JavaScript Test-Driven Development with Jasmine 2.0 and Karma

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Justifying test-driven JavaScript development

- JavaScript is a first-class citizen in our products.
 - Modern web applications are predominantly written in JavaScript with some markup.
 - JavaScript usage is growing, even on the server-side.
- Production quality code should be tested.
 - Unit, integration, and functional/acceptance testing.
- Don't practice reckless development!

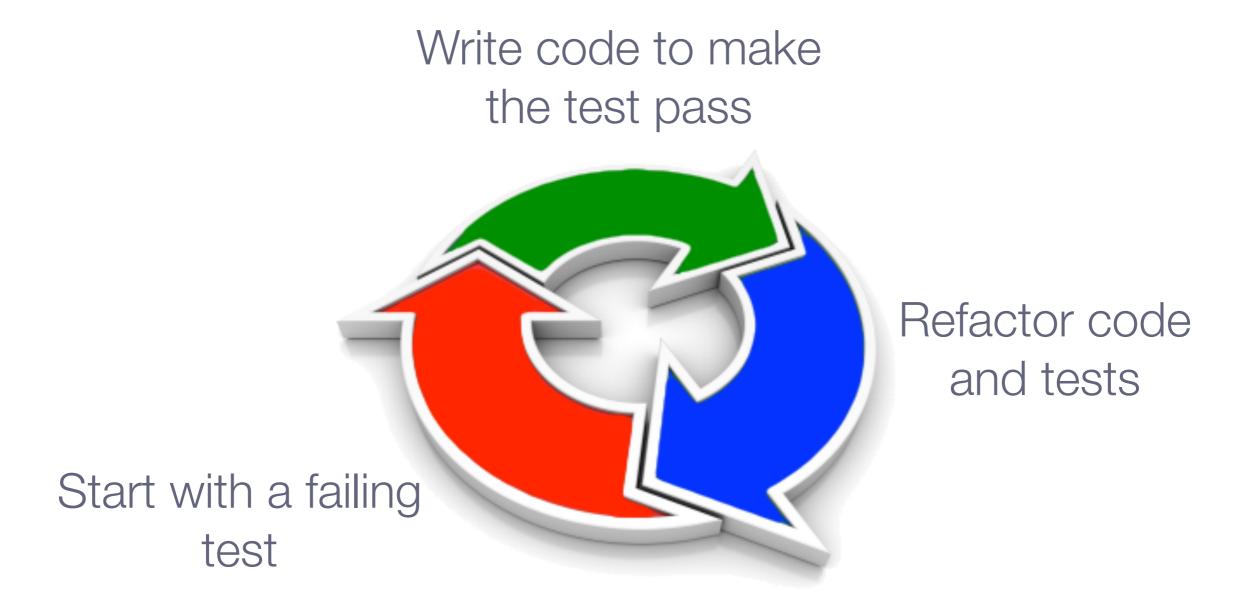
Quick review of test-driven development

- · Use unit tests to drive development and design.
- · Write the test first, then the code.
 - See the test fail, then make it pass.
 - Importance of spiking before test-first development.
- Test coverage of your code remains high because of testfirst approach.
- A fast test suite is typically run frequently.

Benefits of test-driven development

- Design tool.
- Helps build confidence.
- Executable documentation of the code base.
 - Tests infer the intent of the code.
- Code base is continually executed when test suites are run in continuous integration environments.
 - Avoid code rot.

The test-driven development cadence



The importance of "spiking"

- Test-driven development is grounded in the assumption that you know your tools and what you are building.
- When unsure about how the solution should proceed, use spike solutions to learn more about what you're attempting to do.
- Spike solutions are not production code.
- Spike solutions are typically thrown away. Value is in the problem domain learning that takes place.

Karma

- JavaScript test runner that integrates with a number of browser runners.
- Dependent on node.js, distributed as a node package.
- Command line tool, but also integrated into JetBrains WebStorm IDE.

```
→ calculator git:(master) X karma start

INFO [karma]: Karma v0.10.8 server started at <a href="http://localhost:9876/">http://localhost:9876/</a>

INFO [launcher]: Starting browser PhantomJS

INFO [PhantomJS 1.9.2 (Mac OS X)]: Connected on socket TbzZHmxXJQ3aKLGcIIel

PhantomJS 1.9.2 (Mac OS X): Executed 12 of 12 SUCCESS (0.022 secs / 0.003 secs)
```

Phantom.js

- Headless WebKit browser runner, scriptable with a JavaScript API
- Native support for various web standards
 - DOM, Canvas, and SVG
 - CSS selectors
 - · JSON

Introducing Jasmine 2.0

- Testing framework
 - Suites possess a hierarchical structure
 - Tests as specifications
 - Matchers, both built-in and custom
 - · Spies, a test double pattern

Jasmine suite

- Group specifications together using nested describe function blocks.
- Also useful for delineating context-specific specifications.

Jasmine specification

- Specifications are expressed with an it function.
- Use descriptive descriptions. Descriptions should read well in the test run report.

```
describe("render", function() {
   it("tabName should be set to 'tr'", function() {
        ...
});
```

Jasmine expectations

Expectations are expressed with the expect function.

```
describe("render", function() {
    it("tabName should be set to 'tr'", function() {
        expect(view.tagName).toBe('tr');
    });
});
```

Jasmine setup using beforeEach

```
describe("PintailConsulting.ToDoListView", function() {
  var view;
  beforeEach(function(){
     view = new PintailConsulting.ToDoListView();
  });
  it("sets the tagName to 'div'", function() {
     expect(view.tagName).toBe('div');
  });
});
```

Jasmine tear down using afterEach

```
describe("PintailConsulting.ToDoListView", function() {
   var view;
   beforeEach(function(){
      view = new PintailConsulting.ToDoListView();
   });
   afterEach(function(){
      view = null;
  });
   it("sets the tagName to 'div'", function() {
      expect(view.tagName).toBe('div');
  });
});
```

Sharing variables using this keyword

• Each specification's beforeEach/it/afterEach is given an empty object that can be referenced with this.

```
beforeEach(function() {
    this.view = new PintailConsulting.ToDoListView();
});

it("tagName should be set to 'div'", function() {
    expect(this.view.tagName).toBe('div');
});
```

Jasmine matchers

- not
- · toBe
- toEqual
- · toMatch
- · toBeDefined
- toBeUndefined
- · toBeNull

- toBeTruthy
- toBeFalsy
- · toContain
- toBeLessThan
- toBeGreaterThan
- toBeCloseTo
- · toThrow

Jasmine custom matchers

```
beforeEach(function() {
  this.addMatchers({
     toBeLessThan: function(expected) {
        var actual = this.actual;
        var notText = this.isNot ? " not" : "";
        this.message = function () {
           return "Expected " + actual + notText +
                 " to be less than " + expected;
        return actual < expected;</pre>
  });
```

Loose matching with jasmine.any

- Accepts a constructor or "class" name as an expected value.
- Returns **true** if the constructor matches the constructor of the actual value.

```
var spy = jasmine.createSpy(My.Namespace, 'foo');
foo(12, function(x) { return x * x; });
expect(spy).toHaveBeenCalledWith
  (jasmine.any(Number), jasmine.any(Function));
```

Partial matching

- Use the jasmine.objectContaining function for partial matching.
- Allows writing expectations where you only care about certain key/value combinations on the actual result.

```
expect(result).toEqual(jasmine.objectContaining({
   someProperty: 'foobar',
   someOtherProperty: 12
}));
```

Jasmine spies

- Test double pattern.
- Interception-based test double mechanism provided by the Jasmine library.
- Spies record invocations and invocation parameters,
 allowing you to inspect the spy after exercising the SUT.
 - Very similar to mock objects.
- Jasmine 2.x spy syntax is quite different than version 1.3.

Jasmine spy creation

- spyOn(object, functionName): Create a spy on an existing object and function name, as a string.
- createSpy(identity): Creates a "bare" spy. No implementation is tied to this type of spy.
- createSpyObj(identity, propertiesArray):
 Creates a mock with multiple spies. An array of strings, each string representing a spy.

Jasmine spy usage

Spying and verifying invocation

```
var spy = spyOn(dependency, "render");
systemUnderTest.display();
expect(spy).toHaveBeenCalled();
```

Spying, verifying invocation and argument(s)

```
var spy = spyOn(dependency, "render");
systemUnderTest.display("Hello");
expect(spy).toHaveBeenCalledWith("Hello");
```

Jasmine spy usage

Spying, verifying number of invocations and arguments for each call

```
var spy = spyOn(L, "circle").and.callThrough();
mapView.processResults(earthquakeJsonResults);
expect(spy).toHaveBeenCalled()
expect(circleConstructorSpy.calls.count()).toBe(2);
expect(circleConstructorSpy.argsForCall[0][0])
    .toEqual([56.6812, -155.0237])
```

Jasmine spy usage

- and.callThrough(): Allows the invocation to passthrough to the real subject.
- and.returnValue(result): Return a hard-coded result.
- and.callFake(fakeImplFunction): Return a dynamically generated result from a function.
- and.throwError(error): Throws an error with supplied message.

Jasmine spy tracking features

- calls.any(): Returns a boolean result, true if the spy was called, false if it was not called.
- calls.count(): Return the number of times a spy was called.
- calls.argsFor(index): Returns arguments for call specified by index.
- · calls.allArgs(): Returns the arguments to all calls.

Jasmine spy tracking features

- calls.all(): Returns the this context and the arguments for all calls.
- calls.mostRecent(): Returns the this context and the arguments for the most recent call.
- calls.first(): Returns the this context and the arguments for the first call.
- calls.reset(): Clears all tracking on the spy.

Earthquakes map demonstration

- Pulls live data feed from USGS, formatted in GeoJSON format.
- Plots each earthquake event as a red circle.
- Binds a popover annotation to the earthquake event circle, showing detailed information.
- Existing solution is fully tested with Jasmine specs.
- Uses Leaflet.js for mapping. jQuery is used for AJAX.

Earthquakes map demonstration

User story: Earthquake events are colored per their magnitude

Acceptance criteria:

- 1. Show that earthquakes of magnitude less than 1.0, the circle boundary is #217DBB and the fill color is #3498DB.
- 2. Show that earthquakes of magnitude less than 2.0 but greater than or equal to 1.0, the circle boundary is #148F77 and the fill color is #1ABC9C.
- 3. Show that earthquakes of magnitude less than 3.0 but greater than or equal to 2.0, the circle boundary is #25A25A and the fill color is #2ECC71.
- 4. Show that earthquakes of magnitude less than 4.0 but greater than or equal to 3.0, the circle boundary is #C29D0B and the fill color is #F1C40F.
- 5. Show that earthquakes of magnitude less than 5.0 but greater than or equal to 4.0, the circle boundary is #BF6516 and the fill color is #E67E22.
- 6. Show that earthquakes of magnitude greater than 5.0, the circle boundary is #BA140A and the fill color is #EB1A0C.

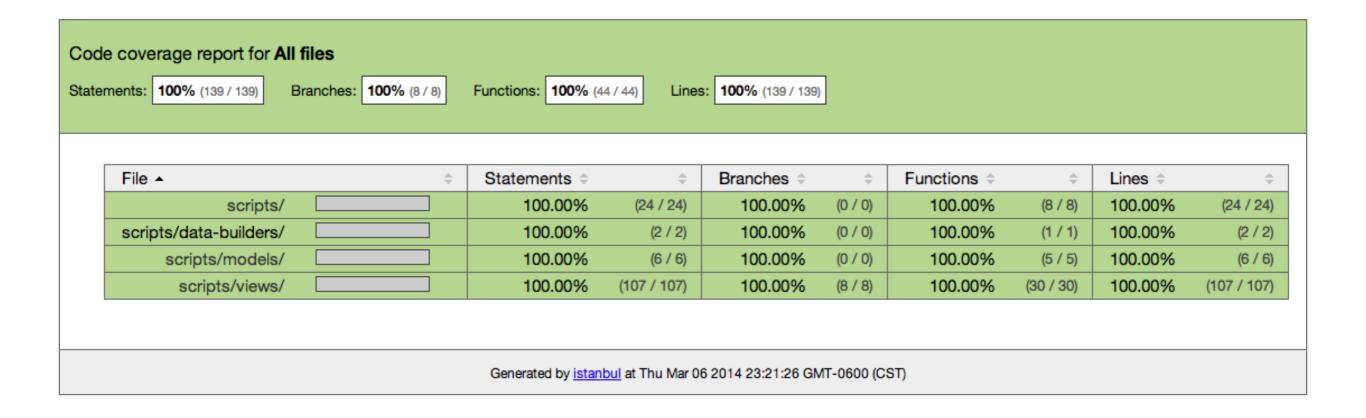
karma-coverage

- Test coverage plugin for karma
- https://github.com/karma-runner/karma-coverage

npm install karma-coverage --save-dev

- Run karma with coverage configured (karma.conf.js)
- Generate reports using istanbul report
 - Reports saved to the coverage subdirectory

Code coverage report



Unit testing tips

- Strive for one assertion per example.
 - Allows all assertions to execute.
 - Each assertion runs in a clean SUT setup.
- Avoid making live AJAX calls in your unit tests/specs.
 - Spy/intercept the low-level AJAX invocations (jQuery.ajax)
 - Use fixture data for testing AJAX callbacks.

How do we sustain test-driven development?

- Practice, practice, practice!
- Test-first development takes time to learn and become proficient with.
- Pair programming, even in remote situations.
 - Screenhero, Hangouts, Skype
- Continuous integration server.
 - Run your test suites often, preferably on every commit.

Functional/acceptance testing

- Very important part of the testing portfolio.
- Many tools support testing web-based user interfaces today.
 - Selenium, Geb, Capybara, Cucumber{Ruby|jvm|js},
 SpecFlow (.NET), Protractor.js, Concordian, spock
- You should strongly consider adding functional/ acceptance testing in your testing portfolio.
- Covers areas of code that unit testing cannot cover.

Tool references

- http://jasmine.github.io/2.0/introduction.html
- http://karma-runner.github.io/0.12/index.html
- http://phantomjs.org/
- · https://github.com/karma-runner/karma-jasmine

Recommended reading

- <u>Secrets of the JavaScript Ninja</u> John Resig and Bear Bibeault
- JavaScript: The Good Parts Douglas Crockford
- <u>Test-Driven JavaScript Development</u> Christian Johansen

Learning resources

- Let's Code: Test-Driven JavaScript
 - http://www.letscodejavascript.com/
- Egghead.io
 - http://egghead.io/



Code kata resources

- http://katas.softwarecraftsmanship.org/
- http://codekata.pragprog.com/
- http://projecteuler.net/
- http://codekatas.org/



Presentation GitHub repository

- https://github.com/cebartling/midwest-js-2014javascript-tdd
- Includes presentation PDF and sample code.



Test-Driven JavaScript Development With Jasmine

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Coaching and Developing Agility

Thank you!

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