

Writing Tests

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1 Introduction

To get an overview of the benefits and principles of unit testing, we recommend the following resources:

- [JUnit homepage](http://www.junit.org) (<http://www.junit.org>)
- [JUnit Cookbook](http://junit.sourceforge.net/doc/cookbook/cookbook.htm) (<http://junit.sourceforge.net/doc/cookbook/cookbook.htm>) (Eric Gamma, Kent Beck)
- [JUnit: A Cook's Tour](http://junit.sourceforge.net/doc/cookstour/cookstour.htm) (<http://junit.sourceforge.net/doc/cookstour/cookstour.htm>) (Eric Gamma, Kent Beck)
- [JUnitTest Infected: Programmers Love Writing Tests](http://junit.sourceforge.net/doc/testinfected/testing.htm) (<http://junit.sourceforge.net/doc/testinfected/testing.htm>)

2 Running the Tests

- To run all tests:
`./build.sh test`
- To run all module tests:
`./build.sh modules.test`
- To run the tests of a single module:
`./build.sh module.test -`
`Dmodule=org.myproject.lenya.modules.MyModule`
- To run a test in the Eclipse debugger:
 - You have to run the tests once on the command line to generate the `LenyaTestCase.xtest` configuration file.
 - To debug a single test, right-click on the test class in the package explorer and select *Debug as - > JUnit test*.

Note:

Make sure you added all classes and libs from the build dir (`build/lenya/webapp/WEB-INF/lib/`) to the junit classpath in the eclipse debugger, otherwise you probably get a file not found exception. Further if you are looking into a way to debug htmlunit test then see the article on the [Eclipse Blog - HtmlUnit tests with Eclipse and Ant](http://www.baccoubonneville.com/blogs/index.php/eclipse/2005/12/04/htmlunit-tests-with-eclipse-and-ant) (<http://www.baccoubonneville.com/blogs/index.php/eclipse/2005/12/04/htmlunit-tests-with-eclipse-and-ant>)

3 Adding Tests to Modules

Adding unit tests to a module is very simple - you just have to put a Java file in the `{yourmodule}/java/test`. The most convenient way to get started is to extend `AbstractAccessControlTest`. This class provides the infrastructure to create a session and invoke operations on documents.

Here's an example:

```
mymodule/java/test/MyModuleTest.java
```

The source code:

```
package org.myproject.lenya;

import org.apache.lenya.ac.impl.AbstractAccessControlTest;
import org.apache.lenya.cms.publication.Document;
```

```

import org.apache.lenya.cms.publication.DocumentFactory;
import org.apache.lenya.cms.publication.DocumentUtil;
import org.apache.lenya.cms.publication.Publication;
import org.apache.lenya.cms.publication.PublicationUtil;
import org.apache.lenya.cms.repository.RepositoryUtil;
import org.apache.lenya.cms.repository.Session;

public class MetaDataTest extends AbstractAccessControlTest {

    /**
     * Tests my module.
     */
    public void testMyModule() throws Exception {
        Session session = RepositoryUtil.getSession(getManager(), getRequest());
        DocumentFactory factory = DocumentUtil.createDocumentIdentityMap(getManager(), session);

        Publication publication = PublicationUtil.getPublication(getManager(), "test");
        Document doc = factory.get(publication, Publication.AUTHORING_AREA, "/index", "en");

        assertNotNull(doc);
        ...
    }
}

```

4 Testing Usecases

To implement a unit test for a usecase, you can extend the class `AbstractUsecaseTest` and override the following methods:

- `String getUsecaseName()` - return the name of the usecase to test
- `void prepareUsecase()` - setup the initial environment
- `Map getParameters()` - return a map containing the usecase parameters
- `void checkPostconditions()` - check the post conditions after the usecase was executed

Here's an example:

```

package org.apache.lenya.cms.ac.usecases;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

import org.apache.cocoon.environment.Session;
import org.apache.lenya.ac.AccessControlException;
import org.apache.lenya.ac.Identity;
import org.apache.lenya.ac.User;
import org.apache.lenya.cms.usecase.AbstractUsecaseTest;

/**
 * Login test.
 */
public class LoginTest extends AbstractUsecaseTest {

    protected static final String USER_ID = "lenya";
    protected static final String PASSWORD = "levi";

    protected Map getRequestParameters() {
        return getParameters();
    }

    protected Map getParameters() {
        Map params = new HashMap();
        params.put(Login.USERNAME, USER_ID);
        params.put(Login.PASSWORD, PASSWORD);
    }
}

```

```

    return params;
}

protected String getUsecaseName() {
    return "ac.login";
}

protected void checkPostconditions() {
    Session session = getRequest().getSession();
    Identity identity = (Identity) session.getAttribute(Identity.class.getName());
    User user = identity.getUser();
    assertNotNull(user);
    assertEquals(user.getId(), USER_ID);
}

protected void login() throws AccessControlException {
    getAccessController().setupIdentity(getRequest());
}
}

```

5 Canoo WebTests

[Canoo WebTest](http://webtest.canoo.com/webtest/manual/WebTestHome.html) (<http://webtest.canoo.com/webtest/manual/WebTestHome.html>) is an open source tool for automated testing of web applications. You can add web test files to modules. To run the web tests, follow these steps:

1. Download the Canoo WebTest binary distribution from their [download page](http://webtest.canoo.com/webtest/manual/Downloads.html) (<http://webtest.canoo.com/webtest/manual/Downloads.html>).
2. Configure your Canoo WebTest home directory in `local.build.properties`:

```

#-----
# Home directory of Canoo WebTest installation

webtest.home=/usr/local/canoo-webtest

```

3. Run the tests:

```

> ./build.sh modules.test.canoo

```