

Testing and Go

The news

- Lets look and talk about it.

Another Survey

- How many of you have do automated testing?
- How many have used some sort of continuous integration?

Test Driven Development

- Tests come first before you write code
 - Purist version?

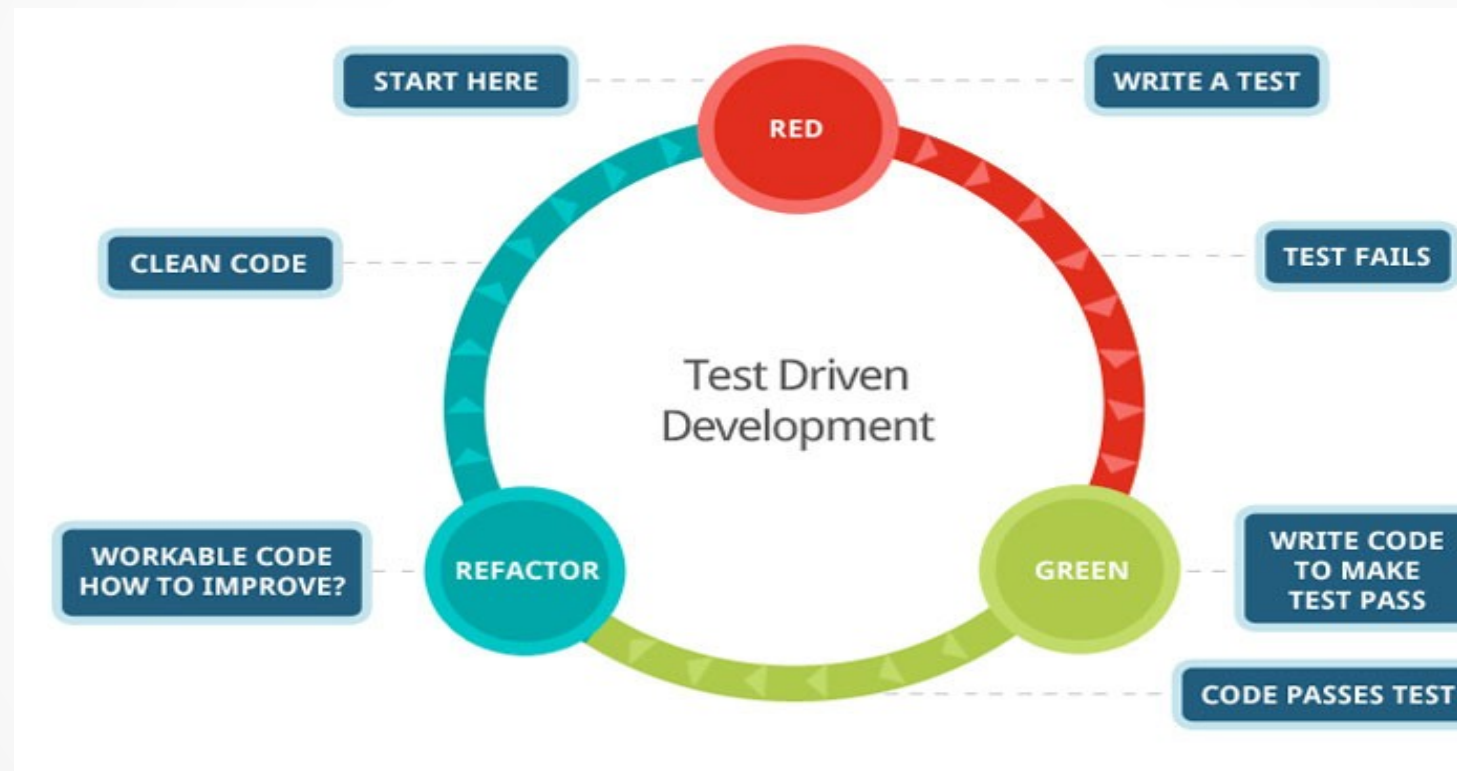
Test Driven Development

- Tests come first before you write code
 - Purist version?
 - Write **test** before you do anything.
 - Want to write a webapp?
 - Before you do anything – including installing the web app libraries
 - Write a test.
 - When it fails do something.
 - So purist: write test, and only write real code when test fails.

Test Driven Development

- Purist approach.

-



Automated Tests

- So key is Automated tests
- So I keep hearing about these tests
 - What kinds of tests do we care about?
 - How do people categorize the different kinds of automated tests?
 - So many lucky volunteers

Automated Tests

- So I keep hearing about these tests
 - What kinds of tests do we care about?
 - Unit tests
 - Functional tests
 - Acceptance tests
 - What are each of these?

Automated Tests

- So I keep hearing about these tests
 - What kinds of tests do we care about?
 - Unit tests
 - Item by item – function by function tests
 - Functional tests
 - Does the app do what it is supposed to do?
 - Acceptance tests
 - Does the app do what the client thinks it is supposed to do?
 - Of course then we run into: what is an “item”?

Automated Tests

- So what are the tests supposed to do for us in Test Driven Development or (more and more often) other methods of using automated tests?
 - Why has Testing (TDD?) become so accepted in the last 10-15 years?
 - Well actually some people still call it TDD but 'automated tests' might be a better term
 - What does Automated testing buy us?

Automated Tests

- So what are the tests supposed to do for us in Test Driven Development or (more and more often) other methods of using automated tests?
 - Why has Testing (TDD?) become so accepted in the last 10-15 years?
 - Well actually some people still call it TDD but 'automated tests' might be a better term
 - Tests are run every time code is compiled/interpreted.
 - Tests become an extension of the compilers ability to catch errors.
 - Always better to let the compiler catch the error.
 - Why?
 - What does it buy us?

Tests for us

- I'm not a TDD person
 - But the automated tests technique are still valuable
 - Automated tests of some sort are more or less mandatory today.
 - Turn your specs into tests
 - Unit tests
 - And functional tests
 - Write them,
 - Then write the code
 - Then run the tests
 - Every time you change anything and build
 - Run all tests again

Unit Tests

- Testing Smallest Testable part of application
 - Functions, methods, etc
 - Sometimes the entire public interface to a class
 - Extend compiler's error checking capability.
- Traditionally each unit test should be done in isolation
 - Even if your class relies on a database, mock database and test class
 - Recently lots of conference talks pushing back against mocks, tests on each unit will include its dependancies
 - We'll see if this takes

Unit/Automated Tests

- Available in nearly every important language
 - JUnit (granddaddy of all unit tests – written by Kent Beck and Erich Gamma) – major updates with JUnit 5
 - Cheat for C
 - Googletest for c++
 - PyUnit for python(older library based on JUnit)
 - Pytest modern – can write tests without giant test classes
 - Built-in for newer languages like **go** and rust
 - etc

Testing Humor



Brenan Keller

@brenankeller

Follow



A QA engineer walks into a bar. Orders a beer. Orders 0 beers. Orders 9999999999999999 beers. Orders a lizard. Orders -1 beers. Orders a ueicbksjdhd.

First real customer walks in and asks where the bathroom is. The bar bursts into flames, killing everyone.

4:21 PM - 30 Nov 2018

Testing and bug bounties

- Why does every tech company that institutes an internal “bug bounty” program end it very quickly?
 - Lucky volunteer other than the people who took the capstone with me?

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Tests in Go

- Testing is built in to go
 - Put your tests into a file with a name that ends in `_test.go`
 - Eg
 - For the `databaseDemo.go` I might have
 - `databaseDemo_test.go`
 - Import the testing package in each test file

Test Functions

- Test functions need to be exported symbols which means they start with?
 - Lucky volunteer?

Test Functions

- Test functions need to be exported symbols which means they start with?
 - A capital letter
- All tests functions start with Test
 - Rest of function name should start with capital letter too
 - Eg
 - TestOpenDataBase(t *testing.T)

Errors and the “Unix Way”

- The old “Unix way” developed in the days of command line terminals
 - Everything works: no feedback
 - Something went wrong: show error feedback
 - Use `t.Error(<error message>)` to fail the test

Running tests

- Using command line tools:
 - `go test XXX_test.go`
 - Will run tests just in that file
 - `go test`
 - Will run all tests in the current directory.

Table Tests

- One of the neat go testing mechanisms is “table testing”
- At the beginning of the testing function
 - Create a struct with
 - Test data and then final item is expected output
 - Create a slice of literals for the struct
 - For loop through the slice and apply the tests and check the outcome for each.

Example

```
• func TestAbs(t *testing.T) {  
•     tests := []struct {  
•         input    int  
•         expected int  
•     }{  
•         {1, 1},  
•         {0, 0},  
•         {-1, 1},  
•         {-maxInt, maxInt},  
•         {maxInt, maxInt},  
•     }  
•     for _, test := range tests {  
•         actual := Abs(test.input)  
•         if actual != test.expected {  
•             t.Errorf("Abs(%d) = %d; want %d", test.input, actual, test.expected)  
•         }  
•     }  
• }
```

Example from:
<https://lwn.net/Articles/821358/>

Now lets try some

- Lets go write some tests.

Continuous Integration

- What do we mean by continuous integration?

Continuous Integration

- What do we mean by continuous integration?
 - Every time we commit code to version control, the entire project is built and tested.
 - Compare to previous approaches
 - Group might work on its piece of the project, maybe a library, and build and test it in isolation except for occasional “gold master” style builds
 - Now, since automated tests run for every commit/push/pull request,
 - you are either fairly confident that the new changes don't break the existing project
 - Or find out about the breaks right away.

Experiences

- Has anyone worked with Continuous Integration before?
 - What sorts?
 -
 -

Experiences

- Has anyone worked with Continuous Integration before?
 - What sorts?
 - Jenkins
 - TravisCI
 - CircleCI
 - JetBrains TeamCity
 - CodeShip
 - Bamboo
 - etc

Continuous Integration

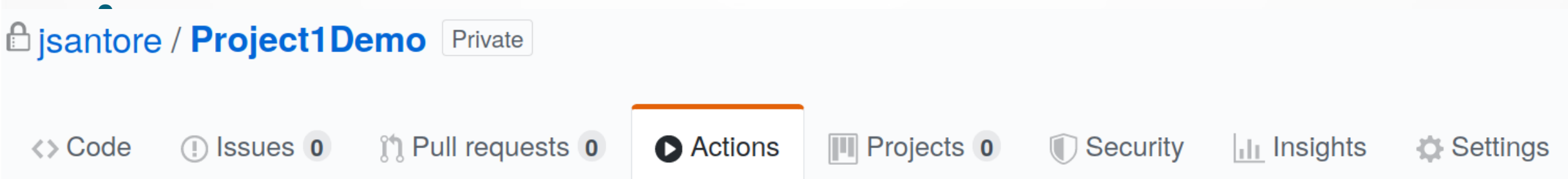
- Today the top two cloud based git servers provide CI services too
 - Gitlab has had CI for years
 - Github introduced github actions a few years ago
 - And made them free in August 2019 for everyone.
 - We use github for this class
 - Since the jetbrains integration with github is really good.
 - And the gitlab integration is only so-so

Lets try it out

- Lets pick a go repository and add github actions

Adding Actions

- First Click the Actions Tab



Go

- There is one prebuilt for go projects

Workflows made for your Go repository

Suggested

Go

By GitHub Actions

Build a Go project.

Set up this workflow

```
go get -v -t -d ./...  
if [ -f Gopkg.toml ]; then  
curl https://raw.githubusercontent.com/golang  
/dep/master/install.sh | sh
```



actions/starter-workflows

Go



Go default

```
• # This workflow will build a golang project
• # For more information see:
  https://docs.github.com/en/actions/automating-builds-and-tests/building-and-testing-go
•
• name: Go
•
• on:
•   push:
•     branches: [ "master" ]
•   pull_request:
•     branches: [ "master" ]
•
• jobs:
•
•   build:
•     runs-on: ubuntu-latest
•     steps:
•       - uses: actions/checkout@v3
•
•       - name: Set up Go
•         uses: actions/setup-go@v4
•         with:
•           go-version: '1.20'
•
•       - name: Build
•         run: go build -v ./...
•
•       - name: Test
•         run: go test -v ./...
```

- This is small, lets look at it on github itself.
- Note gofmt is no longer run
- Assumes you have done so
- But tests are run which makes the valuable.
- If tests fail – all collaborators get screaming email

Now lets make a commit

- And see the results.

Lets call it here for now