

# Functional Testing

## (Testování funkčnosti)

<http://d3s.mff.cuni.cz>

Department of  
Distributed and  
Dependable  
Systems



*Pavel Parízek*

[parizek@d3s.mff.cuni.cz](mailto:parizek@d3s.mff.cuni.cz)



CHARLES UNIVERSITY IN PRAGUE

faculty of mathematics and physics

# Software testing

- Purpose
  - Checking whether a given program satisfies certain requirements and expectations about its behavior
- Basic idea
  - Pick specific inputs (a set of values)
  - Run the program for each input
  - Inspect the output and final state
- Shows only **presence of errors**
  - You can try just few selected input values

# Terminology

- Test case
  - Checks single requirement on the program behavior
  - Defines test input and expected output (final state)
- Test suite
  - Collection of related test cases
- Fixture
  - Common environment for test cases in a given suite

# When to run tests

- Development

- 1) Write code and some tests
- 2) Run all tests and find bugs
- 3) Fix bugs detected by tests
- 4) Go to step 1 until deadline

- Regressions

- Execute all passed tests after every modification
  - bug fix, refactoring, new unrelated feature, optimization
- Goal: check whether everything still works then

# Testing on different levels

- **Unit testing**
  - Small components (method, class)
  - Automatic easily repeatable tests
  - Provides clear answer (pass or fail)
- **Integration testing**
  - Checking interaction between components
- **System testing**
  - Whole system in a target environment
  - Requirements specified by customers

# Unit testing

- Developers write code that
  - Specifies test inputs and required properties
  - Checks whether all tests successfully passed
    - Comparing expected outputs (and program state) with actual outputs
- Frameworks
  - **JUnit**, PyUnit, CPPUnit, NUnit, xUnit, MSTest, ...

- Unit testing framework for Java
  - <https://github.com/junit-team/junit/wiki>
  - <http://junit.org/junit5/>
- Key features
  - Test cases are normal Java methods
  - Test suites are normal Java classes
  - Results analyzed in an automated way
- Versions
  - JUnit 3.8.x: fixed method names, reflection
  - **JUnit 4.x/5: annotations**

# Simple test case

```
import java.util.*;

import org.junit.Test;
import static org.junit.Assert.*;

public class TestArrayList {
    @Test
    public void add() {
        List al = new ArrayList();
        int origSz = al.size();
        al.add("abc");
        int newSz = al.size();
        assertEquals("new != orig+1", origSz+1, newSz);
        assertTrue(al.contains("abc"));
    }
}
```



# Assert statements

- `public static void assertXY ([message], ...)`
- `assertEquals(T expected, T actual)`
- `assertArrayEquals(T[] expected, T[] actual)`
- `assertSame(Object expected, Object actual)`
- `assertTrue(boolean condition)`
- `assertFalse(boolean condition)`
- `assertNull(Object obj)`
- `assertNotNull(Object obj)`
  
- `fail([String message])`

# Running tests

- Command line

```
java -cp lib/junit-4.11.jar:<dir with tests>  
    org.junit.runner.JUnitCore <test class name>
```

- Ant

```
<target name="run.tests" depends="build.tests">  
  <junit haltonfailure="no">  
    <formatter type="brief" usefile="false"/>  
    <classpath refid="cp.run.tests"/>  
    <batchtest>  
      <fileset dir="${build.dir}">  
        <include name="**/Test*.class"/>  
      </fileset>  
    </batchtest>  
  </junit>  
</target>
```

# What you should test

- Method contracts (API)
- All branches in the code
- All control-flow paths
- Special (corner) cases
  - “off by one”, bad inputs
- Regressions
  - Inputs triggering previously discovered bugs

# Task 1

- Write unit tests for `java.util.ArrayList`
  - Selected methods: `add(o)`, `get(i)`, `remove(i)`, `remove(o)`, `clear()`, `size()`, `contains(o)`
- Try different assert statements
- Create also some failing tests
  - Inspect output of JUnit to see how it typically looks
- JUnit library
  - [http://d3s.mff.cuni.cz/teaching/software\\_development\\_tools/files/junit-4.11.jar](http://d3s.mff.cuni.cz/teaching/software_development_tools/files/junit-4.11.jar)
  - [http://d3s.mff.cuni.cz/teaching/software\\_development\\_tools/files/hamcrest-core-1.3.jar](http://d3s.mff.cuni.cz/teaching/software_development_tools/files/hamcrest-core-1.3.jar)
- C#/.NET variant
  - `ArrayList` from the namespace `System.Collections`
  - `List<T>` from `System.Collections.Generic`

# Fixture

- Goal: prepare objects in a known state
  - Set up a fixed environment for each test cases
- Reset before each test case → isolated tests
- Initialization
  - @Before
  - @BeforeClass
- Clean-up
  - @After
  - @AfterClass

# Test case with a simple fixture

```
import org.junit.*;

public class TestArrayList {
    private List al;

    @Before
    public void setUp() {
        al = new ArrayList();
        al.add("abc");
    }

    @After
    public void tearDown() {
        al = null;
    }

    @Test
    public void add() { ... }
}
```

# Expected exceptions

```
@Test (expected=MyEx.class)
```

```
public void testSomething() {  
    doSomeOperationThatThrowsException();  
}
```

# Task 2

- Extend your tests for `ArrayList`
- Define common fixtures
  - Extract duplicate initialization code
- Test against expected exceptions
  - `get(i)`: `IndexOutOfBoundsException`



# Recommended practice

- Place tests in the same package as target classes

- Directory layout

```
src/main/cz/cuni/mff/myapp/MyClass.java
```

```
src/tests/cz/cuni/mff/myapp/TestMyClass.java
```

- Define single assertion in each test method

- JUnit reports only the first failed assert in a test case
- Multiple assertions → some failures possibly missed

# Parameterized tests

```
@RunWith(Parameterized.class)
```

```
public class TestSquareRoot {
```

```
@Parameters
```

```
public static Collection<Object[]> data() {  
    return Arrays.asList(new Object[][]{ {1,1}, {4,2} });  
}
```

```
private int valInput;  
private int expOutput;
```

```
public TestSquareRoot(int i, int e) {  
    valInput = i; expOutput = e;  
}
```

```
@Test  
public void test() {  
    assertEquals(expOutput, Math.sqrt(valInput));  
}
```

```
}
```

# HTML report

```
<target name="test">
  <junit fork="on">
    <formatter type="xml" />
    <classpath refid="...">
      <batchtest>
        ...
      </batchtest>
    </junit>
  </target>

<target name="report">
  <mkdir dir="reports"/>
  <junitreport todir="./reports">
    <fileset dir=".">
      <include name="TEST-*.xml"/>
    </fileset>
    <report format="frames" todir="./reports/html"/>
  </junitreport>
</target>
```

# Task 3

- Use some parameterized tests
- Try reports in HTML (with Ant)

# Advanced features of JUnit

- Matchers
  - `assertThat`
- Assumptions
- Rules
  - `TemporaryFolder`
  - `ErrorCollector`
- Categories
  
- Further information
  - <https://github.com/junit-team/junit/wiki>

# JUnit 5 – new features

- Framework decomposed into several modules
- Distributed through Maven central repository
- User guide
  - <https://junit.org/junit5/docs/current/user-guide/>
- New syntax of annotations
  - @Before vs @BeforeEach, @After vs @AfterEach
  - @BeforeClass vs @BeforeAll, @AfterAll
- New modern API
  - Classes and interfaces => different imports
  - Named assertions, grouping via assertAll
  - Syntax for parameterized tests (data source)

# Testing methods

- Black-box testing
  - Zero knowledge about the implementation (no access)
  - Tests based only on specification and interfaces (API)
  - Checking outputs against expectations for input values
- White-box testing
  - Full knowledge of the implementation (access to code)
  - Tester can modify the system a little bit for easy testing
- Grey-box testing
  - Tester knows the system (code), but cannot modify it

# Dependencies among objects

- Units typically have dependencies
  - Very hard to test such units in full isolation
  - Approach: complex fixtures and test cases
  - Example

```
@Before
public void setUp() {
    java.sql.Connection db = ... // complex init
    PersistenceMngr pm = new MyPersistenceMngr(db);
}
```

- Possible solutions
  - dummy objects, fake, stubs, mock objects



# Dependencies among objects

- Dummy objects
  - Passed around but never used (e.g., parameter list)
- Fake
  - Working simpler implementation (e.g., in-memory DB)
- Stub
  - “empty” implementation with predefined responses to method calls
- Mock object
  - Stub that also checks whether it is used correctly by the object under test → “behavior verification”
  - Frameworks: EasyMock, Mockito, Rhino Mocks, Moq

# Concurrency

- Testing does not work for concurrency
  - Programs with multiple threads
- Huge number of thread schedules
- Non-deterministic behavior
- Errors are hard to reproduce

# Unit testing for Windows/.NET

- MSTest (Visual Studio)
  - Annotations: [TestClass], [TestMethod]
  - Basic assertion statements
    - Assert.AreEqual(Object, Object, String)
    - IsTrue, IsNotNull, IsInstanceOfType, Fail, ...
  - More advanced: StringAssert, CollectionAssert
- Other frameworks
  - NUnit: <http://nunit.org/>, <https://github.com/nunit>
  - xUnit.net: <http://xunit.github.io/>

# Automation

- Generating tests with dynamic symbolic analysis
  - Manual writing of tests is very tedious
  - KLEE: <http://klee.github.io/>
  - IntelliTest: <https://docs.microsoft.com/cs-cz/visualstudio/test/generate-unit-tests-for-your-code-with-intellitest?view=vs-2017>
- Fuzzing techniques and tools
  - Search for inputs that may trigger some errors
  - SAGE & DART
    - Information and links: <https://patricegodefroid.github.io/>
  - JDart: <https://github.com/psycopath/jdart>
  - Useful for security bugs (critically important, hard-to-find)

# Related courses

- More general information about testing
  - NTIN070: Testování software (ZS)
- But you can do better than simple unit testing ...
  - **NSWI126: Pokročilé nástroje pro vývoj a monitorování software (LS)**
- ... and you can even model, analyze, and verify program behavior
  - NSWI101: Modely a verifikace chování systémů (ZS)
  - **NSWI132: Analýza programů a verifikace kódu (LS)**

# Links

- JUnit
  - <https://github.com/junit-team/junit/wiki>
  - <http://junit.org/junit5/>
- MSTest
  - <https://docs.microsoft.com/cs-cz/visualstudio/test/unit-test-your-code?view=vs-2017>
- NUnit
  - <http://www.nunit.org>
  - <https://github.com/nunit/docs/wiki/NUnit-Documentation>
- CPPUnit
  - <http://sourceforge.net/projects/cppunit>
- Catch2
  - <https://github.com/catchorg/Catch2>
- Google Test
  - <https://github.com/google/googletest>

# Homework

- Assignment
  - <http://d3s.mff.cuni.cz/~parizek/teaching/sdt/>
- Deadline
  - 26.11.2018 / 27.11.2018
- Homework targets Java and JUnit
  - Alternative 1: C# and suitable framework
    - They use same concepts but little bit different syntax
    - Write similar test cases for the corresponding classes from the .NET base class library (e.g., SortedDictionary)
  - Alternative 2: In fact, any other language with support for unit testing can be used
    - For example: C++, Python, Scala