# Unit Testing 2 cheatsheet

# Dependency Injection

## Pre Dependency Injection

```
def get_countries():
    headers = {'Content-Type': 'application/json'}
    api_url = "https://restcountries.com/v2/all"

    response = requests.get(api_url, headers=headers)

if response.status_code == 200:
    return response.json()
    else:
        return None

def get_country_code(key):
    countries = get_countries() # Dependency
    return countries[key]
```

# Post Dependency Injection

```
def get_countries():
    headers = {'Content-Type': 'application/json'}
    api_url = "https://restcountries.com/v2/all"

    response = requests.get(api_url, headers=headers)

    if response.status_code == 200:
        return response.json()
    else:
        return None

# Inject get_countries dependency
def get_country_code(key, get_countries):
    countries = get_countries() # Execute dependency
    return countries[key]

print(get_country_code("GBR", get_countries))
```

- When we call get\_country\_code in our application, we inject the real get\_countries function
- When we call get\_country\_code in our test, we inject a fake (mock) get\_countries function

### Writing Test for Dependency Injection

### **Unit Testing Terms and Definitions**

- Mock: A piece of *fake* code standing in to replace some *real* code.
- Stub: Dummy data serving to replace real data usually returned from an external source.
- Dependency: A piece of code relied upon by another piece of code.
- Dependency Injection: A Software Development paradigm in which dependencies are passed as inputs into the function/class that invokes them.