

CSSE 220 Day 3

Unit Tests and Object References
Implementing Classes in Java, using
Documented Stubs, Test-First Programming

Check out *UnitTesting* and *WordGames* from
SVN

Questions?



Javadocs: Key Points

- ▶ Don't try to memorize the Java libraries
 - Nearly 9000 classes and packages!
 - You'll learn them over time
- ▶ Get in the habit of writing the javadocs **before** implementing the methods
 - It will help you **think before doing**, a vital software development skill
 - This is called programming with ***documented stubs***
 - I'll try to model this. If I don't, call me on it!

Writing Code to Test Your Code

- »» Test-driven Development,
unit testing and JUnit

Unit Testing

- ▶ Using code that you write to test other code
 - Focused on testing individual pieces of code (units) in isolation
 - Individual methods
 - Individual classes
- ▶ Why would software engineers do unit testing?

Unit Testing With JUnit

- ▶ JUnit is a unit testing *framework*
 - A *framework* is a collection of classes to be used in another program.
 - Does much of the work for us!
- ▶ JUnit was written by
 - Erich Gamma
 - Kent Beck
- ▶ Open-source software
- ▶ Now used by **millions** of Java developers

JUnit Example

- ▶ `MoveTester` in Big Java shows how to write tests in plain Java
- ▶ Look at `JUnitMoveTester` in today's repository
 - Shows the same test in JUnit
 - Let's look at the comments and code together...

Interesting Tests

Important Slide: Use this as a reference!

- ▶ Test “boundary conditions”
 - Intersection points: $-40^{\circ}\text{C} == -40^{\circ}\text{F}$
 - Zero values: $0^{\circ}\text{C} == 32^{\circ}\text{F}$
 - Empty strings
- ▶ Test known values: $100^{\circ}\text{C} == 212^{\circ}\text{F}$
 - But not too many
- ▶ Tests things that might go wrong
 - Unexpected user input: “zero” when 0 is expected
- ▶ Vary things that are “important” to the code
 - String length if method depends on it
 - String case if method manipulates that

Exercise

- »» Unit test *shout*, *whisper*, and *holleWorld* using “interesting” test cases

Object References

- » Differences between primitive types and object types in Java

What Do Variables Really Store?

- ▶ Variables of **number type** store *values*
- ▶ Variables of **class type** store *references*

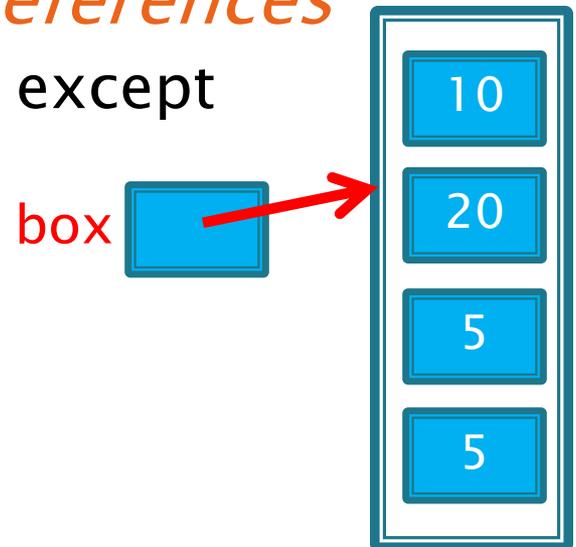
- A reference is like a pointer in C, except
 - Java keeps us from screwing up
 - No **&** and ***** to worry about (and the people say, “Amen”)

- ▶ Consider:

```
1. int x = 10;
```

```
2. int y = 20;
```

```
3. Rectangle box = new Rectangle(x, y, 5, 5);
```



Assignment Copies Values

- ▶ **Actual** value for number types
- ▶ **Reference** value for object types
 - The actual **object is not copied**
 - The **reference value** (“the pointer”) **is copied**

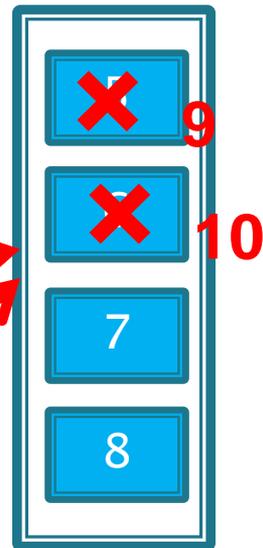
▶ Consider:

1. `int x = 10;`



2. `int y = x;`

3. `y = 20;`



4. `Rectangle box = new Rectangle(5, 6, 7, 8);`

5. `Rectangle box2 = box;`

6. `box2.translate(4, 4);`

Encapsulation

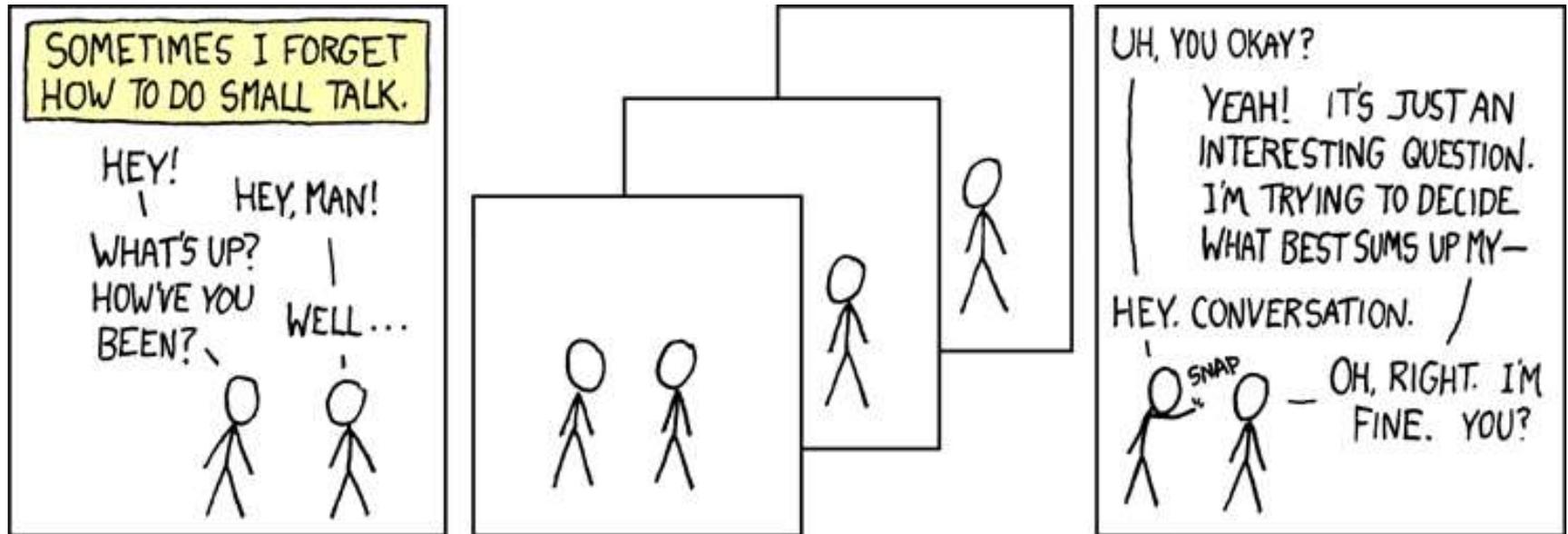
- » Separating implementation details from how an object is used

Encapsulation in Object-Oriented Software

- ▶ *Encapsulation*—separating implementation details from how an object is used
 - Client code sees a *black box* with a known *interface*
 - Implementation can change without changing client

	Functions	Objects
Black box exposes	Function signature	Constructor and method signatures
Encapsulated inside the box	Operation implementation	<u>Data storage</u> and <u>operation implementation</u>

How To: Do Small Talk



But surely I owe you an accurate answer!

How To: Implement a Class

1. **Create the** (initially empty) **class**
 - File ⇒ New ⇒ Class
2. Write *documented stubs* for the public interface of the class
3. **Implement the class:**
 - Determine and implement instance fields
 - Implement constructors and methods, adding private methods and additional instance fields as needed
4. **Test the class**

3. Test and implement each constructor and method
 - Write the test cases BEFORE implementing the constructor/method

Live Coding

»» WordGames Shouter

Censor

- ▶ **Censor**: given a string *inputString*, produces a new string by replacing each occurrence of `charToCensor` with a “*” (an asterisk).
- ▶ How do you deal with `charToCensor` ?
 - Can it be a parameter of *transform*?
 - No, that violates the `StringTransformable` interface
 - Can it be a local variable of *transform*?
 - No, it needs to live for the entire lifetime of the Censor.
 - What’s left?
 - Answer: It is a *field*! (What is a sensible name for the field?)
- ▶ How do you initialize the field for `charToCensor` ?
 - Answer: by using Censor’s constructors!

Live Coding

»» WordGames Censor

Wrap up Quiz

- »» Continue with homework if time permits