

Unit Testing

Error and Exception Handling, Unit Testing, Test Cases, Assertions



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Have a Question?

sli.do

#JS-CORE



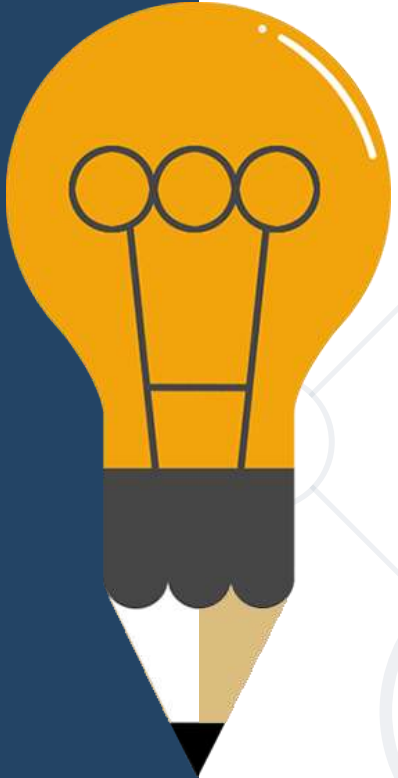
Error Handling

Concepts, Examples, Exceptions

Types of Errors

There are **three types** of errors in programming:

- **Syntax Errors** - occur at compile time.
- **Runtime Errors** - occur during execution (after compilation).
- **Logical Errors** - occur when you make a mistake in the logic that drives your script and you do not get the result you expected.



A function failed to do what its name suggests should:

- Return a special value (e.g. **undefined** / **false** / **-1**).
- Throw an **exception** / **error**.

```
let str = "Hello, SoftUni";  
console.log(str.indexOf("Sofia")); // -1  
// Special case returns a special value to indicate "not found".
```

Error Handling

The fundamental **principle** of error handling says that a function (method) should either:

- Do what its **name** suggest
- Indicate a **problem**
- Any other behavior is **incorrect**



Error Handling - Exceptions (Errors)

Exception - a function is unable to do its work (**fatal error**).

```
let arr = new Array(-1); // Uncaught RangeError
```

```
let bigArr = new Array(99999999999); // RangeError
```

```
let index = undefined.indexOf("hi"); // TypeError
```

```
console.log(asfd); // Uncaught ReferenceError
```

```
console.print('hi'); // Uncaught TypeError
```


Error Handling - Special Values

```
let sqrt = Math.sqrt(-1); // NaN (special value)
```

```
let sub = "hello".substring(2, 1000); // llo
```

```
let sub = "hello".substring(-100, 100); // hello
```

// Soft error - substring still does its job: takes all available chars

```
let inv = new Date("Christmas"); // Invalid Date
```

```
let dt = inv.getDate(); // NaN
```

Unexpected (Not Obvious) Behavior

In JavaScript, the **first** month (January) is month number **0**, so December **returns** month **number 11**.

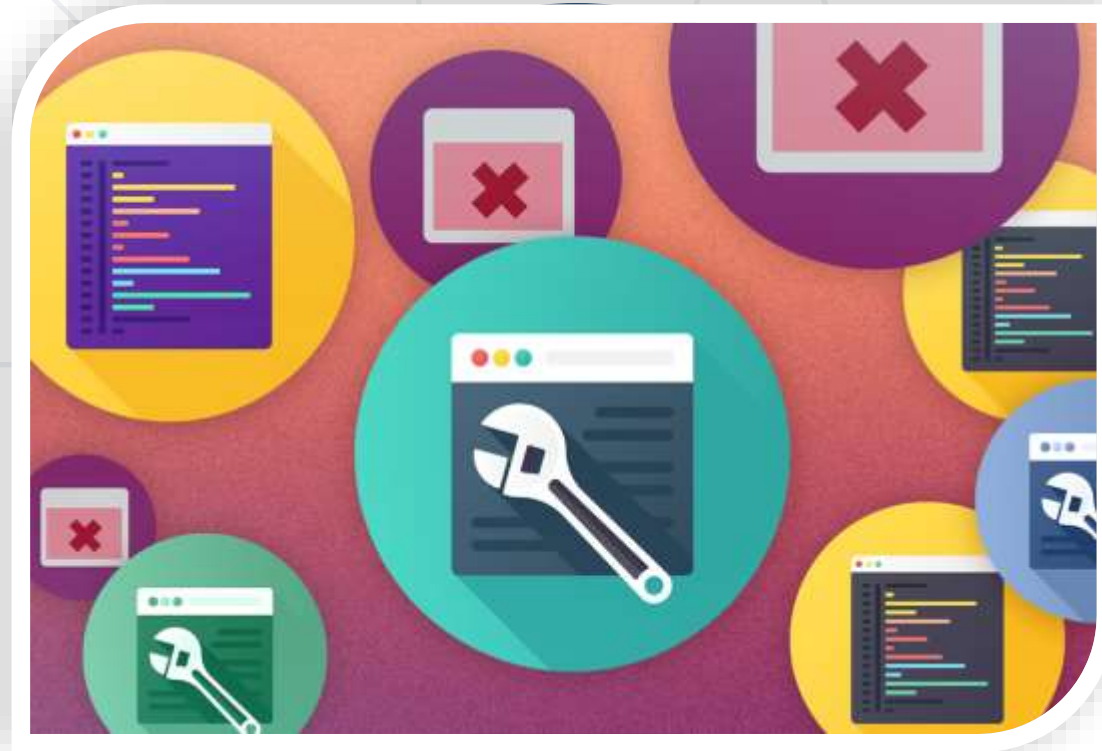
```
let date = new Date(2016, 1, 20); // Feb 20 2016
```

```
let date1 = new Date(1, 1, 1); // Feb 01 1901
```

```
let dateMinus1 = new Date(-1, -1, -1); // Nov 29 -2
```

```
let dateNext = new Date(2016, 1, 30) // Mar 01 2016 (next month)
```

```
let datePrev = new Date(2016, -1, 30); // Dec 30 2015 (prev month)
```



Exception Handling

Throwing / Catching Errors

Throwing Errors (Exceptions)

The **throw** statement lets you create custom errors

- **General Error**
 - `throw new Error("Invalid state")`
- **Range Error**
 - `throw new RangeError("Invalid index")`
- **Type Error**
 - `throw new TypeError("String expected")`
- **Reference Error**
 - `throw new ReferenceError("Missing age")`



- The **try** statement lets you test a block of code for errors.
- The **catch** statement lets you handle the error.
- **Try** and **catch** come in pairs:

```
try {  
    // Code that can throw an exception  
    // Some other code → not executed in case of error!  
} catch (ex) {  
    // This code is executed in case of exception  
    // Ex holds the info about the exception  
}
```

Exception Properties

- An **Error object** with properties will be created.



```
try {  
    throw new RangeError("Invalid range.");  
    console.log("This will not be executed.");  
} catch (ex) {  
    console.log("Exception object: " + ex);  
    console.log("Type: " + ex.name);  
    console.log("Message: " + ex.message);  
    console.log("Stack: " + ex.stack);  
}
```




Unit Testing

Definition, Structure, Examples, Frameworks

Unit Testing

A **unit test** is a piece of code that checks whether a piece of functionality is working as expected.

- Allow developers to see **where** (and **why**) **errors occur**.



```
function sortNums(arr) {  
  arr.sort((a,b) => a - b);  
}
```

```
let nums = [2, 15, -2, 4];  
sortNums(nums);  
if (JSON.stringify(nums) === "[-2,2,4,15]") {  
  console.error("They are equal!");  
}
```


Unit Tests Structure

The **AAA** Pattern: **Arrange**, **Act**, **Assert**

// Arrange all necessary preconditions and inputs

```
let nums = [2, 15, -2, 4];
```

// Act on the object or method under test

```
sortNums(nums);
```

// Assert that the obtained results are what we expect

```
if (JSON.stringify(nums) === "[-2,2,4,15]") {
```

```
    console.error("They are equal!");
```

```
}
```



Unit Testing Frameworks

- JS Unit Testing:
 - Mocha, QUnit, Unit.js, Jasmine
- Assertion frameworks (perform checks):
 - Chai, Assert.js, Should.js
- Mocking frameworks (mocks and stubs):
 - Sinon, JMock, Mockito, Moq





Mocha and Chai

Unit Testing with Mocha and Chai

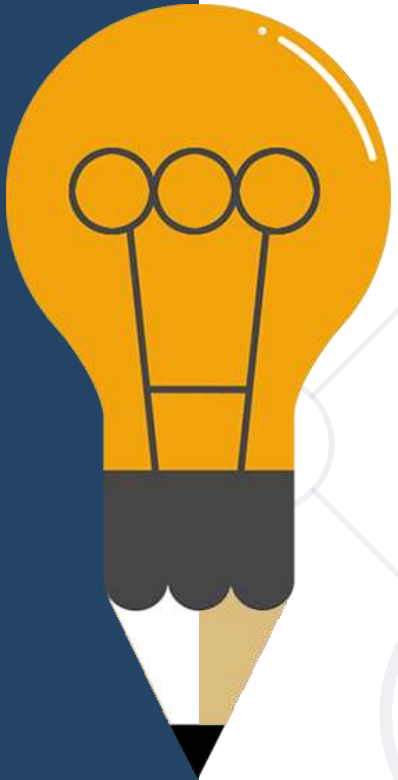
What is Mocha?

Feature-rich JS test framework

- Provides common testing functions including **it**, **describe** and the **main function** that runs tests.

```
describe("title", function() {  
  it("title", function() {...});  
});
```


- Usually used together with **Chai**.



What is Chai?

Chai is a **library** with many assertions

- It allows to use a lot of different assertions such as **assert.equal**.



```
let assert = require("chai").assert;
describe("pow", function() {
  it("2 raised to power 3 is 8", function() {
    assert.equal(pow(2, 3), 8);
  });
});
```



WebStorm Configuration

Installing Mocha and Chai

- Installing Mocha and Chai through **npm**

```
npm -g install mocha
```

```
npm -g install chai
```

- Check if Mocha is installed

```
mocha --version
```

- Install via **npm** and use the **chai.js** file found within the download.

```
<script src="./node_modules/chai/chai.js"></script>
```



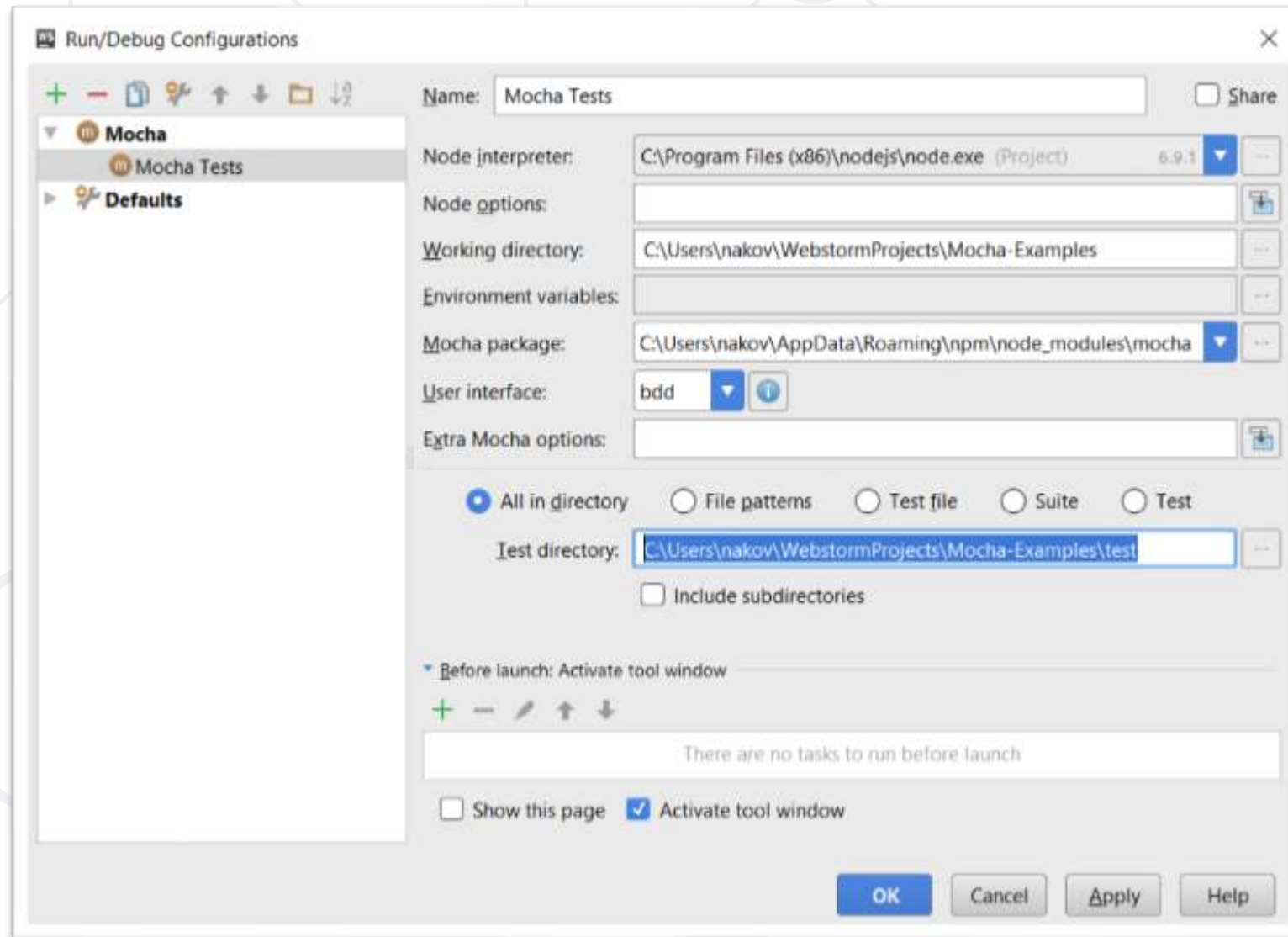
Configuring NODE_PATH

- By default Node.js does not find its globally-installed modules.
- You need to set the **NODE_PATH** environment variable.

```
rem for any future sessions
setx NODE_PATH %AppData%\npm\node_modules
rem for current session
set NODE_PATH=%AppData%\npm\node_modules
```

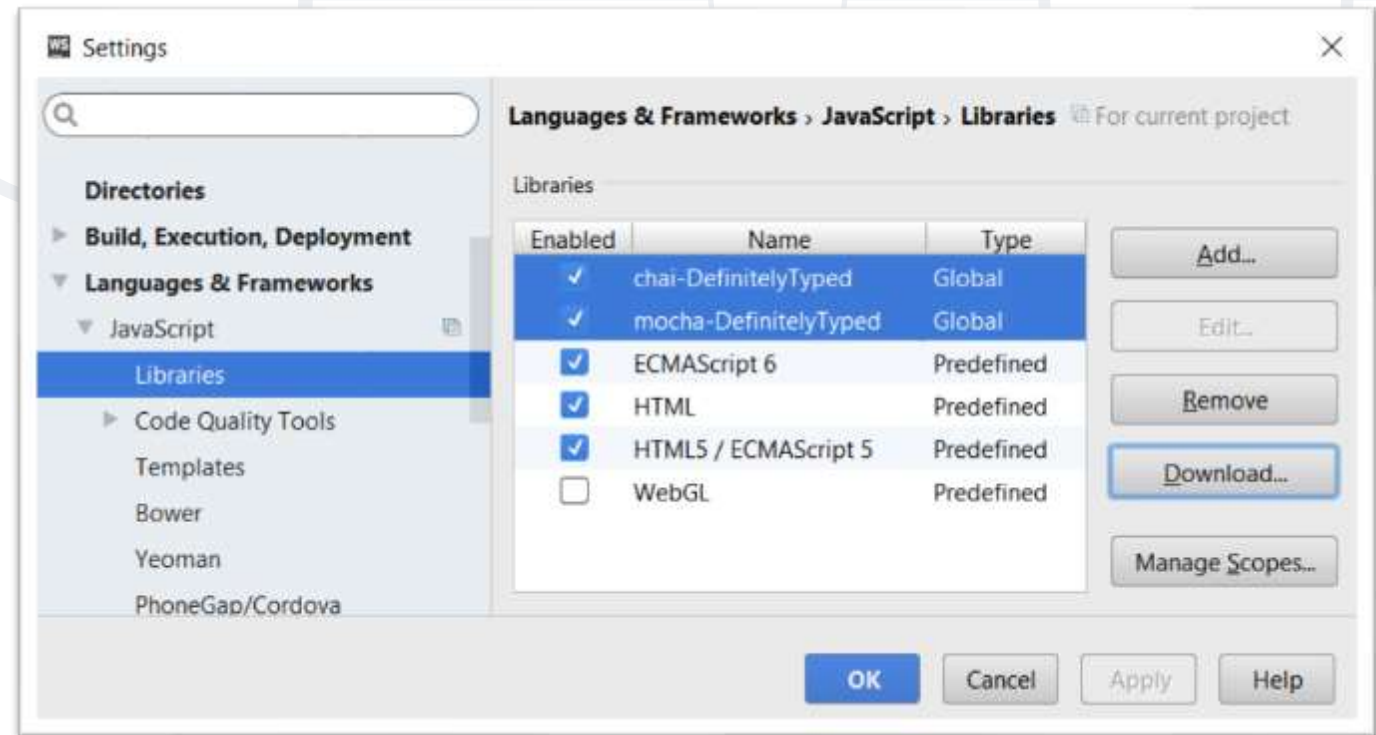
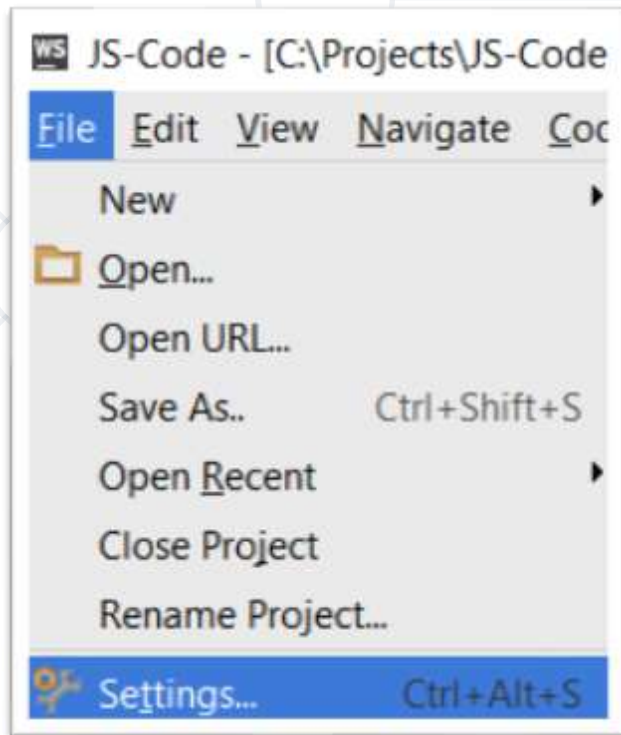
- You may need to restart your IDE after changing **NODE_PATH**.

Configuring Mocha in WebStorm



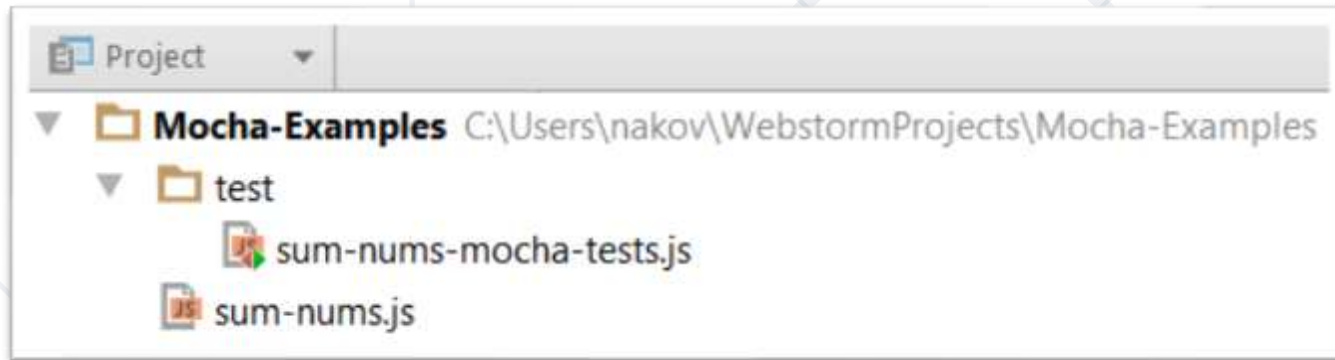
Configuring Libraries in WebStorm

- To get the "**auto complete**" and "**syntax checks**" working for Mocha and Chai, add them as **libraries** in WebStorm.



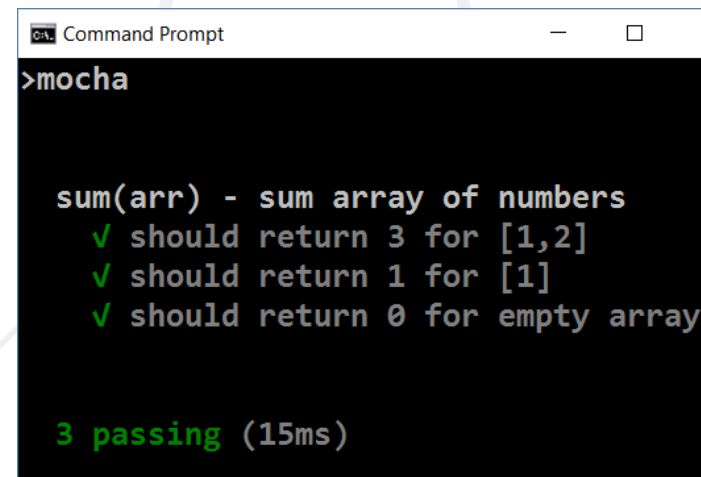
Running Mocha

1. Create folder **"test"** in your JS project.



2. Put your test code in **test/{test-group-name}.js**

3. Run **mocha** from the console



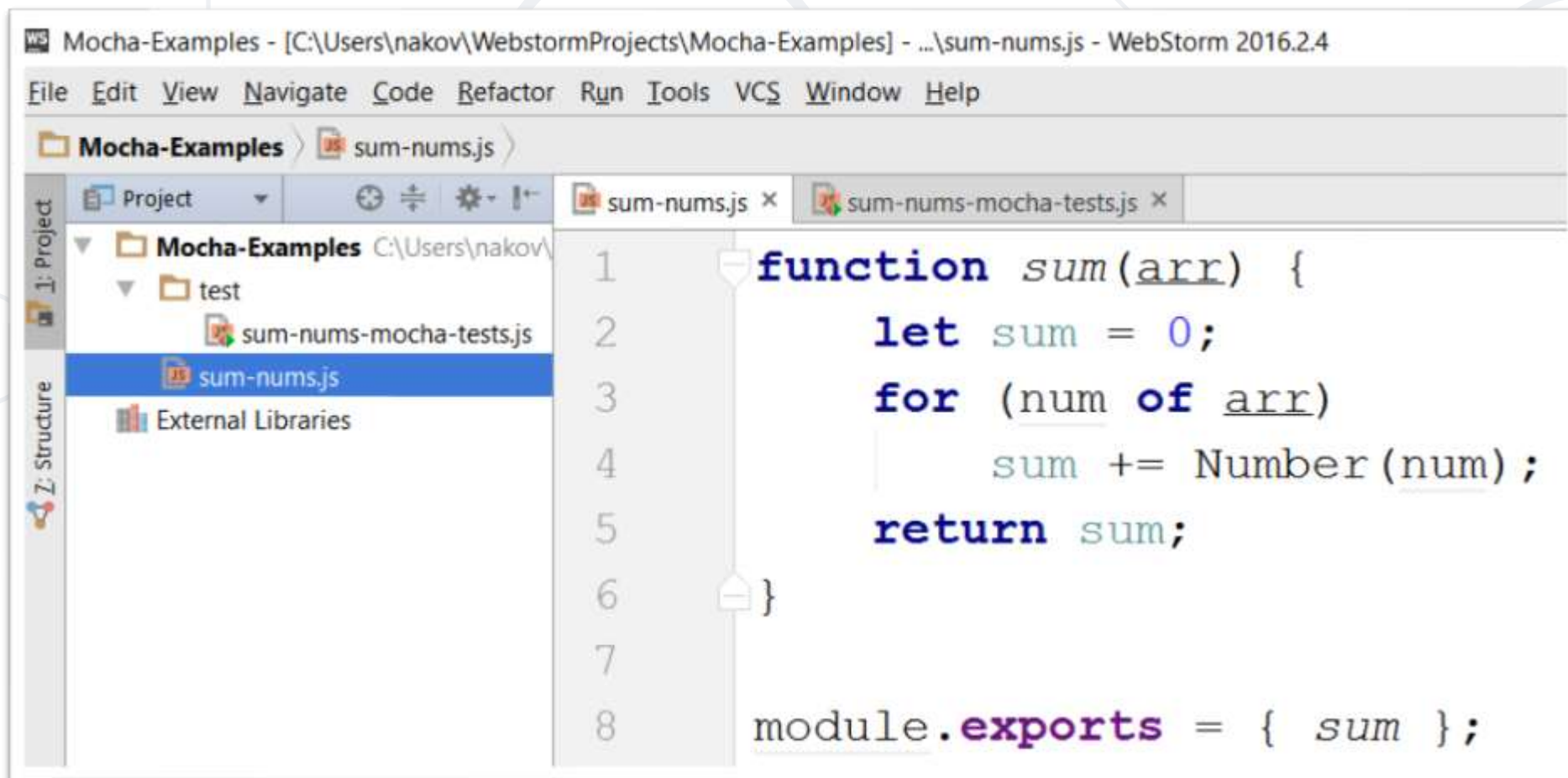
```
>mocha

sum(arr) - sum array of numbers
  ✓ should return 3 for [1,2]
  ✓ should return 1 for [1]
  ✓ should return 0 for empty array

3 passing (15ms)
```

Sample Project

- Source code to be tested

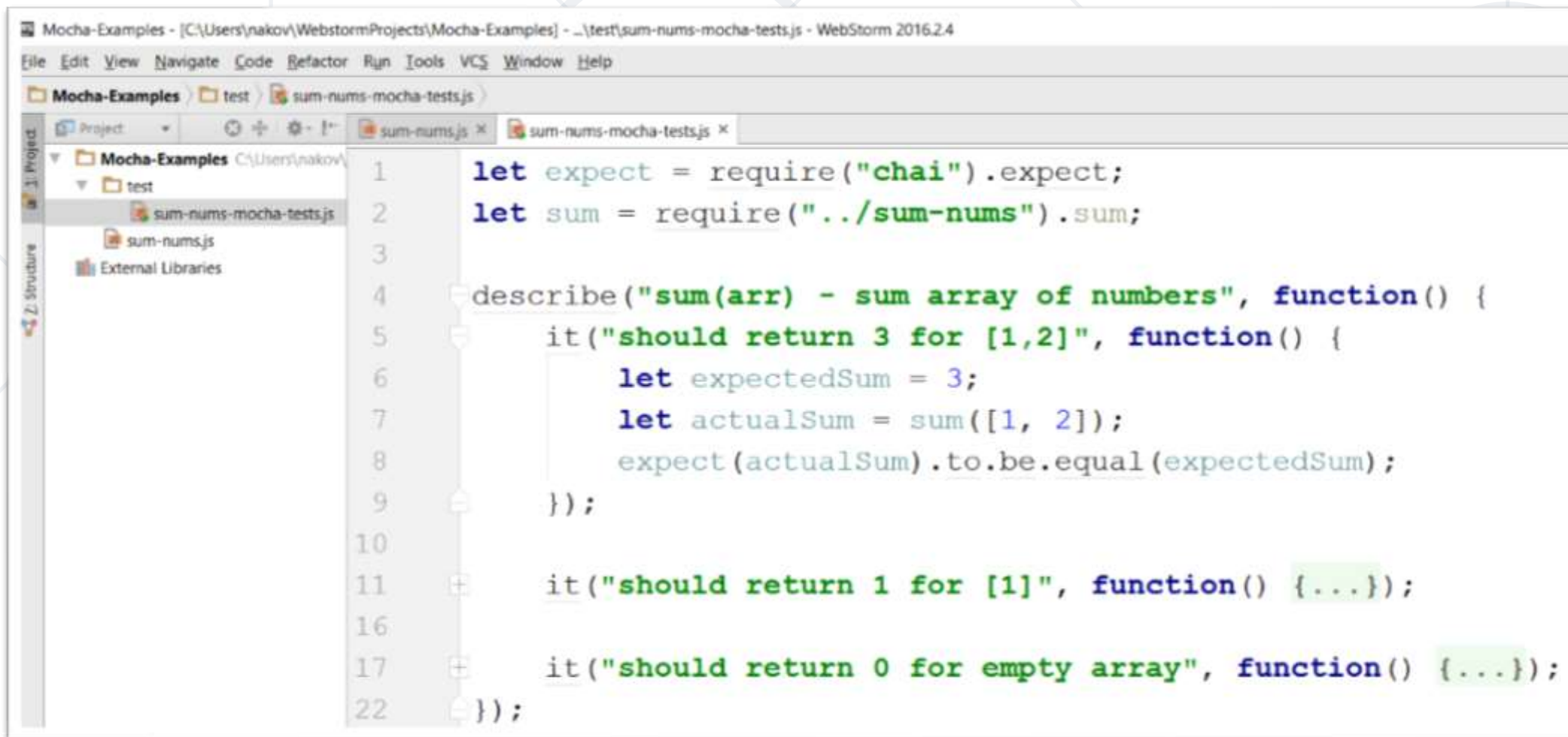


The screenshot shows a webStorm 2016.2.4 IDE window titled "Mocha-Examples - [C:\Users\nakov\WebstormProjects\Mocha-Examples] - ...\sum-nums.js - WebStorm 2016.2.4". The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Navigate, Code, Refactor, Run, Tools, VCS, Window, and Help. The breadcrumb navigation shows "Mocha-Examples" > "sum-nums.js". The left sidebar has a "Project" view showing the "Mocha-Examples" folder with a "test" subfolder containing "sum-nums-mocha-tests.js" and "sum-nums.js" (which is selected). Below the project view is a "Structure" view showing "External Libraries". The main editor area displays the code in "sum-nums.js" with line numbers 1 through 8 on the left. The code is as follows:

```
1 function sum(arr) {  
2     let sum = 0;  
3     for (num of arr)  
4         sum += Number(num);  
5     return sum;  
6 }  
7  
8 module.exports = { sum };
```

Sample Unit Tests

- Tests for the **sum(arr)** function.

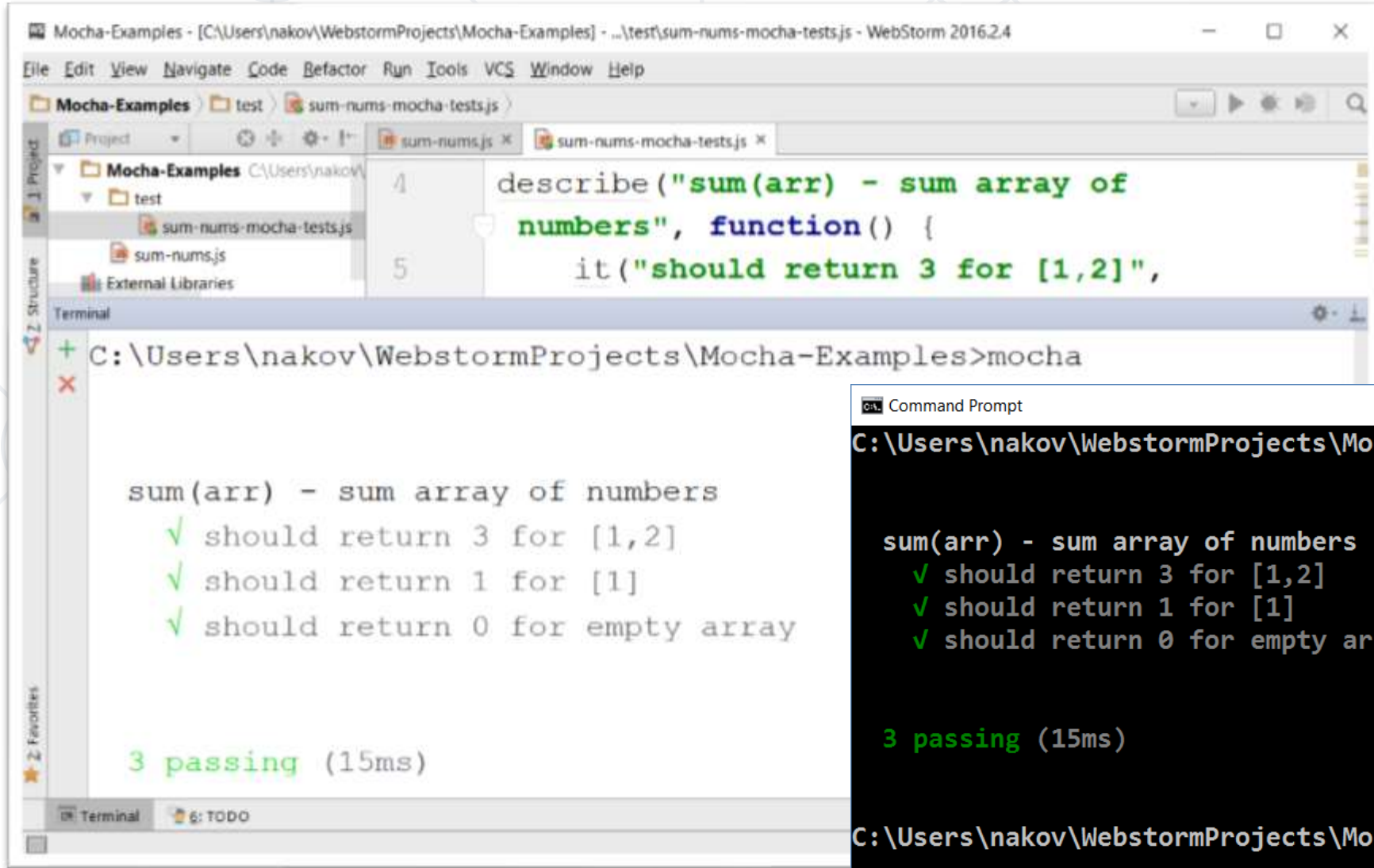


The screenshot shows a code editor window titled "Mocha-Examples - [C:\Users\nakov\WebstormProjects\Mocha-Examples] - \test\sum-nums-mocha-tests.js - WebStorm 2016.2.4". The editor displays the following JavaScript code in the file "sum-nums-mocha-tests.js":

```
1 let expect = require("chai").expect;
2 let sum = require("../sum-nums").sum;
3
4 describe("sum(arr) - sum array of numbers", function() {
5     it("should return 3 for [1,2]", function() {
6         let expectedSum = 3;
7         let actualSum = sum([1, 2]);
8         expect(actualSum).to.be.equal(expectedSum);
9     });
10
11     it("should return 1 for [1]", function() {...});
16
17     it("should return 0 for empty array", function() {...});
22 });
```

The left sidebar shows the project structure with "Mocha-Examples" containing a "test" folder and "sum-nums-mocha-tests.js", and a "sum-nums.js" file. The "External Libraries" section is also visible.

Running the Tests



The screenshot shows the WebStorm IDE interface. The top toolbar includes buttons for Run, Debug, and Test. The main editor displays a JavaScript file named `sum-nums-mocha-tests.js` with the following code:

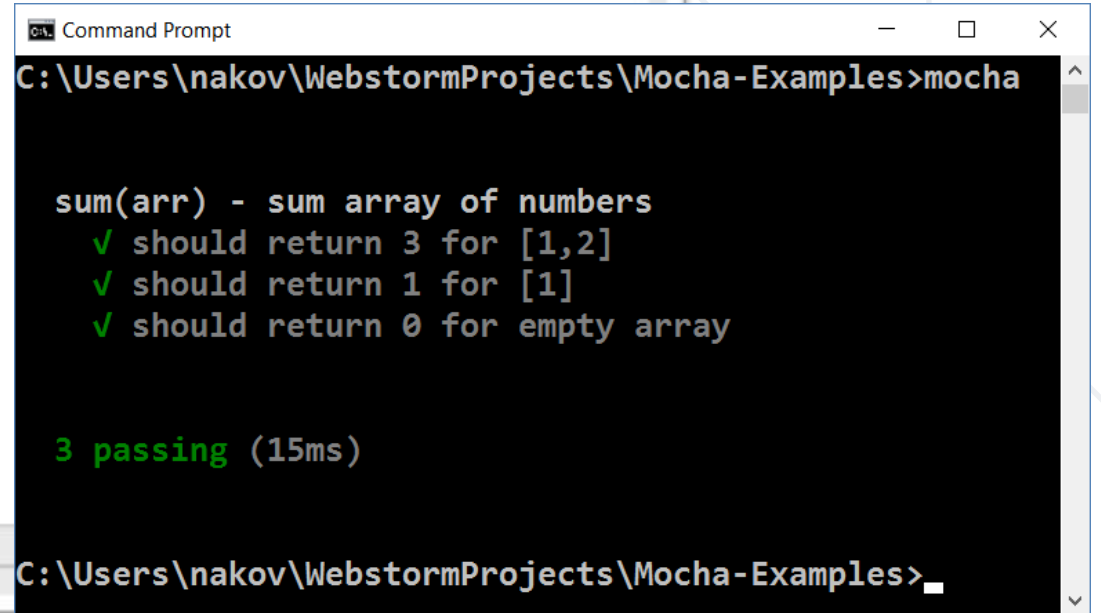
```
describe("sum(arr) - sum array of numbers", function() {  
    it("should return 3 for [1,2]",  
    it("should return 1 for [1]",  
    it("should return 0 for empty array",
```

The left sidebar shows the project structure with the following files:

- Mocha-Examples
 - test
 - sum-nums-mocha-tests.js
 - sum-nums.js
 - External Libraries

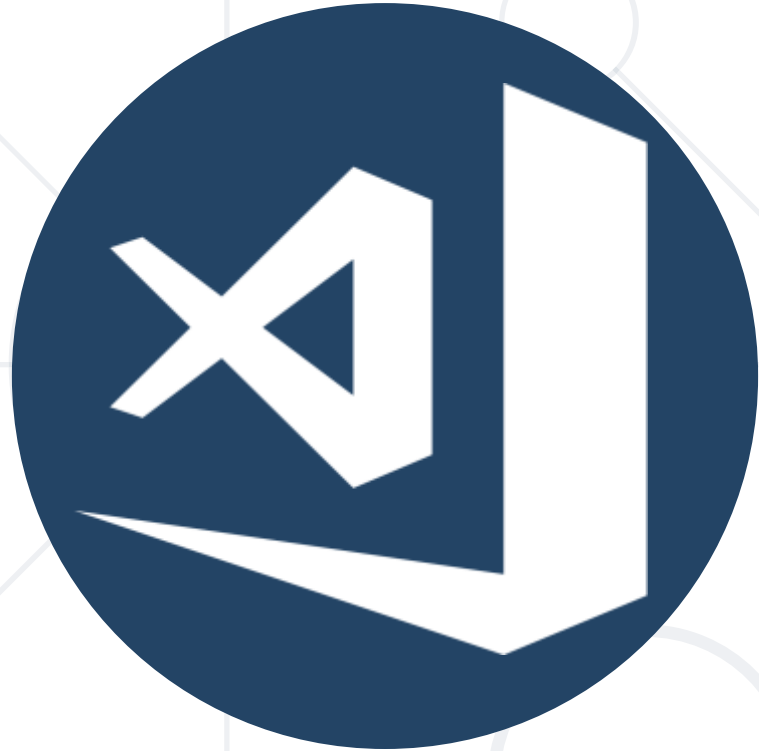
The bottom terminal window shows the command `mocha` being executed, resulting in the following output:

```
sum(arr) - sum array of numbers  
  ✓ should return 3 for [1,2]  
  ✓ should return 1 for [1]  
  ✓ should return 0 for empty array  
  
3 passing (15ms)
```



The screenshot shows a Windows Command Prompt window with the same command and output as the WebStorm terminal:

```
C:\Users\nakov\WebstormProjects\Mocha-Examples>mocha  
  
sum(arr) - sum array of numbers  
  ✓ should return 3 for [1,2]  
  ✓ should return 1 for [1]  
  ✓ should return 0 for empty array  
  
3 passing (15ms)  
  
C:\Users\nakov\WebstormProjects\Mocha-Examples>
```



VS Code Configuration

NPM Install

- Install **Mocha**:

```
npm install mocha
```

- Install **Chai**:

```
npm install chai
```

UNIT-TESTING

node_modules

tests

JS test.js

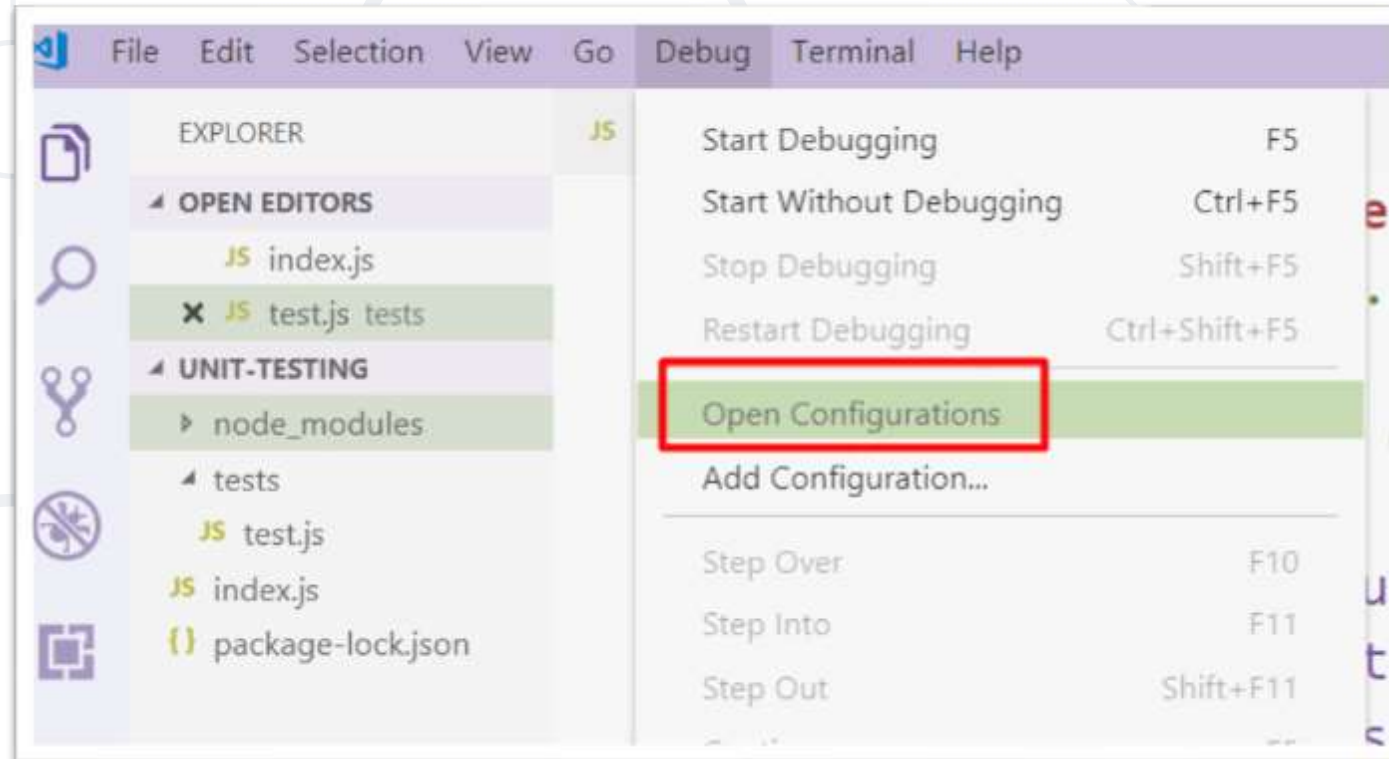
JS index.js

{ } package-lock.json



Configuration - launch.json

1. Open your **launch.json** file:



Configuration - launch.json

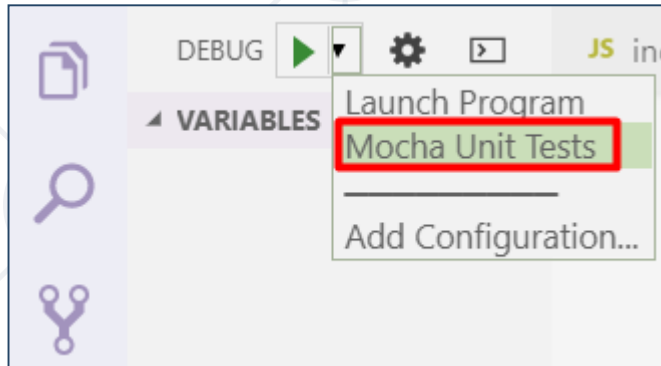
2. Add the following code:

```
{  
  "type": "node",  
  "request": "launch",  
  "name": "Mocha Unit Tests",  
  "program":  
    "${workspaceFolder}node_modules\\.bin\\_mocha",  
  "runtimeArgs": [  
    "${workspaceFolder}/tests/test.js"  
  ],  
  "console": "externalTerminal"  
}
```

Path to your
tests file

Configuration - launch.json

3. Choose debugging configuration:



```
PROBLEMS  OUTPUT  DEBUG CONSOLE  TERMINAL

Debugger listening on ws://127.0.0.1:39586/f25
For help see https://nodejs.org/en/docs/inspec
Debugger attached.

sum array of nums
✓ should return 3 for [1, 2]
✓ should return 1 for [1]
✓ should return 0 for empty array

3 passing (15ms)

Waiting for the debugger to disconnect...
PS D:\Desktop\unit-testing>
```

Test Groups and Test Classes

```
let expect = require("chai").expect;
```

```
describe("Test group #1", function() {  
  it("should... when...", function() {  
    expect(actual).to.be.equal(expected);  
  });  
  it("should... when...", function() { ... });  
});  
describe("Test group #2", function() {  
  it("should... when...", function() {  
    expect(actual).to.be.equal(expected);  
  });  
  ...  
});
```



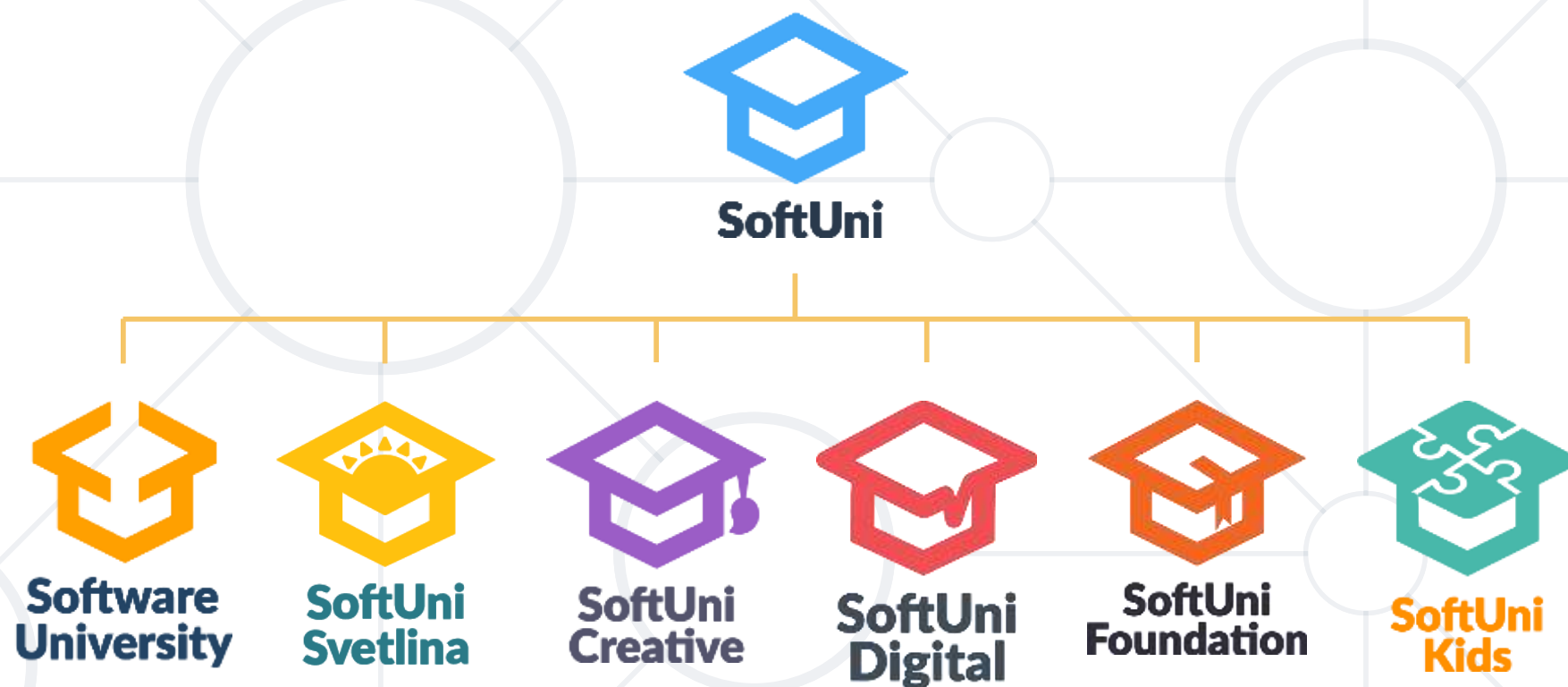
Live Exercises

Unit-Testing

- A **function** should do what its **name suggests**.
- **Exceptions** are thrown when a function is **unable** to do its **work**.
- The **throw** statement lets you create **custom errors**.
- **Unit Tests** check whether a piece of code **works as expected**.
- **Mocha** is a JS **test framework** that is usually used together with **Chai (assertion library)**.



Questions?



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