TESTS

This document explains the automated test strategy, how to run the test suite, and what each test covers for the Number to Words Converter.



• Test framework: xUnit

• Assertions: FluentAssertions

Project layout: Unit tests live under NumberToWordsApp.Tests in UnitTests/

► How to Run

From the solution root:

```
dotnet restore
dotnet test -- configuration Release
```

To run with detailed logging:

```
dotnet test -v n
```

To run a single test class:

```
dotnet test --filter
"FullyQualifiedName~NumberToWordsApp.Tests.UnitTests.NumberToWordsConver
terTests"
```

Test Strategy

We follow an Arrange-Act-Assert style with small, isolated unit tests:

- 1. Model tests verify default state and property behavior.
- 2. Controller tests verify MVC flow, validation, and view models.
- 3. Converter tests verify the core business logic for number→words, including pluralization and edge cases.

This keeps the pyramid wide at the unit layer and ensures fast feedback.



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1) ConvertViewModelTests

Purpose: Ensure the MVC view model has sensible defaults and behaves correctly when properties change.

Key checks:

- Default constructor initializes all properties to null/false.
- Properties are settable (e.g., NumberInput, Result, HasError, ErrorMessage, RequestId).
- Accepts empty / whitespace / null inputs for NumberInput.
- HasError toggles correctly; Result and ErrorMessage are nullable.

2) ConvertControllerTests

Purpose: Verify end-to-end controller behavior for GET/POST of the main Convert page.

Key checks:

- **GET** /Convert returns ViewResult with an empty ConvertViewModel.
- **POST** with valid numbers returns expected strings:

```
o "123" → ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THREE DOLLARS
```

- "123.45" → ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THREE DOLLARS AND FORTY-FIVE CENTS
- "0" → ZERO DOLLARS
- "0.01" → ZERO DOLLARS AND ONE CENT
- "-100" → MINUS ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS
- **POST** with empty or invalid input returns error:

```
    Error message: please enter a valid number
```

Result: empty string

• HasError: true

- Decimal precision handling example:
 - Input "123.456" yields ... FORTY-FIVE CENTS (rounded to two decimals).
- Large number handling:
 - "1000000" → ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

3) NumberToWordsConverterTests

Purpose: Validate the core conversion logic (singular/plural, negatives, decimals, boundaries).

Key checks:

- Whole numbers across ranges (0, teens, tens, hundreds, thousands, millions).
- Decimals: cents appended with correct pluralization (e.g., 0.99 → NINETY-NINE CENTS).
- Negatives: prefix with MINUS and keep grammar correct.

- Whole-dollar amounts: omit cents wording entirely (100 00 → 0NE HUNDRED DOLLARS).
- Singular vs plural forms:
 - \circ 1 \rightarrow ONE DOLLAR
 - 1.01 → ONE DOLLAR AND ONE CENT
 - 2.01 → TWO DOLLARS AND ONE CENT

Test Case Matrix (Representative)

Area	Input	Expected Output / Behavior
Model defaults	_	All properties null except HasError=false.
GET /Convert	_	ViewResult with empty ConvertViewModel.
Valid whole	123	ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THREE DOLLARS.
Valid decimal	123.45	AND FORTY-FIVE CENTS.
Rounding	123.456	AND FORTY-FIVE CENTS (two decimals).
Large number	1000000	ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
Empty / invalid	"", "abc"	HasError=true, message please enter a valid number, result empty.
Negative	-10.50	MINUS TEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS.
Singular cents	0.01	ONE CENT.
Plural cents	0.99	NINETY-NINE CENTS.

Adding New Tests

- 1. Create a new test class in NumberToWordsApp. Tests/UnitTests/.
- 2. Use xUnit [Fact] for single cases and [Theory]/[InlineData] for multiple inputs.
- 3. Prefer FluentAssertions for readable assertions.
- 4. Keep tests deterministic—avoid culture-dependent formatting in assertions.

Example skeleton:

```
using Xunit;
using FluentAssertions;

public class MyNewTests
{
```

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```
[Theory]
    [InlineData("2500.10", "TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS AND TEN
CENTS")]
    public void Convert_ShouldHandleNewEdgeCases(string input, string
expected)
    {
       var result =
NumberToWordsApp.Models.NumberToWordsConverter.Convert(decimal.Parse(input));
       result.Should().Be(expected);
    }
}
```

Future Enhancements

- Property-based testing (FsCheck) to fuzz random values across ranges.
- Culture variants (e.g., British vs US wording conventions) behind feature flags.
- Boundary coverage for maximum supported magnitude and precision.
- Performance micro-benchmarks for very large test sweeps.

? Troubleshooting

- Restore packages first (dotnet restore) if tests fail to build.
- Ensure SDK is aligned with the project's target framework.
- If assertion messages show case mismatches, verify the converter always produces uppercase (as expected by tests).