```
link null
title: 珠峰架构师成长计划
description; as.is
keywords: null
author: null
date: null
publisher: 珠峰架构师成长计划
stats: paragraph=69 sentences=234, words=1245
```

1. 手工测试

qs.js

```
function parse(str)
      let arr = str.split('&');
let obj = {};
      arr.forEach((item) => {
    let [key, val] = item.split('=');
    obj[key] = val;
      return obi:
function stringify(obj) {
      let arr = [];
for (let key in obj) {
    arr.push(key + '=' + obj[key]);
exports.parse = parse;
exports.stringify = stringify;
```

2. assert断言

- 断言是表达设计人员对于系统应达到状态的一种预期
 各种语言都内置了断言的接口
 断言是单元测试的核心

问题 解决方案 污染 源代码里混杂了很多测试代码 从源代码中抽离出去 零散 杂乱无章,不能分组和分类 整体规划 和设计 没有持久化 没有存储 把测试文件单独存放 手动跑测试比较麻烦 自动运行并显示结果

3. 测试框架

- 通过测试框架,我们可以分离测试代码和源代码
- 测试框架可以自动运行所有的用例并输出结果测试框架可能提高编写测试代码的效率

4.开发模式

Test-Driven-Development 测试驱动开发,

- 在TDD理念中,先有测试代码再有功能逻辑代码
- 包括测试用例和断言分为模块测试和单元测试
- 有其使用场景,不能滥用在实际开发中一般会使用测试框架

5. 常用测试框架

- qunit (https://github.com/qunitjs/qunit) jQuery
 mocha (https://github.com/mochais/mocha) 支持Node&Browser express.js
 iasmine (https://github.com/iasmine/jasmine)支持Node&Browser Vue.js
 karma (https://github.com/karma-runner/karma) A Test-Runner 在不同的浏览器中跑测试用例 Angular
 iest (https://github.com/facebook/jest) React

 - 零配置内置代码覆盖率
 - 内置Mocks

6. Jest

```
cnpm i jest --save-dev
cnpm i jest -g
```

```
jest npm jest
npm test
```

- Test Suits 测试套件,每个文件就是一个套件
- Test Group 分组 describeTest Case 测试用途 test()
- Assert 断言 expect()

qs.test.js

```
let { parse, stringify } = require('./qs');
describe('parse', () => {
   test('one', () => {
    expect(parse("name=zfpx").name).toBe('zfpx');
});
   expect(parse("name=zfpx&age=9").age).toBe('9');
});
    test('two', () => {
describe('stringify', () => {
   test('one', () => {
    expect(stringify({ name: 'zfpx' })).toBe('name=zfpx');
});
    test('two', () => {
        expect(stringify({ name: 'zfpx', age: 9 })).toBe('name=zfpx&age=9');
    });
 });
```

- package.json
- jest.config.js
- 命令行
- testMatch glob规则,识别哪些文件中测试文件
- testRegex 文件正则
- testEnvironment 测试环境
- rootDir 根目录
- moduleFileExtensions 模块文件扩展名

```
module.exports =
    testMatch: ['**/__tests__/**/*.js?(x)', '**/?(*.)(spec|test).js?(x)'],
   testRegex: '(/_tests_).*|(\\.|/)(test|spec)\\.jsx?{{content}}#x27;, testEnvironment: 'jsdom', rootDir: '',
   moduleFileExtensions: ['js', 'json', 'jsx', 'node']
```

- 相等断言
 - toBe(value): 比较数字、字符串
 - toEqual(value): 比较对象、数组
 - toBeNull()
 - toBeUndefined()
- 包含断言
 - toHaveProperty(keyPath, value): 是否有对应的属性
 - to to Contain (item): 是否包含对应的值,括号里写上数组、字符串
 to Match (regexpOrString): 括号里写上正则
- 逻辑断言,在JavaScript中,有六个falsy值: false, 0, ", null, undefined, 和NaN。其他一切都是Truthy。
 - toBeTruthv()
 - toBeFalsy()
 - oBeGreaterThan(number): 大于
 toBeLessThan(number): 小于
- not 取反

```
const a = {
   name: 'beijing'
const b = {
   name: 'beijing'
expect(a).toEqual(b)
expect([1, 2, 3]).toEqual([1, 2, 3])
expect(null).toBeNull()
expect([1, 2, 3]).toContain(1)
expect(b).toHaveProperty('home')
expect('abc').toContain('b')
expect('abc').toMatch(/^\w+$/)
expect('123').not.toContain('4')
```

```
function remove (node) {
function on (node, type, handler) {
   node.addEventListener(type, handler);
exports.remove = remove;
```

```
class Tab(
    constructor(id, buttonClass, panelClass) {
        this.tab = tab = document.querySelector('\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\f
```

```
const Tab = require('../src/tab');
const fs = require('fs');
const path = require('path');

test('tab', function(){
    document.body.innerHTML = fs.readFileSync(path.resolve(_dirname, 'tab.html'), 'utf8');
    const tab = new Tab'('tab', 'tab-button', 'tab-panel');
    expect(tab.buttons[0].style.backgroundColor).toBe('red');
    expect(tab.buttons[1].style.backgroundColor).toBe('white');
    expect(tab.panels[0].style.display).toBe('none');
    tab.buttons[1].click();
    expect(tab.buttons[1].style.backgroundColor).toBe('white');
    expect(tab.buttons[1].style.backgroundColor).toBe('white');
    expect(tab.buttons[1].style.backgroundColor).toBe('white');
    expect(tab.buttons[0].style.backgroundColor).toBe('red');
    expect(tab.panels[0].style.display).toBe('none');
    expect(tab.panels[0].style.display).toBe('block');
]);
```

```
test('async', (done) => {
    setTimeout() => {
        expect(2).toBe(2);
        done();
    },1000);
});
```

- Mocks可以擦除函数的实际实现来测试代码之间的链接
- Mocks可以捕获对函数的调用
- manual_mocks用可mock依赖的模块,放置在相应 mocks目录下
- 使用mock function可以查看函数的调用次数,以及参数

tests\users.js

```
jest.mock('../js/ajax');
const getUsers = require('../js/getUsers');
test('getUsers', (done) =>{
    document.body.innerHTML = ``;
    getUsers('/users.json','users', () =>{
        const ul = document.querySelector('#users');
        const lis = ul.querySelectorAll('li');
        expect(lis.length).toBe(2);
        expect(lis.length).toBe('zfpx2');
        done();
    });
});
```

\js\getUsers.js

```
var ajax = require('./ajax');
function getUsers(url,id,callback){
  const users = document.getElementById(id);
  ajax(url,data>>{
     console.log('ajax ok');
     data = JSON.parse(data);
     users.innerHTML = data.map(item=>`${item.name}`).join('');
     callback&&callback();
});
})
module.exports = getUsers;
```

\js\ajax.js

```
function ajax(url,success) {
  const xhr = new XMLHttpRequest();
  xhr.onreadystatechange = ()=>{
    if(xhr.readyState == 4) {
        success&success(xhr.responseText);
    }
    xhr.open('get',url);
    xhr.send(null);
}
module.exports = ajax;
```

js__mocks__\ajax.js

```
const fs = require('fs');
const path = require('path');
const ajax = (url, success) => {
    setTimeout(() => {
        success(JSON.stringify([{name:'zfpx1'}, {name:'zfpx2'}]));
    },1000);
}
module.exports = ajax;
```

users.html

```
let module = {};
let require = () => ajax;
getUsers('http://localhost:3000/users.json', 'users');
```

server.js

```
const express = require('express');
const path = require('path');
const app = express();
app.use(express.static(_dirname));
app.use(express.static(_dirname));
app.get('/'.function(req.res){
    res.sendFile(path.resolve(_dirname,'users.html'));
});

app.get('/users.json',function(req.res){
    res.json([{name:'zfpx1'},{name:'zfpx2'}]);
});
app.listen(3000);
```

- line coverage 行覆盖率
- function coverage 函数覆盖率
 branch coverage 分支覆盖率
- statement coverage 语句覆盖率

npx jest --coverage

7.附录

gulp内部使用了node-glob模块来实现其文件匹配功能。我们可以使用下面这些特殊的字符来匹配我们想要的文件:

glob 匹配 * 能匹配 a.js,x.y,abc,abc/,但不能匹配a/b.js

a.is.stvle.css.a.b.x.v

l,s 能匹配 a/b/c,js,x/y/z js, 不能匹配a/b,js,a/b/c/d,js ** 能匹配 abc,a/b,js,a/b/c,js,x/y/z,x/y/z/a b,能用来匹配所有的目录和文件 a//z 能匹配 a/z,a/b/z,a/b/c/z,a/d/g/h/j/k/z a/b/z 能匹配 a/s,b/js,c/js 等.整个中括号只代表一个字符 [*xyz].js 能匹配 a,js,b/js,c/js等,不能匹配x,js,yjs,z/js,不会匹配xyjs,xyz,js等,整个中括号只代表一个字符 [*xyz].js 能匹配 a,js,b/js,c/js等,不能匹配x,js,yjs,z/js