

## JUnit Test Runner Sequence

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- Test runner is given a list of test classes
- For each test class
  - Create an instance of the test class
  - For each test\*() method
    - Run setUp() method
    - Run test method steps and checks
    - If a check fails, an assertion is thrown and the test method fails
    - Run tearDown() method
- Test runner produces a report
- Some test runners work interactively

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## Things to Notice

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- The order of the test methods is not determined
- setUp() method makes some variables that are used in the tests
  - Officially called “fixtures”
- tearDown() frees memory, prevents results of one test from affecting the next
- Different types of checks
  - Using assert\*
  - Using fail() to check that an exception is thrown
- Missing test cases: a new cart should be empty, add the same product twice, remove a product that was already removed, test isEmpty(), etc.

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## Setting Up JUnit in Eclipse JDT

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- Add junit.jar to the project's build path.
  - Locate junit.jar in the eclipse/plugins directory hierarchy
- Create a new JUnit TestCase Wizard
  - File->New->Other...->Java->JUnit->Test Case
    - A Test Suite is a selection of existing Test Cases
  - Easier than creating a class and subclassing from TestCase
- Running a JUnit test case
  - Run->Run as...->JUnit Test the first time
  - After that, a Run task can be used

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## More Information

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- Eclipse Help
  - Help -> Help Contents -> Java Development User Guide -> Getting Started -> Basic Tutorial -> Writing and running JUnit tests
- JUnit Home Page
  - <http://www.junit.org>
- JUnit Primer
  - <http://www.clarkware.com/articles/JUnitPrimer.html>

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## Error-Based Techniques

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- Equivalence Partitioning
  - Discussion topic
- Some heuristics

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## Common Time and Date Errors

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- Y2K
- mm/dd/yyyy (the US) vs dd/mm/yyyy (rest of the world)
- 24 hour vs. 12 hour clock
- Formatting
  - Day 36 of a month?
  - Hour 27 of a day?
- Leap Years and Leap Days
  - Leap seconds

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## Testing with exceptions

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- Unit tests involving exceptions

```
public void testRemoveItem(){
    try {
        _testCart.removeItem(_secondItem);
        fail("Should raise a product not found
exception");
    }
    catch (ProductNotFoundException success){

    }
}
```

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## More Time and Date Problems

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- Converting from Julian to Gregorian calendar
  - In 1582, Pope Gregory XIII decreed that the calendar would be moved up 10 days and the new year will begin on January 1 instead of March 25
- Time Zones
  - International Dateline
- Daylight Saving Time vs. Standard Time
  - Some locations change some don't
  - Exact time and date of change
  - Missing and extra hours
  - Northern hemisphere vs. Southern hemisphere

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## Where do bugs hide?

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- Escaping characters when converting between encoding schemes
  - HTML <-> Java <-> Database
  - Always test name fields with an Irish name
- Threads
  - When you get different results on the same input
- Memory
  - Loose fragments, overwrites, pointer arithmetic
  - Less of a problem in Java
- Delocalized plans
  - When different parts are implemented far apart from each other
- Incrementing loop variables
  - Off by one errors

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## Fault-Based Techniques

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- Fault Seeding or bebugging
  - Method
    - Seed the program with a known number of faults
    - Perform testing
    - Calculate proportion of seeded faults uncovered
    - Extrapolate to real faults
  - Source of faults
    - Hand generated, but these faults may not be representative
    - Use two groups to perform testing, seed one group with the other's faults
  - Interpreting the proportion
- Mutation Testing
  - See van Vliet 13.6.2

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## Coverage-Based Techniques

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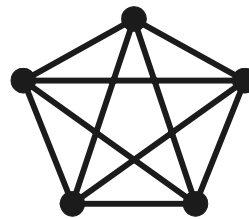
- Coverage is expressed in terms of how much of the software work product has been covered by testing
  - Percentage of statements, paths, branches, etc.
  - Percentage of requirements
- Control-Flow Coverage
- Data-Flow Coverage
- Both are based on turning the work product into a graph

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## Graphs

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- A graph consists of a set of nodes and edges
  - $G = \{N, E\}$
  - Nodes are the dots, or “things”
  - Edges connect the dots
- Examples:
  - Dot to dot pictures
  - Binary search trees
  - PERT charts
  - UML diagrams
- Area of study in mathematics and computer science
  - Four colour problem
  - Common data structure
    - Trees and lists are just graphs with extra rules



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## Constructing a Control Flow Graph

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```
1 for (i = 0; i<n; i++) {  
2   if (a[i] == true ){  
3     System.out.println("1");  
4   }  
5   else {  
6     System.out.println("0");  
7   }  
8 }
```

- Turn statements into nodes
- Add edges between nodes if you can traverse directly from head to tail
- Straight line sequences of nodes sometimes replaced by a single node
- Conditions have multiple edges coming out of them

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Lecture Slide 13

## Manual Test Techniques

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- Code Reading
- Walkthroughs and Inspections

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## Inspections

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- More effective than testing
  - Faster, more and different defects, identify origin of problems, not just symptoms
  - Can be done early in the development process
- Can inspect different software artifacts
  - Requirements
  - Design
  - Source Code
  - Test Cases
  - Data

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## Why Do Reviews?

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- Education
  - Learning from each other
  - Looking at examples with commentary
- Team Building
- Increase quality
  - More effective than testing for finding defects
  - Testing finds symptoms, reviews find problems
  - People are still smarter than computers
- Can test software work products other than code
  - Requirements, design, specification

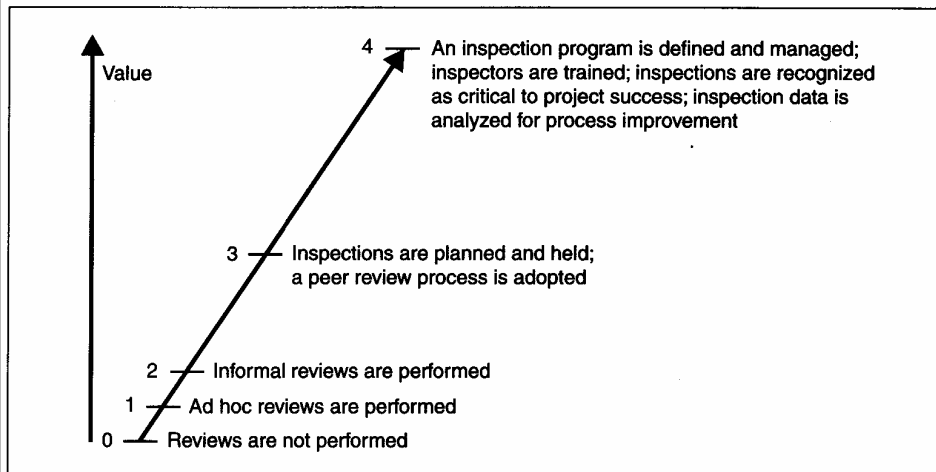
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## Types of Peer Reviews

- Ad hoc
  - Can you come look at this?
- Peer deskcheck
  - All team members look at a piece of code
- Pair Programming
- Walkthrough
  - Author explains code to rest of team
- Team Review
  - Multiple team members review code in detail
  - Less formal and structured than inspections

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## Inspections



Karl E. Wiegers, Peer Reviews in Software: A Practical Guide, Addison-Wesley, 2002.

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## Targets of Inspections

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- Can look for different things when inspecting
  - Sometimes focus on one, sometimes include many
- Logical Errors
- Consistency
- Style
- Error trapping
- Assumptions
- Interface
- Memory Management
- Race and deadlock conditions

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## Fagan Inspections

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- Planning
  - Identify deliverable to be inspected, objectives, participants
- Overview
  - Kick-off meeting
- Preparation
  - Participants work independently to read code, look at documentation
- Meeting
  - Participants meet to compare notes, discuss code
- Rework
  - Corrections are made to code
- Follow-up
  - Check that “concerns” identified in review are addressed
- Causal Analysis
  - Find root causes of defects to find other similar ones

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## Meeting

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- Moderator
  - Chairs the meeting, keeps things moving
  - Promotes positive tone
  - Referees disputes
- Reader
  - Presents a section of the code using her/his own words
  - Paraphrase or interpretation
- Recorder
  - Logs concerns raised
  - Creates summaries and report after meeting
- Author
  - Learns from constructive criticism
  - Less active role

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## Meeting

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- Typical inspection meeting will check 100–300 LOC/hour
- For Lab 6, participants will take turns as Moderator, Reader, and Author
- Everyone will be Recorder

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## Rework

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- Issues identified during inspection are addressed in the work product
- For Lab 6, correct the code so it follows the coding convention and contains appropriate comments

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## Why Do Reviews

- Fault Detection Efficiency

	% design faults found	% coding faults found	combined
Design review	54	–	54
Code review	33	84	64
Testing	38	38	38

- Cost Effectiveness

Design Review	Code Review	Testing
8.44	1.38	0.17

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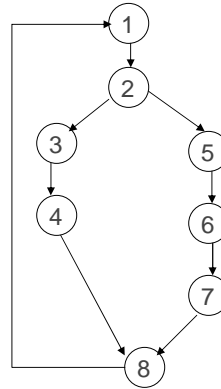
## Why Reviews Aren't Done

- No time (front-loading of costs)
  - But there's time to fix the bugs?
- Poor software engineering culture
  - Myth: Only bad coders need reviews
  - Lack of experience
- Worried about what other people will think
  - Defensiveness, possessiveness, job security
- Code reviews are typically used only at top software technology organizations

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## Types of Control Coverage

- All-Paths
  - The set of tests collectively traverse all possible paths
  - How many possible paths in this graph?



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## More Types of Control Coverage

- All-Nodes or Statement coverage
  - Every statement in the program is executed by the test set
  - BUT, it's possible to have 100% statement coverage with a particular set of test data and still have an incorrect program
    - Example: arithmetic operator change
    - $a[i] \geq a[i-1]$  vs.  $a[i] = a[i-1]$

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