

JS Advanced Exam

Problem 3. Unit Testing

Your Task

Using **Mocha** and **Chai** write **JS Unit Tests** to test a variable named **carService**, which represents an object. You may use the following code as a template:

```
describe("Tests ...", function() {
  describe("TODO ...", function() {

    it("TODO ...", function() {
      // TODO: ...
    });
  });

  // TODO: ...
});
```

The object that should have the following functionality:

isItExpensive (issue) - A function that accepts one parameter: **string**.

- If the value of the parameter **issue** is equal to "Engine" or "Transmission", return: **`The issue with the car is more severe and it will cost more money`**
- Otherwise, if the above conditions are not met, **return** the following message: **`The overall price will be a bit cheaper`**
- There is **no** need for **validation** for the **input**, you will always be given a string.

discount (numberOfParts, totalPrice) - A function that accepts two parameters: **number** and **number**.

- Percentage of discount based on the **numberOfParts**:
 - **15%** when **numberOfParts** is higher than 2 and smaller or equal to 7
 - **30%** when **numberOfParts** is higher than 7
- You need to **calculate** and **return** the **price** you will save, depending on the **discount**.

- If the **numberOfParts** is smaller or equal to **2**, return:
"You cannot apply a discount"
- Otherwise, calculate the discount and **return** the following message:
`Discount applied! You saved \${result}\$`
- You need to validate the input, if the **numberOfParts** and **totalPrice** are not a **number**, **throw** an error: **"Invalid input"**

partsToBuy (partsCatalog, neededParts) - A function that accepts two arrays.

- The **partsCatalog** array will store the parts and the price for them ([{ **part**: "blowoff valve", **price**: 145 }, { **part**: "coil springs", **price**: 230 } ...])
- The **neededParts** array will store the parts that you need to buy ([**"blowoff valve"**, **"injectors"** ...])
- You must iterate through both the arrays and calculate the **total price** of the **parts** that are equal to the **neededParts**.
- If **partsCatalog** is empty, return **0**
- Finally, **return** the total price of all parts needed.
- There is a need for validation for the input, may not always be valid. In case of submitted **invalid** parameters, **throw** an error **"Invalid input"**:
 - If passed **partsCatalog** or **neededParts** parameters are not an arrays.

JS Code

To ease you in the process, you are provided with an implementation that meets all of the specification requirements for the **carService** object:

carService.js

```
const carService = {
  isItExpensive(issue) {
    if (issue === "Engine" || issue === "Transmission") {
      return `The issue with the car is more severe and it will cost more money`;
    } else {
      return `The overall price will be a bit cheaper`;
    }
  },
  discount(numberOfParts, totalPrice) {
    if (
```

```

    typeof numberOfParts !== "number" ||
    typeof totalPrice !== "number"
  ) {
    throw new Error("Invalid input");
  }

  let discountPercentage = 0;

  if (numberOfParts > 2 && numberOfParts <= 7) {
    discountPercentage = 15;
  } else if (numberOfParts > 7) {
    discountPercentage = 30;
  }

  let result = (discountPercentage / 100) * totalPrice;

  if (numberOfParts <= 2) {
    return "You cannot apply a discount";
  } else {
    return `Discount applied! You saved ${result}$`;
  }
},
partsToBuy(partsCatalog, neededParts) {
  let totalSum = 0;

  if (!Array.isArray(partsCatalog) || !Array.isArray(neededParts)) {
    throw new Error("Invalid input");
  }
  neededParts.forEach((neededPart) => {
    partsCatalog.map((obj) => {
      if (obj.part === neededPart) {
        totalSum += obj.price;
      }
    });
  });

  return totalSum;
},
});

```

Submission

Submit your tests inside a **describe()** statement, as shown above.

