

Further Testing Techniques

Test Driven Development (TDD)

- new code (both in app and possible in step defs)
- TDD: write tests before the new code itself
- AKA: write tests for code you wish you had
- Improves modularity
- Steps:
 - Think about one thing the code should do
 - Capture that thought in a test, which fails
 - Write the simplest possible code that lets the test pass
 - Refactor: DRY out commonality w/ other tests
 - Continue with next thing code should do

Testing Today

- Before: debugging focus
 - Developers finish code, some ad-hoc tests
 - “toss over the wall to QA”
 - QA staff manually poke at software
- Today: ‘maintainability and validation focus’
 - Testing is part of every Agile iteration
 - Developers test their own code
 - Testing tools and processes highly automated
 - QA/testing group improves testability and tools
 - Still some manual testing to... but for different reasons

Unit Tests should be FIRST

- Fast: run (subset of) tests quickly (since you’ll be running them all the time)
- Independent: no test depends on others; can run any subset in any order
- Repeatable: run N times, get same result (to help isolate bugs and enable automation)
- Self-checking: test can automatically detect if passed (no human checking of output)

Test Cases: Arrange, Act, Assert

- Arrange preconditions
 - Q: What about non-leaf methods
 - What about methods that depend on external state or even an external service
 - What about database data used by the test
 - What about ‘world state’ (eg: logged in?)
- Act on the system under tests (SUT)
 - Q: what about testing controller actions?
- Assert postcondition(s)
 - Model tests are ‘easy’
 - Have to isolate MVC even though a real request usually touches all three ## Expectations / Assertions
- `expect(x).to eq('<value>')`
 - `eq` could be any of RSpec’s matchers
 - Can use `not_to` for negation
 - Can append `_<method:bool>` to check
- Can also expect expression eg: `expect { <expression> }.to raise_error`
 - `expect { @review.destroy }.to change { Review.count }.by -1`
- Can set up preconditions with `before(:each)` to run before all code blocks within the `describe` block

- Specs should test just one behavior

Isolating Code: Doubles & Seams Intro

- `rspec-rails` gem can simulate `get`, `post`, and `put` requests for testing controllers
 - Has `response` object which says what controller is about to do when action finishes
 - Has matchers to test rails behaviors (`render_template`, `expect(assigns[:results]).to be_a_kind_of Enumerable`)
 - Supports creating doubles
- Can use method stubs

```
require 'rails_helper'

describe MoviesController do
  describe 'searching TMDb' do
    it 'calls the model method that preforms TMDb search' do
      # Set up a spy on the 'find_in_tmdb' method on Movie.
      expect(Movie).to receive(:find_in_tmdb).with('hardware')
      # Make request to trigger the expectation.
      get "movies/search_tmdb?search_terms=hardware"
    end
    it 'selects the Search Results template for rendering' do
      # Mock the find_in_tmdb method.
      allow(Movie).to receive(:find_in_tmdb)
      get "movies/search_tmdb?search_terms=hardware"
      # Expect the correct render template.
      expect(response).to render_template('search')
    end
  end
end

def search
  params = params.permit('search')
  Movie.find_in_tmdb(params['search'])
end
```

- `assigns[]` defines a set of instance variables set by a controller
 - eg usage: `expect(assigns[:movie]).to eq(<val>)`

Stunt Doubles

```
• m = double('Movie')
• Can stub methods on doubles
• allow(m).to receive(:title).and_return('Snowden')
  – Can also use m = double('movie', :title => 'snowden')
• Can stub responses on specific call numbers

it 'makes search results available to template' do
  fake_results = [double('Movie'), double('Movie')]
  allow(Movie).to
    receive(:find_in_tmdb).and_return(fake_results)
  post :search_tmdb, {:search_terms => 'hardware'}
  expect assigns[:movies].to eq(fake_results)
end
```