JavaCro'17

Wholesome tests on Android

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Undabot

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Wholesome

adjective · /ˈhəʊl.səm/

good for you, and likely to improve your life
either physically, morally, or emotionally

- wholesome food
- wholesome living
- wholesome exercise
- /r/wholesomememes

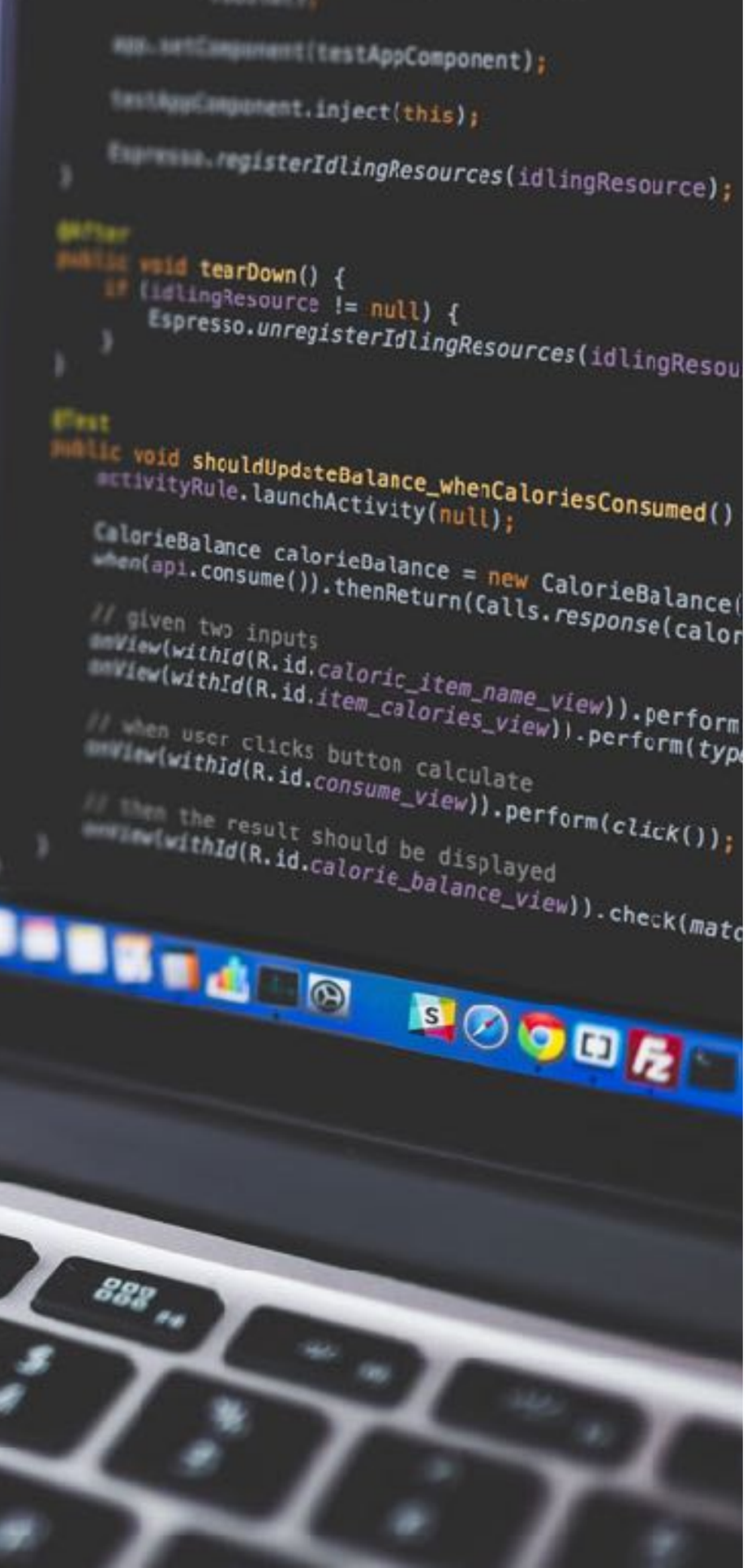
Wholesome tests

PROJECT PERSPECTIVE

- verification
- confidence
- prevent regression
- speed when refactoring
- documentation

DEVELOPER PERSPECTIVE

- stress reducing
- maintainable
- fast
- aligned with our development process
- keep our sanity in check



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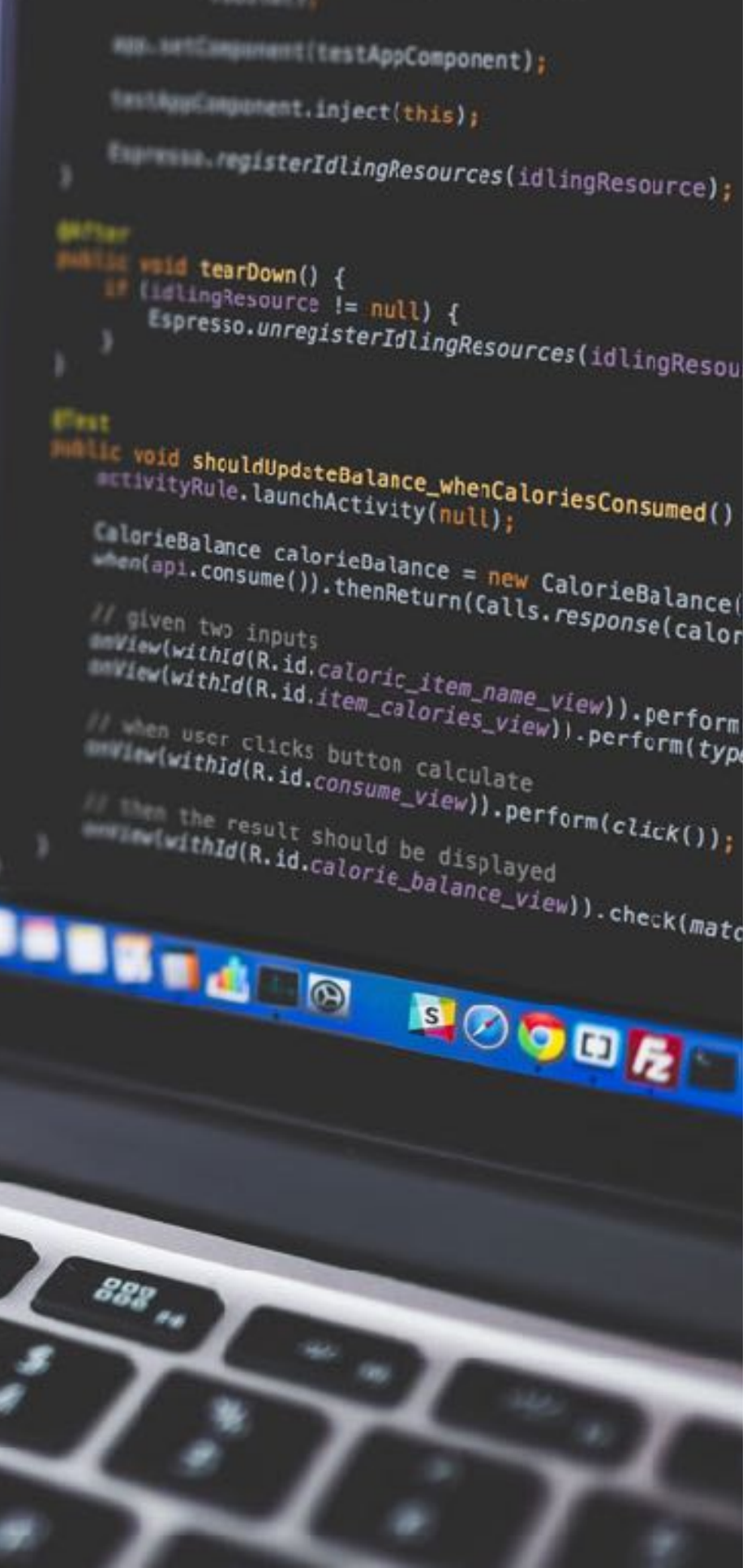
Testing in Android

TESTS SHOULD BE



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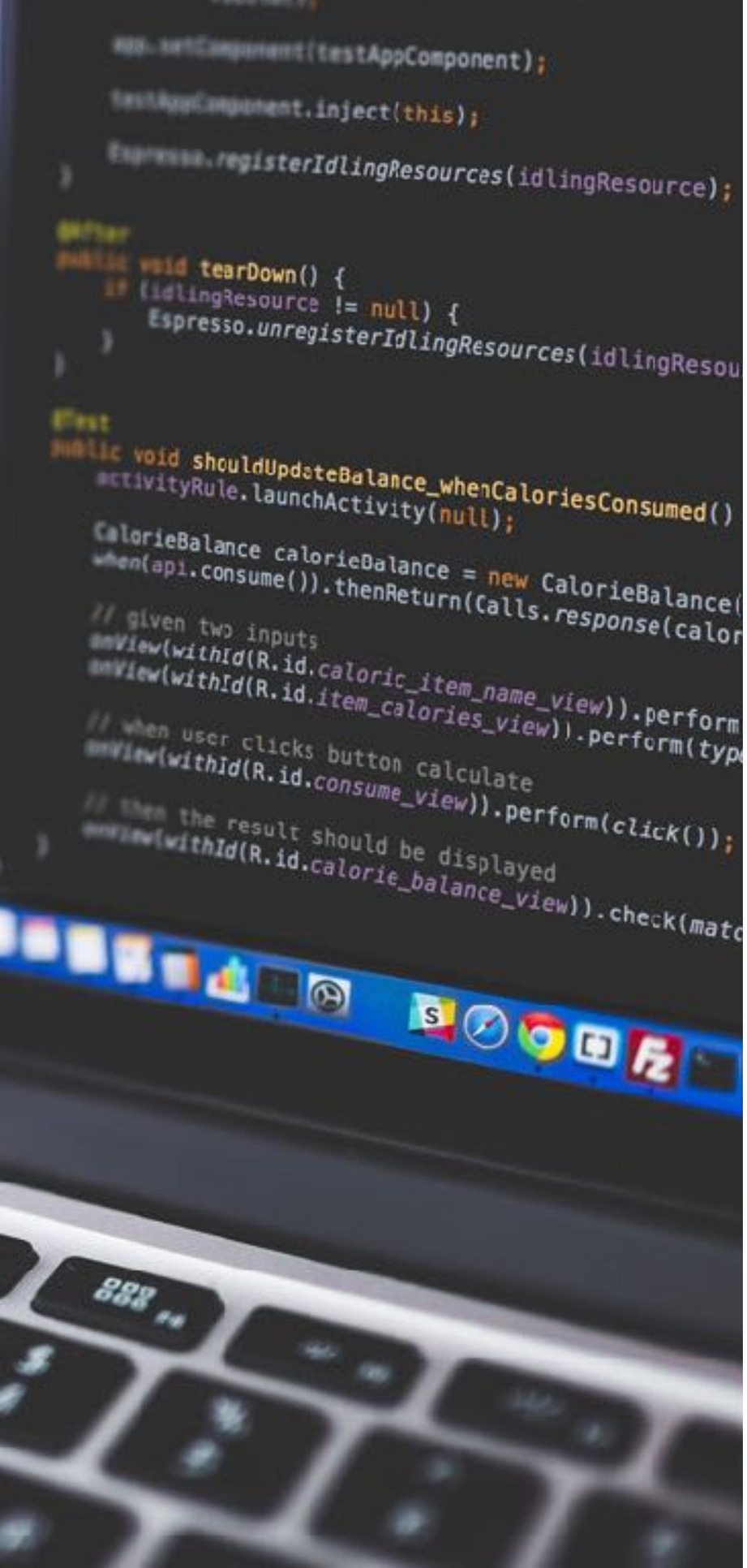
Testing in Android

TESTS SHOULD BE

- readable



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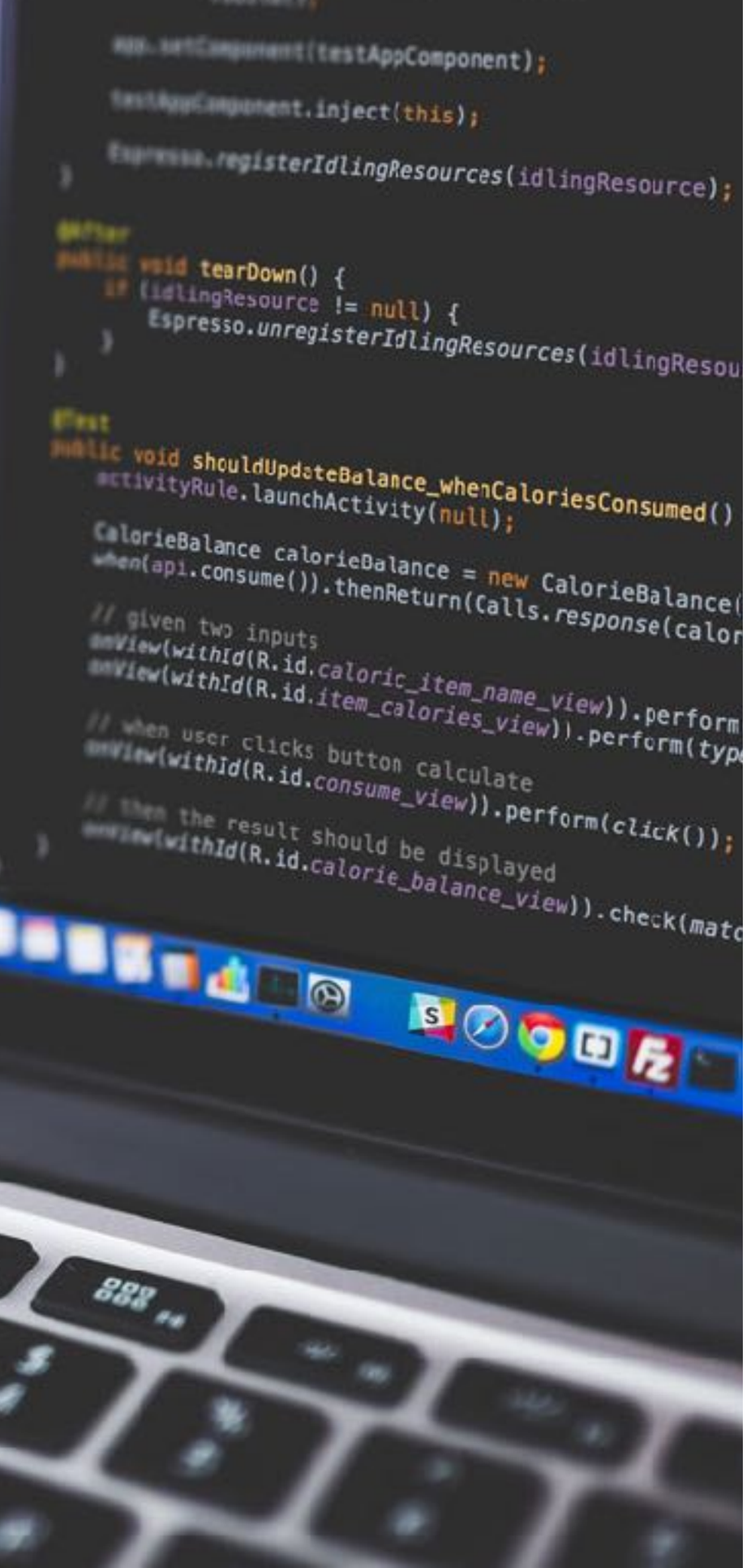
Testing in Android

TESTS SHOULD BE

- readable ✔



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Testing in Android

TESTS SHOULD BE

- readable ✔
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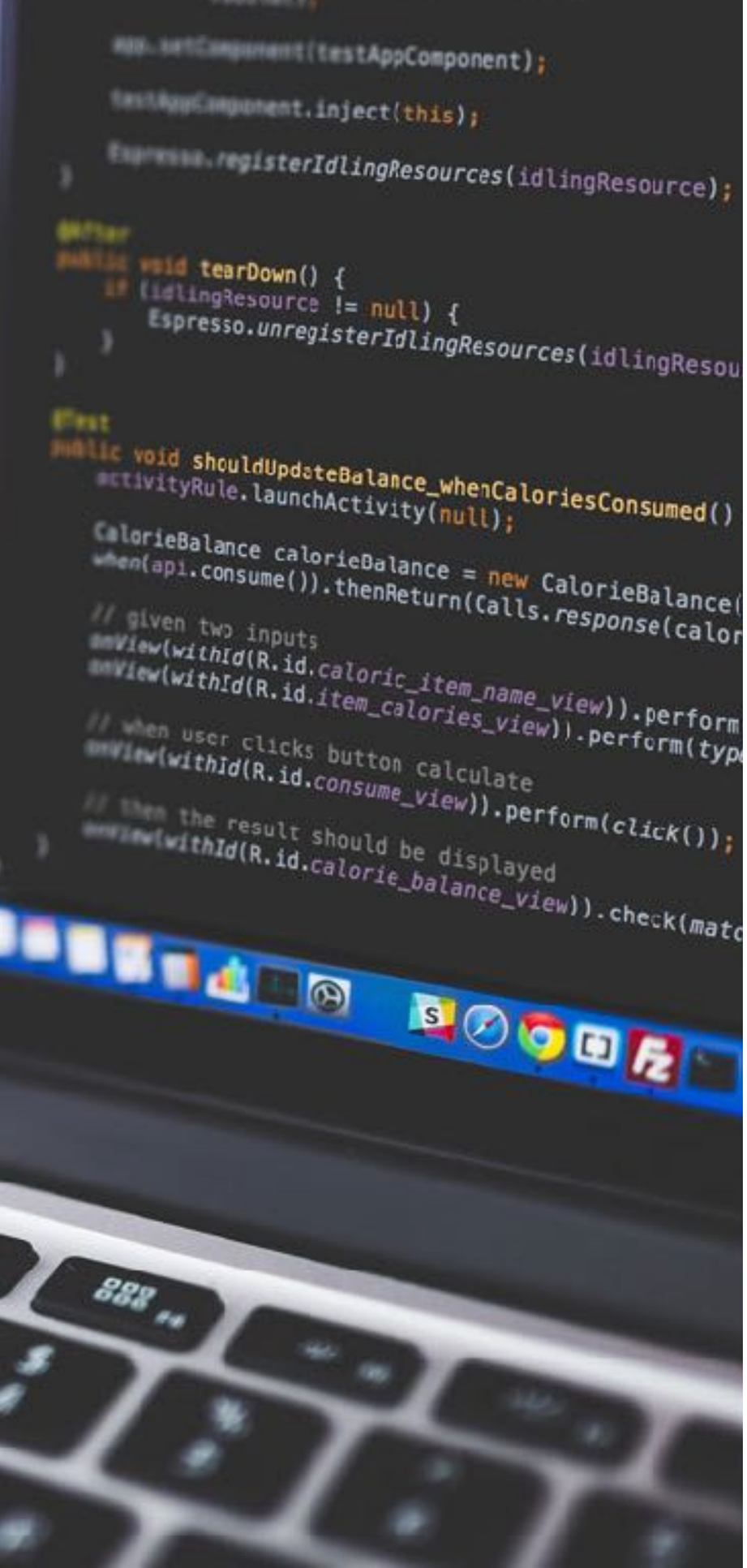

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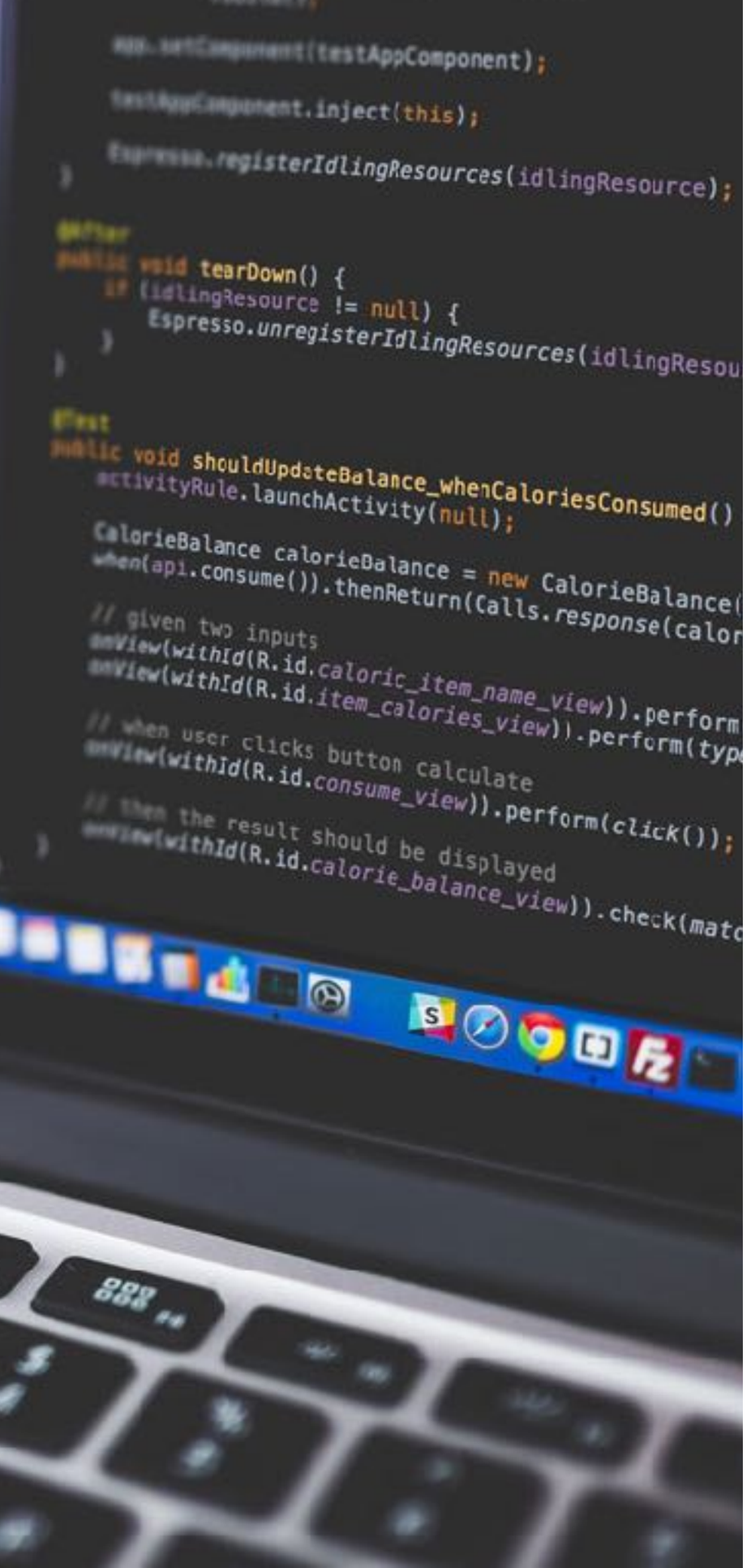

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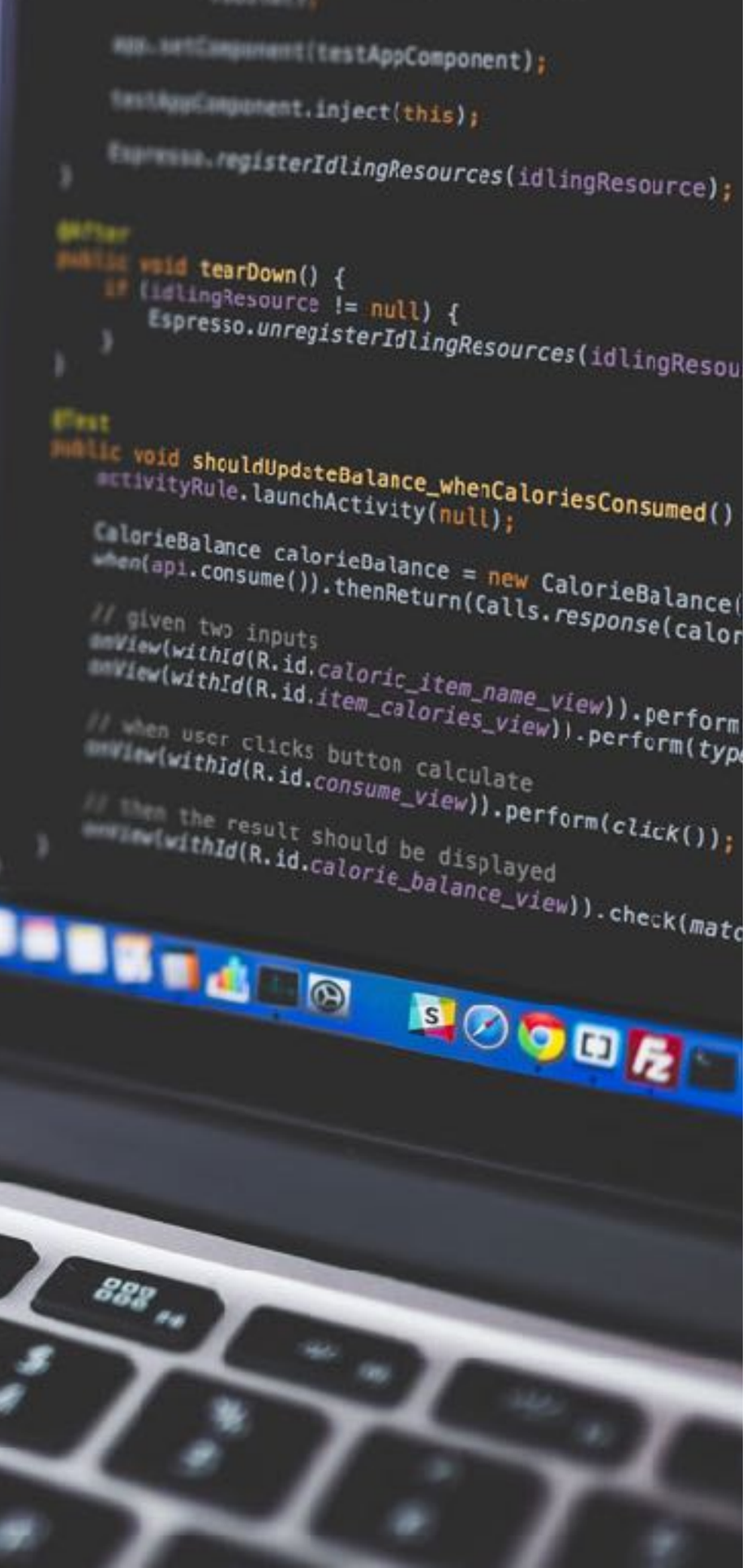
Testing in Android

TESTS SHOULD BE

- readable ✔
- trustworthy ✔
- comprehensive



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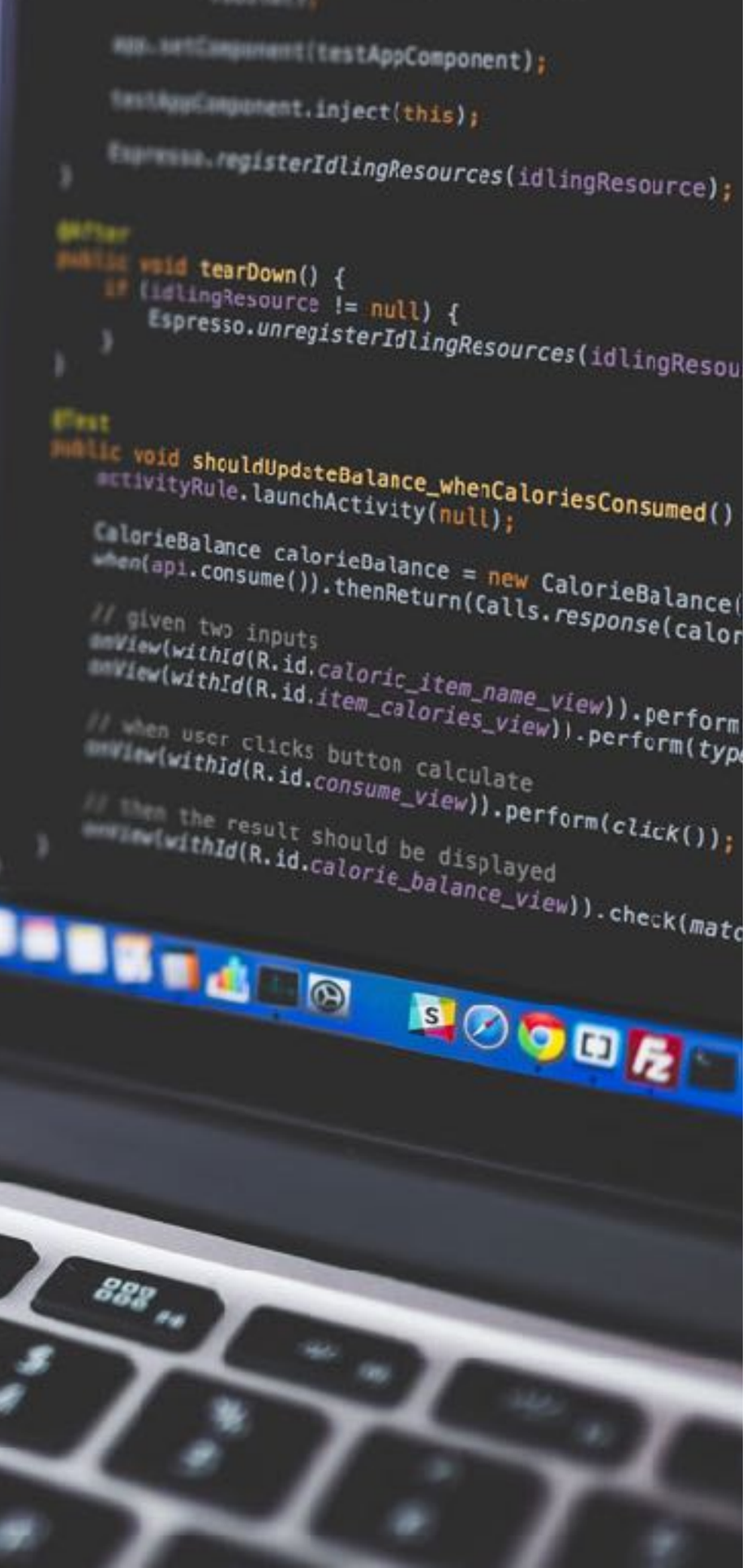

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Testing in Android

TESTS SHOULD BE

- readable ✔
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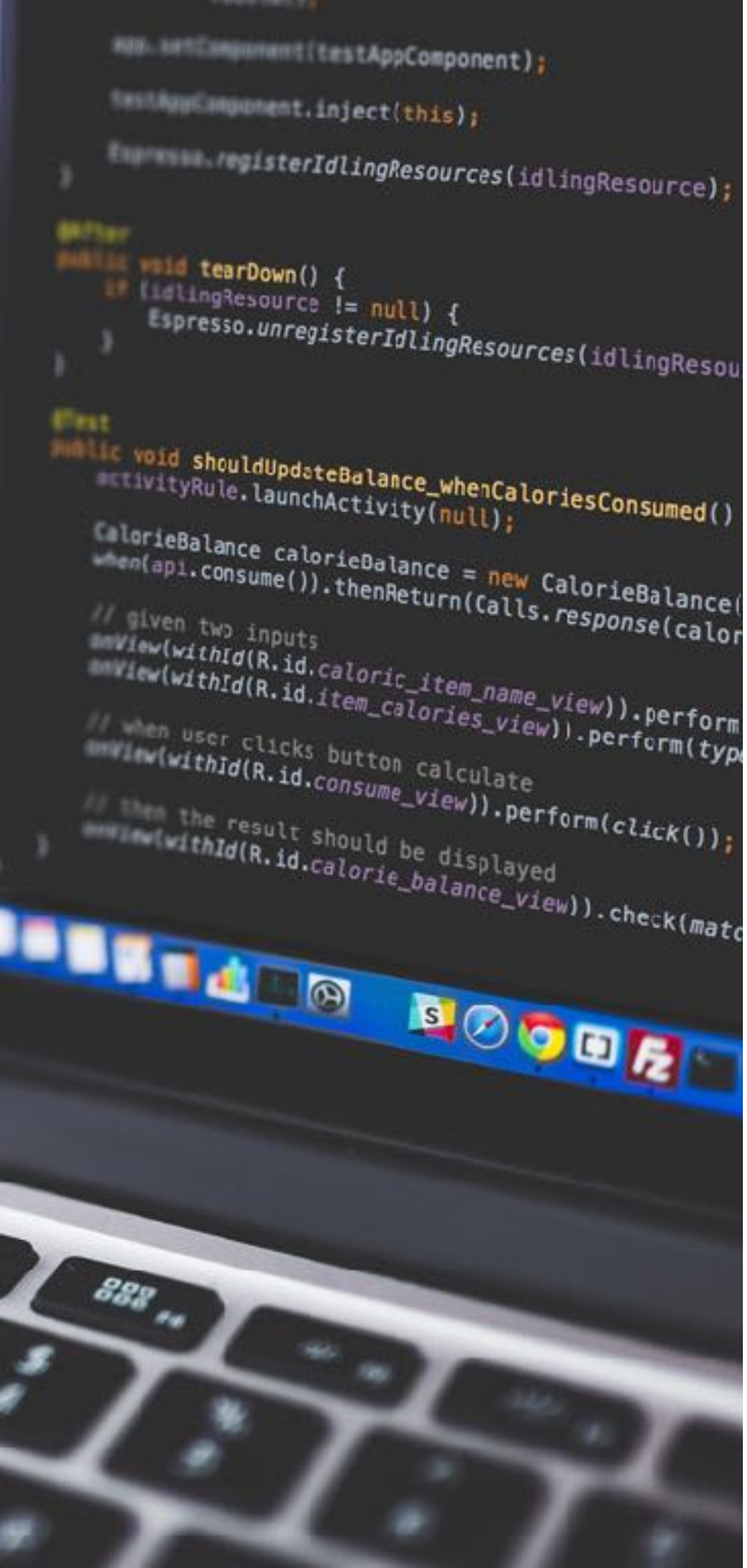
- comprehensive ✔
- fast



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Testing in Android

TESTS SHOULD BE

- readable ✔
- trustworthy ✔
- comprehensive ✔
- fast
  - TDD

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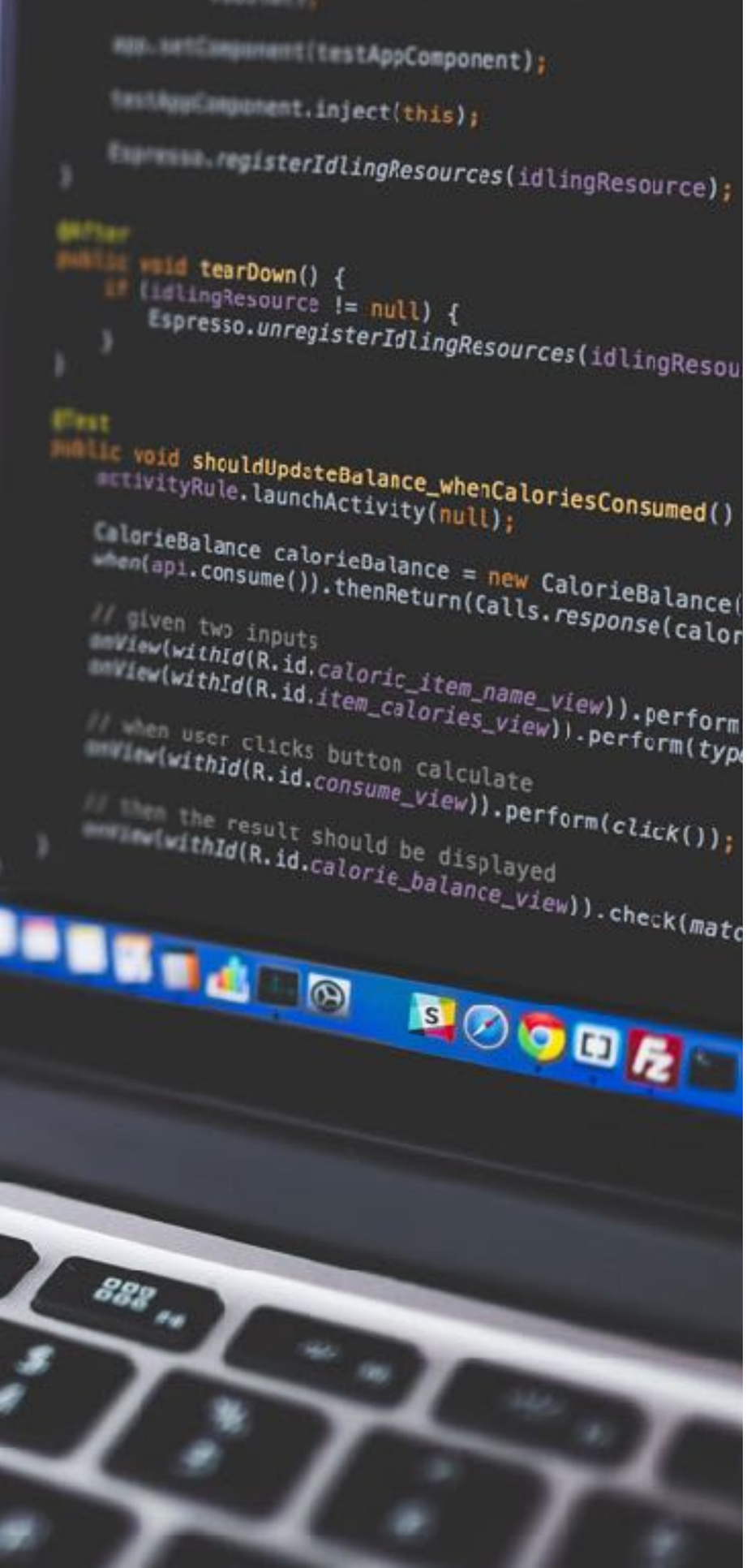
Task	Duration
:disu	1m28.60s
:disu:transformClassesWithDexForGritDebug	30.973s
:disu:compileGritDebugJavaWithJavac	29.703s
:disu:transformClassesWithMultidexlistForGritDebug	9.420s
:disu:mergeGritDebugResources	6.118s
:disu:packageGritDebug	3.115s
:disu:compileRetrolambdaGritDebug	3.107s
:disu:transformClassesWithJarMergingForGritDebug	2.515s
:disu:processGritDebugResources	1.902s
:disu:incrementalGritDebugJavaCompilationSafeguard	0.439s
:disu:processGritDebugManifest	0.255s
:disu:fabricGenerateResourcesGritDebug	0.224s



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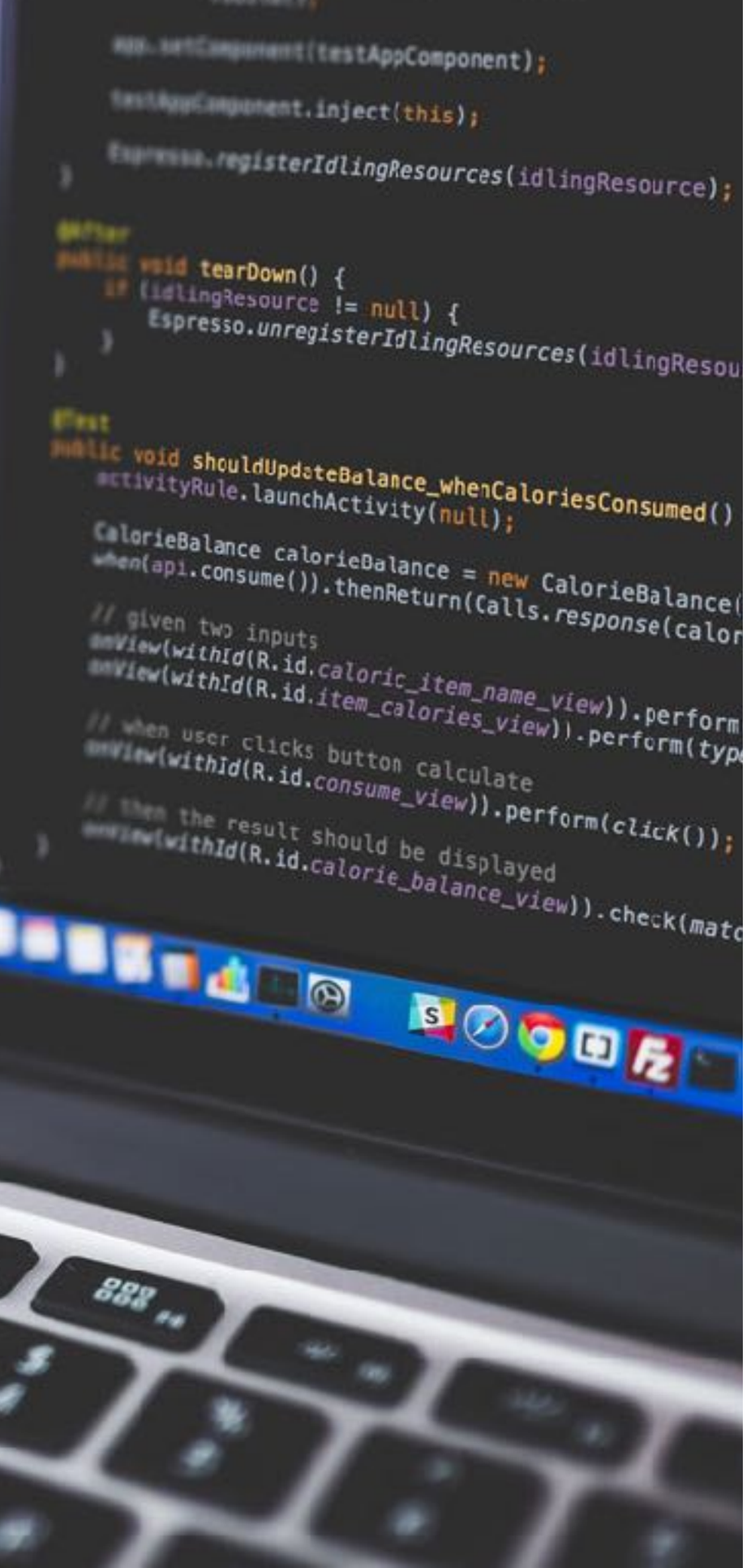

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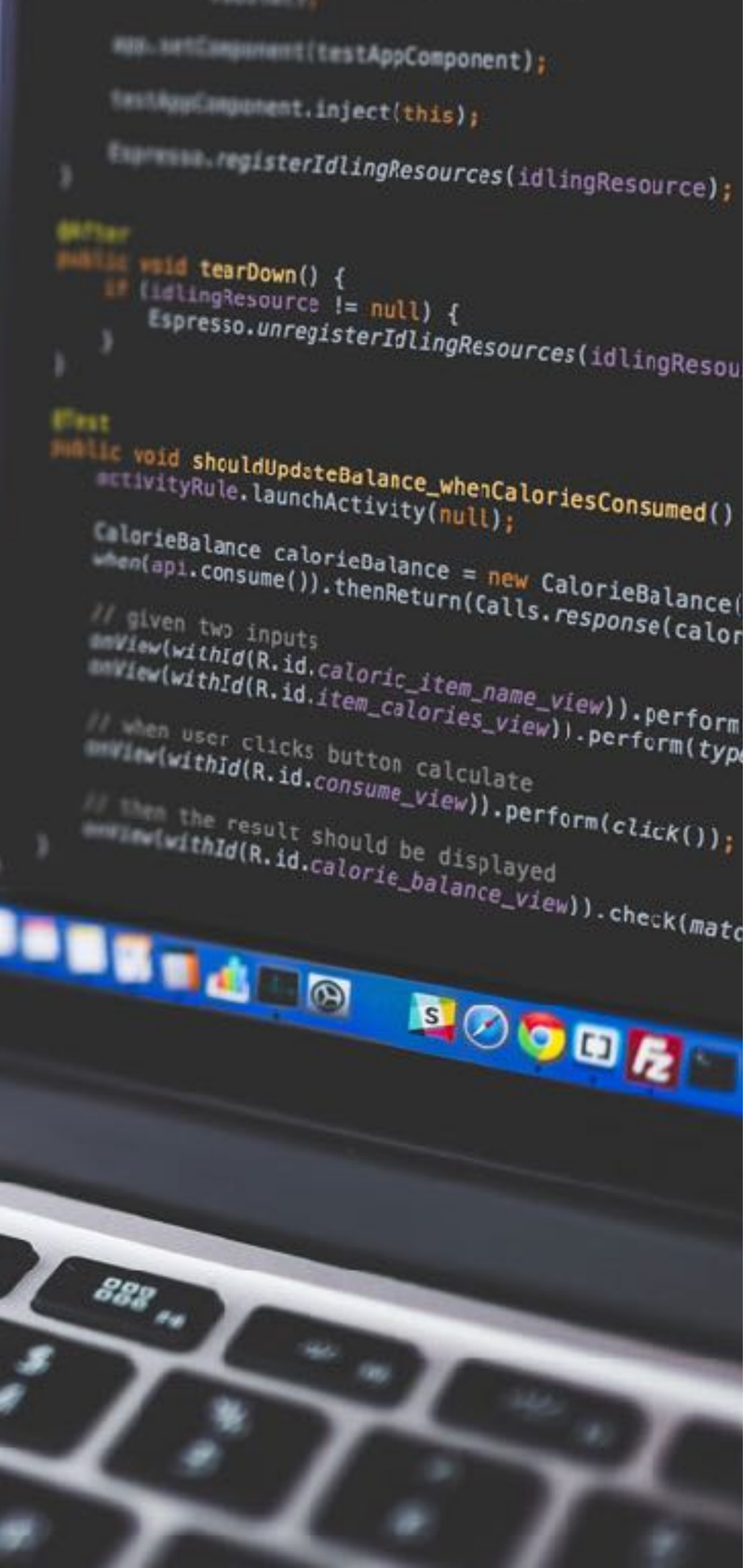

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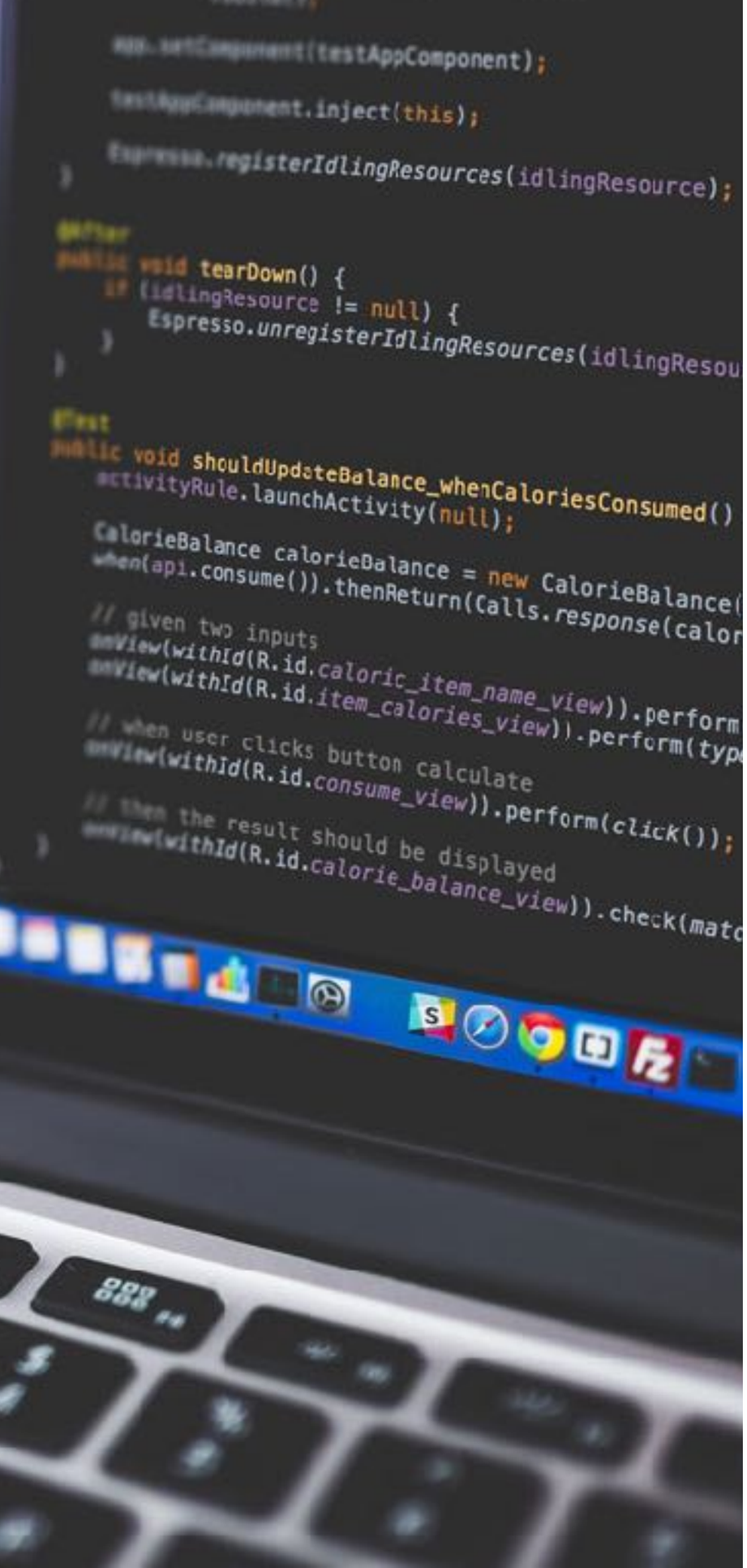

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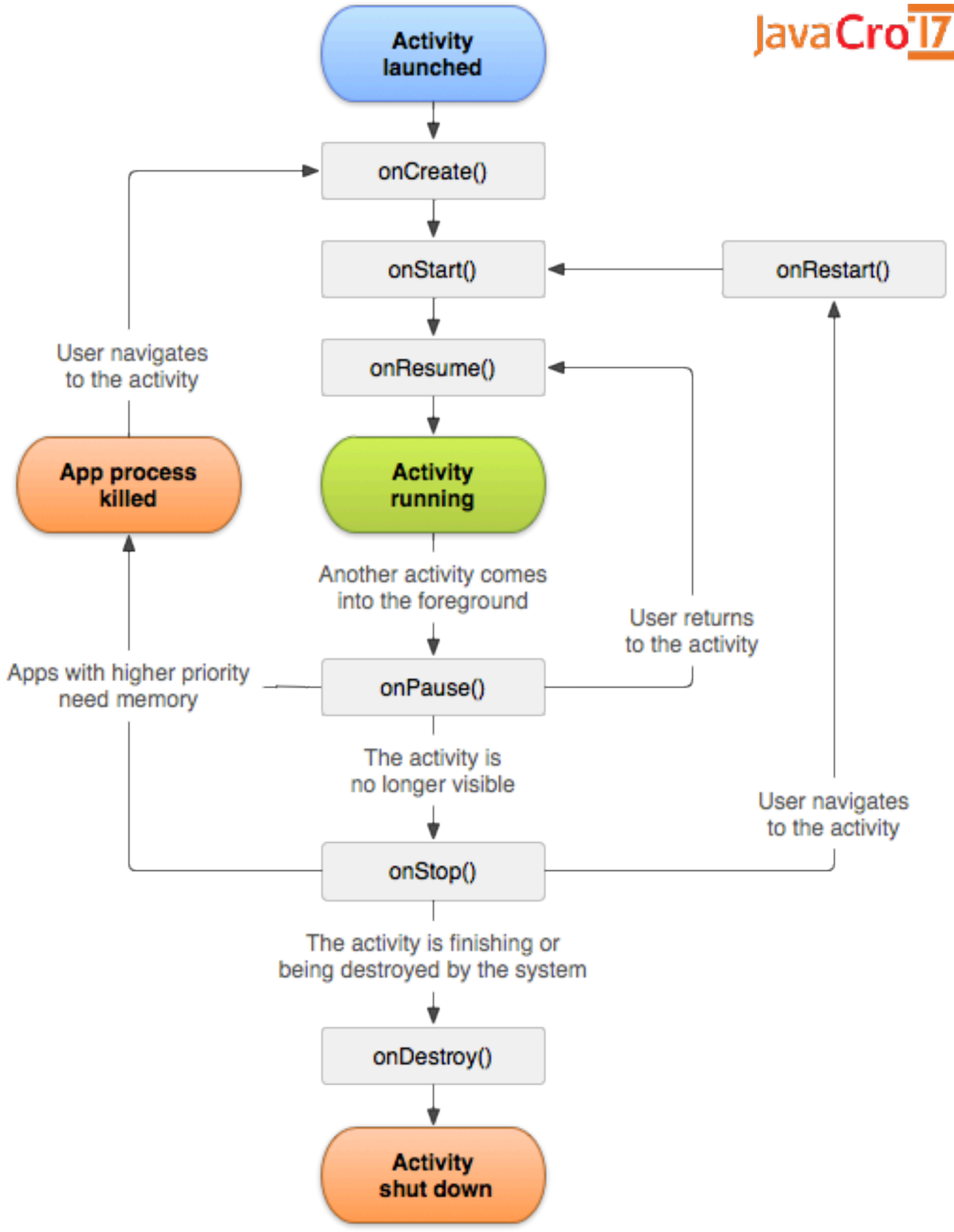
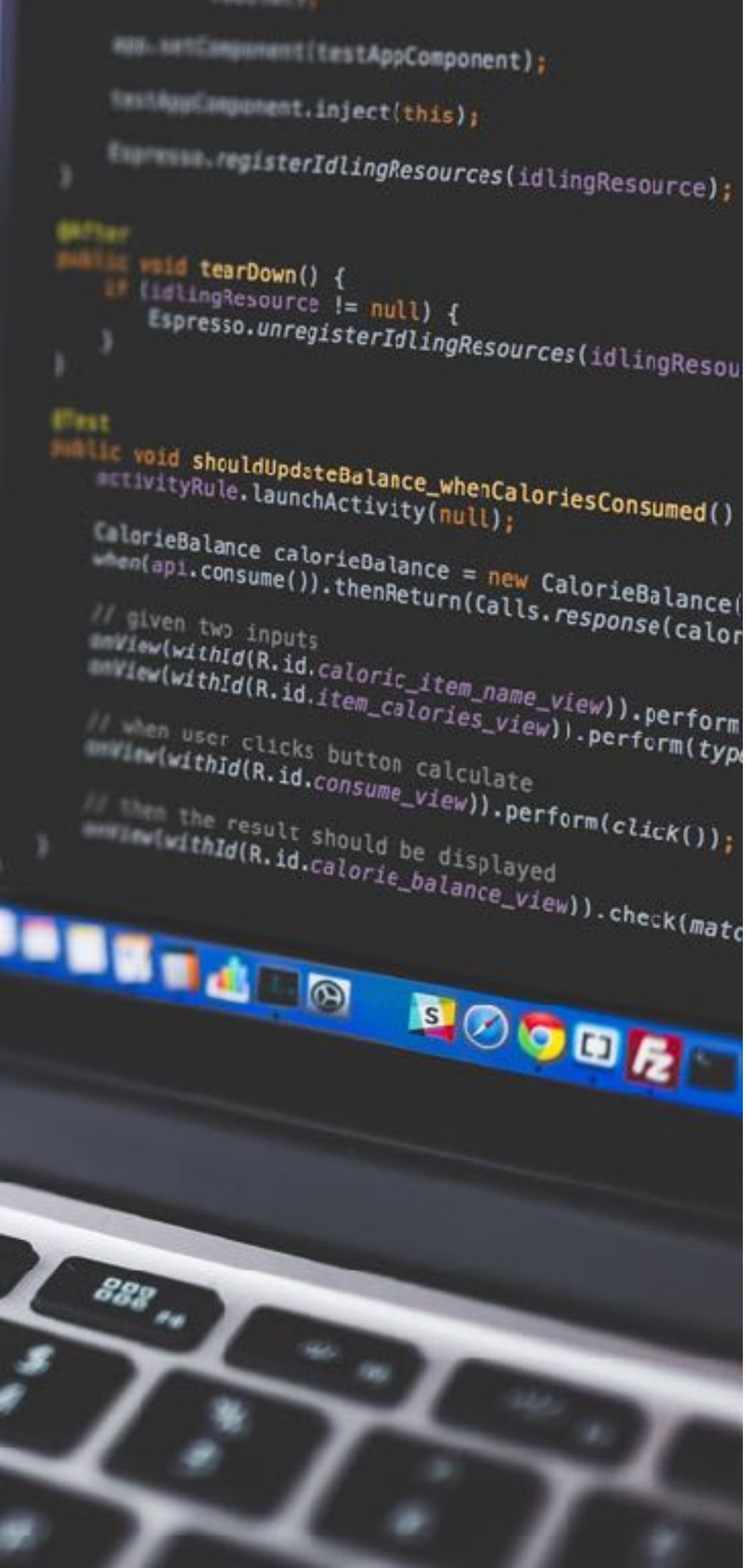
Testing in Android

TESTS SHOULD BE

- readable ✔
- trustworthy ✔
- comprehensive ✔
- fast ?
  - TDD ?
- isolated / decoupled

Android lifecycle





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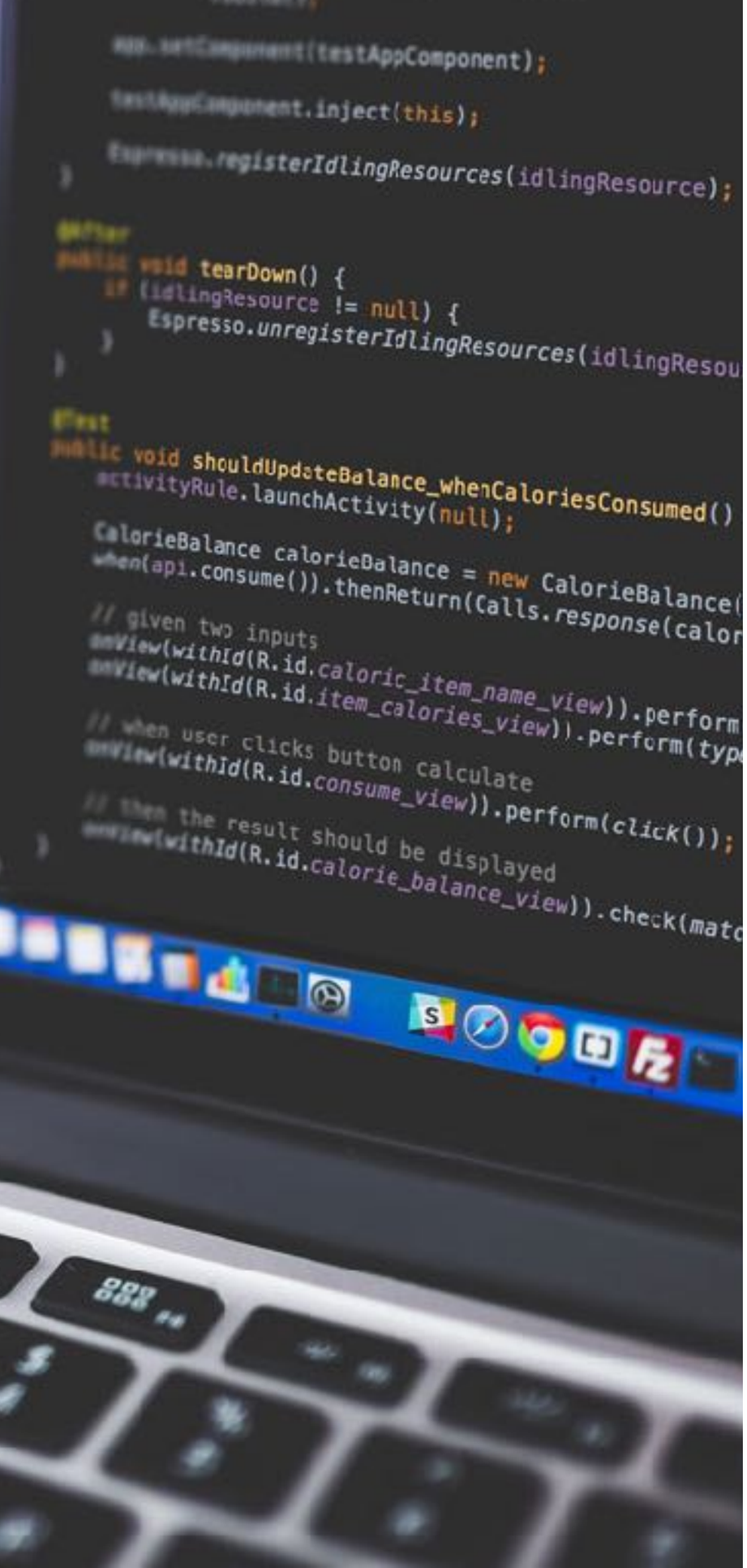

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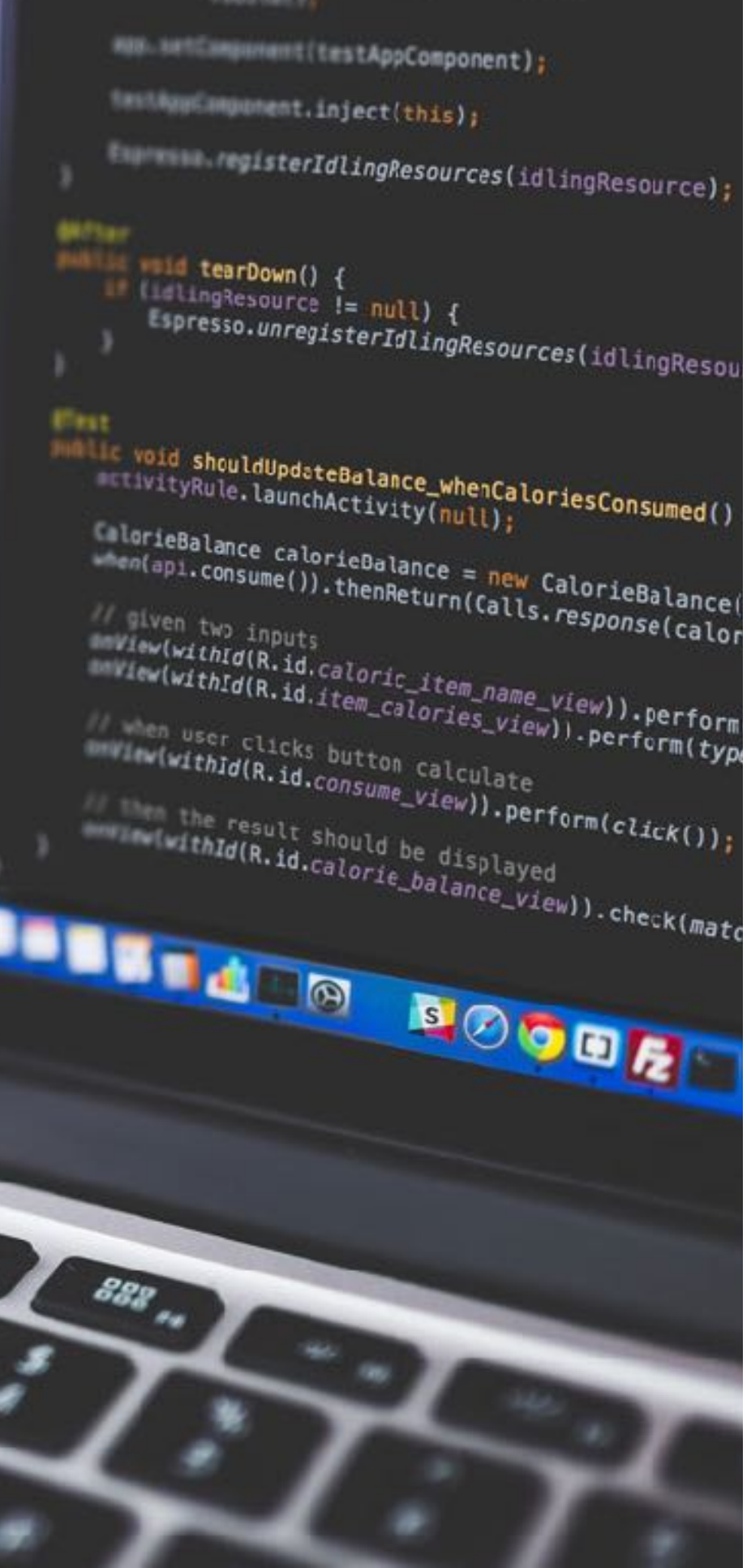
Testing in Android

TESTS SHOULD BE

- readable ✔
- trustworthy ✔
- comprehensive ✔
- fast ?
  - TDD ?
- isolated / decoupled ? ✔
- **maintainable**



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Testing in Android

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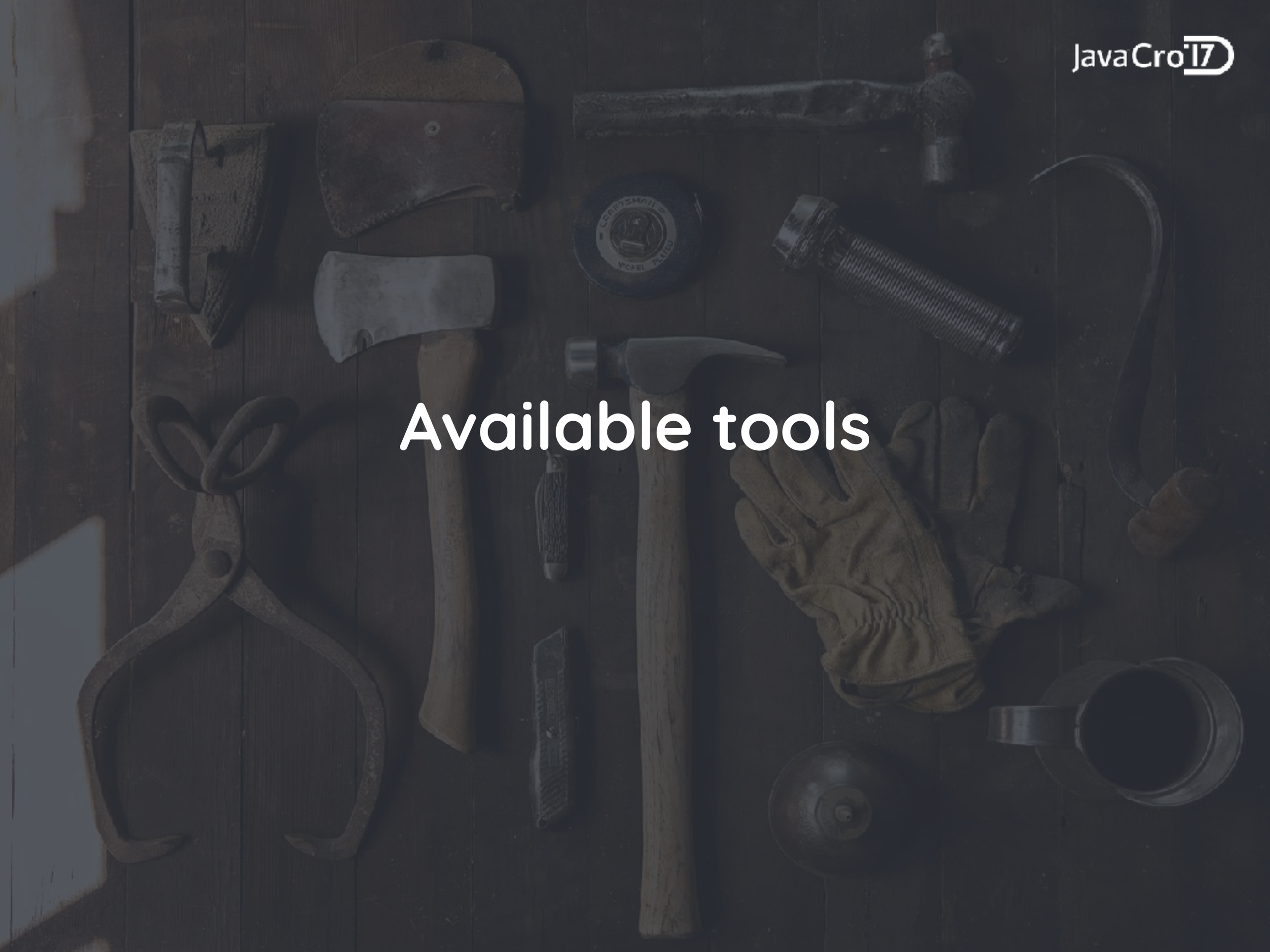

Available tools

Available tools

Available tools

JUnit

ROBOLECTRIC

espresso

mockito

UI Automator

Spoon

JUnit

https://github.com/junit-team/junit4

- fast
- run on JVM
- no Android framework

JUnit test

```java
public class CalorieTrackerUnitTest {

    private CaloricItem sampleItem;
    private PhysicalActivity sampleActivity;

    @Before
    public void setUp() {
        sampleItem = new CaloricItem("Sample item", 100);
        sampleActivity = new PhysicalActivity("Sample activity", 50);
    }

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

    @Test
    public void should_sum_caloric_items_calories() {
        CaloricItem pizza = new CaloricItem("Pizza", 200);
        CaloricItem ratatouille = new CaloricItem("Ratatouille", 100);

        CalorieTracker calorieTracker = new CalorieTracker();
        calorieTracker.consume(pizza);
        calorieTracker.consume(ratatouille);

        assertEquals(300, calorieTracker.caloriesConsumed);
    }

}
```

http://robolectric.org/

- unit test framework that simulates Android framework
- runs on JVM
- faster than Espresso
- not all framework features are supported
- tests not reliable/trustworthy

Robolectric test

```java
@RunWith(RobolectricTestRunner.class)
public class CaloriesTest {

    @Test
    public void should_open_calculator_on_button_calculate_click() {
        CaloriesActivity activity = Robolectric.setupActivity(CaloriesActivity.class);
        activity.findViewById(R.id.button_calculate).performClick();

        Intent expectedIntent = new Intent(activity, CalculateCaloriesActivity.class);
        assertThat(shadowOf(activity).getNextStartedActivity()).isEqualTo(expectedIntent);
    }
}
```

Android Testing Support Library

https://google.github.io/android-testing-support-library/

Android Testing Support Library - a set of APIs for testing

- Espresso
- AndroidJUnitRunner
- JUnit4 Rules
- UI Automator

https://google.github.io/android-testing-support-library/docs/espresso/

Espresso is a framework used to write UI Android UI tests and provides an expressive API to traverse and validate UI hierarchy.

Espresso test

```
@RunWith(AndroidJUnit4.class)
public class CalculateCaloriesTest {

    @Rule
    public ActivityTestRule<CaloriesActivity> activityRule =
                                new ActivityTestRule(CaloriesActivity.class);

    @Test
    public void should_update_result_on_calculate_click() {
        // given two inputs
        onView(withId(R.id.first_item)).perform(typeText("100"));
        onView(withId(R.id.second_item)).perform(typeText("200"));

        // when user clicks button calculate
        onView(withId(R.id.button_calculate)).perform(click());

        // then the result should be displayed
        onView(withId(R.id.result)).check(matches(withText("300")));
    }
}
```

AndroidJUnitRunner

JUnit test runner that enables us to run JUnit tests on Android device - for example tests written with Espresso or UI Automator.

JUnit4 Rules

Set of JUnit rules to reduce boilerplate code:

- ActivityTestRule
- ServiceTestRule
- IntentsTestRule

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UI Automator

UI testing framework suitable for cross-app functional UI testing across system and installed apps

UI Automator test

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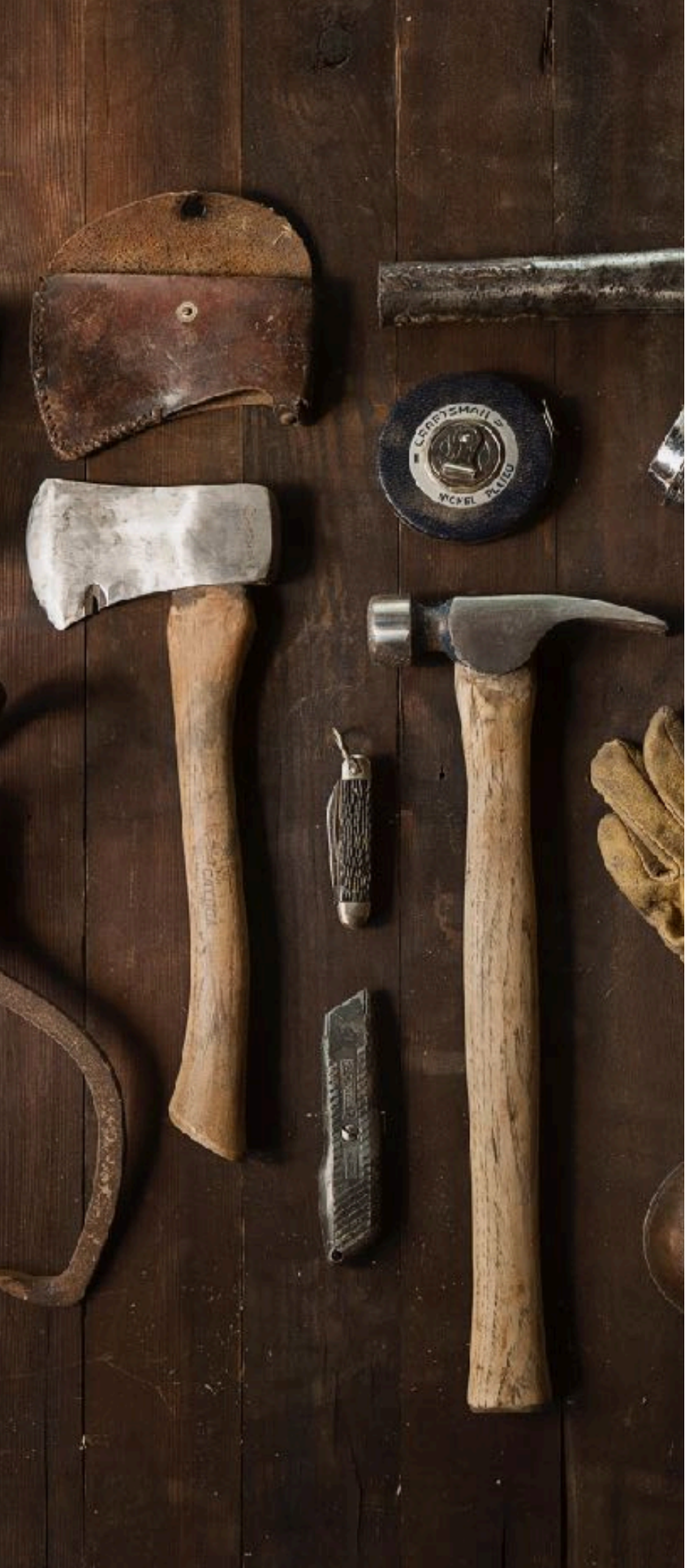
```java
@Before
public void setUp() {
    // Initialize UiDevice instance
    device = UiDevice.getInstance(InstrumentationRegistry.getInstrumentation());

    // Start from the home screen
    device.pressHome();

    // Wait for launcher
    final String launcherPackage = getLauncherPackageName();
    assertThat(launcherPackage, notNullValue());
    device.wait(Until.hasObject(By.pkg(launcherPackage).depth(0)), LAUNCH_TIMEOUT);

    // Launch the blueprint app
    Context context = InstrumentationRegistry.getContext();
    final Intent intent = context.getPackageManager().getLaunchIntentForPackage(BASIC_SAMPLE_PACKAGE);
    intent.addFlags(Intent.FLAG_ACTIVITY_CLEAR_TASK);
    context.startActivity(intent);

    // Wait for the app to appear
    device.wait(Until.hasObject(By.pkg(BASIC_SAMPLE_PACKAGE).depth(0)), LAUNCH_TIMEOUT);
}

@Test
public void should_update_result_on_calculate_click() {
    // given first and second input
    device.findObject(By.res(BASIC_SAMPLE_PACKAGE, "first_item"))
            .setText("100");
    device.findObject(By.res(BASIC_SAMPLE_PACKAGE, "second_item"))
            .setText("200");

    // when user click button calculate
    device.findObject(By.res(BASIC_SAMPLE_PACKAGE, "button_calculate"))
            .click();

    // then the result should be displayed
    UiObject2 result = device .wait(Until.findObject(By.res(BASIC_SAMPLE_PACKAGE, "result")),
                    500 /* wait 500ms */);
    assertThat(result.getText(), is(equalTo("300")));
}
```



Tools overview

- **JUnit** - fast, no framework
- **Espresso** - slow, with framework, white-box
- **UI Automator** - slow, with framework, black-box

Which tests to write?

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Terminology

Types of tests

unit tests; integration tests; component tests; instrumented tests; UI tests; end-to-end tests; acceptance tests; functional tests; performance tests; endurance tests; manual tests; parameterised tests; smoke tests; usability tests;

Types of tests

unit tests; integration tests; component tests; **instrumented tests;** UI tests; **end-to-end tests;** acceptance tests; **functional tests;** performance tests; endurance tests; **manual tests;** parameterised tests; smoke tests; usability tests;

Unit test

Unit - smallest testable part of software.

Unit test - automated piece of code that invokes a unit of work in the system and determines whether it behaves exactly as expected.

Integration test

automated code that tests individual units combined in a group. The purpose of this level of testing is to expose faults in the interaction between integrated units

Functional test

tests the features specified in functional requirements specification vertically (as a whole)

End-to-end test

test that validates the system as a whole is working as expected (including the app, back-end, third-party code)

Instrumented tests

test that require a device or an emulator

Manual tests

test performed manually by a human

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The Approach

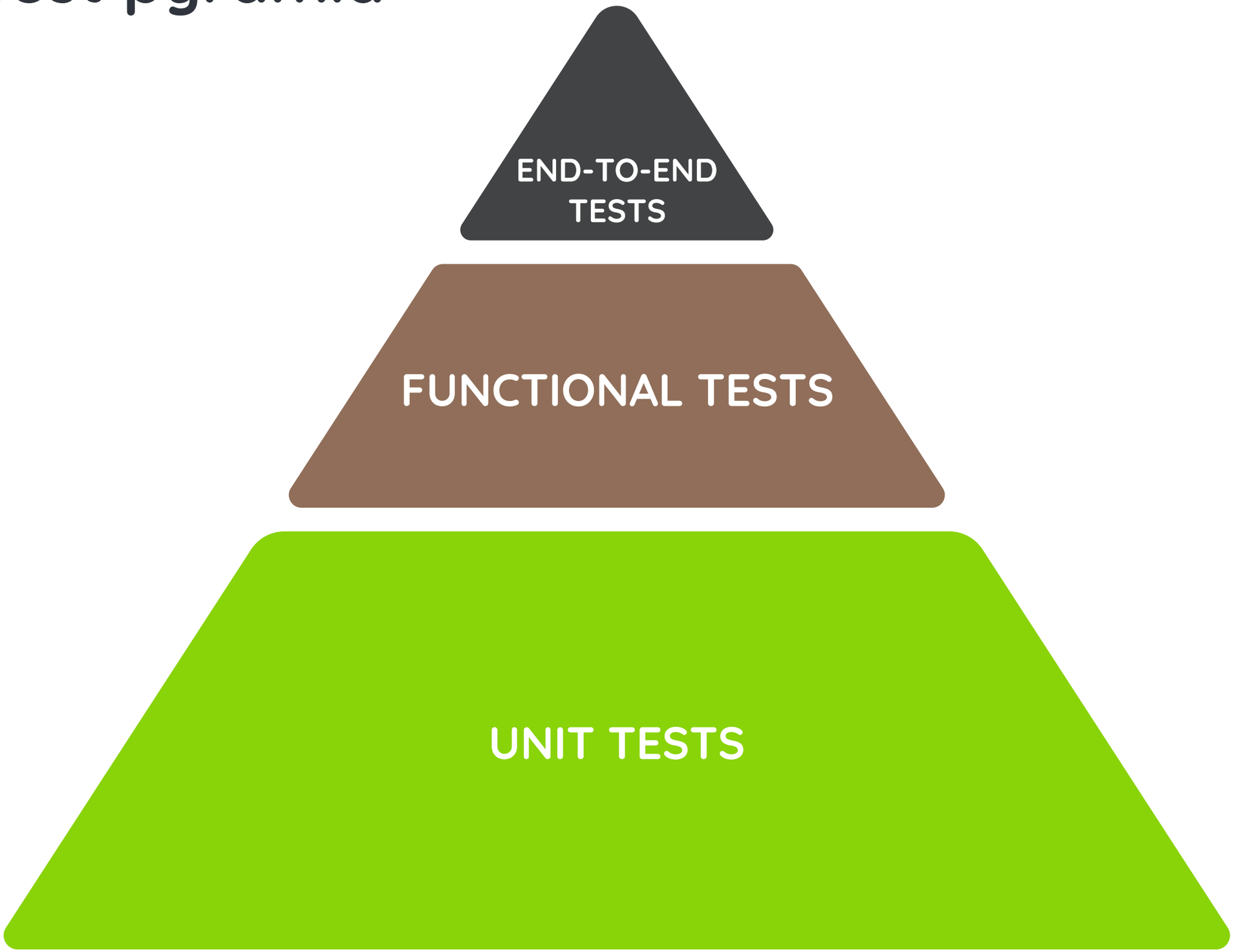
Test - Tool mapping

Unit tests → JUnit

Functional tests → 

End-to-end tests → UI Automator

Test pyramid



Unit test in practice

```java
public class CalorieTrackerUnitTest {

    private CaloricItem sampleItem;
    private PhysicalActivity sampleActivity;

    @Before
    public void setUp() {
        sampleItem = new CaloricItem("Sample item", 100);
        sampleActivity = new PhysicalActivity("Sample activity", 50);
    }

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

    @Test
    public void should_sum_caloric_items_calories() {
        CaloricItem pizza = new CaloricItem("Pizza", 200);
        CaloricItem ratatouille = new CaloricItem("Ratatouille", 100);

        CalorieTracker calorieTracker = new CalorieTracker();
        calorieTracker.consume(pizza);
        calorieTracker.consume(ratatouille);

        assertEquals(300, calorieTracker.caloriesConsumed);
    }

}
```

Functional test in practice

```
@Test
public void shouldUpdateBalance_whenCaloriesConsumed() {
    activityRule.launchActivity(null);

    // setup api response
    CalorieBalance calorieBalance = new CalorieBalance(100, 0, 100);
    when(api.consume(any(CaloricItem.class))).thenReturn(Calls.response(calorieBalance));

    // given name and calories
    onView(withId(R.id.caloric_item_name_view)).perform(typeText("Banana"));
    onView(withId(R.id.item_calories_view)).perform(typeText("100"));

    // when user clicks button consume
    onView(withId(R.id.consume_view)).perform(click());

    // then the result should be displayed
    onView(withId(R.id.calorie_balance_view)).check(matches(withText("100")));
}
```

Functional test in practice

```
@Test
public void shouldUpdateBalance_whenCaloriesConsumed() {
    activityRule.launchActivity(null);

    // setup api response
    CalorieBalance calorieBalance = new CalorieBalance(100, 0, 100);
    when(api.consume(any(CaloricItem.class))).thenReturn(Calls.response(calorieBalance));

    // given name and calories
    onView(withId(R.id.caloric_item_name_view)).perform(typeText("Banana"));
    onView(withId(R.id.item_calories_view)).perform(typeText("100"));

    // when user clicks button consume
    onView(withId(R.id.consume_view)).perform(click());

    // then the result should be displayed
    onView(withId(R.id.calorie_balance_view)).check(matches(withText("100")));
}
```

Espresso Idling Resource

```
IdlingResource httpClientIdlingResource = OkHttp3IdlingResource.create("OkHttp", client);
```

```
@Override
public void consume(String caloricItemName, int calories) {
    idlingResource.increment();

    api.consume().enqueue(new Callback<CalorieBalance>() {
        @Override
        public void onResponse(Call<CalorieBalance> call, Response<CalorieBalance> response) {
            CalorieBalance calorieBalance = response.body();
            updateCalorieBalance(calorieBalance);
            idlingResource.decrement();
        }

        @Override
        public void onFailure(Call<CalorieBalance> call, Throwable t) {
            view.showErrorMessage();
            idlingResource.decrement();
        }
    });
}
```

Espresso Idling Resource

```
@Before
public void setUp() {
    CountingIdlingResource idlingResource = activityRule.getActivity().getIdlingResource();
    Espresso.registerIdlingResources(idlingResource);
}

@After
public void tearDown() {
    if (idlingResource != null) {
        Espresso.unregisterIdlingResources(idlingResource);
    }
}
```

DI - Dagger 2 Setup

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```java
@Module
class ApiModule {

    @Provides
    @Singleton
    Api provideApi(Retrofit retrofit) { return retrofit.create(Api.class); }

    @Provides
    @Singleton
    Retrofit provideRetrofit(OkHttpClient client, Gson gson) {
        return new Retrofit.Builder()
                .client(client)
                .baseUrl(ApiUrls.BASE_URL)
                .addConverterFactory(GsonConverterFactory.create(gson))
                .build();
    }

    @Provides
    @Singleton
    IdlingResource provideIdlingResource(OkHttpClient client) {
        return OkHttp3IdlingResource.create("OkHttp", client);
    }

    @Provides
    @Singleton
    OkHttpClient provideHttpClient(HttpLoggingInterceptor loggingInterceptor) {
        return new OkHttpClient.Builder()
                .addInterceptor(loggingInterceptor)
                .build();
    }

    @Provides
    @Singleton
    HttpLoggingInterceptor provideLoggingInterceptor() {
        HttpLoggingInterceptor loggingInterceptor = new HttpLoggingInterceptor();
        loggingInterceptor.setLevel(HttpLoggingInterceptor.Level.BODY);
        return loggingInterceptor;
    }
```

DI - Dagger 2 Setup

```
@Module
class TestApiModule {

    @Provides
    @Singleton
    Api provideApi() { return Mockito.mock(Api.class); }

    @Provides
    @Singleton
    IdlingResource provideIdlingResource() {
        return new CountingIdlingResource("mock");
    }
}
```

```
@Before
public void setUp() {
    App app = (App) InstrumentationRegistry
            .getInstrumentation()
            .getTargetContext()
            .getApplicationContext();

    TestAppComponent testAppComponent = DaggerTestAppComponent.builder()
            .appModule(new AppModule(app))
            .build();

    app.setComponent(testAppComponent);

    testAppComponent.inject(this);

    Espresso.registerIdlingResources(idlingResource);
}
```

End-to-end test in practice

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```java
@Before
public void setUp() {
    // Initialize UiDevice instance
    device = UiDevice.getInstance(InstrumentationRegistry.getInstrumentation());

    // Start from the home screen
    device.pressHome();

    // Wait for launcher
    final String launcherPackage = getLauncherPackageName();
    assertThat(launcherPackage, notNullValue());
    device.wait(Until.hasObject(By.pkg(launcherPackage).depth(0)), LAUNCH_TIMEOUT);

    // Launch the blueprint app
    Context context = InstrumentationRegistry.getContext();
    final Intent intent = context.getPackageManager().getLaunchIntentForPackage(BASIC_SAMPLE_PACKAGE);
    intent.addFlags(Intent.FLAG_ACTIVITY_CLEAR_TASK);
    context.startActivity(intent);

    // Wait for the app to appear
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}

@Test
public void should_update_result_on_calculate_click() {
    // given first and second input
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    // when user click button calculate
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    // then the result should be displayed
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    assertThat(result.getText(), is(equalTo("300")));
}
```
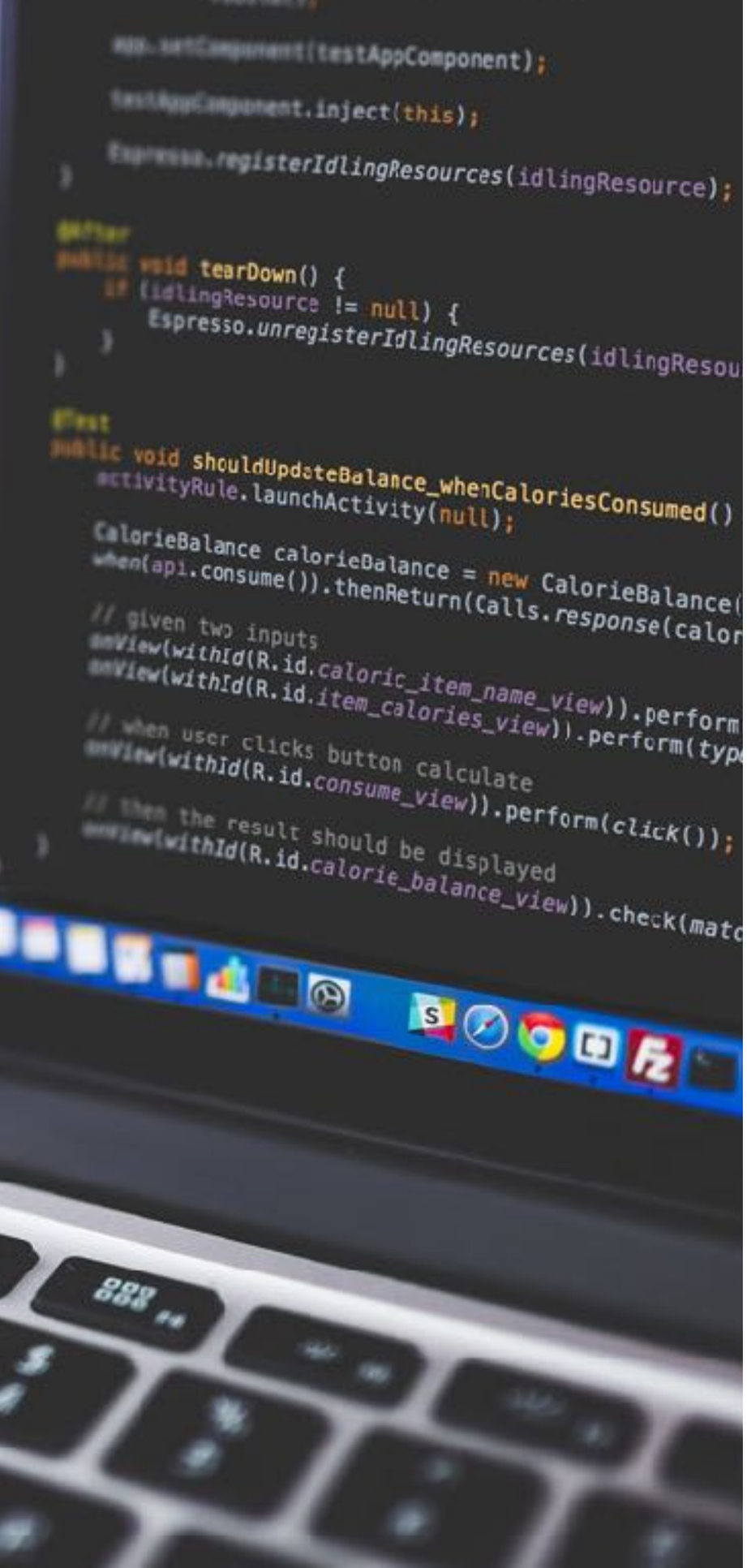
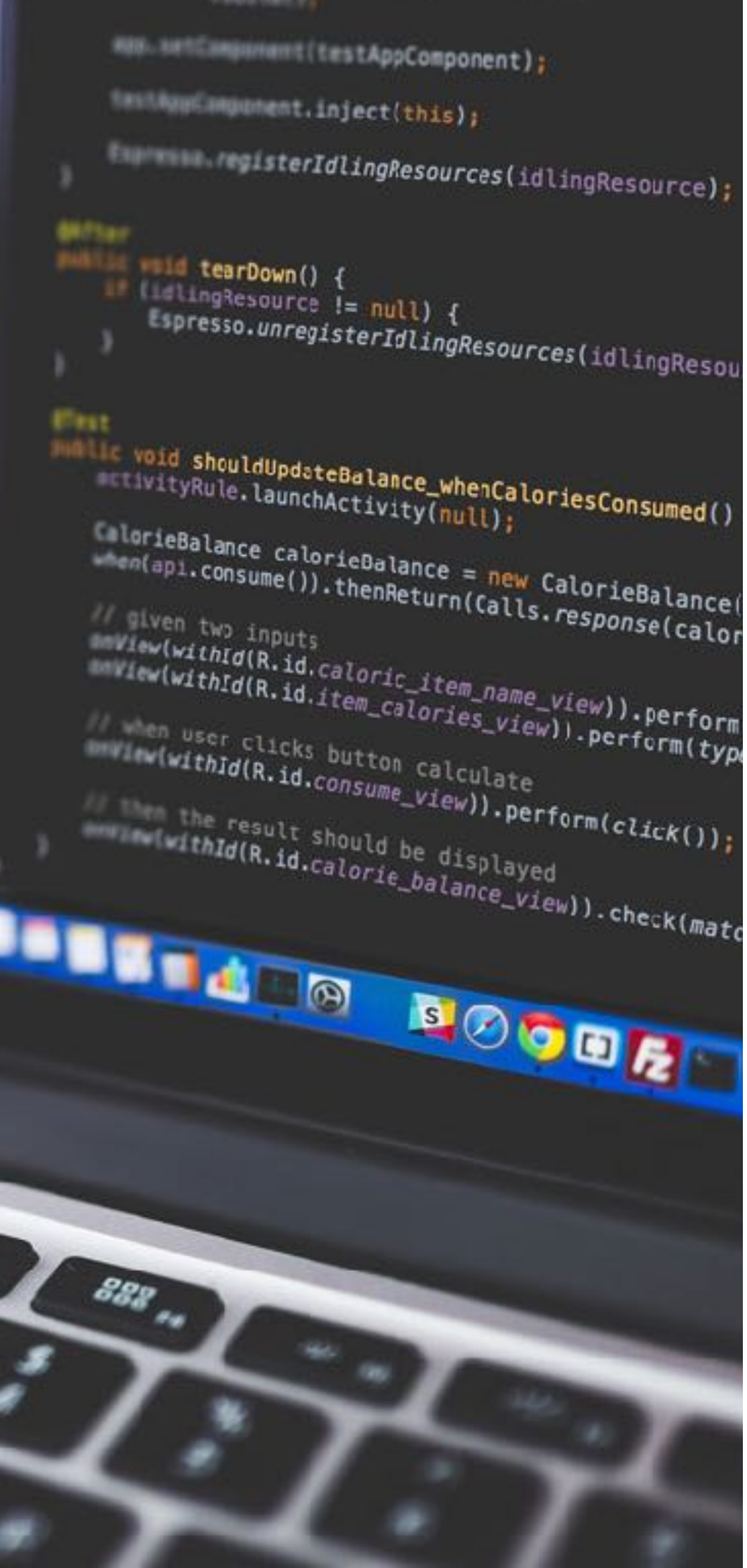



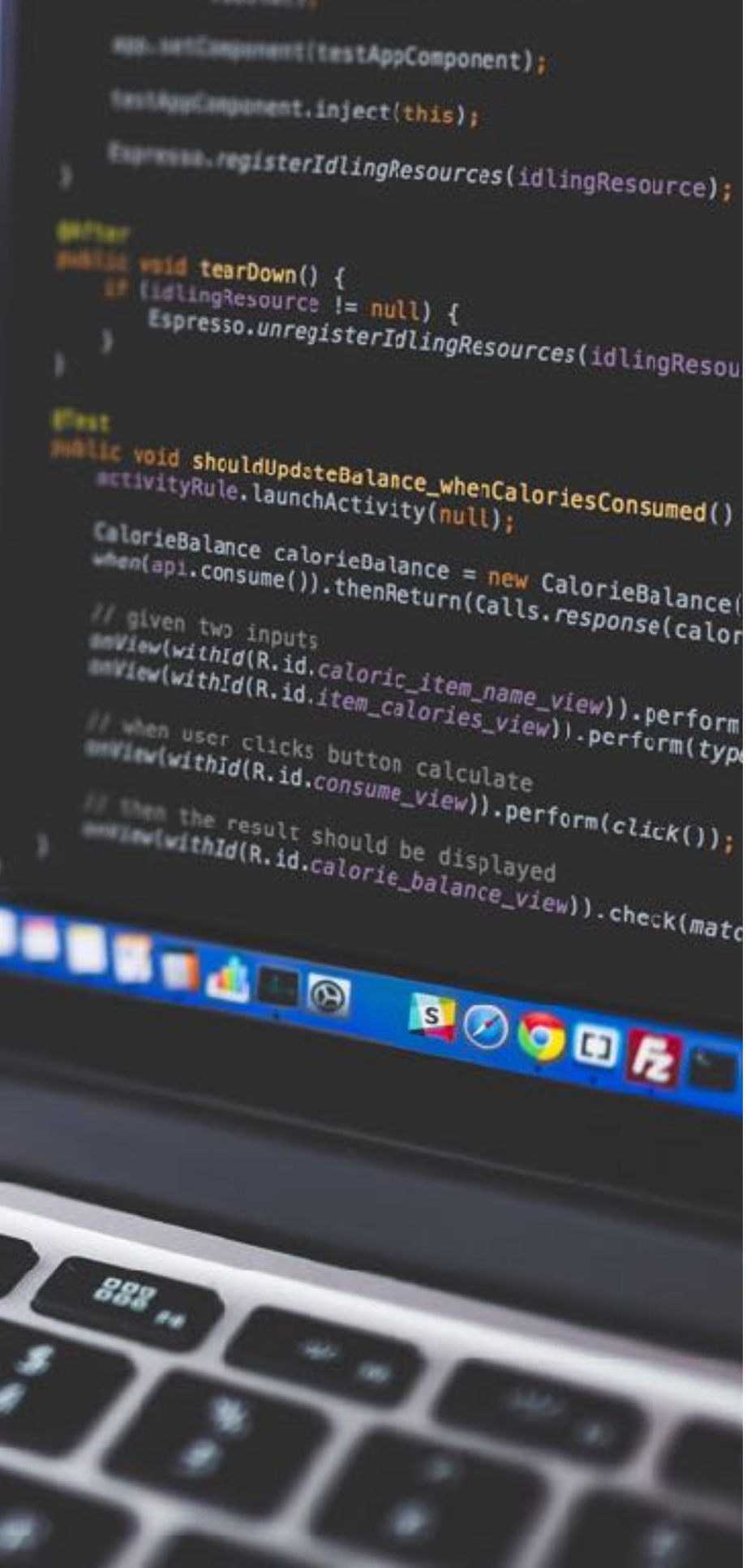
Putting it into practice



JavaCro'17

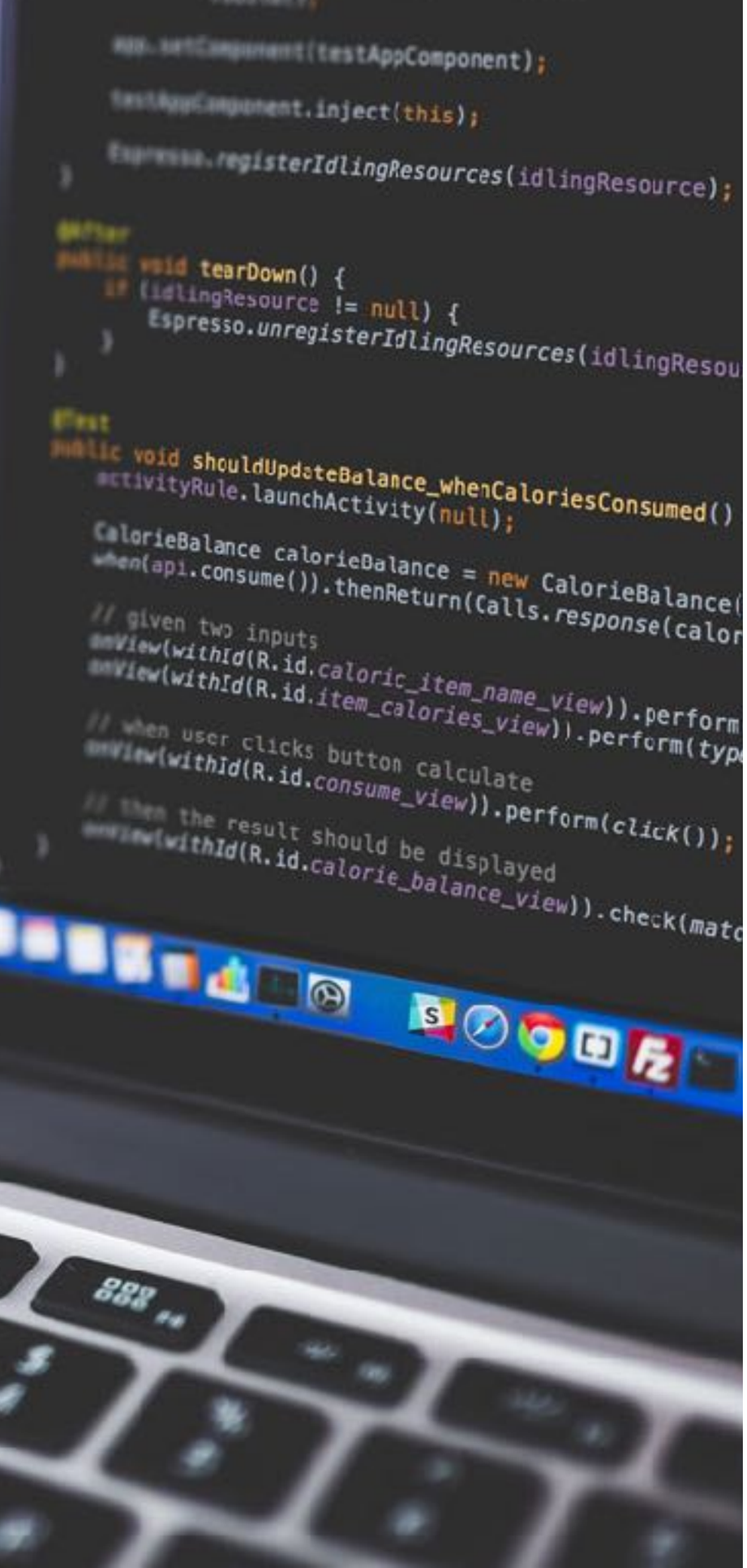
Putting it into practice

- can be overwhelming



Putting it into practice

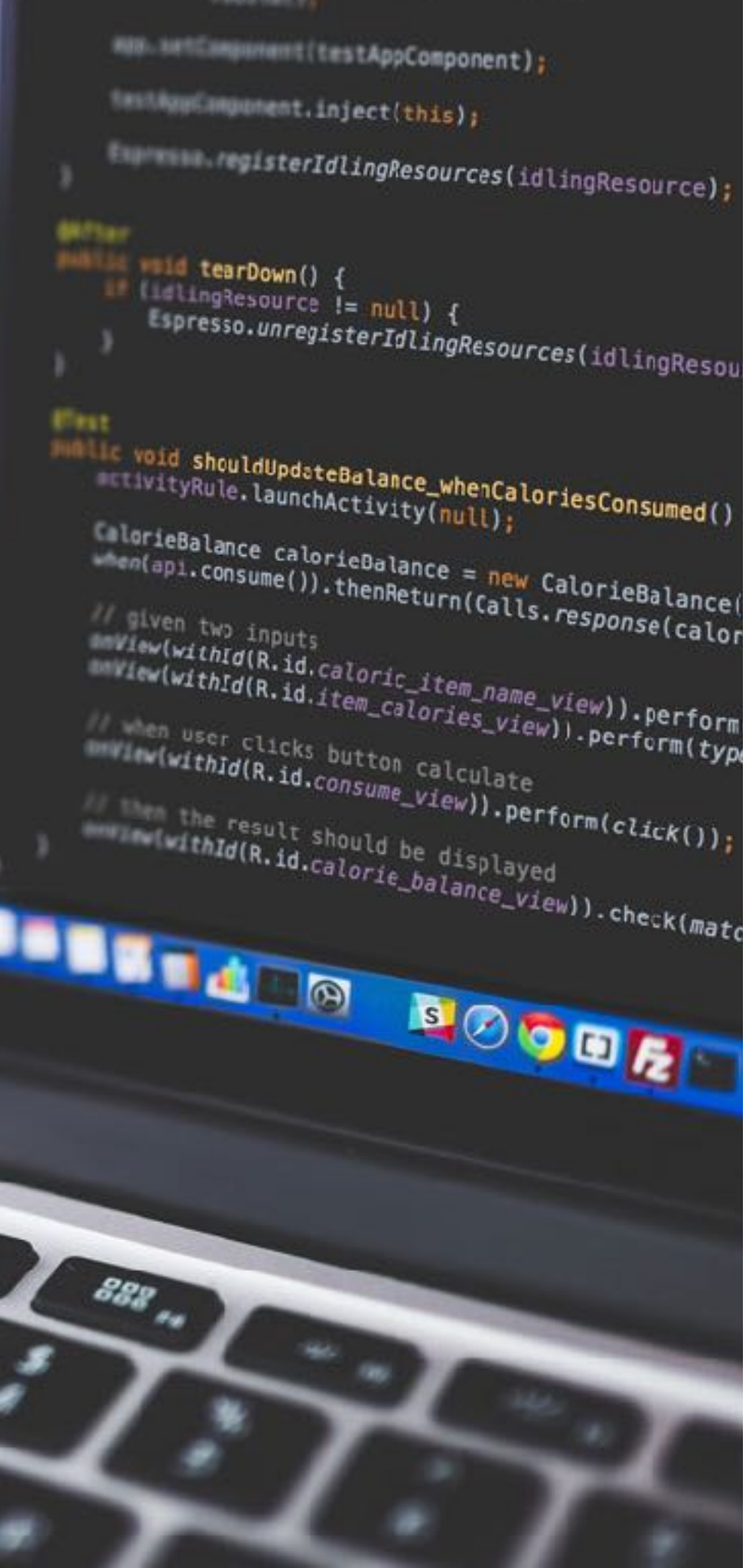
- can be overwhelming
- step-by-step



JavaCro'17

Putting it into practice

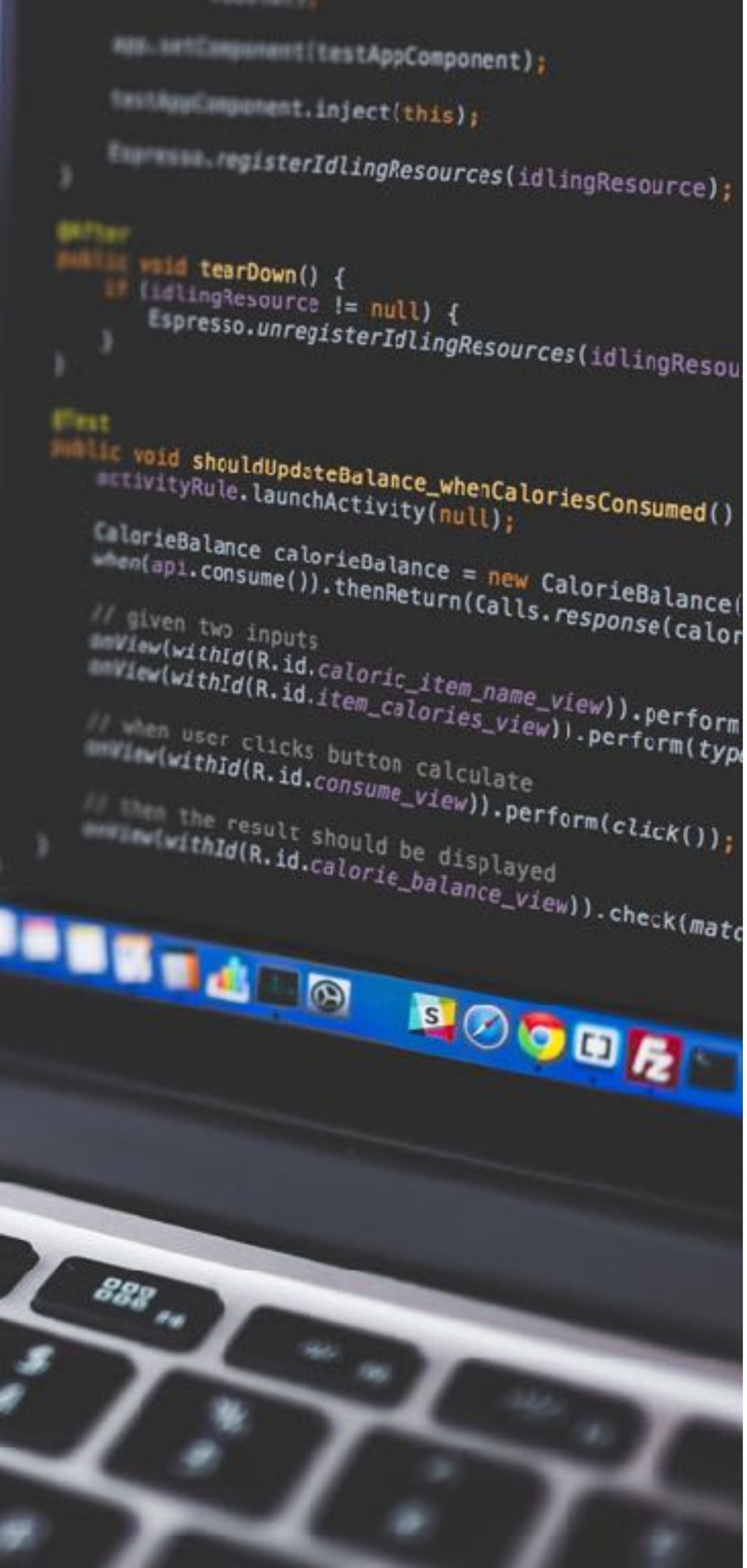
- can be overwhelming
- step-by-step
- unit tests - **immediately**



JavaCro'17

Putting it into practice

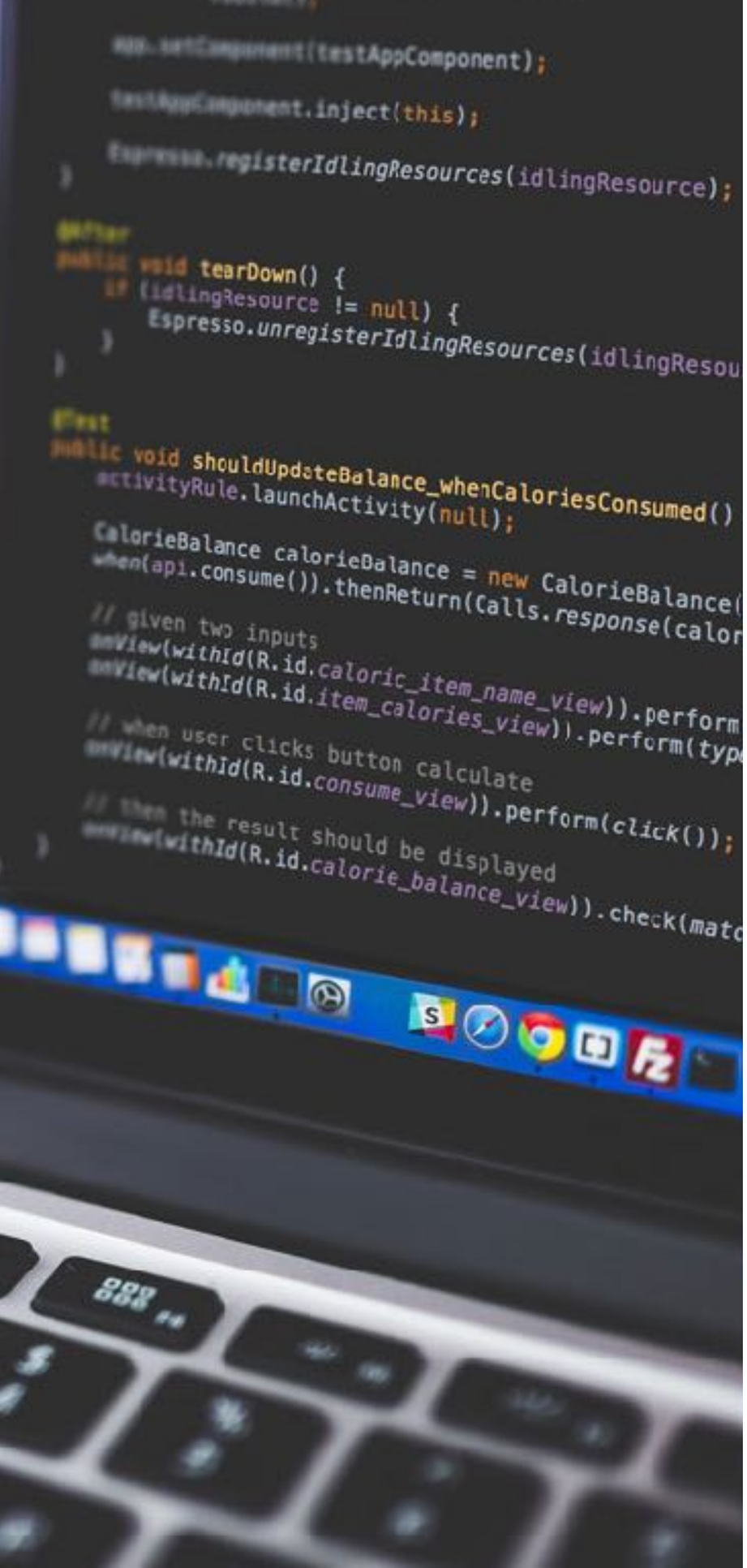
- can be overwhelming
- step-by-step
- unit tests - **immediately**
- functional tests - happy paths and main error path - **short-term**



JavaCro'17

Putting it into practice

- can be overwhelming
- step-by-step
- unit tests - **immediately**
- functional tests - happy paths and main error path - **short-term**
- functional tests - all requirement features - **medium-term**



JavaCro'17

Putting it into practice

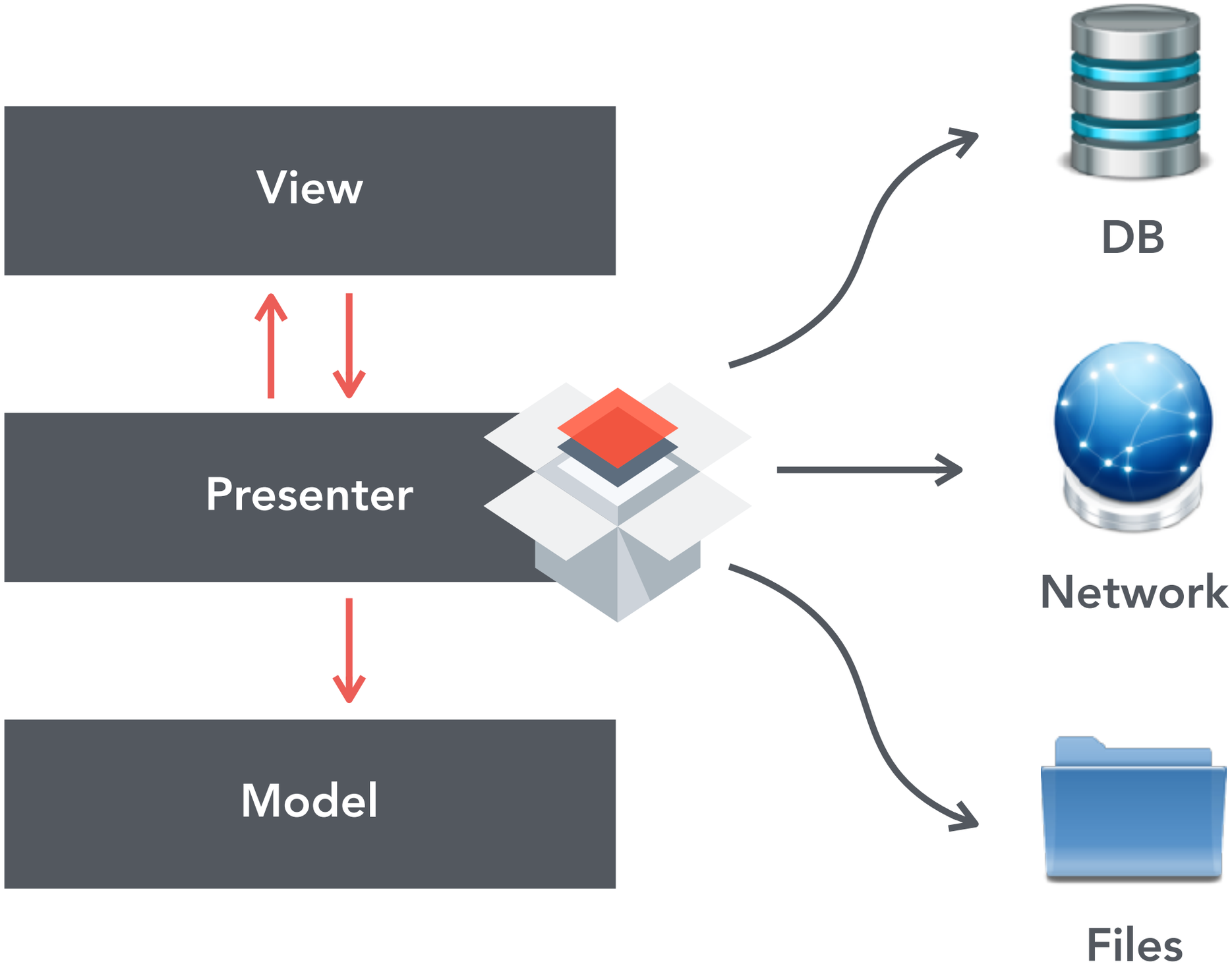
- can be overwhelming
- step-by-step
- unit tests - **immediately**
- functional tests - happy paths and main error path - **short-term**
- functional tests - all requirement features - **medium-term**
- end-to-end - **long-term**

JavaCro'17

Architecture

MVP architecture

MVP architecture

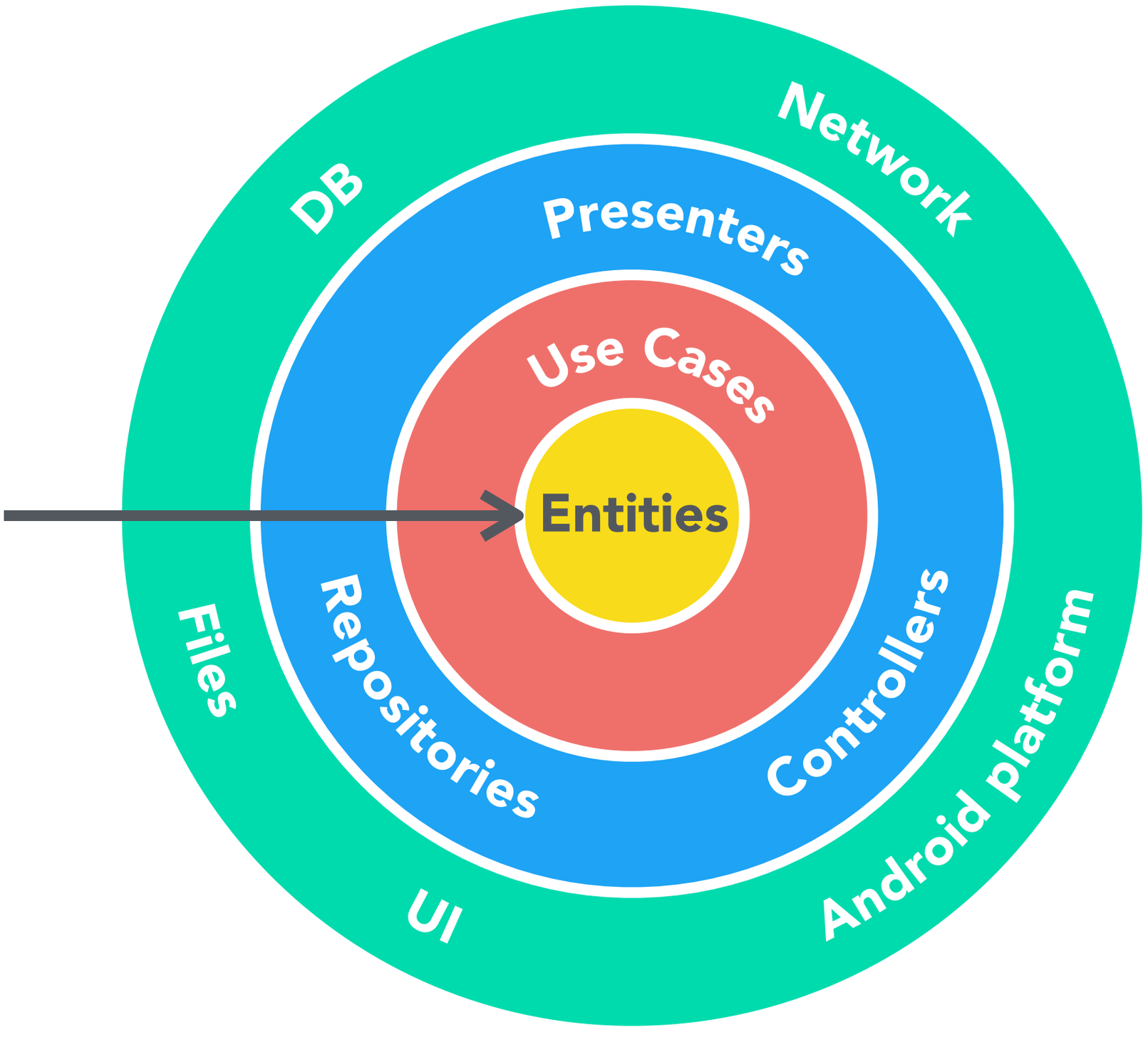


MVP - unit testing presenter interaction

```java
@Test
public void shouldBurnCaloriesWithAoi_whenBurnClicked() {
    // given exercise name and burned calories
    String exerciseName = "Running";
    int caloriesBurned = 650;

    // when burn is called on the presenter
    presenter.burn(exerciseName, caloriesBurned);
    ArgumentCaptor<Exercise> argument = ArgumentCaptor.forClass(Exercise.class);

    // then api burn method should be called with correct parameters
    verify(api).burn(argument.capture());
    Exercise actualExercise = argument.getValue();
    assertEquals(exerciseName, actualExercise.name);
    assertEquals(caloriesBurned, actualExercise.caloriesBurned);
}

@Test
public void shouldUpdateView_whenBurnSuccessful() {
    // given the expected balance response
    int expectedBalance = 100;
    CalorieBalance calorieBalance = new CalorieBalance(300, 200, expectedBalance);
    when(api.burn(any(Exercise.class))).thenReturn(Calls.response(calorieBalance));

    // when burn is called on the presenter
    presenter.burn("name", 100);

    // then presenter should update view balance
    verify(view).showBalance(expectedBalance);
}
```

Clean architecture

Clean architecture



Clean architecture - Use case

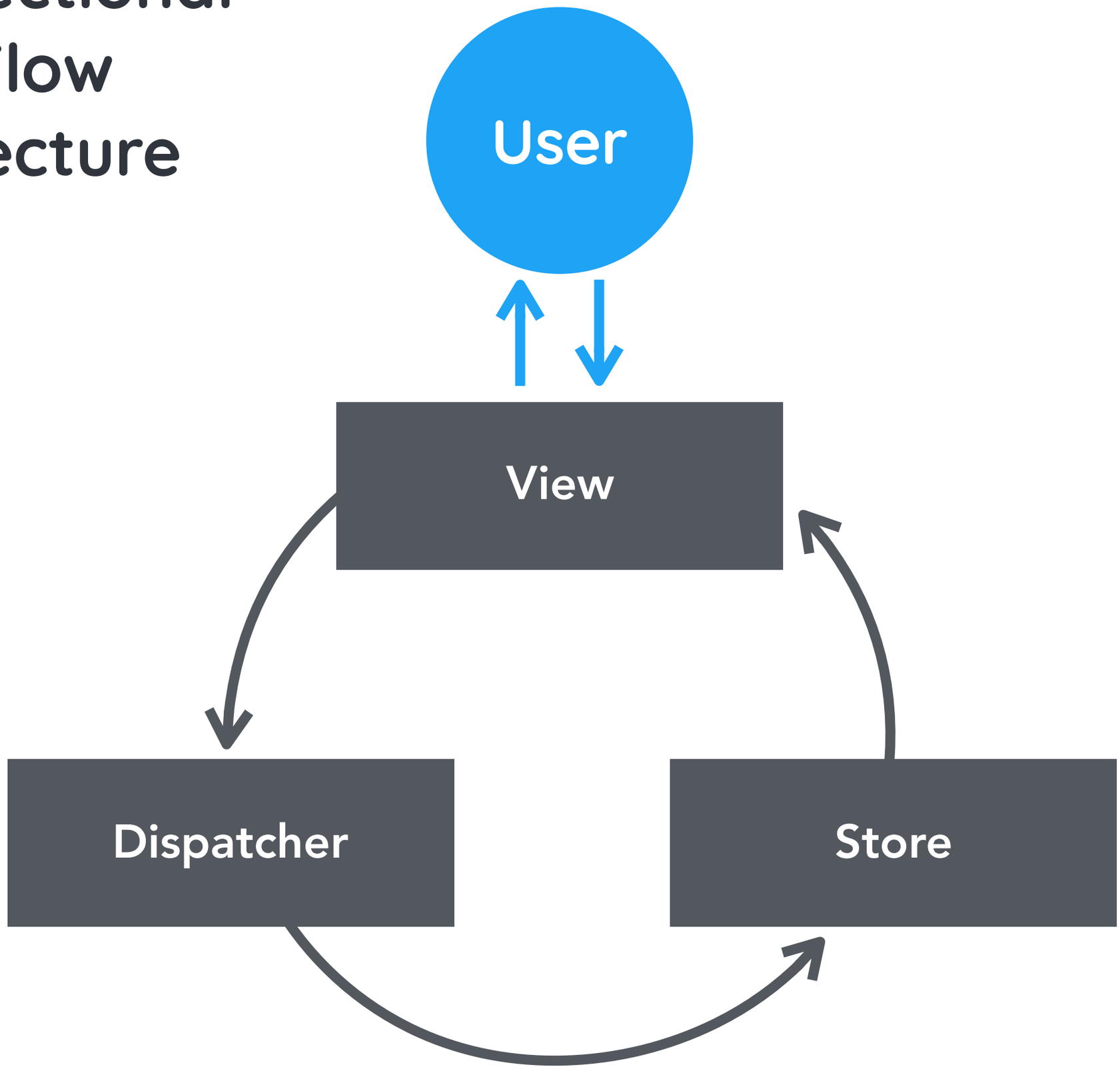
```
class ConsumeUseCase {

    private final Repository repository;

    ConsumeUseCase(Repository repository) {
        this.repository = repository;
    }

    public Observable<CalorieBalance> consume(String name, int calories) {
        CaloricItem caloricItem = new CaloricItem(name, calories);
        return repository.consume(caloricItem)
    }
}
```

Clean architecture - Unit testing use case

```
@Test
public void shouldForwardCaloricItemToRepository() {
    // setup response
    CalorieBalance calorieBalance = new CalorieBalance(300, 200, 100);
    Observable<CalorieBalance> expectedObservable = Observable.just(calorieBalance);
    when(repository.consume(any(CaloricItem.class))).thenReturn(expectedObservable);

    // given a caloric item name and calories
    ConsumeUseCase useCase = new ConsumeUseCase(repository);

    // when use case consumes
    Observable<CalorieBalance> actualObservable = useCase.consume("Pizza", 200);

    // then it should return an observable balance
    assertEquals(expectedObservable, actualObservable);
}
```

Unidirectional Data Flow architecture

Unidirectional Data Flow architecture



JavaCro'17

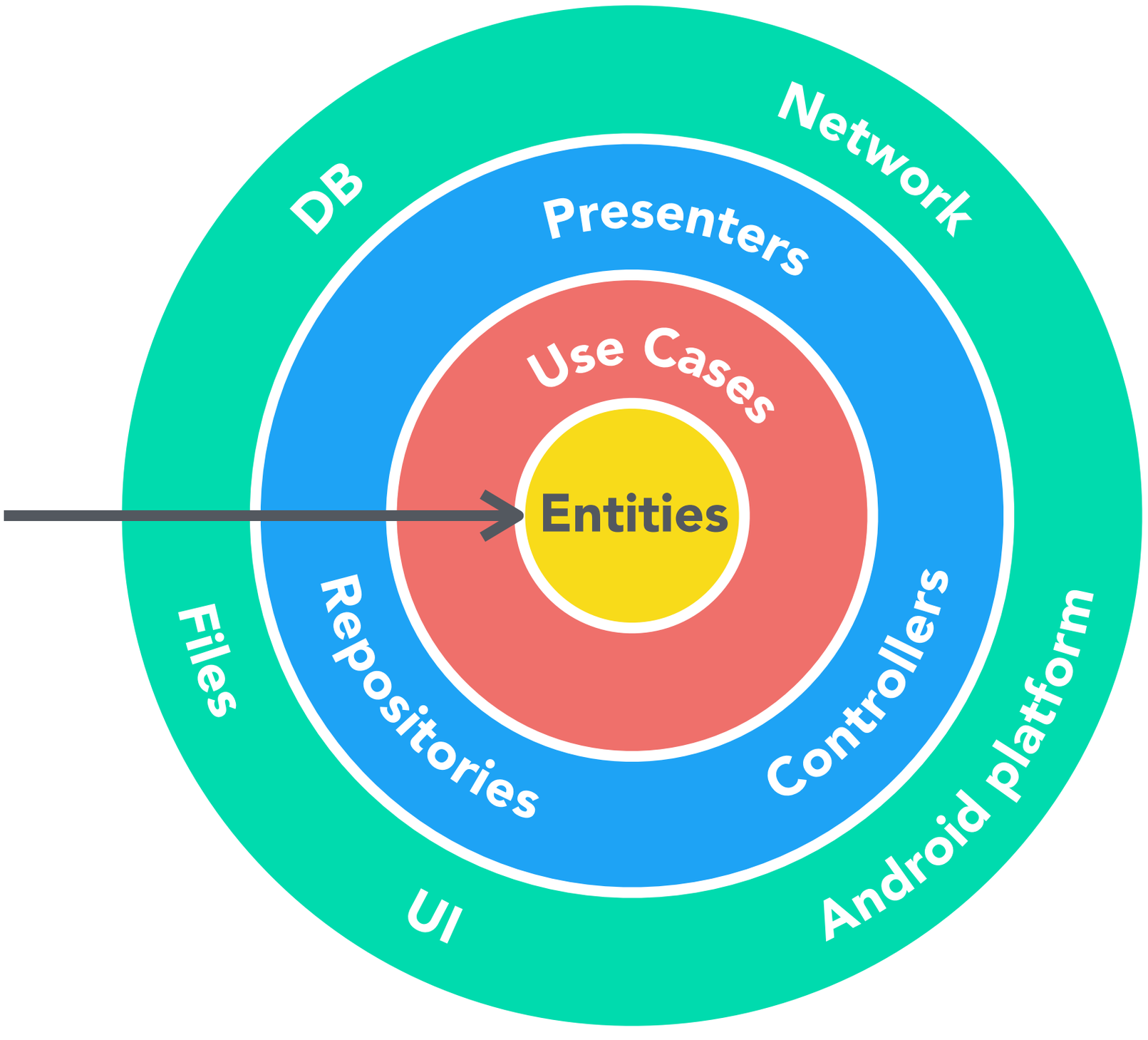
Unidirectional Data Flow architecture tests

```
// TODO
```

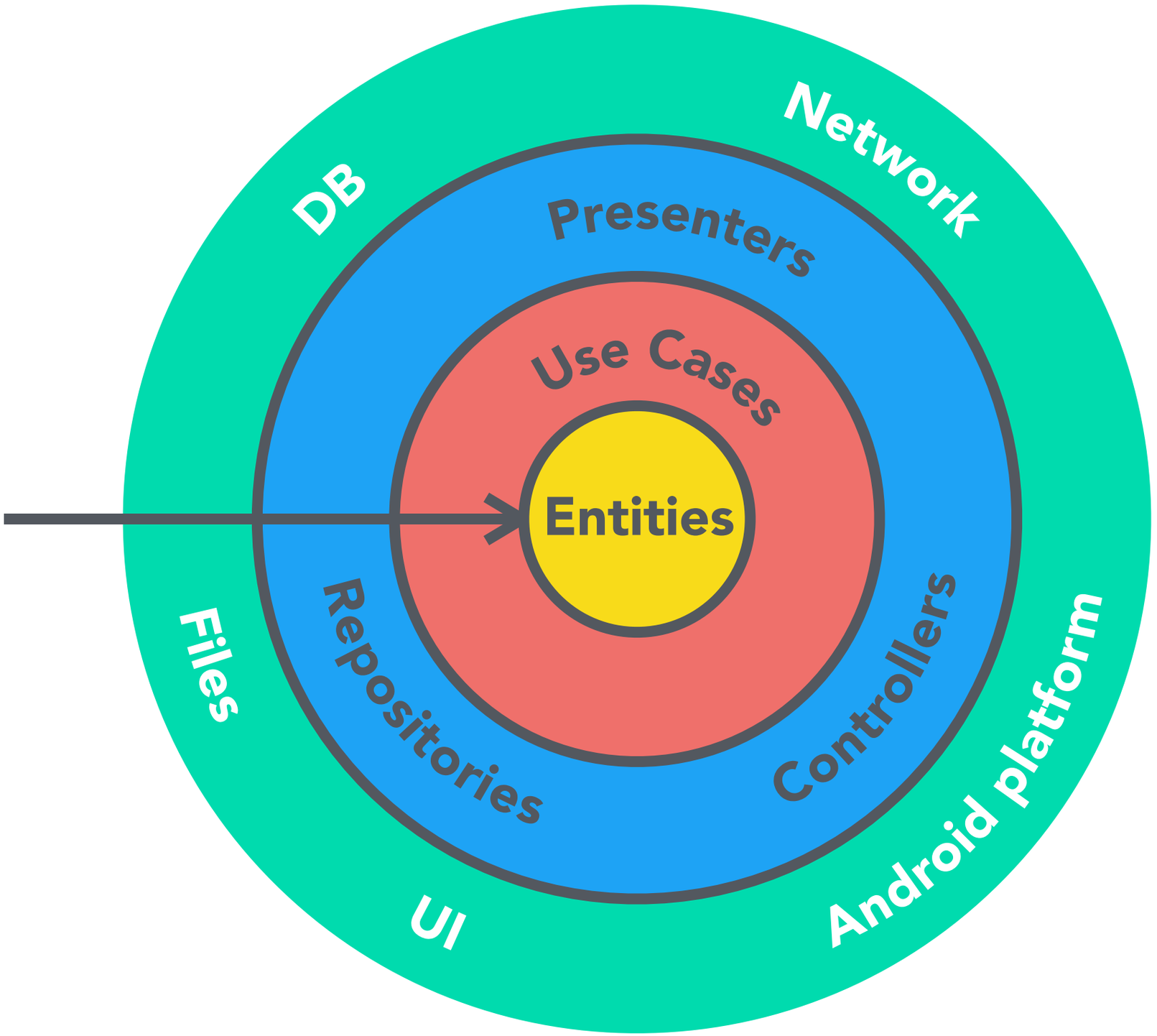
JavaCro'17

Tips & Tricks

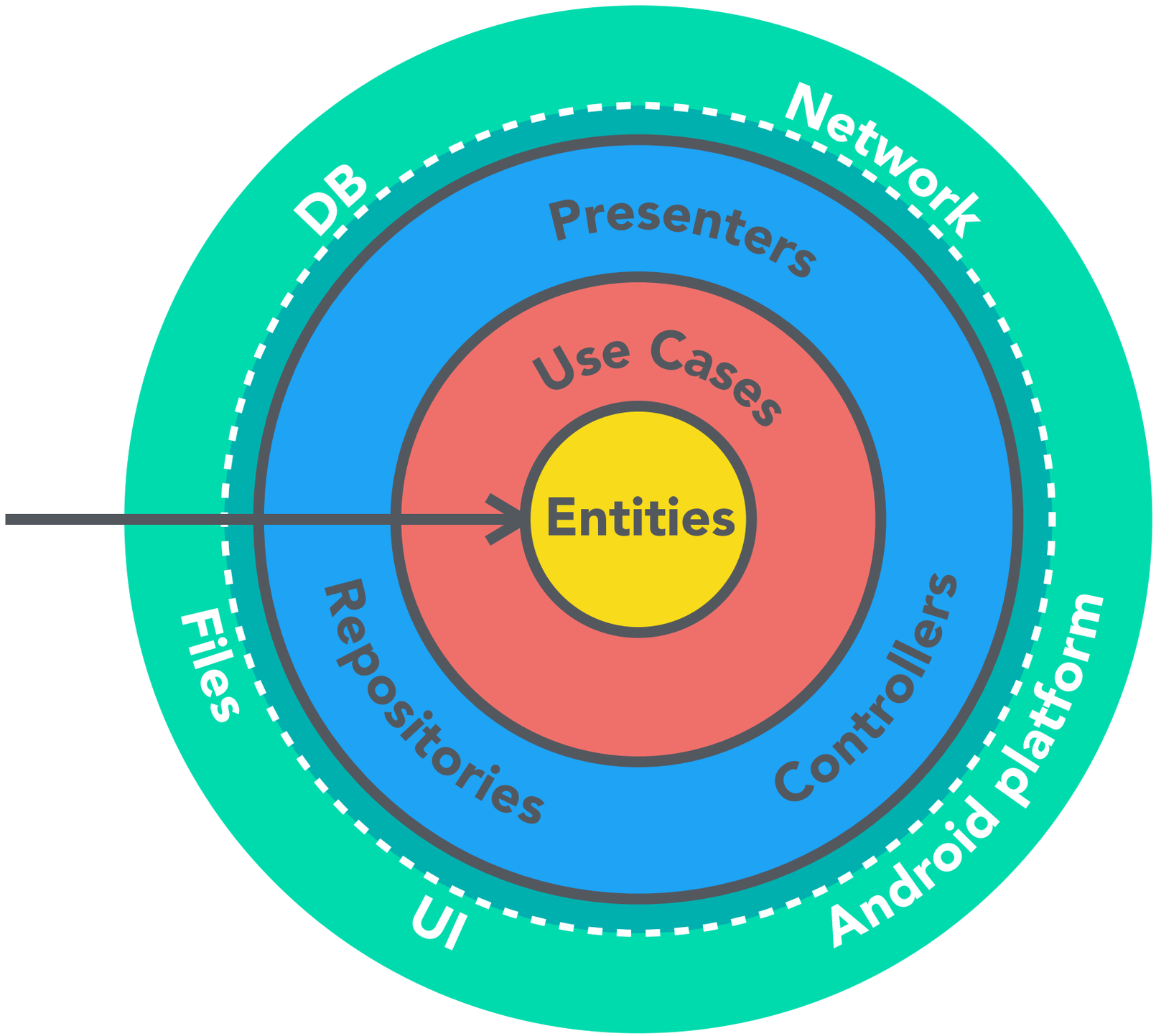
Gain speed


DB
Network
Presenters
Use Cases
Entities
Files
Repositories
Controllers
UI
Android platform

Gain speed - move to POJO module



Expand


DB
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Screenshot tests

Test design with screenshot tests for Android

https://facebook.github.io/screenshot-tests-for-android/

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Immutability

Object is immutable if its state cannot be changed after it is created.

Advantages:

- easier to reason about
- thread-safe
- easier testing

Pure functions

Side effects are produced when a function changes some state outside of its scope or perceived action.

Pure function returns a value based only on its input.

Recap

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- define types of tests, tools and scope

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- take it step-by-step
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- agree upon a terminology
- define types of tests, tools and scope
- utilize JVM as much as possible
- choose a suitable architecture
- take it step-by-step
- make the process maintainable
- reap the benefits

Q & A Time

Q & A Time

Dejan Tošić

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