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Chai-HTTP

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Overview

Chai plugin for integration-testing web-applications.

Installation

```
npm i chai-http
```

Importing

```
const chai = require('chai');
const chaiHttp = require('chai-http');
chai.use(chaiHttp);
```

Making requests

When using chai requests can be made using either an absolute URL

```
chai.request('localhost:4494').get('/hello');
```

or by passing in your Express application

```
const app = require('./server');
chai.request(app).get('/hello');
```

The second method tends to be easier as it removes the chance of our tests breaking just because the program is running on a new port - it also allows chai to spin up a new server using app.listen() if one isn't already running.

HTTP Methods

The different methods can be accessed by simply calling the function with the same name:

```
chai.request(app).get('/hello');
chai.request(app).put('/replace');
chai.request(app).post('/create');
chai.request(app).patch('/update');
chai.request(app).delete('/remove');
```

You can provide a request body using send()

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Testing with Mocha

and query parameters using query()

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chai.request(app).post('/create').send({'key': 'value'});

chai.request(app).put('/update').query({'key': 'value'});

The result of the request can be retrieved using end() - this is an asynchronous function so to signal the end of the test it is necessary to use the done() function provided by Mocha tests.

```
chai
  .request(app)
  .get('/hello')
  .end(function(error, response) {
   expect(err).to.be.null;
   expect(response).to.have.status(200);
   expect(response).to.have.body('Hello, World!');
 });
```

For the above code to work, you need to ensure you have the command const expect = chai.expect

Tutorial

There is no tutorial for this module.

Exercises

1. Import the Chai Library and test the CRUD functionality for your application.