

# Test 101

The minimum you should know

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# Goal of the lecture

- How can you **trust** that a change did not destroy something?
- What is **my confidence** in the system?
- What is unit testing?
- How do I write tests?



# Test main points

- When there is a change
  - Tests verify that what worked before still works
  - Tests are your **life insurance**: you get aware of a side effect and **regression**
- Tests are enablers of future evolution
- Tests reduce the **fear of change**
- Per se tests do not prevent bugs to happen but they reduce **unnoticed** bugs or side effects



# About automation

A unit test that is not **automated** does **NOT EXIST!**

- Seriously!
- Repetition
- No human intervention



# Unit tests

- Unit tests ensure that you get the specified behavior of a class
- Normally *unit* tests do test a single feature
- A test: one scenario, one point!



# Anatomy of a test

A test:

- Creates a **context**
- Performs a **stimulus**: an action in the context
- **Checks** the result with **assertions**



# Example: Testing duplicate set insertion

A test:

- Creates a context: Create an empty set
- Performs a stimulus: Add twice the same element
- Checks the results: Check that the set contains only one element



# Set testcase in Pharo

TestCase subclass: #SetTest

...

SetTest >> testAdd

| empty |

"Context"

empty := Set new.

"Stimulus"

empty add: 5.

empty add: 5.

"Check"

**self** assert: empty size equals: 1.

SetTest run: #testAdd





## Set testcase in Java (JUnit40)

```
import org.junit.jupiter.api.Test;
import static org.junit.jupiter.api.Assertions.assertEquals;

class SetTest {

    @Test
    public void testAdd() {
        //Context
        Set empty = new Counter();

        //Stimulus
        empty.add(5);
        empty.add(5);

        //Check
        assertEquals(empty.size(),1);
    }
}
```

# Success, failures, and errors

- Success: a test passes
- A **failure** is a failed assertion, i.e., a verified property/assertion failed
- An **error** is an **unexpected** condition, i.e., an unexpected runtime error



# A failure

If we get empty size returning 2 instead of 1.

```
SetTest >> testAdd  
| empty |  
empty := Set new.
```

```
empty add: 5.  
empty add: 5.
```

```
self assert: empty size equals: 1.
```



# An error

Sending the message `foobar:` raises an exception.

```
SetTest >> testAdd  
| empty |  
empty := Set new.  
empty foobar: 5.  
self assert: empty size equals: 1.
```



# How to reuse setting test context?

If a context is repeated among tests:

- duplication is never a good idea
- hampers future evolution

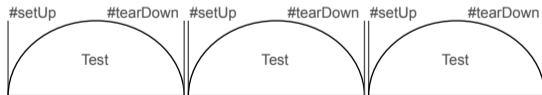
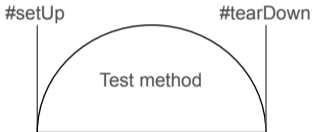
The framework offers the `setUp` method to create a context before any test execution.



# setUp and tearDown messages

Executed **systematically** before and after each test run

- setUp allows us to specify and reuse the context
- tearDown to clean after test execution



# Defining a setUp method

- Turn empty in an instance variable
- Just create a context, here empty is initialized to an empty set.

```
SetTestCase >> setUp  
empty := Set new
```

setUp is executed for you before any test execution

```
SetTestCase >> testAdd  
empty add: 5.  
empty add: 5.  
  
self assert: empty size equals: 1.
```



# About writing tests

- Remember: Tests represent your trust in the system
- Build them incrementally
  - Do not need to focus on everything
  - When a new bug shows up, write a test
- Even better, write them before the code
  - Act as your first client, produce a better interface
- Active documentation is always in sync
- They have a cost: writing them, maintaining them. Make them worth
- But pay off is Huge





# But I can't cover everything!

Sure! Nobody can but:

- When someone discovers a defect in code, first write a test that demonstrates the defect.
- Then debug until the test succeeds.

*Whenever you are tempted to type something into a print statement or a debugger expression, write it as a test instead.* Martin Fowler



# Testing style: TDD

*The style here is to write a few lines of code, then a test that should run, or even better, to write a test that won't run, then write the code that will make it run. Test Infected, Beck & Gamma, 1998*

- Write unit tests that thoroughly test a single class
- Write tests as you develop (even before you implement your class!)
- Write tests for every new piece of functionality

(see next lecture)



# Good tests

- Repeatable
- Do not require human intervention
- Are *self-described*
- Change less often than the system
- Tell a story



# Conclusion

- Invest in tests
- Use Xtreme TDD: write a test, execute, debug, and code in the debugger (see following lecture)
- Tests are your best investment



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# Advanced Object-Oriented Design and Development with Pharo

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