# Intro to Frontend Testing



## Hi, I'm Henning

- Software Engineer at Doist
- **Conference Speaker**
- Beer Nerd & Brewer

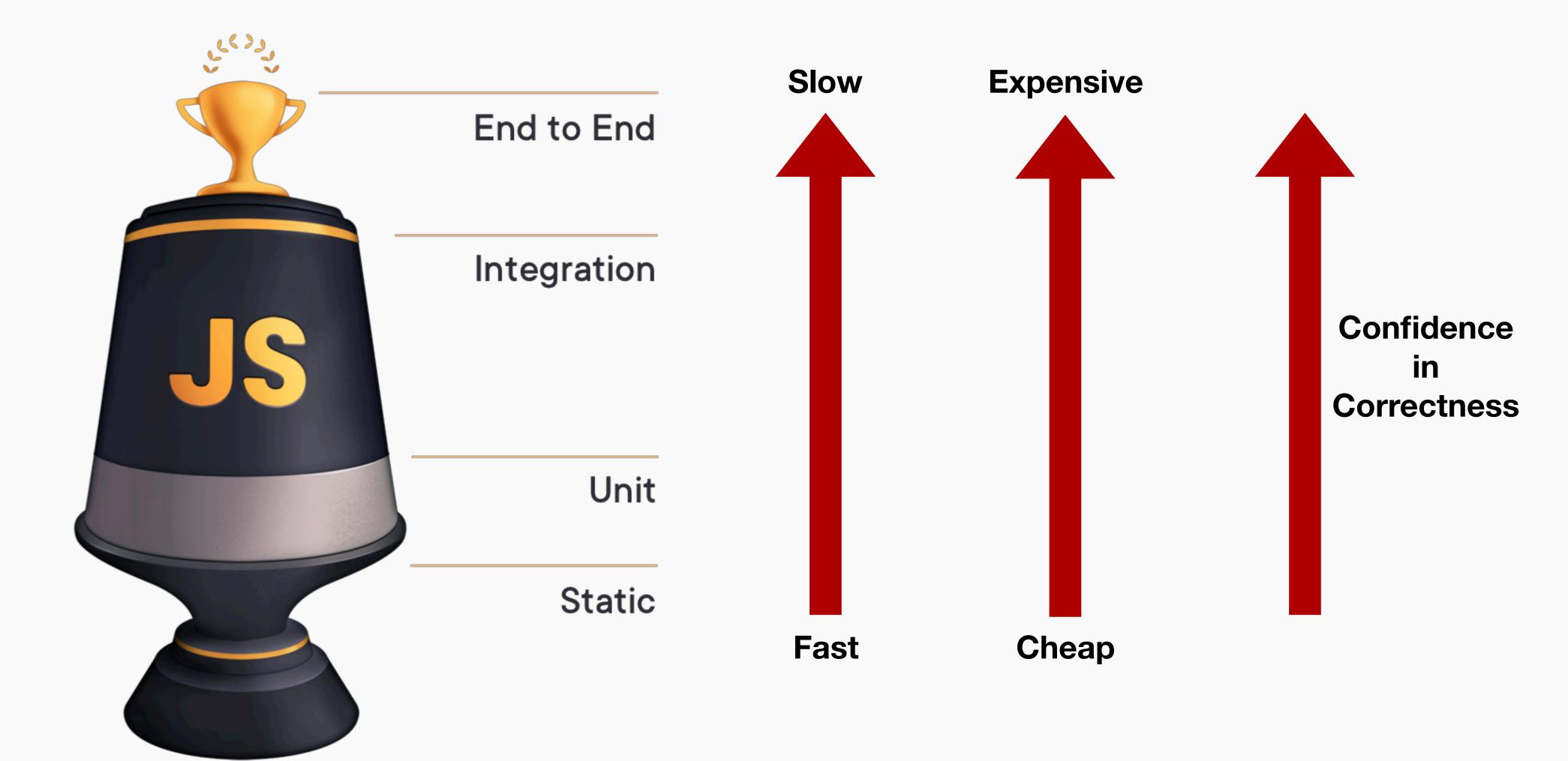


### Why Testing

- ✓ Increase Quality
- √ Easier & Faster Refactorings
- ✓ Avoid Regressions
- √ Tests as Documentation
- √ Reduce Fear of Changes

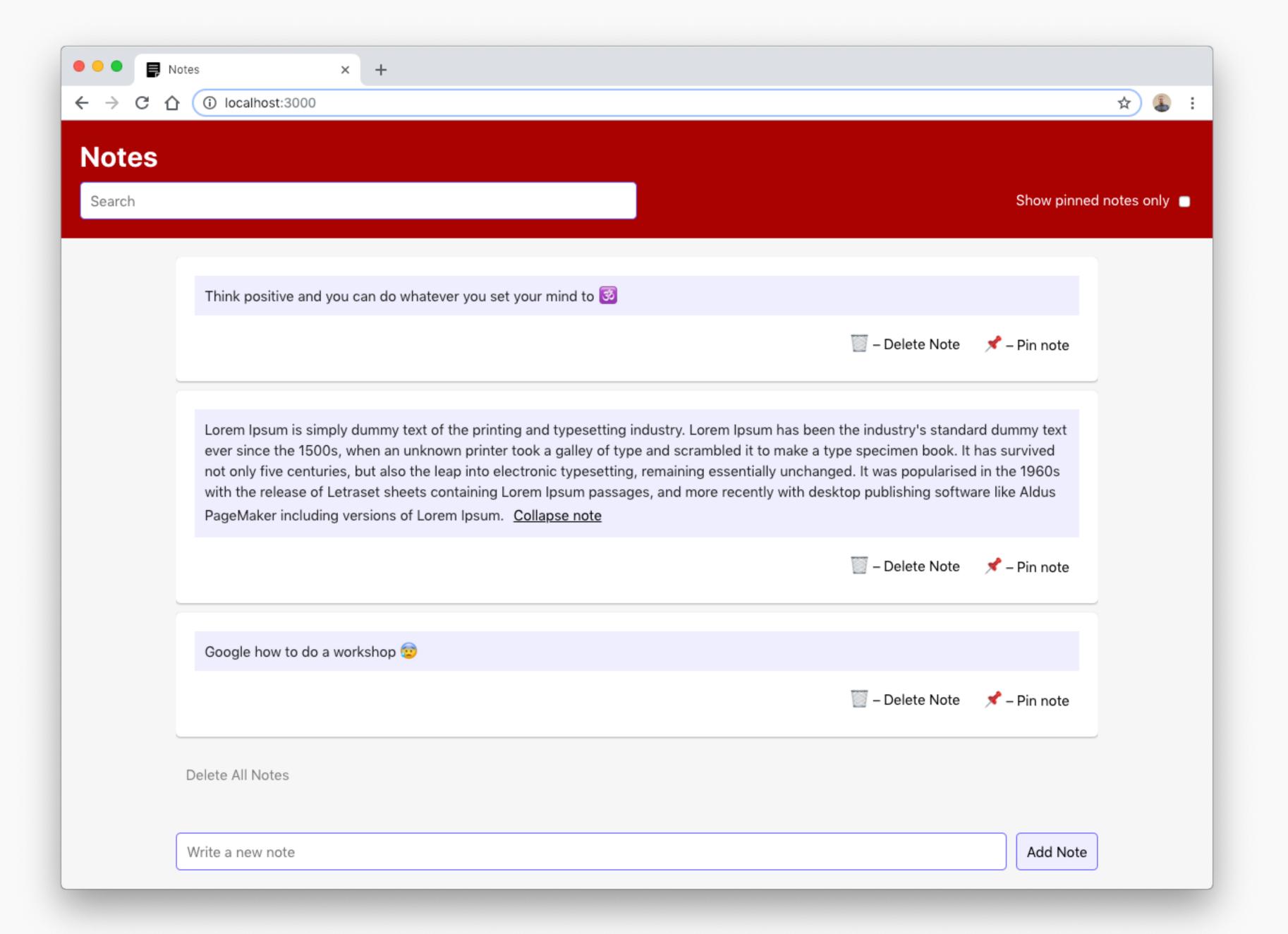


#### Test Types and Trade-offs



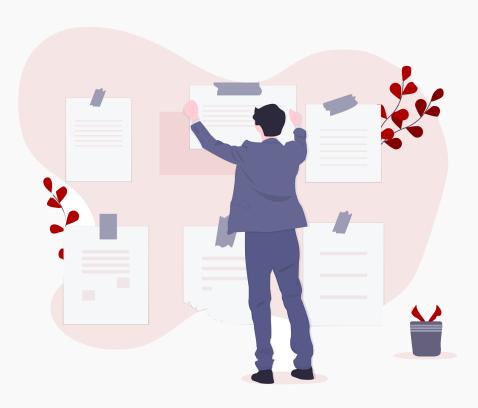
testingjavascript.com by Kent C. Dodds,

Illustration by Maggie Appleton



### Technologies

- ✓ Modern JavaScript
- ✓ React
- ✓ Jest
- √ Cypress



#### Recap: Arrow Functions

```
function sayHello() {
    console.log("Hello")
}

const sayHello = () => {
    console.log("Hello")
}
```

#### Recap: Arrow Functions

```
function getSumOfApples(bucket1, bucket2) {
    const sumOfApples = bucket1 + bucket2
    return sumOfApples
const getSumOfApples = (bucket1, bucket2) => {
    const sumOfApples = bucket1 + bucket2
    return sumOfApples
const getSumOfApples = (bucket1, bucket2) => bucket1 + bucket2
```

#### Recap: Template literals

```
const person = { name: "Henning", age: 27, role: "Engineer" }
console.log(`${person.name} is ${person.age} years old`)
// Henning is 27 years old
```

### Recap: Destructuring

```
const person = { name: "Henning", age: 27, role: "Engineer" }
const { name, age } = person
console.log(name + " is " + age + " years old.")
// Henning is 27 years old
```

### Recap: Object Spread

```
// Problem: copying / cloning data:
const person = { name: "Henning", age: 27, role: "Engineer" }
const person2 = person
person2.name = "Nina"

console.log(`${person.name} and ${person2.name} are ${person.age} years old`)
// Nina and Nina are 27 years old
```

### Recap: Object Spread

```
const person = { name: "Henning", age: 27, role: "Engineer" }
const person2 = { ...person, name: "Nina" }

console.log(`${person.name} and ${person2.name} are ${person.age} years old`)
// Henning and Nina are 27 years old
```

### Recap: Array Spread

```
const numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4]
const moreNumbers = [5, 6, 7, 8]

const allTheNumbers = [ ...numbers, ...moreNumbers ]

console.log(allTheNumbers)
// [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]
```

### Recap: Array.map()

```
const numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4]

const doubles = numbers.map((number) => {
    return number * 2
})

console.log(doubles)
// [2, 4, 6, 8]
```

### Recap: Array.filter()

```
const numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4]

const onlyLargeNumbers = numbers.filter((number) => {
    return number > 2
})

console.log(onlyLargeNumbers)
// [3, 4]
```

### Recap: Ternary Operator

```
const number = 3
if (number > 5) {
    console.log('number is larger than 5')
} else {
    console.log('number is lesser or equal 5')
// number is lesser or equal 5
number > 5
    ? console.log('number is larger than 5')
    console.log('number is lesser or equal 5')
// number is lesser or equal 5
```

#### Unit Testing

Verify that individual and isolated parts (units) work as expected.

- ✓ Helper functions
- ✓ Utility functions
- ✓ Highly reused components

### Assignment 1: Unit Testing



### Integration Testing

Verify that several units work together as expected.

- √ Complex components
- ✓ Pages / views of your app

### Assignment 2: Integration Testing



#### End to End Testing

Run your app to ensure functionality of core workflows.

- ✓ Your whole app with or without backend
- ✓ Ensure visual integrity

## Assignment 3: End to End Testing



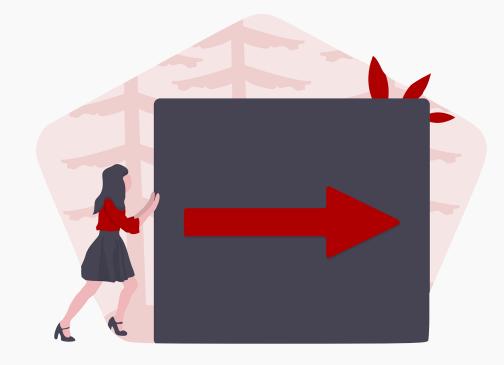
#### Achievements

- ✓ Introduction to Testing
- ✓ Writing Unit Tests
- ✓ Writing Integration Tests
- ✓ Writing End to End Tests



#### Next Steps

- ✓ Mocking: Handling network, time and randomness
- Accessibility Testing
- √ Testing your style guide
- ✓ Continuously run your tests



# Intro to Frontend Testing

