

Extending the Fragment Explorer with Test Cases and a Graphical Viewer

Written by: Joséphine Nitschké

Supervised by: Thomas Fritz (UBC), Prof. Gail Murphy, PhD (UBC), Prof Dr. Heinrich Hußmann(LMU)
SoSe 2009

- Background Information
- Problem
- Extension of the FE with Test Cases
- Extension of the FE with a new view
- Summary

What is the Fragment Explorer?

- Plugin for Jazz
- Provides a new view
- Combines information on
 - Change Sets
 - Work Items
 - Java Elements
 - Team Members
- Implemented in Java

- Distributed Information in today's development environments
 - different views for: program code, bugs, change sets...
- ... Test Cases
 - difficult to answer questions like:
 - „Which code caused the test case to fail?“
 - „Who is responsible for the test case to fail?“
 - „Is a change responsible for the failure of the test case?“
 - ...

- Get an answer to the question:
„Which code causes the Test Case to fail?“
 - Several steps are needed:
(Step 1: run the Test Cases)
Step 2: open the JUnit view
Step 3: select the Test Case of interest
Step 4: get information out of the Error Trace
Step 5: open the editor to find out why the Test Case failed

Problem with the JUnit view II



The screenshot shows an IDE window titled "Java - Foo_Project/src/ClassB.java - Rational Team Concert". The main editor displays the following code for ClassB.java:

```

@author Josephine
public class ClassB {
    public void foo() {
        foo(0);
    }

    public int foo(int i) {
        return 2/i;
    }

    public void bar() {
        foo();
    }

    public boolean foobar() {
        return true;
    }

    public int fooB() {
        return -2;
    }
}
    
```

Annotations in the image:

- 1:** Points to the Run button in the IDE toolbar.
- 2:** Points to the JUnit icon in the bottom toolbar.
- 3:** Points to the `testBar` method in the JUnit view.
- 4:** Points to the stack trace entry `at ClassB.foo(ClassB.java:9)` in the Failure Trace.
- 5:** Points to the `foo()` method call in the `foo()` method body.

The JUnit view shows the following test results:

```

ClassBTest [Runner: JUnit 4]
  testBar
  testFoobar
  testFooB
  testFoo1
  testFoo2
ClassATest [Runner: JUnit 4]
  testBar
    
```

The Failure Trace shows:

```

Failure Trace
J java.lang.ArithmeticException: / by zero
at ClassB.foo(ClassB.java:13)
at ClassB.foo(ClassB.java:9)
at ClassA.bar(ClassA.java:7)
at ClassATest.testBar(ClassATest.java:10)
    
```

More complex scenarios are conceivable

- e.g. „Which task caused a test case to fail?“

(Step 1: run the test cases)

Step 2: open the JUnit view

Step 3: select the Test Case of interest

Step 4: open the Error Trace

Step 5: open the Work Items view

Step 6: get the linked Change Sets

Step 7: get the linked Java Elements

Step 8: compare the Java Elements with the ones from the Error Trace

a lot of work for a simple information!

→ **combine information from different views
in one view**

Example of Use

- A software engineer writes:
 - Two classes (ClassA.java, ClassB.java)
 - Two test classes (ClassATest.java, ClassBTest.java)

- He wants to know:

„Is my code doing what it is supposed to do and if not, where is the failure?“

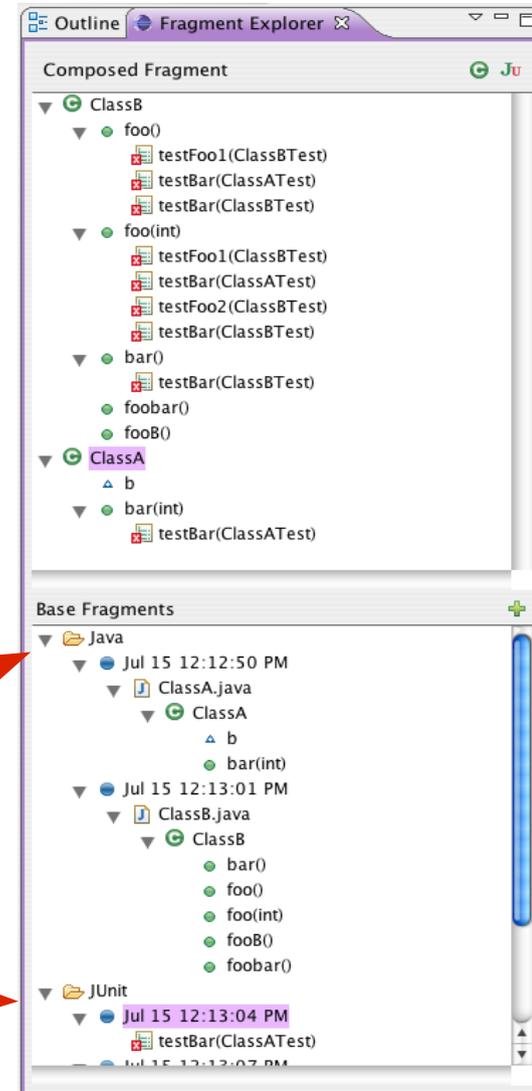
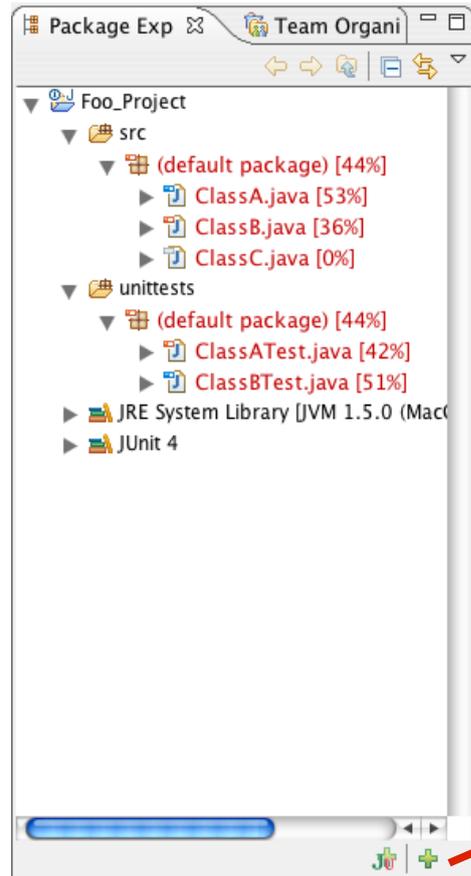
With the help of the Fragment Explorer

Step 1: select the test cases in the Package Explorer (→ appear in the base viewer of the FE)

Step 2: select the “normal” Java classes (→ appear in the base viewer of the FE)

Step 3: compose the test cases and normal classes (→ appear in the composed viewer of the FE)

Example of Use I



Implementation of the example classes



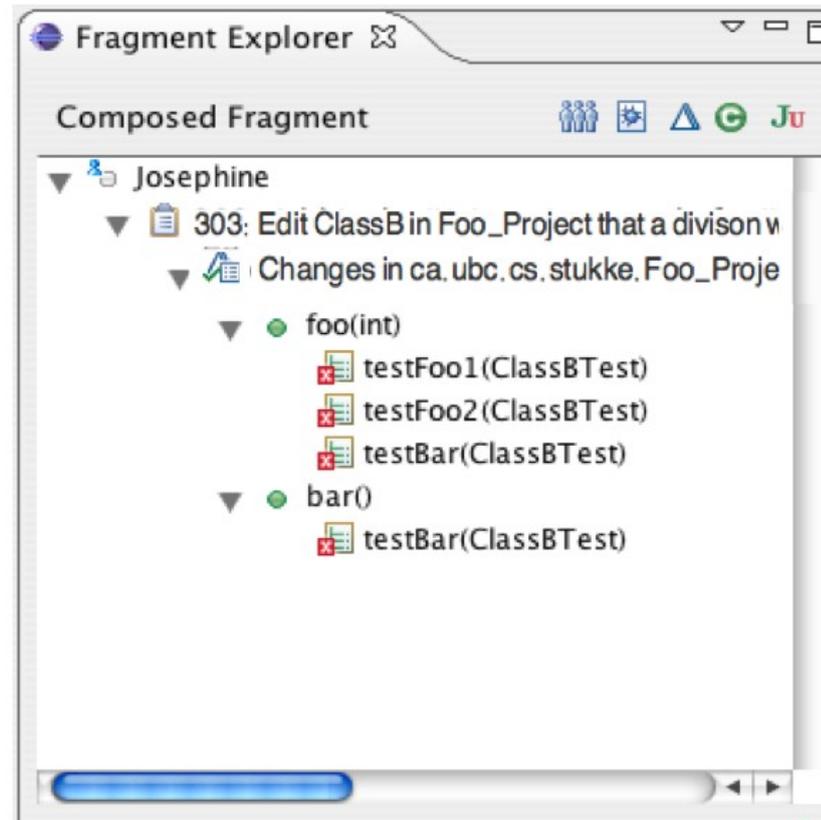
```
public class ClassA {  
    ClassB b= new ClassB();  
    public int bar(int i) {  
        b.foo();  
        return i+1;  
    }  
}
```

```
public class ClassATest extends TestCase {  
  
    ClassA a= new ClassA();  
    public void testBar() {  
        int i=a.bar(-1);  
        assertNotNull(0, i);  
    }  
}
```

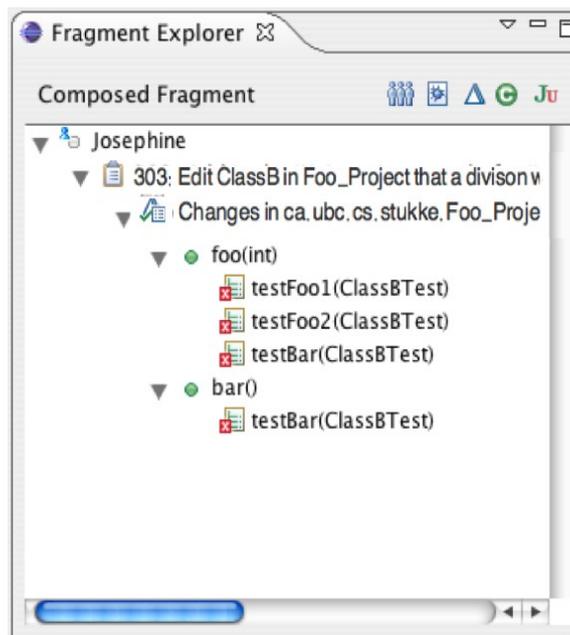
```
public class ClassB {  
  
    public void foo() {  
        foo(0);  
    }  
    public int foo(int i) {  
        return 2/i;  
    }  
    public void bar() {  
        foo();  
    }  
    public boolean foobar() {  
        return true;  
    }  
    public int fooB() {  
        return -2;  
    }  
}
```

```
public class ClassBTest extends TestCase {  
    ClassB b= new ClassB();  
  
    public void testFoo1() {  
        b.foo();  
    }  
    public void testFoo2() {  
        b.foo(0);  
    }  
    public void testBar() {  
        b.bar();  
    }  
    public void testFoobar() {  
        assertEquals(true, b.foobar());  
    }  
    public void testFooB() {  
        assertTrue(b.fooB() > 0);  
    }  
}
```

„Who is responsible for the test case to fail?“

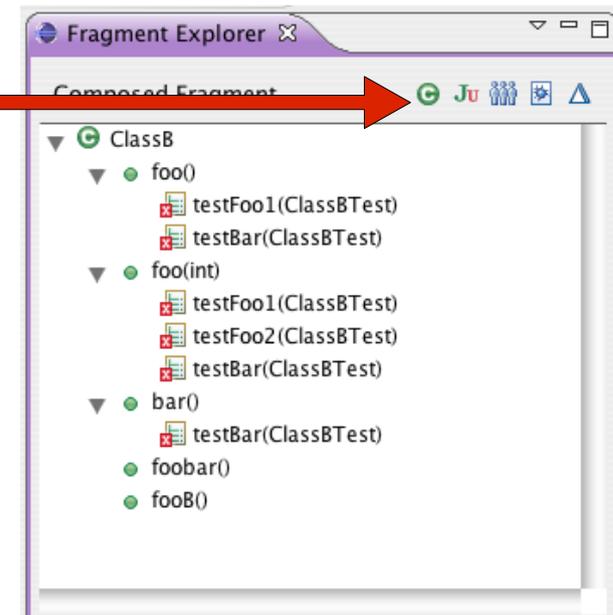


- Disadvantage of a tree viewer:
 - Presentation of the information depends on the order, e.g.:



← Different orders →

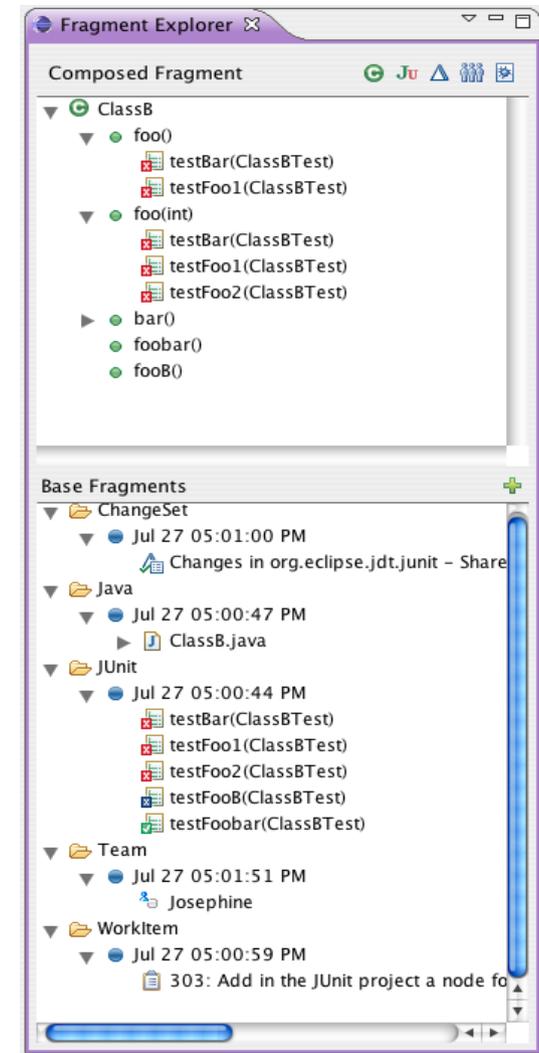
→ not every information
is displayed at all
times



- Idea:
 - Present the information as a graph (with the help of zest)
 - elements as nodes
 - cohesions as edges
- every information is available at all times

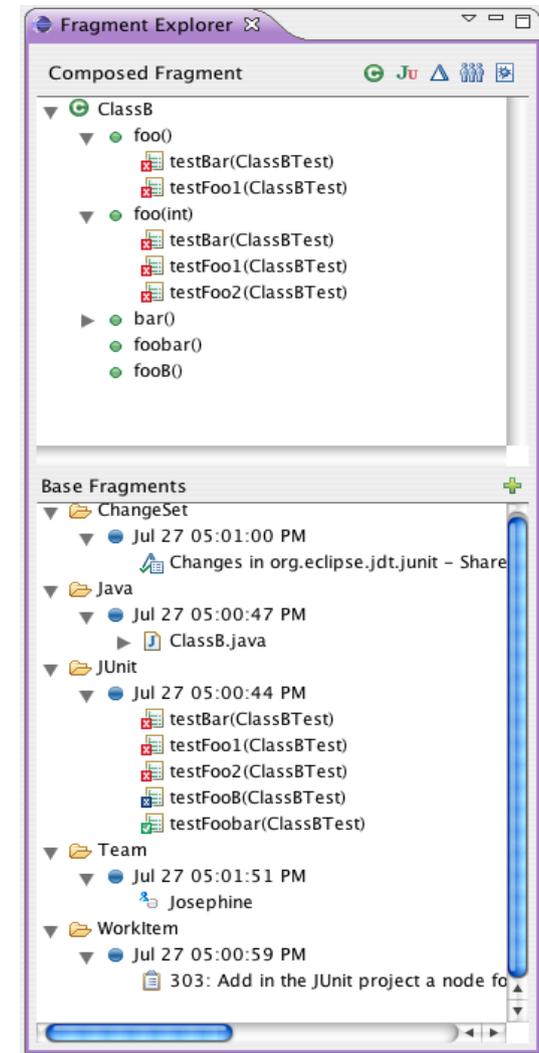
- User wants the connection between:
 - A team member
 - A change set
 - A work item
 - A Java class
 - Some test cases

his choice:

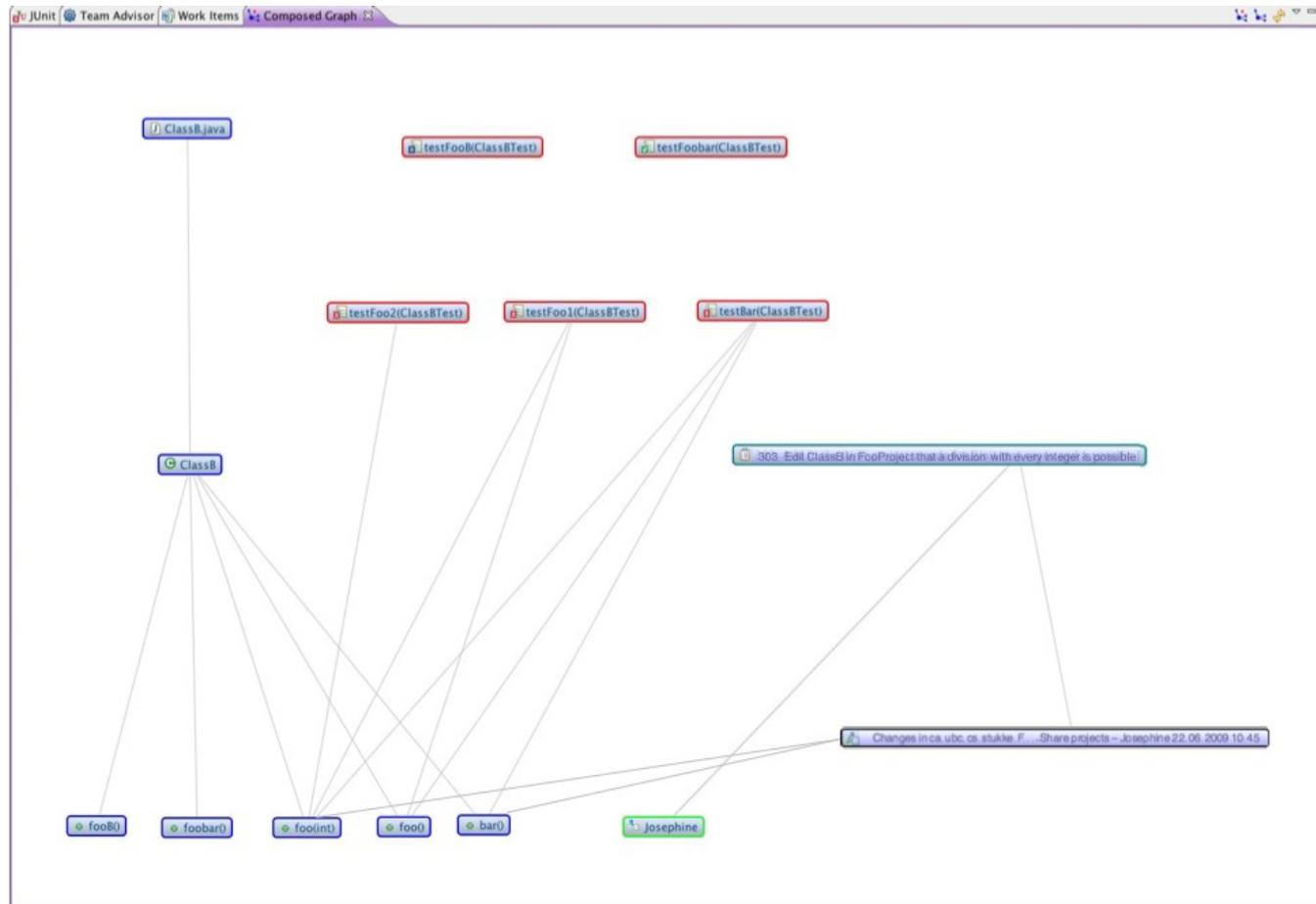


- User wants the connection between:
 - A team member
 - A change set
 - A work item
 - A Java class
 - Some test cases

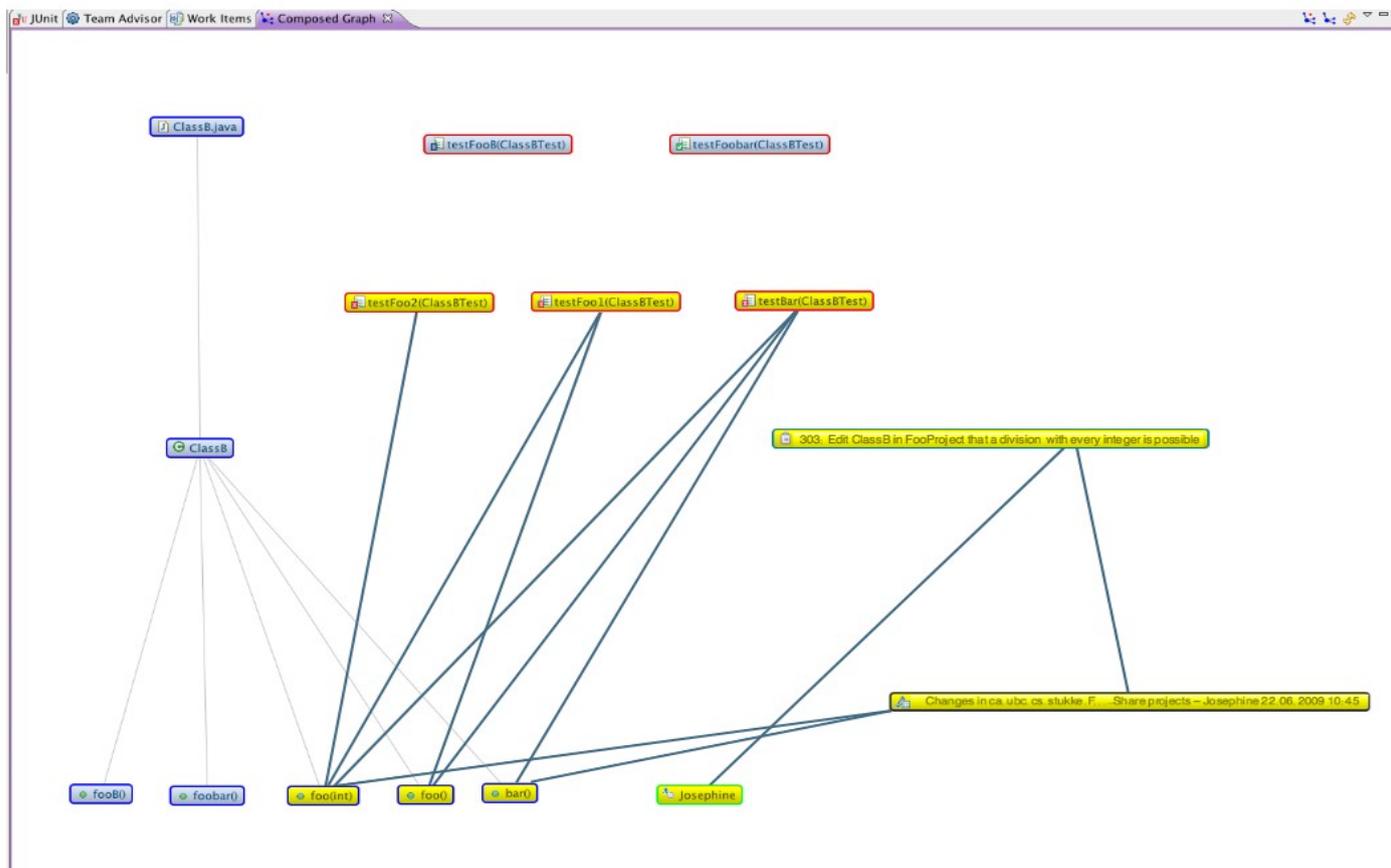
his choice:



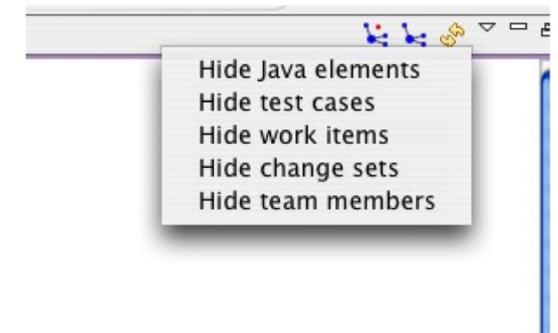
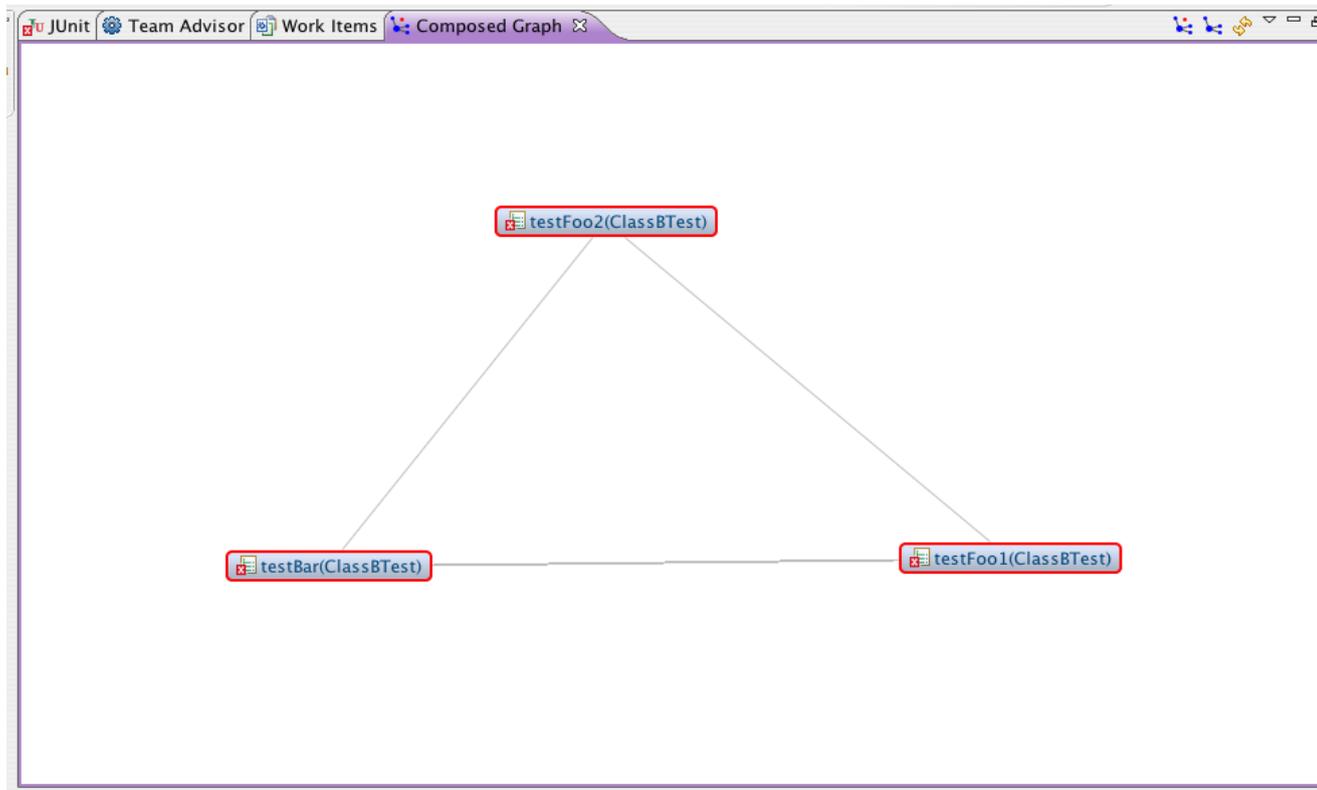
Composed Graph View:



- Select a node:



- Hide Nodes



- FE extended with Test Cases
- FE extended with a new view to represent the information as a graph

- Questions???

- <http://jazz.net/>
- <http://www.eclipse.org/gef/zest/>