

Recap: Sorting and Functional Interfaces

- ▶ Sort algorithms
 - ▶ Naive sorting takes a lot longer than needed
 - ▶ MergeSort: Recursive algorithm for sorting collections
- ▶ Functional Interfaces
 - ▶ Sometimes we need to pass code as arguments
 - ▶ E.g., sort criteria
 - ▶ Several interfaces for that (e.g., `Function<X,Y>`) and special syntax: `x -> x.someMethod()`
- ▶ Exercise 10

Collections and Streams

- ▶ Interface `Collection<E>`
 - ▶ defines method `removeIf(Predicate<? super E> filter)`
 - ▶ defines method `stream()`

```
Student s = ... //  
Collection<Student> coll = ...  
coll.removeIf (   
      
    ) ;  
s -> s.number < 100
```

Collections and Streams

- ▶ Interface `Collection<E>`
 - ▶ defines method `removeIf(Predicate<? super E> filter)`
 - ▶ defines method `stream()`
- ▶ Easy to implement and read way of dealing with collections

demo

Session 11: Stream-API and Unit-Testing

Fortgeschrittene Programmierung (Java 2)


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 Uniwiese, zwischen Mensa und IDH

Section 1

Unit-Testing

Introduction

- ▶ Automatic verification that the code works properly
- ▶ Why?
 - ▶ Large, complex projects: Changes at one place might break something else
 - ▶ Humans make mistakes

Introduction

- ▶ Automatic verification that the code works properly
- ▶ Why?
 - ▶ Large, complex projects: Changes at one place might break something else
 - ▶ Humans make mistakes
- ▶ Unit tests
 - ▶ Collection of expected output for a given input
 - ▶ E.g., for `add(2,3)`, we expect 5
 - ▶ Include edge cases
 - ▶ E.g., illegal input

JUnit

- ▶ Java library to support unit testing
- ▶ Uses code annotations and static methods
- ▶ Version 4 vs. 5
- ▶ [User guide](#)

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```
1 import static org.junit.jupiter.api.Assertions.assertEquals;
2
3 import org.junit.jupiter.api.Test;
4
5 class TestCalculator {
6     Calculator calculator = new Calculator();
7
8     @Test
9     void addition() {
10         assertEquals(2, calculator.add(1, 1));
11     }
12 }
```

Annotations

- ▶ `@Test`
 - ▶ Marks a method that contains at least one test
- ▶ `@BeforeEach` / `@AfterEach`
 - ▶ Code to be executed before/after each test method
 - ▶ E.g., to create data structures used for the test
- ▶ `@BeforeAll` / `@AfterAll`
 - ▶ Code to be executed once before the first / after the last test method
 - ▶ E.g., to establish a database connection

Assert...

- ▶ Assert methods to specify comparison between expected and real outcome
- ▶ `assertEquals(expected, actual)`: We expect them to be equal
 - ▶ I.e., that `equals()` returns true
- ▶ `assertTrue(a)` / `assertFalse(a)`: We expect to be true/false
- ▶ `assertNotEquals(...)`: We expect them to be not equal

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- ▶ `assertThrows(ex, code)` We expect the code to throw an exception of type `ex`
 - ▶ code given using a functional interface (last week)
 - ▶ E.g. `assertThrows(ArithmeticException.class, () -> { calculator.divide(1, 0) })`

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 - ▶ E.g. `assertThrows(ArithmeticException.class, () -> { calculator.divide(1, 0) })`
 - ▶ Why does `assertThrows(ArithmeticException.class, calculator.divide(1, 0))` not work?

JUnit

Maven Integration

```
<dependencies>
  <!-- Allows implementing the tests -->
  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.junit.jupiter</groupId>
    <artifactId>junit-jupiter-engine</artifactId>
    <version>5.8.2</version>
    <scope>test</scope>
  </dependency>
</dependencies>
<build>
  <plugins>
    <!-- Allows maven to find and execute the tests -->
    <plugin>
      <artifactId>maven-surefire-plugin</artifactId>
      <version>2.22.2</version>
    </plugin>
  </plugins>
</build>
```


demo

Exercise



`https://github.com/idh-cologne-java-2-summer-2023/exercise-11`