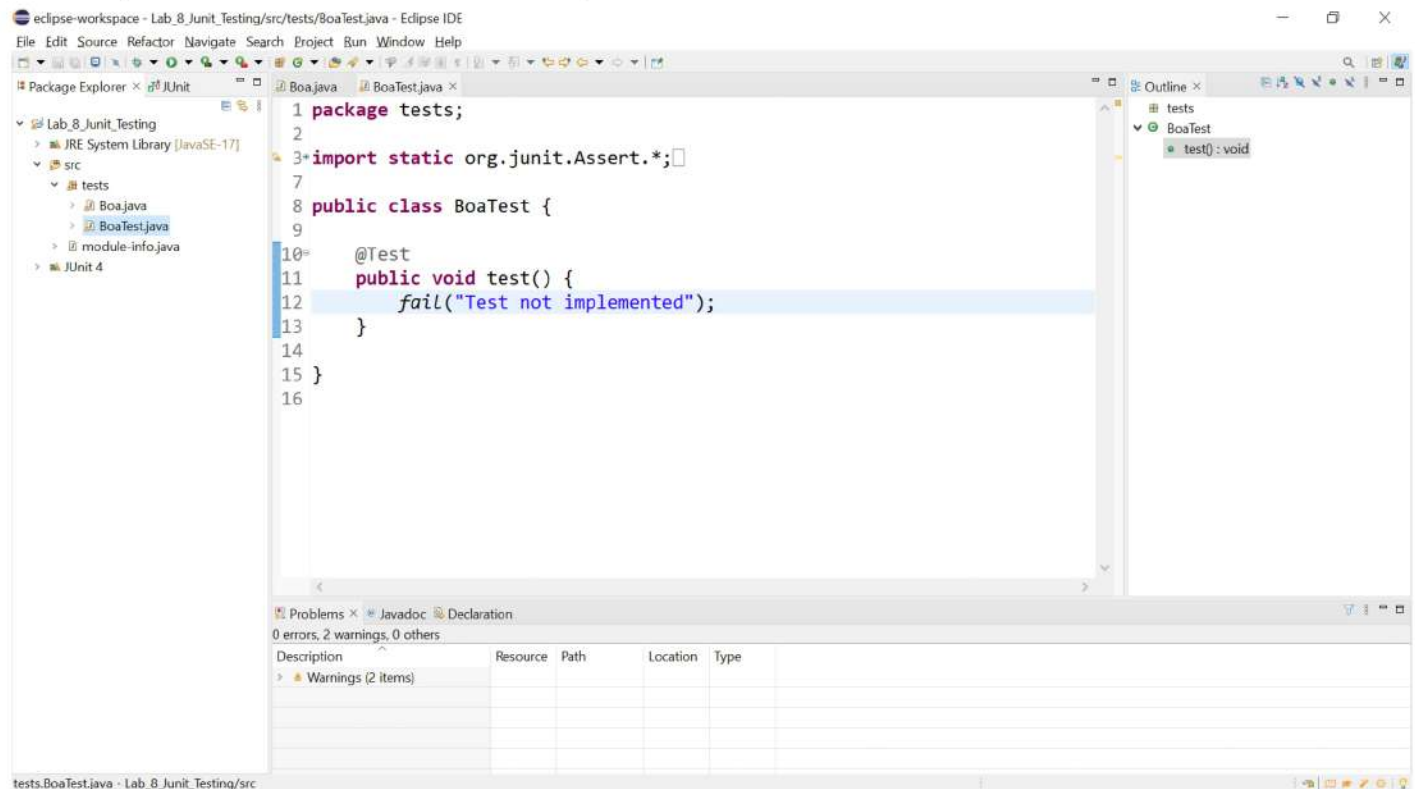
Create a new Eclipse project,



Create a new class named “Boa” with the following code,

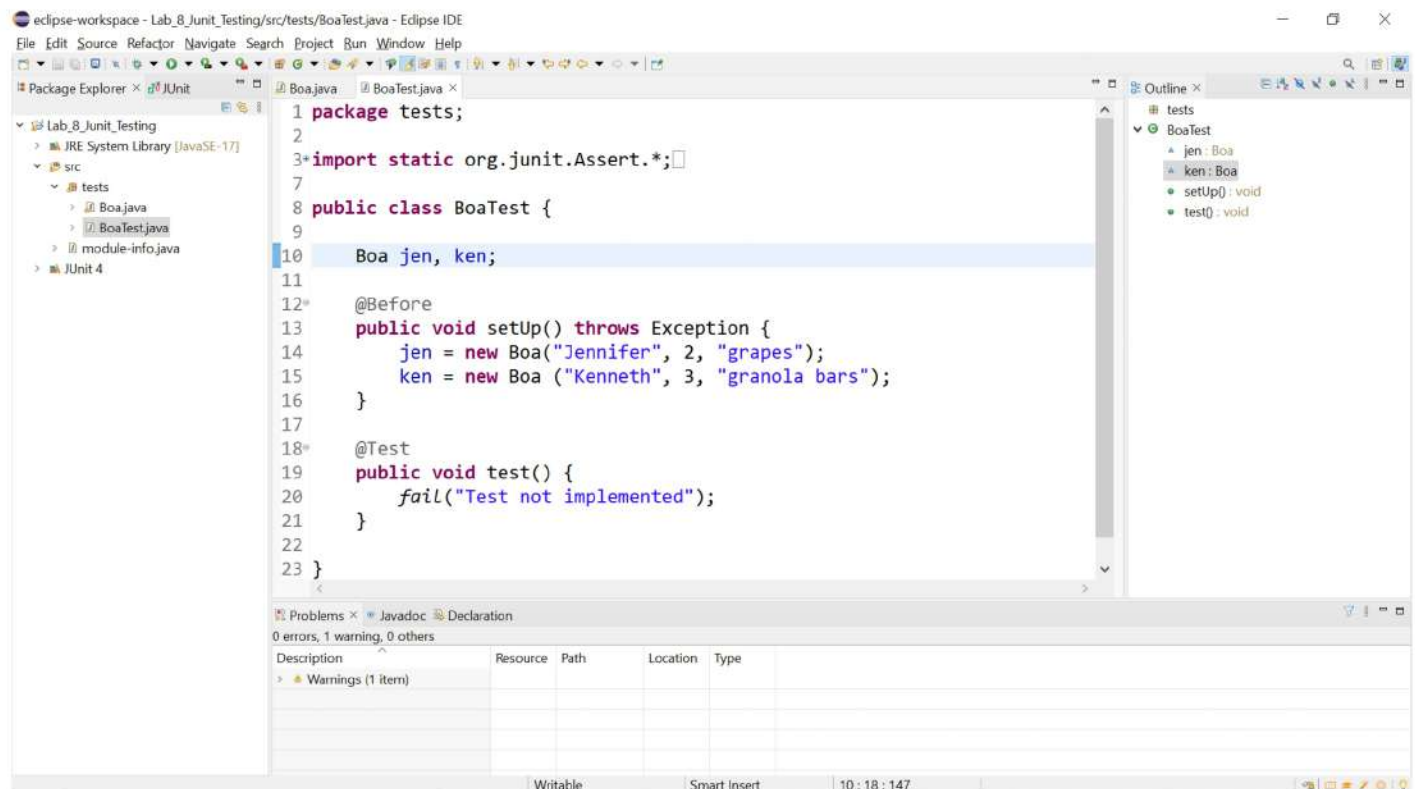


Create a JUnit test case file named “BoaTest”,



```
1 package tests;
2
3 import static org.junit.Assert.*;
4
5
6
7
8 public class BoaTest {
9
10     @Test
11     public void test() {
12         fail("Test not implemented");
13     }
14
15 }
16
```

Create a setup function which initializes two new instances of Bos class named “jen” and “ken”,



```
1 package tests;
2
3 import static org.junit.Assert.*;
4
5
6
7
8 public class BoaTest {
9
10     Boa jen, ken;
11
12     @Before
13     public void setUp() throws Exception {
14         jen = new Boa("Jennifer", 2, "grapes");
15         ken = new Boa("Kenneth", 3, "granola bars");
16     }
17
18     @Test
19     public void test() {
20         fail("Test not implemented");
21     }
22
23 }
```

Now we have to implement the testIsHealthy() and testFitsInCage() functions in the “BoaTest” class.

```

10  Boa jen, ken;
11
12  @Before
13  public void setUp() throws Exception {
14      // Initialization
15      jen = new Boa("Jennifer", 2, "grapes");
16      ken = new Boa("Kenneth", 3, "granola bars");
17  }
18
19  @Test
20  public void testIsHealthy() {
21      //testing isHealthy for two objects
22      assertEquals(false, jen.isHealthy());
23      assertEquals(true, ken.isHealthy());
24  }
25
26  @Test
27  public void testFitsInCage() {
28      // less than cage size
29      assertEquals(false, jen.fitsInCage(1));
30
31      // equal to cage size
32      assertEquals(false, jen.fitsInCage(2));
33
34      // greater than cage size
35      assertEquals(true, jen.fitsInCage(3));
36  }

```

Problems: 0 errors, 1 warning, 0 others

Description	Resource	Path	Location	Type
Warnings (1 item)				

It is not necessary to develop tests for both ken and jen objects in order to test the fitsInCage() method because the function is the same for both, and the results of test cases depend only on whether the specified length is greater than, less than, or equal to the actual length of the object. In both situations, the behavior will be comparable.

Running the testcases,

```

13  public void setUp() throws Exception {
14      // Initialization
15      jen = new Boa("Jennifer", 2, "grapes");
16      ken = new Boa("Kenneth", 3, "granola bars");
17  }
18
19  @Test
20  public void testIsHealthy() {
21      //testing isHealthy for two objects
22      assertEquals(false, jen.isHealthy());
23      assertEquals(true, ken.isHealthy());
24  }
25
26  @Test
27  public void testFitsInCage() {
28      // less than cage size
29      assertEquals(false, jen.fitsInCage(1));
30
31      // equal to cage size
32      assertEquals(false, jen.fitsInCage(2));
33
34      // greater than cage size
35      assertEquals(true, jen.fitsInCage(3));
36  }
37
38  }
39

```

Finished after 0.011 seconds

Runs: 2/2 Errors: 0 Failures: 0

tests.BoaTest [Runner: JUnit 4] (0.001 s)

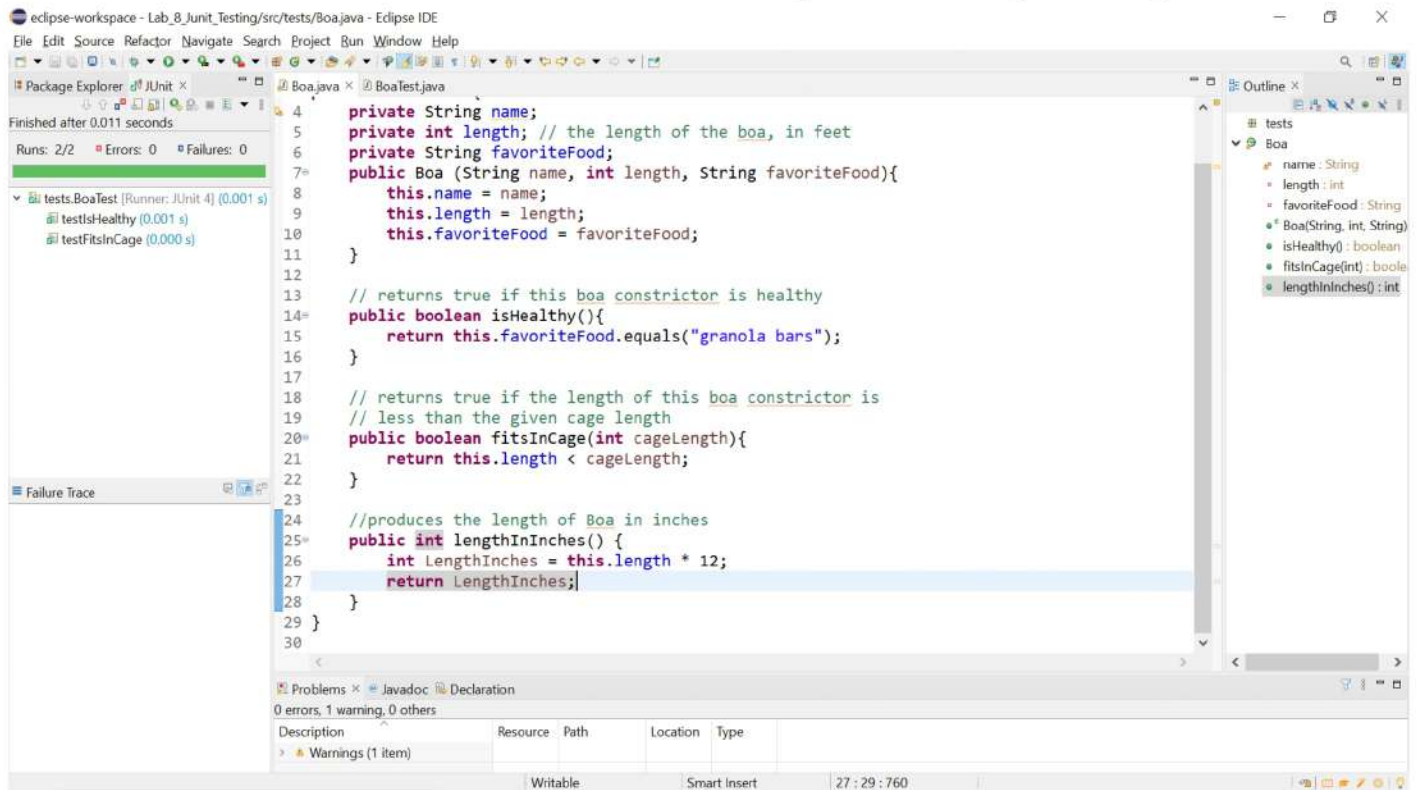
- testIsHealthy (0.001 s)
- testFitsInCage (0.000 s)

Problems: 0 errors, 1 warning, 0 others

Description	Resource	Path	Location	Type
Warnings (1 item)				

We can observe that both the tests ran successfully.

Now, we create a new method to the Boa class with name `lengthInInches()` to get the length in inches.

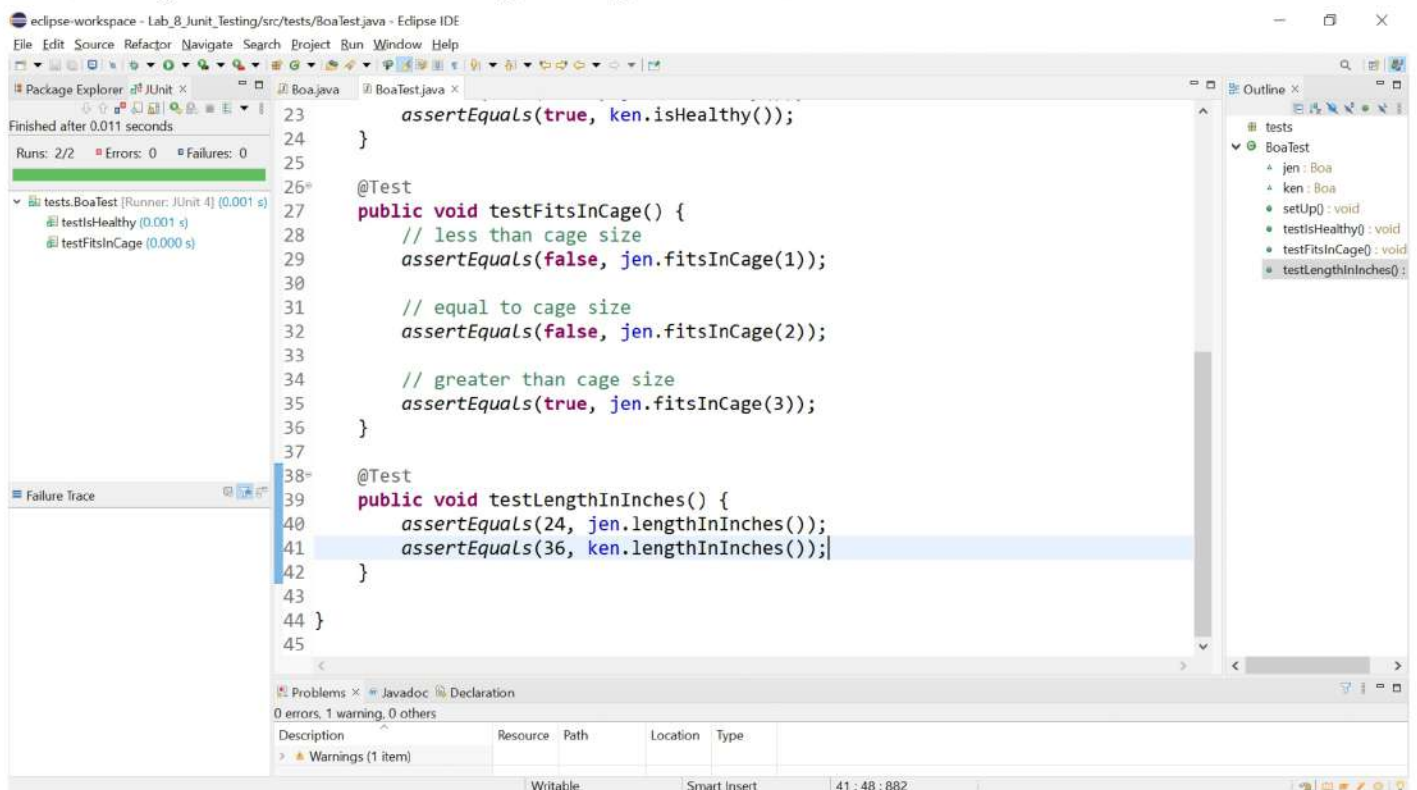


The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE with the `Boa.java` file open. The code defines a `Boa` class with attributes `name`, `length`, and `favoriteFood`. It includes a constructor, an `isHealthy()` method, a `fitsInCage()` method, and a newly added `lengthInInches()` method. The `lengthInInches()` method calculates the length in inches by multiplying the length in feet by 12. The IDE also shows a Package Explorer on the left with a test run summary, and an Outline on the right showing the class structure.

```
4 private String name;
5 private int length; // the length of the boa, in feet
6 private String favoriteFood;
7 public Boa (String name, int length, String favoriteFood){
8     this.name = name;
9     this.length = length;
10    this.favoriteFood = favoriteFood;
11 }
12
13 // returns true if this boa constructor is healthy
14 public boolean isHealthy(){
15     return this.favoriteFood.equals("granola bars");
16 }
17
18 // returns true if the length of this boa constructor is
19 // less than the given cage length
20 public boolean fitsInCage(int cageLength){
21     return this.length < cageLength;
22 }
23
24 //produces the length of Boa in inches
25 public int lengthInInches() {
26     int LengthInches = this.length * 12;
27     return LengthInches;
28 }
29 }
30
```

The Boa's length is specified in feet, so I multiplied length by 12 to convert it to inches and then returned the result.

Now, writing a new test case for testing the length in inches,

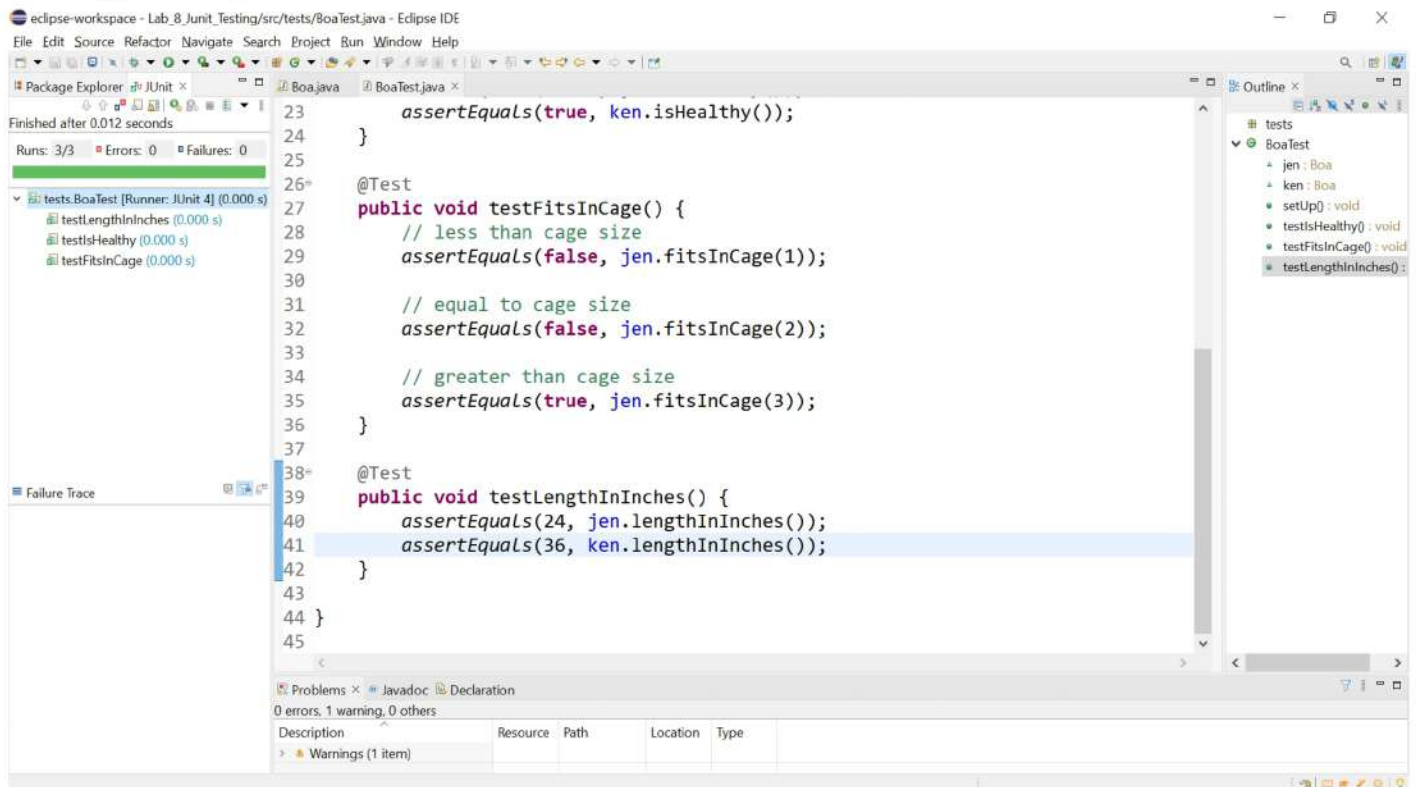


The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE with the `BoaTest.java` file open. It contains two test cases: `testFitsInCage()` and `testLengthInInches()`. The `testLengthInInches()` test case uses `assertEquals()` to verify the results of the `lengthInInches()` method for specific inputs. The IDE also shows a Package Explorer on the left with a test run summary, and an Outline on the right showing the test class structure.

```
23 assertEquals(true, ken.isHealthy());
24 }
25
26 @Test
27 public void testFitsInCage() {
28     // less than cage size
29     assertEquals(false, jen.fitsInCage(1));
30
31     // equal to cage size
32     assertEquals(false, jen.fitsInCage(2));
33
34     // greater than cage size
35     assertEquals(true, jen.fitsInCage(3));
36 }
37
38 @Test
39 public void testLengthInInches() {
40     assertEquals(24, jen.lengthInInches());
41     assertEquals(36, ken.lengthInInches());
42 }
43 }
44 }
45
```



Running the newly created test cases,



As a result, test cases have been created for the specified Boa class, and the necessary Junit test cases have been used to test all three methods.

**\*\*\*END OF ASSIGNMENT\*\*\***