

SUnit: Unit Tests in Pharo

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Pharo programming culture adheres to agile programming

- Incremental, early feedback
- Be prepared for changes
- Driven by human
- Supported by automated tests



SUnit

- Extremely simple (4 classes)
- Originally developed by K. Beck (agile programming father)
- Got copied all over the places



A Test

In a test, we

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



Set TestCase

TestCase subclass: # SetTestCase

•••

```
SetTestCase >> testAdd

|empty|

empty := Set new. "Context"

empty add: 5. "Stimulus"

empty add: 5.

self assert: empty size = 1. "Check"
```

SetTestCase run: #testAdd



In a Subclass of TestCase

Each method starting with test*:

- Represents a test
- Is automatically executed

The results of the test are collected in a TestResult object



Another Example

$test Adjacent Runs With {\tt Equals Attributes Are Merged}$

"this demonstrates that adjancent runs with equal attributes are merged." | runArray | runArray := RunArray new. runArray addLast: TextEmphasis normal times: 5; addLast: TextEmphasis bold times: 5; addLast: TextEmphasis bold times: 5. self assert: (runArray runs size = 2).



Failures and Errors

- A failure is a failed assertion, i.e., an anticipated problem that you test
- An error is a condition you didn't check for



To Test That an Error Must Be Raised

SetTestCase >> removeElementNotInSet
self
should: [Set new remove: 1]
raise: NotFound



To Test That an Error Must Not Be Raised

SetTestCase >> removeElementNotInSet
self
shouldnt: [Set new add: 1]
raise: NotFound



Duplicated Context

```
SetTestCase >> testOccurrences

| empty |

empty := Set new.

self

assert: (empty occurrencesOf: 0)

equals: 0.

empty add: 5; add: 5.

self

assert: (empty occurrencesOf: 5)

equals: 1
```

- empty := Set new. is repeated between tests
- We can factor it out



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





Defining a setUp Method

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

setUp is executed for you before any test execution

```
SetTestCase >> testOccurrences
self
assert: (empty occurrencesOf: 0)
equals: 0.
empty add: 5; add: 5.
self
assert: (empty occurrencesOf: 5)
equals: 1
```



SUnit Core





TestSuite, TestCase and TestResult

- A TestCase represents one test
 - e.g. the method: SetTestCase >> testOccurenceOf
- A TestSuite is a group of tests
 - SUnit automatically builds a suite from the methods starting with 'test*'
- A TestResult represents a test execution results



Test Resources

- A TestResource is an object which is needed by a number of Test Cases, and whose instantiation is so costly in terms of time or resources that it becomes advantageous to only initialize it once for a Test Suite run.
- A TestResource is invoked once before any test is run. (read Pharo by Example SUnit Chapter)



What You Should Know

- How to write simple tests
- Reuse a bit the context by defining setUp methods





- Unit tests are easy to create and run
- Create one test and run it million times!
- Use them as your life insurance
- There exists other libraries for Mock (BabyMock) or different styles of testing





- Pharo Mooc W5S06 Videos http://mooc.pharo.org
- Pharo by Example http://books.pharo.org



A course by Stéphane Ducasse http://stephane.ducasse.free.fr

Reusing some parts of the Pharo Mooc by

Damien Cassou, Stéphane Ducasse, Luc Fabresse http://mooc.pharo.org



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