## 1. Introduction to Testing:

- Software testing is the process of evaluating software to identify defects or bugs before it
  is deployed. It ensures that the software meets the specified requirements and functions
  correctly.
- Testing is important in software development as it helps in identifying and fixing issues early in the development process, which improves the reliability and correctness of the software.

## 2. Purpose of Testing:

- The primary purpose of testing is to identify defects early in the development process to reduce the cost and effort required to fix them later.
- Testing also aims to verify that software components perform as intended and meet the specified requirements.

# 3. Focus on Testing a Single Component:

- The chosen component for testing is the **calculateSkinType** function from the **skinTypeController** module.
- Testing this component is important because it plays a critical role in determining the skin type based on user responses. Any defects or errors in this function could lead to incorrect skin type classifications, affecting the overall functionality of the software and product recommendation engine.

### 4. Preparing Test Cases:

- Test cases should cover various scenarios, including normal inputs, edge cases, and invalid inputs.
- Examples of test cases for the calculateSkinType function include responses for oily skin, dry skin, combination skin, sensitive skin, acne-prone skin, and hyperpigmentation skin.

### 5. Choosing Testing Frameworks:

- The testing framework used here appears to be Jest, a popular testing framework for JavaScript.
- Jest provides a robust set of features for writing and executing tests, making it suitable for unit testing in JavaScript environments.

### 6. Writing Test Code:

- The provided test code demonstrates how to write test cases for the calculateSkinType function.
- Each test case uses the test function provided by Jest to define a test scenario and expect to assert the expected outcome.
- Assertions are made to validate that the function returns the expected skin type based on the provided responses.

# 7.Running Tests:

- Tests can be executed using the Jest testing framework by running the command npm run test
- The test results will indicate whether each test case passed, failed, or encountered errors.

### 8. Test Coverage:

- Achieving high test coverage is essential to ensure thorough testing of the software.
- Test coverage metrics can be used to measure the percentage of code that is

exercised by the tests, helping identify areas of the codebase that require additional testing.

### Here is the test code:

```
'How often do you have post-inflammatory hyperpigmentation (dark marks after acne
'How often do you use a moisturizer?': 'Twice a day',
```

```
or injury)?': 'Rarely',
'How often do you use a moisturizer?': 'Twice a day',
'How often do you have inflamed or cystic acne?': 'Rarely',
```

```
'How often do you have inflamed or cystic acne?': 'Frequently',
```

```
const skinType = calculateSkinType(oilySkinResponse);
expect(skinType).toEqual({
const skinType = calculateSkinType(drySkinResponse);
expect(skinType).toEqual({
const skinType = calculateSkinType(combinationSkinResponse);
expect(skinType).toEqual({
  skinType: 'combination',
const skinType = calculateSkinType(sensitiveSkinResponse);
expect(skinType).toEqual({
const skinType = calculateSkinType(acneProneSkinResponse);
expect(skinType).toEqual({
const skinType = calculateSkinType(hyperpigmentationSkinResponse);
expect(skinType).toEqual({
```

```
test('get highest score skin type', () => {
    let scores = {
        oily: 1,
        dry: 3,
        combination: 0,
        sensitive: 6,
        acne_prone_skin: 7,
        dry_acne_prone_skin: 4,
        hyperpigmentation: 9,
    };
    const highestScoreSkinType = getHighestScoreSkinType(scores);
    expect(highestScoreSkinType).toEqual('hyperpigmentation');
    expect(highestScoreSkinType).not.toEqual('acne_prone_skin');
    expect(highestScoreSkinType).not.toEqual('sensitive');
});
```