

CS1110 lecture 5 14 Sept 2010
Testing; the class Object; toString; static variables & methods

Keep your iClickers and a sheet of paper out.

Reading for this lecture: Testing with JUnit (Appendix I.2.4 & pp. 385--388), the class Object (pp. 153-154), function toString (pp. 112-113), static variables and methods (Sec. 1.5, p. 47).

Reading for next two lectures: Executing method calls, if-statements, the return statement in a function, local variables. Chapter 2 except 2.3.8 and 2.3.9.

This reading will some clarify some concepts, such as method parameters, that we've had to gloss over so far.

A1 (still) due Saturday Sept 18 on CMS; group yourselves by **Wed. Ignore "Extended Until" on CMS**
 (We have to apply a fake extension and halt grouping to enable iterative feedback on CMS.)

Email re: lab 03, quiz 2, etc. was sent on Saturday. Bouncing emails: cahooserwar, blactora4546, jfk54, tariq.mozaini, lukesg432, dc.mcmurtry10, khyjhcho.

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You can find answers to thousands of exercises in hundreds of textbooks, essays, and other material

Finding 50 students in a course who downloaded answers for a HW is alarming faculty and causing them to change attitudes toward HW.

Developed by Cornell students
 CTO, co-founder: James Ioannidis, CS/ECE double major, graduated May 2007
 CEO, co-founder: Andrew Grauer, Spanish major,

Organizing and streamlining the testing process

Testing: Process of analyzing and running a program, looking for bugs (errors).

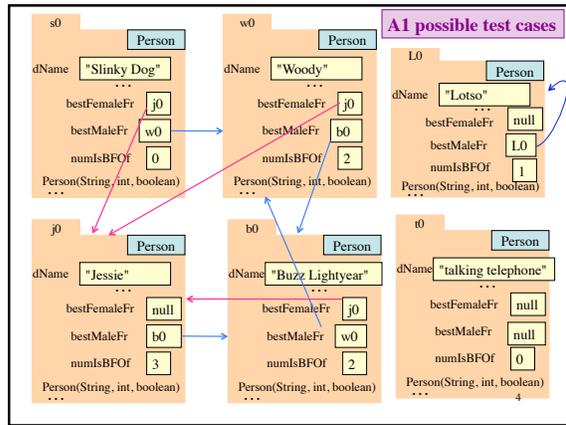
Test case: A set of input values, together with the expected output.

Develop test cases for a method from its specification --- even before you write the method's body.

```

/** = number of vowels in word w.
Precondition: w contains at least one letter and nothing but letters*/
public int numberOfVowels(String w) {
    // (nothing here yet!)
}
  
```

Test cases "need", "rhythm" (expected output?) reveal vagueness in the spec!
 Developing test cases first, in "critique" mode, can prevent wasted work. 3



Specifications and headers for methods in class Worker, plus test cases

```

/** Constructor: a worker with last name n (" if none), SSN s,
 * and boss b (null if none).
 * Precondition: n is not null, s in 0..999999999 with no leading zeros,
 * so SSN 012-34-5678 should be given as 12345678.*/
public Worker(String n, int s, Worker b)
  
```

```

/** = worker's last name */
public String getName()

/** Set worker's last name to n (" if none).
 * Precondition: n is not null.*/
public void setName(String n)
  
```

lname	"Obama"	String	Worker
ssn	123456789	int	
boss	null	Worker	

```

/** = last 4 SSN digits without leading zeroes.*/
public int getSSN4()

/** = worker's boss (null if none)*/
public Worker getBoss()

/** Set boss to b*/
public void setBoss(Worker b)
  
```

lname	"Biden"	String	Worker
ssn	2	int	
boss	a1	Worker	

w1	a1	w2	a0
----	----	----	----

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A testMethod to test a constructor (and getter methods)

File->new JUnit test case ... [save in same directory as Worker.java] imports `junit.framework.TestCase`, with key methods.

```

/** Test constructor and getters*/
public void testConstructor() {
    Worker w1= new Worker("Obama", 123456789, null);
    assertEquals("Obama", w1.getName());
    assertEquals(6789, w1.getSSN4());
    assertEquals(null, w1.getBoss());

    Worker w2= new Worker("Biden", 2, w1);
    assertEquals("Biden", w2.getName());
    assertEquals(2, w2.getSSN4());
    assertEquals(w1, w2.getBoss());
}
  
```

assertEquals(x,y): test whether *x* (expected) equals *y* (computed); print an error message and stop the method if they are not equal.

Pg 48 8 lists some other methods that can be used.

`assertEquals(w1, w2.getBoss());`

// should test last name "", too

first test case

second test case

Every time you click button **Test** in DrJava, all "testX methods" are called, in some order. 6

QUIZ 2

Please put your name, netID, and "Quiz 2" on a piece of paper, circle your last name, and then answer these questions.

1. What is the purpose of a constructor?
2. How do you evaluate a **new** expression, such as **new myClass()**?

Class Object: The superest class of them all

A minor mystery: since Worker doesn't extend anything, it seems that it should have only the methods we wrote for it. *But it has some other methods, too.*

Java feature: Every class that does not extend another one automatically extends class Object. That is,

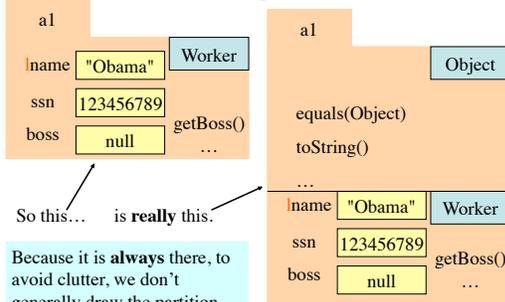
```
public class C { ... }
```

is equivalent to

```
public class C extends Object { ... }
```

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Class Object: The superest class of them all



So this... is really this.

Because it is **always** there, to avoid clutter, we don't generally draw the partition for superclass Object. (A2 will be an exception).

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Method toString() --- kind of an "ultra-getter"

Convention: `c.toString()` returns a **String** representation of folder `c`, giving info about the values in its fields. So we need to **override** the `Object.toString()` to be able to talk about the subclass's fields.

When a **String** is expected (or in the Interactions pane), the expression `c` is evaluated as `c.toString()` (the "lowest" one).

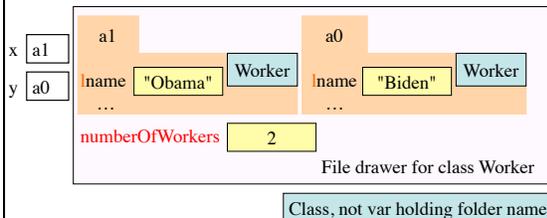
```
/** = e.g., "Obama, XXX-XX-6789, boss null" ← test-case output!
    "Biden, XXX-XX-2, boss Obama" [see posted code for full spec]*/
public String toString() {return ??; } // bad scrunched style, slides are tiny⊗
```

- (A) "Iname" + ", XXX-XX-" + "getSSN4()" + ", boss" + "boss.getName()"
 (B) Iname + ", XXX-XX-" + getSSN4() + ", boss" + boss.getName()
 (C) getName() + ", XXX-XX-" + getSSN4() + ", boss" + getBoss().getName()
 (D) Iname + ", XXX-XX-" + getSSN4() + ", boss" + getBoss()
 (E) none of the above

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A **static variable** appears not in each folder, but as a *single entity in the file drawer*. It can be used to maintain information about multiple folders.

Example declaration: (goes inside class definition, just like field declarations)
private static int numberOfWorkers; // no. of Worker objects created



Reference the variable by `Worker.numberOfWorkers` (if public)

A **static method** is also in the drawer, not in individual folders.

Make a method static if it doesn't need to be in all the folders because:

it wouldn't reference the contents of the "containing" folder; equivalently, its actions/results would be the exactly the same no matter which folder it were in.

`getName()` should not be static, but the following should:

```
/** = number of workers ever created. */
public static int getNumberOfWorkers() {
    return Worker.numberOfWorkers; /* w/in class, can drop
    class name, so "numberOfWorkers" would be OK */
}
```

Sample call: `Worker.getNumberOfWorkers()`

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Should the following function be static?
(A) yes (B) no

```
/** = "a and b are not null and the last 4 digits of their SSNs  
    are the same". */  
/* (This notation means that the function yields  
   * the truth value of the quoted statement.  
   * So, a and b are allowed to be null!) */  
public [static??] boolean clashingSSNs(Worker a, Worker b) {  
    return a != null && b != null  
        && a.getSSN4() == b.getSSN4();  
}
```

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