

# Testing Angular



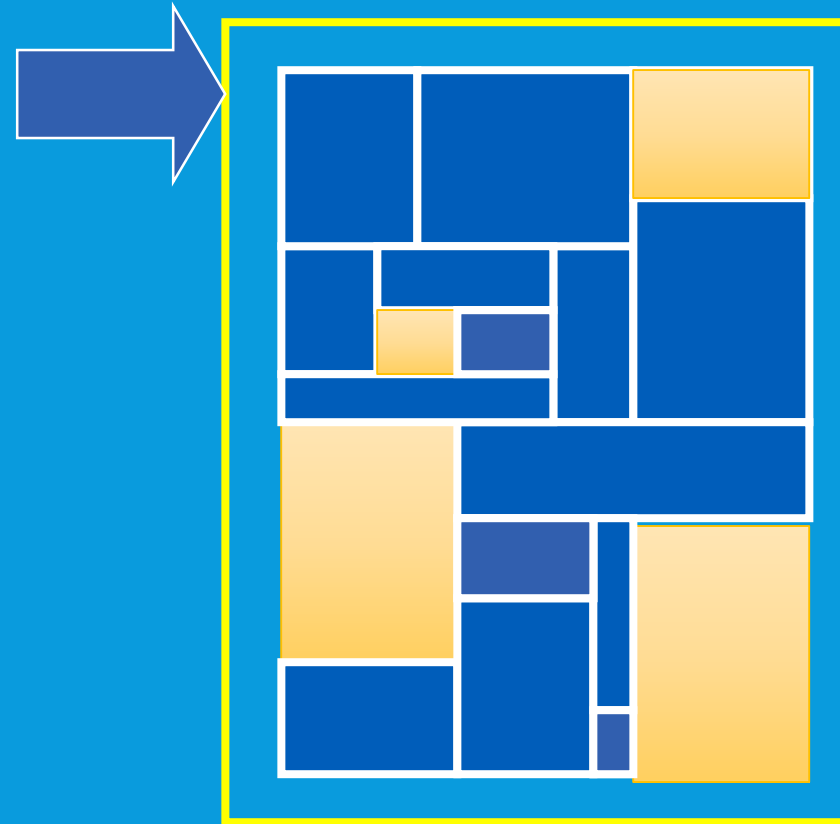
# Agenda

- Testing Basics & Setup
- Karma & Jasmine Basics
- Testing Angular Components & Services
- Server Side Testing

# Testing Basics & Setup

# Traditional Testing

- Test the system as a whole
- Individual components rarely tested
- Errors go undetected
- Isolation of errors difficult to track down



# Manual vs Automatic Testing

- Manual Tests

- Print Statements
- Use of Debugger
- Debugger Expressions
- Test Scripts

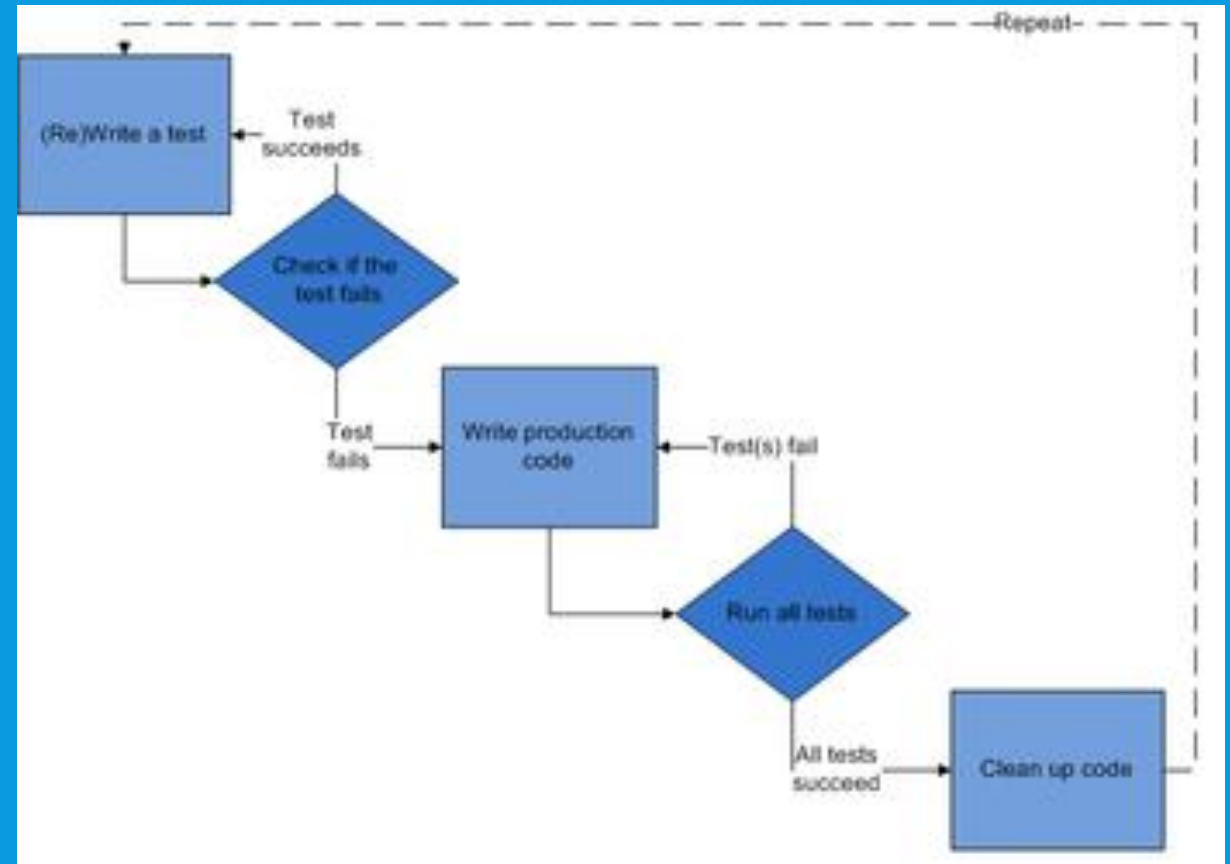
- Automated Testing

- Less Human Errors
- Faster
- Decreasing Cost
- Types of Tests
  - Unit Tests
  - Integration Tests (End to End, E2E)

# Test-driven development (TDD)

For each new feature in the program:

1. Write (failing) test case
2. Run the test, to see that it fails
3. Write code until the test pass
4. Refactor the code to acceptable standards



# Karma

- Angular CLI installs and konfigures Karam by default
- Karma is a testrunner that executes test
- Supports several Testing Frameworks
  - Jasmine
  - Mocha
  - Qunit
- Supports Continous Integration
- Documentation @ <https://karma-runner.github.io>



# Karma Components

- Karma Configuration in karma.conf.js
- karma-cli:
  - Command Line Interface for Karma
- karma-chrome-launcher
  - Launches Karma in Chrome @<https://github.com/karma-runner/karma-chrome-launcher>
- karma-jasmine
  - Jasmine plugin for Karma



# Jasmine

- Popular Testing Framework used by Angular CLI by default
- Jasmine has the following features:
  - Easy-to-read (expressional) syntax
  - Testing async code
  - Spies (mocking objects and methods)
  - DOM testing



# Jasmine Overview

Suite – a suite of related tests, created using "describe"

Specs – expectations to test for, created using "it"

Setup and teardown - beforeEach() and afterEach() methods.

Spec Runner – a simple HTML page or an automated process

# Matchers

- toBe / toEqual
- toMatch: RegExp match()
- toBeDefined / toBeUndefined
- toBeNull
- toContain
- toBeLessThan/toBeGreaterThan
- toThrow: for catching expected exceptions

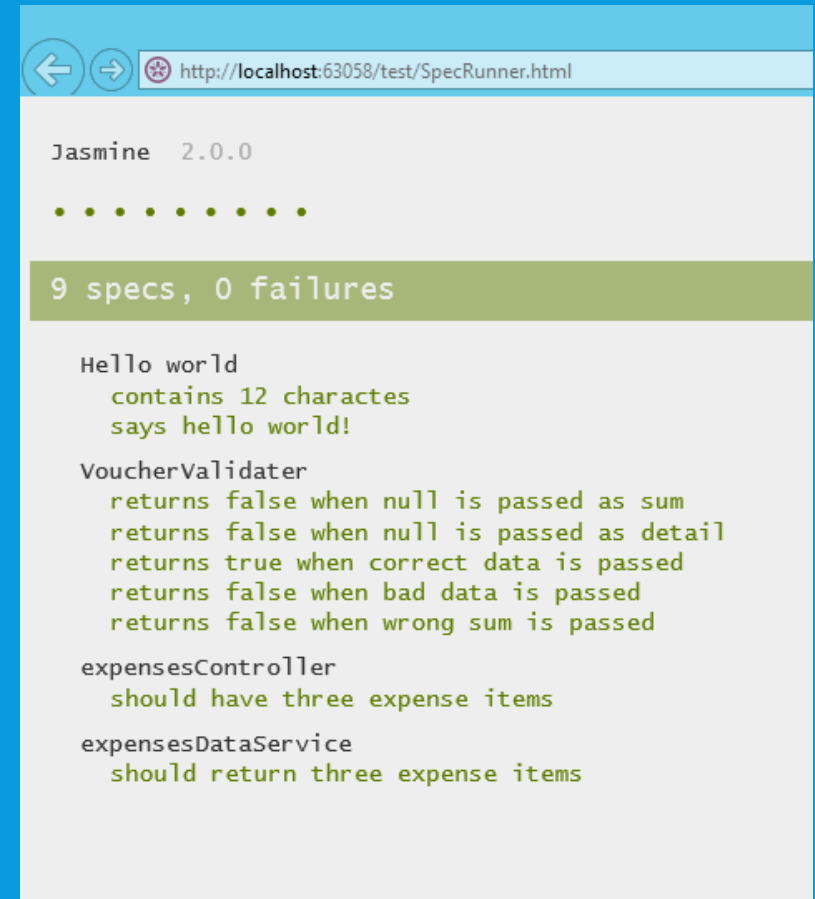
# Hello World Test

- Function to be tested

```
function helloWorld() {  
    return "Hello world!";  
}
```

- Suite and Specs

```
describe("Hello world", function () {  
    it("contains 12 charactes", function () {  
        expect(helloWorld().length).toEqual(12);  
    });  
    it("says hello", function () {  
        expect(helloWorld()).toEqual("Hello world!");  
    });  
});
```



# Isolated Tests

# Unit Tesing Basics

- Breaks down the functionality of a program into discrete testable called units
- Use a unit testing framework to create unit tests, run them, and report the results of these test
- With test driven development, you create the unit tests before you write the code, so you use the unit tests as
  - design documentation and
  - functional specifications.

# Elements of Unit Testing

- Functional correctness and completeness
- Error handling
- Checking input values (parameter)
- Correctness of output data (return values)
- Optimizing algorithm and performance

# Benefits of Unit Testing

- Unit testing allows the programmer to refactor code at a later date, and make sure the module still works correctly.
- By testing the parts of a program first and then testing the sum of its parts, integration testing becomes much easier.
- Unit testing provides a sort of living documentation of the system.



# GUIDELINES

- Make unit tests simple to run
- Test code must be separated from the code to be tested
- Fix failing tests immediately
- Keep testing at unit level
- Name tests properly
- Test public API
- Provide negative tests

# Jasmine – Testing a simple Class

- VoucherValidator should test:
  - Sum Details == VoucherSum
  - Null handling

Voucher 2 Cancel/Back Save Voucher

BP Tankstelle 8/25/17 65 ☒ Expense: ☐ Income: ☐ Paid: ☒ Remember:

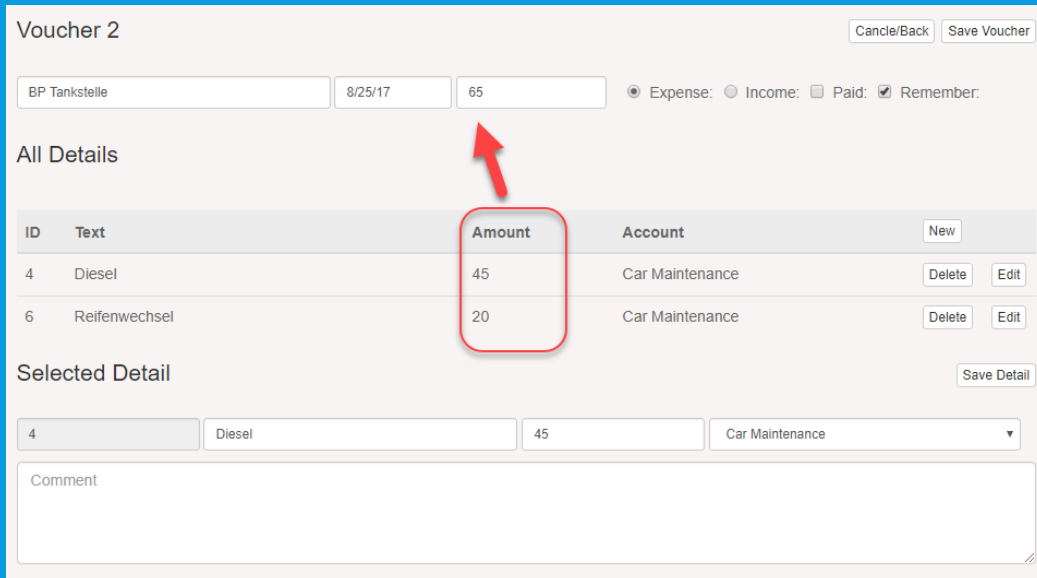
All Details

ID	Text	Amount	Account	
4	Diesel	45	Car Maintenance	<span>New</span> <span>Delete</span> <span>Edit</span>
6	Reifenwechsel	20	Car Maintenance	<span>Delete</span> <span>Edit</span>

Selected Detail Save Detail

4 Diesel 45 Car Maintenance

Comment



```
export class VoucherValidator{

static validate(voucher : Voucher)
{
  var detailSumOk: boolean;
  if (voucher.Details!=null) {
    var sumD = 0;
    for(let vd of voucher.Details){
      sumD += vd.Amount;
    }
    detailSumOk = sumD == voucher.Amount;
  }
  return detailSumOk;
}
}
```

# Testing VoucherValidator using Jasmine

```
var nullVoucher = {
  "ID": 2,
  "Text": "BP Tankstelle",
  "Date": "2016-11-15T00:00:00",
  "Amount": 650,
  "Paid": false,
  "Expense": false,
  "Remark": true,
  "Details": null
};

it("returns true when correct data is passed", function () {
  expect(VoucherValidator.validate(goodvoucher)).toEqual(true);
});

it("returns false when bad data is passed", function () {
  expect(VoucherValidator.validate(goodvoucher)).toEqual(false);
});

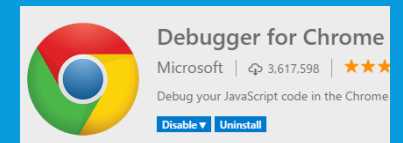
it("returns false when null is passed as Details", function () {
  expect(VoucherValidator.validate(nullVoucher)).toEqual(false);
});
```

# Debugging Karma Tests

- Requires Debugger for Chrome Extension
- Configuration done in karma.conf.js and launch.json

```
    },  
    angularCli: {  
      environment: 'dev'  
    },  
    customLaunchers: {  
      ChromeDebugging: {  
        base: 'Chrome',  
        flags: [ '--remote-debugging-port=9333' ]  
      }  
    },  
    reporters: ['progress', 'kjhtml'],  
    port: 9876,  
    colors: true,  
    logLevel: config.LOG_INFO,  
    autoWatch: true,  
    browsers: ['ChromeDebugging'],  
    singleRun: false  
  });
```

```
"version": "0.2.0",  
"configurations": [  
  {  
    "type": "chrome",  
    "request": "attach",  
    "name": "Attach Karma Chrome",  
    "address": "localhost",  
    "port": 9876,  
    "pathMapping": {  
      "/": "${workspaceRoot}",  
      "/base/": "${workspaceRoot}/"  
    }  
  }  
]
```



# Mocking

- Mocking is primarily used in unit testing
- Object tested may have dependencies on others
- Replace the other objects by mocks that simulate the behavior of the real objects.
- Can be done with
  - Fake objects & overriding functions
  - Using a real instance with Spy

# Testing Angular Components using Mocks

```
let spy: any;

beforeEach(() => {
  service = new AuthService();
  component = new LoginComponent(service);
});

describe('Component: Login', () => {
  let component: LoginComponent;
  let service: MockAuthService;

  beforeEach(() => {
    service = new MockAuthService();
    component = new LoginComponent(service);
  });

  afterEach(() => {
    service = null;
    component = null;
  });

  it('canLogin returns false when the user is not authenticated', () => {
    service.authenticated = false;
    expect(component.needsLogin()).toBeTruthy();
  });
});
```

# Testing Angular Components using Spy

- A Spy is a feature of Jasmine which lets you take an existing class, function, object and mock it & control what gets returned

```
it('canLogin returns false when the user is not authenticated', () => {  
  spy = spyOn(service, 'isAuthenticated').and.returnValue(false);  
  expect(component.needsLogin()).toBeTruthy();  
  expect(service.isAuthenticated).toHaveBeenCalled();  
});
```

# Integration Tests

- An integration test is done to demonstrate that different pieces of the system work together
- Integration tests cover whole applications
- Require resources like database instances and hardware to be allocated for them
- Can expose problems with the interfaces among program components



# Integration Test Setup

- Test the Integration of Components and their Templates
- Uses { TestBed, async, ComponentFixture } from '@angular/core/testing'
- Uses { DebugElement, Component, NO\_ERRORS\_SCHEMA } from '@angular/core'
- Uses { By } from '@angular/platform-browser'

# Fixture & Testbed

- Fixture
  - A Fixture is a wrapper AROUND the Component to be tested
  - Usage: `ComponentFixture<TYPE>`
- Testbed
  - Configures and initializes environment for testing and provides methods for creating components and services in tests.

# Server Side Testing

# Unit testing frameworks

- MSTest
  - Command-line driven testing utility
- NUnit
  - NUnit is an open source unit testing framework for Microsoft .NET
- xUnit
  - A free, open source, community-focused unit testing tool for the .NET Framework
  - Supports Resharper

# xUnit

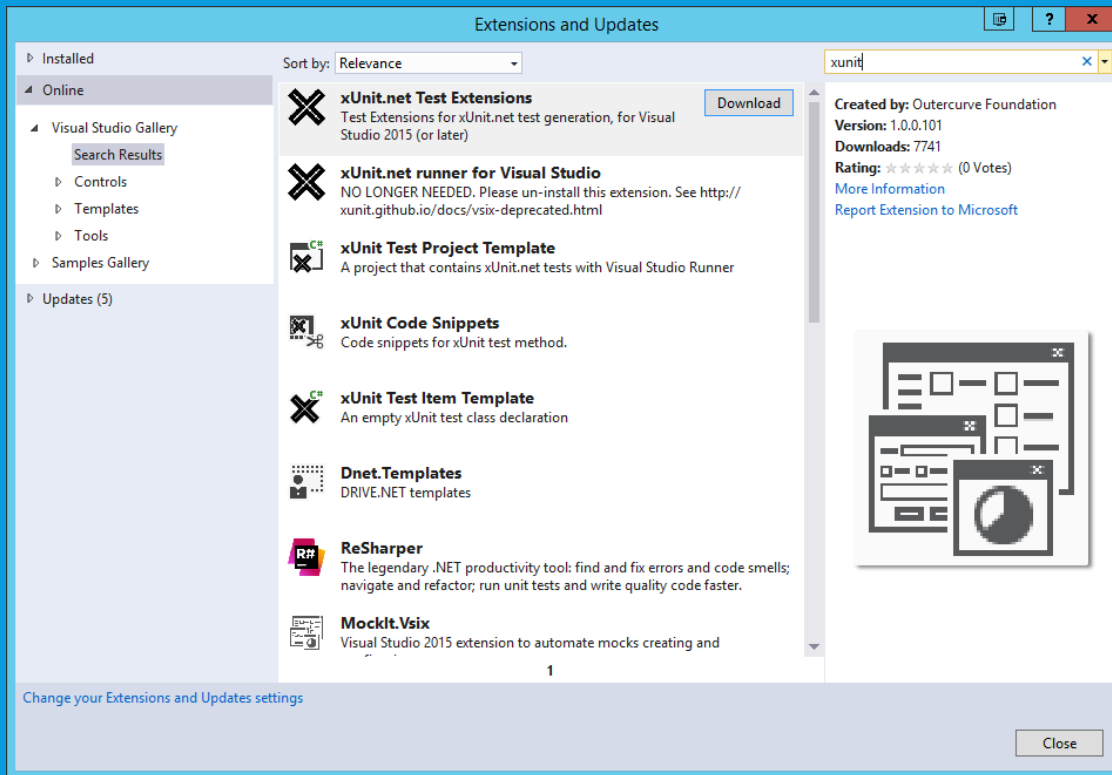
- xUnit.net is a free, open source, community-focused unit testing tool for the .NET Framework.

```
{  
  "version": "1.0.0-*",  
  "testRunner": "xunit",  
  "dependencies": {  
    "VoucherEditor": "1.0.0-*",  
    "Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore": "1.0.0-rc2-final",  
    "xunit": "2.1.0",  
    "dotnet-test-xunit": "1.0.0-rc2-build10025"  
  },  
}
```



# xUnit VS Extensions

- xUnit has supports test extensions for Visual Studio



# Writing Tests

- xUnit supports
  - Facts
  - Theories

```
[Fact]
public void SumVoucherEqualsVoucherDetailsSum()
{
    Assert.Equal(VoucherValidator.Validate(data.CurrentVoucher,
        data.CurrentVoucher.Details.ToArray(), data.Accounts.ToArray()), true);
}
```

# Steps to use xUnit

- Create a class library project
- Add a reference to xUnit.net
- Write your tests
- Run your tests
  - From Console
  - Using Test Explorer

