

TEST DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT

# Modern Test Pyramid - Illustrated

System Level Tests, Component Level Tests, Unit Level Tests



VALENTINA JEMUOVIĆ  
APR 25, 2025 · PAID

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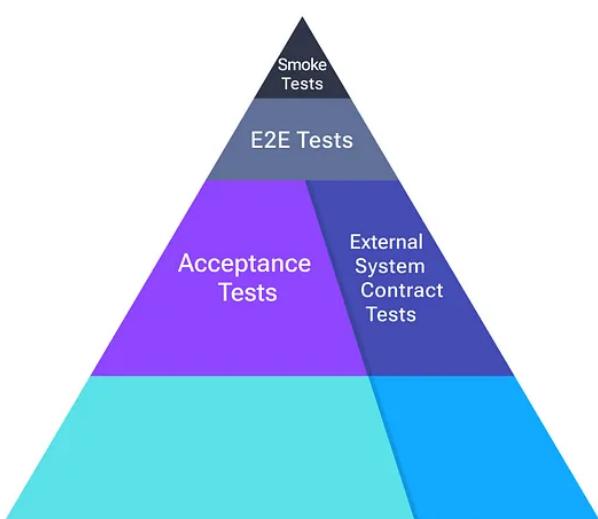
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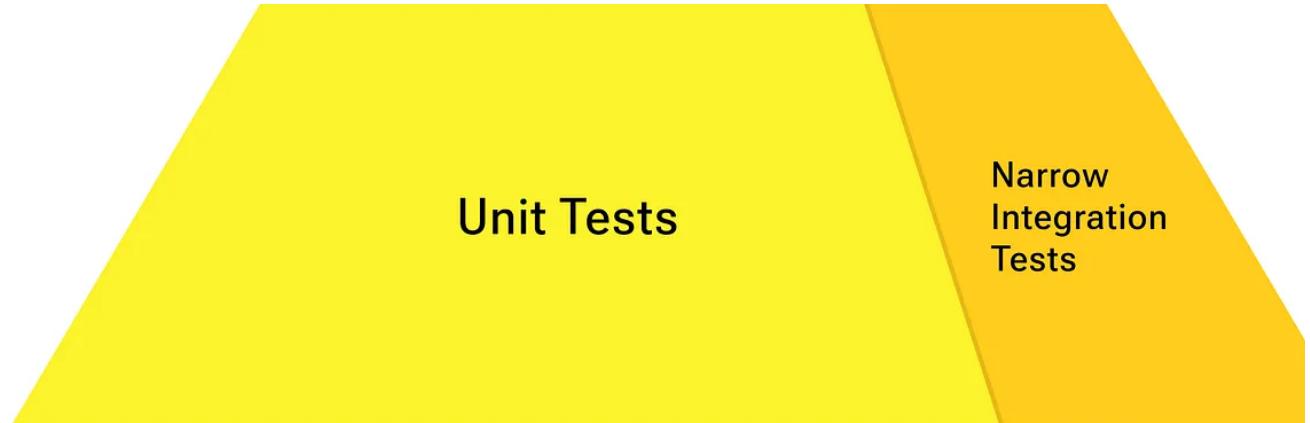
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Previously, we introduced the [Modern Test Pyramid](#):

## Modern Test Pyramid



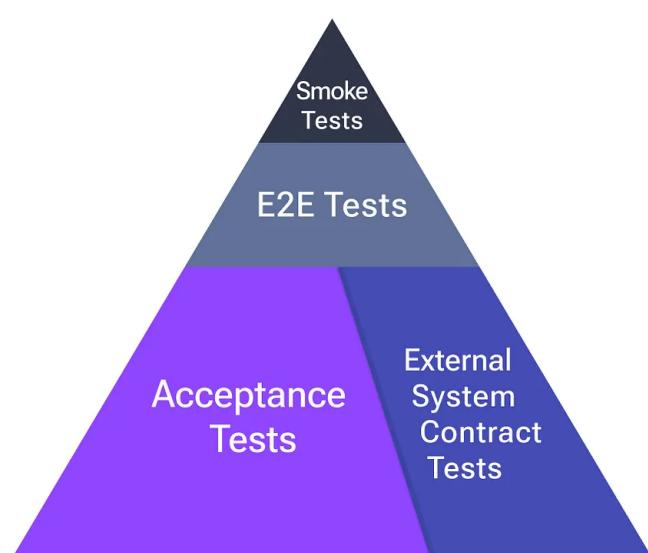
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Let's break it down, firstly we have the System Test Pyramid, whereby we test the whole System, as a black-box:

## System Test Pyramid



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The System is composed of Component(s), for example:

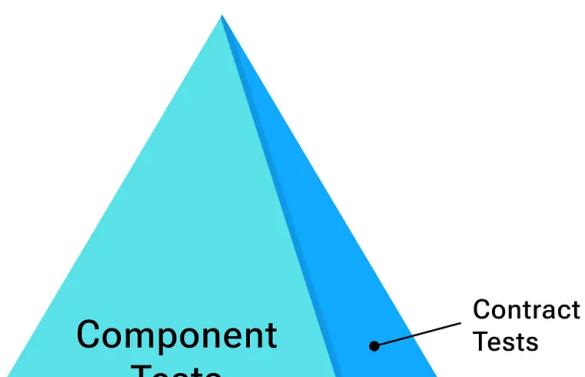
- Monolith:
  - Component #1: MVC App
- Frontend & Backend:
  - Component #1: Frontend
  - Component #2: Monolithic Backend
- Frontend & Microservices:
  - Component #1: Frontend
  - Component #2: Order Microservice
  - Component #3: Product Microservice
  - Component #4: Payment Microservice

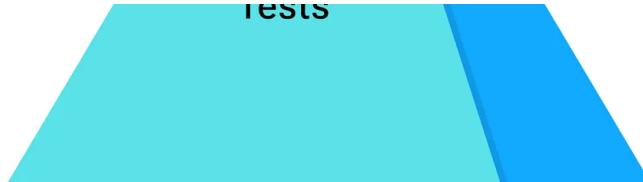
For each Component, we make a decision whether to adopt:

- Component Test Pyramid I; or
- Component Test Pyramid II

If the Component has relatively low business complexity, then it can make sense just adopt the following:

## Component Test Pyramid I

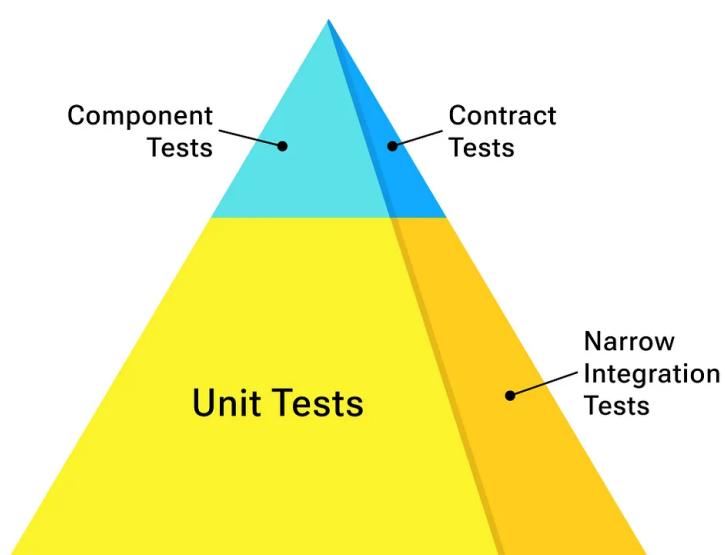




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However, if the Component has higher business complexity, then the following would be more helpful in providing us with faster feedback:

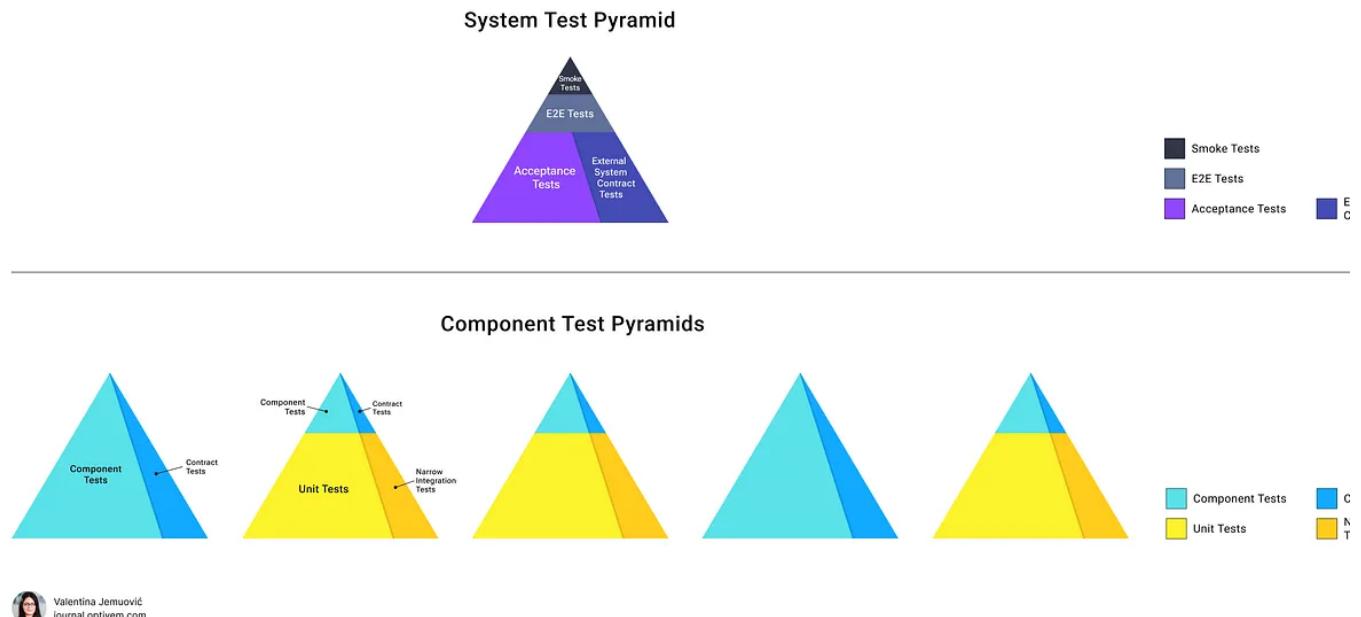
## Component Test Pyramid II



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Putting it all together, we have the single System Test Pyramid and we have Component Test Pyramid(s) which differ on per-Component basis:

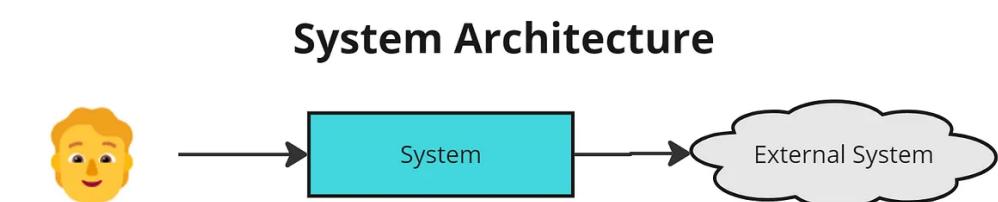
Modern Test Pyramid



# System Level

## System Architecture

The User (e.g. Customer) uses our System (e.g. eShop) to satisfy some goals (e.g. products online). Our System (eShop) connects to External Systems (PayPal, SA ERP, Clock).



*Note: Here we're showing only one External System, but there could be multiple External Systems.*

## Smoke Test

A Smoke Test checks whether the System is up-and-running (e.g. does the eShop home page and other pages load).

## E2E Test

In the Production Environment, the End User uses the real System, connected to Production Instances of the External Systems.

An E2E Test is the same, except it runs in the UAT Environment (not Production) our System is connected to Test Instances of External Systems.

## E2E Tests



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## Acceptance Test

An Acceptance Test is like an E2E Test, except we stub out the External System (rather than using External System Test Instances). We do this so that we can simulate any scenario, thus we can test out any Acceptance Criteria.

## Acceptance Tests



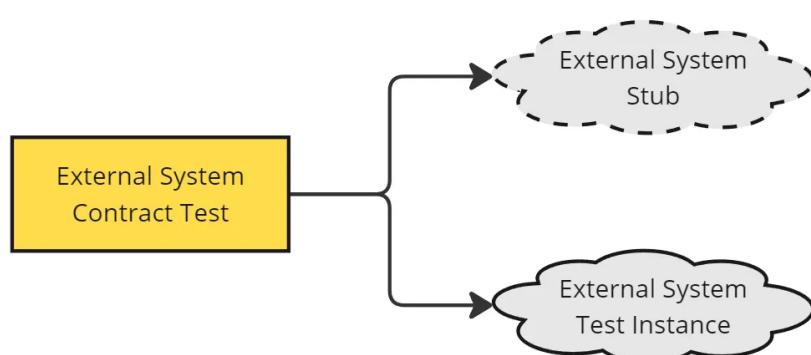


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## External System Contract Test

Since the Acceptance Tests rely on External System Stubs, we need to be sure that the stubs match the real External Systems.

### External System Contract Tests



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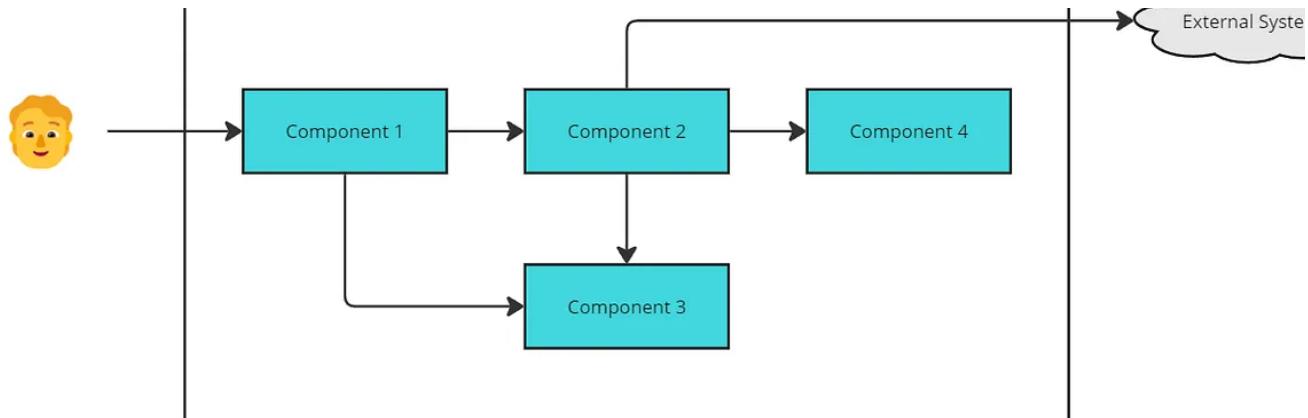
## Component Level

### Component Architecture

Let's zoom into the System. We can see that the System is composed of one or Components.

### Component Architecture

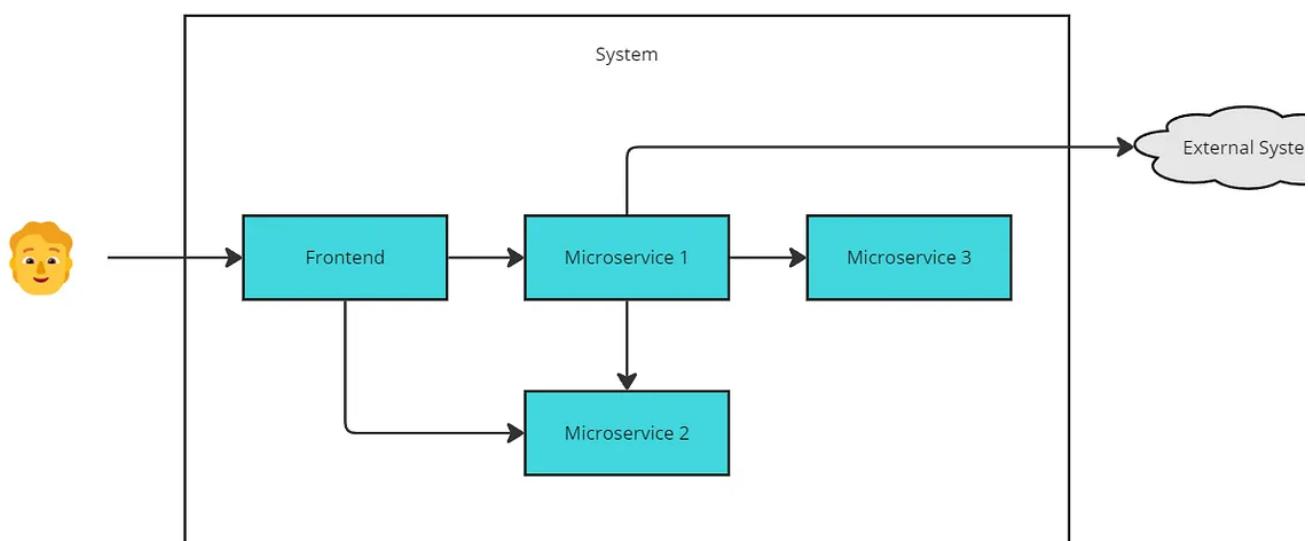




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E.g. the System could be composed of Frontend & Monolithic Backend, or Front & Microservice Backend, etc.

### Component Architecture - Example



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## Component Tests

In order to test each Component in isolation, we need to stub out any dependencies (External Systems & other Components).

## Component Tests

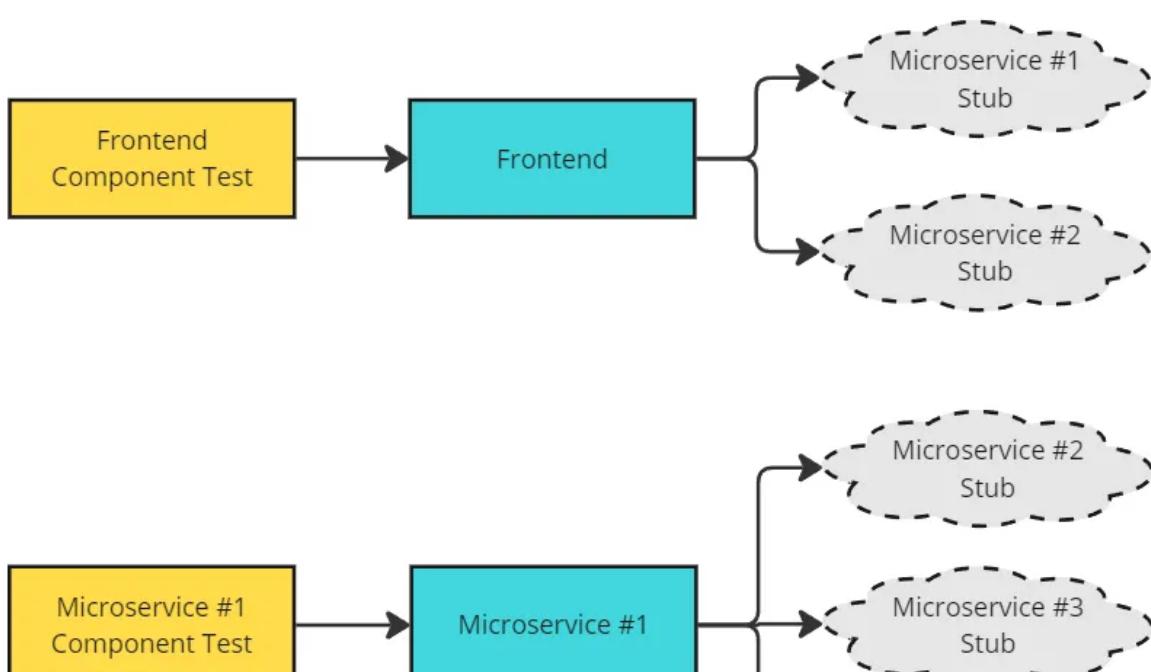


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The following is an example, whereby we:

- Test Frontend in isolation - we target the UI components, and we mock out Backend.
- Test each Microservice in isolation - we target the Microservice via its API ( REST API, SOAP Service, RabbitMQ consumer) and we stub out dependencies (other Microservices & External Systems)

## Component Tests - Example





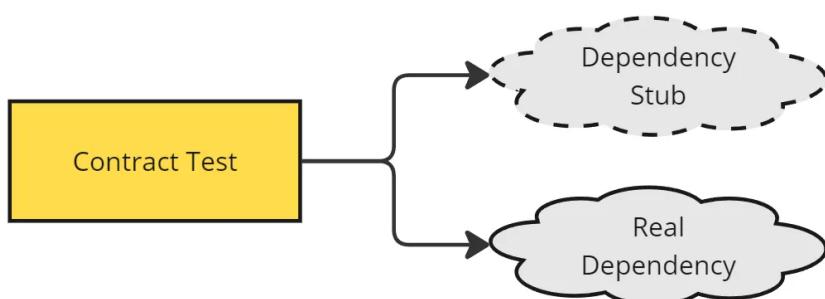
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*Note: We can use Dockerized instances of the database and message broker. Thus have the most realistic Component Tests.*

## Contract Tests

Since the Component Tests rely on Stubs, we need to have assurance that the stubs of the dependencies match the real instances of the dependencies.

## Contract Tests

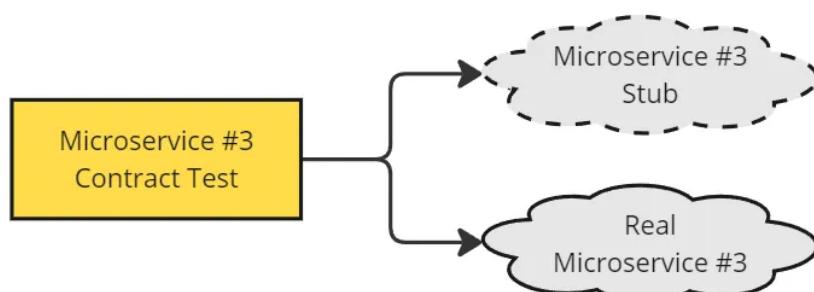
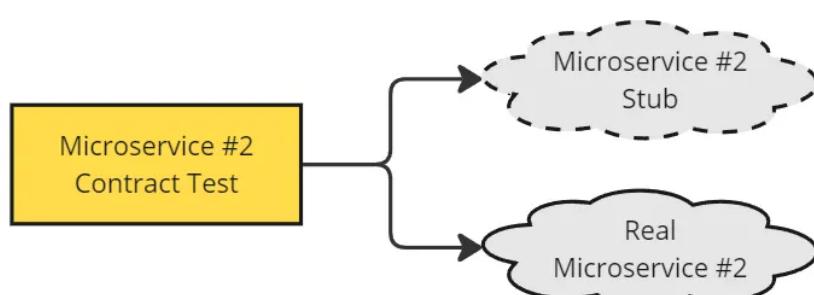
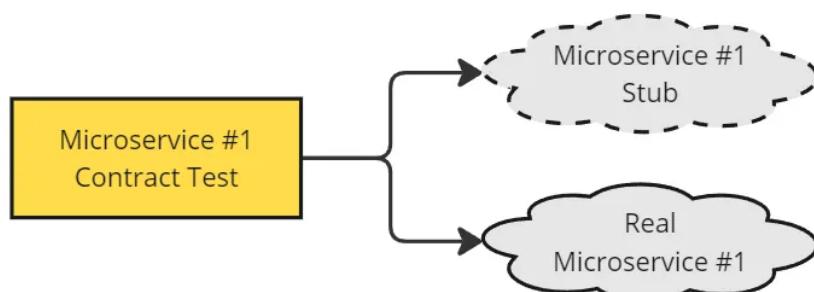




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The following is an example:

## Contract Tests - Example



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*Note: For contract testing between Frontend & Backend, and within the Backend*

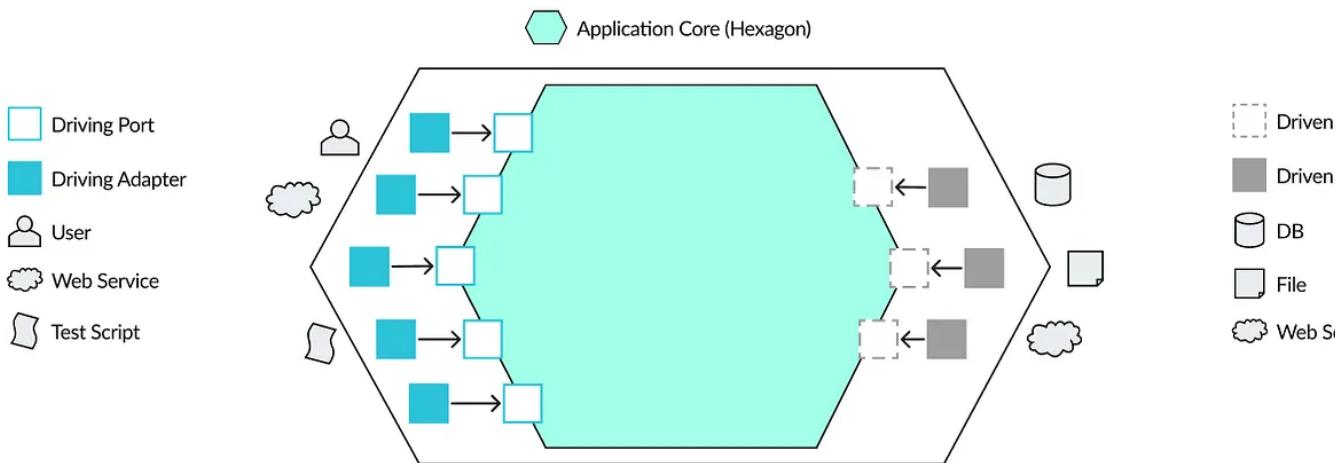
*between Microservices, it's very convenient to use a library (e.g. Pact).*

## Unit Level

### Hexagonal Architecture

Hexagonal Architecture is the fundamental architecture that enables unit testing because it splits the business logic (Hexagon) away from I/O (adapters).

### Hexagonal Architecture



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## Unit Tests

Unit Tests tests the Business Logic (Hexagon). We write a Unit Test targeting a Driving Port, and using Test Doubles for Driven Ports (so that we don't have an

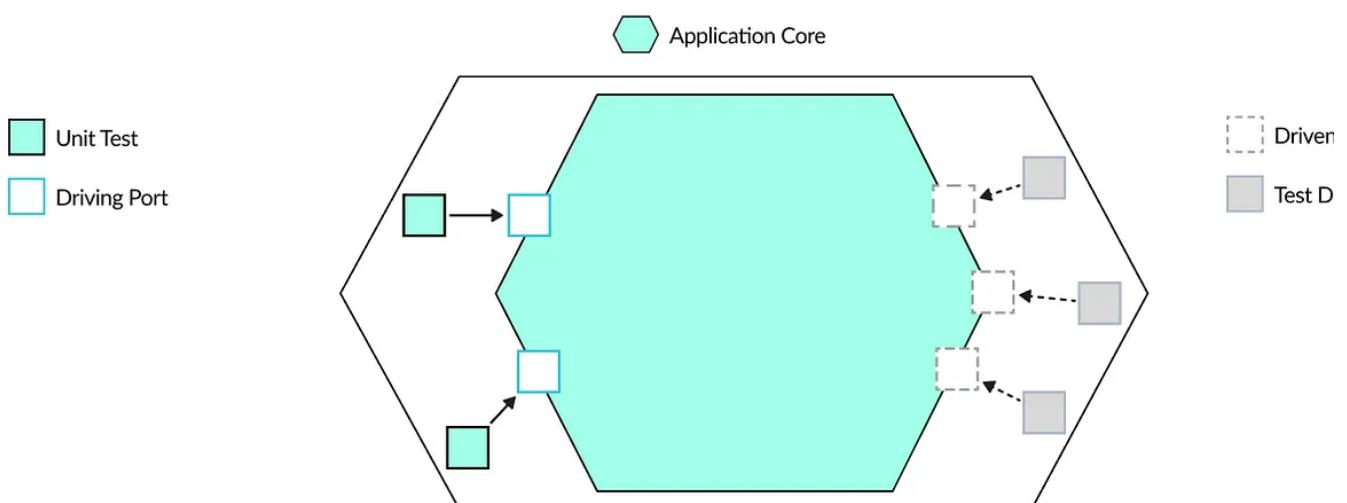
### Unit Tests





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## Unit Testing



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*Note: Above, I've illustrated Sociable Unit Tests targeting the Driving Ports. If needed, you can write Unit Tests that target code inside the Hexagon (if there is a high combinatorial explosion or other mathematical/algorithmic complexity), though I consider this to be rarer.*

## Narrow Integration Tests - Driving Adapters

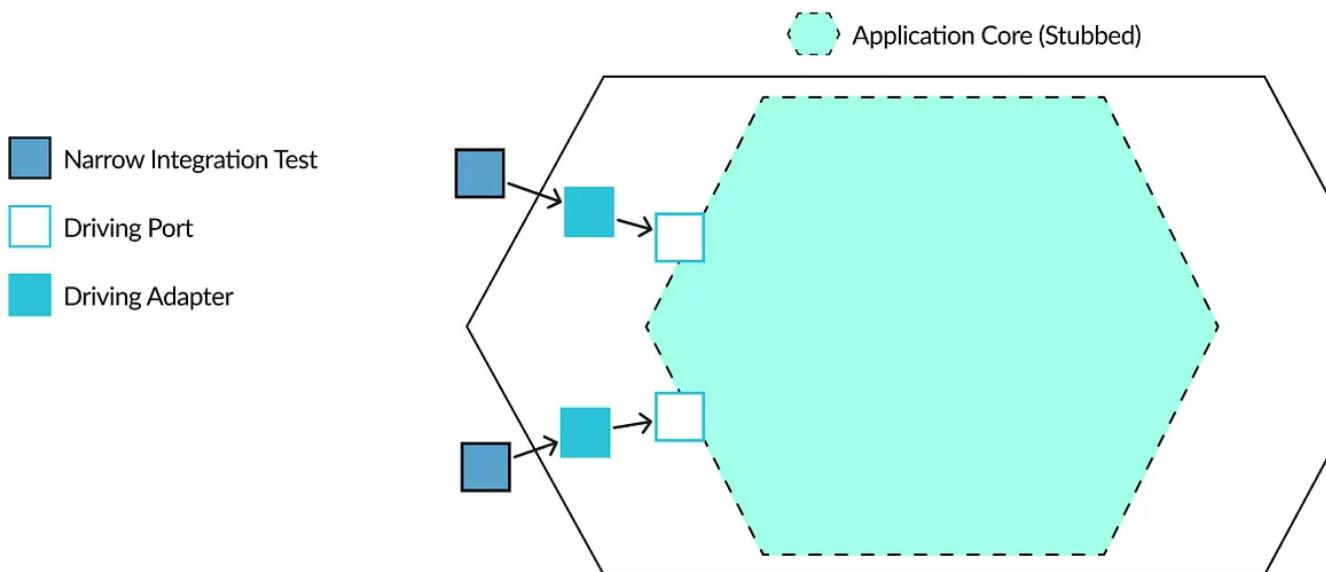
We can test Presentation Logic by testing Driving Adapters in isolation (hence we stub out the Driving Ports, i.e., we stub out the Hexagon).

## Narrow Integration Tests for Driving Adapters



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## Narrow Integration Tests - Driving Adapters



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## Narrow Integration Tests - Driven Adapters

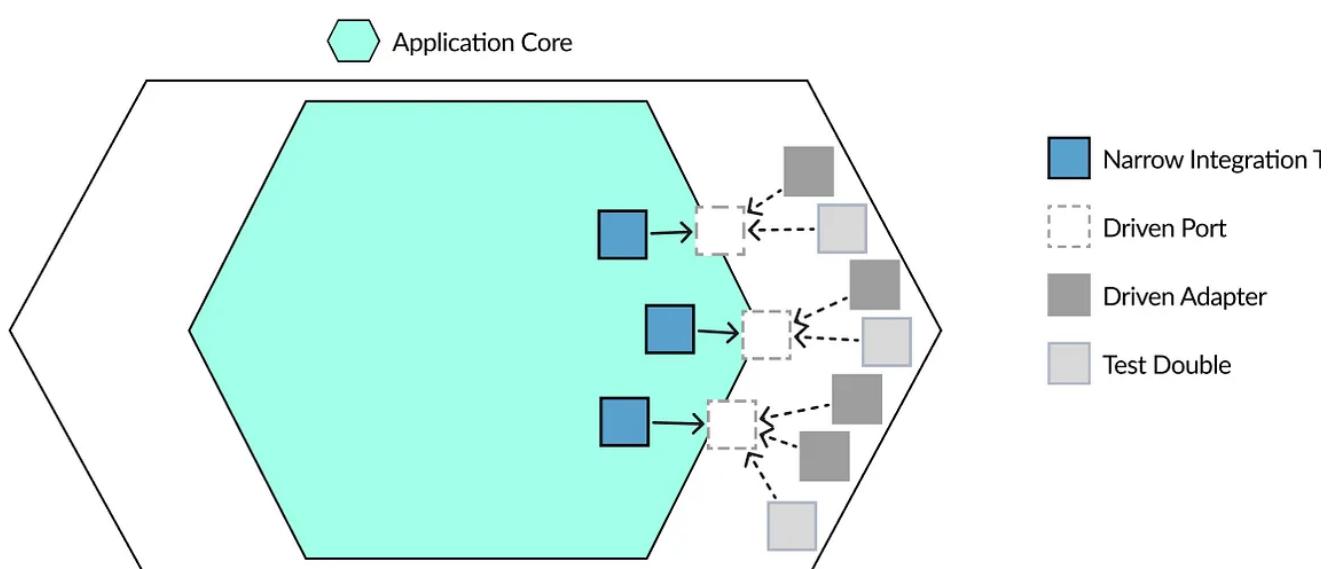
We can test Infrastructure Logic by testing Driven Adapters (and stubbing out External Systems & other Components). By writing the test against the Driven I we can run the same test against all the Driven Adapters for that Driven Port (€ the real & the fake, to assure that the fake matches the real).

## Narrow Integration Tests for Driven Adapters



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## Narrow Integration Tests - Driven Adapters



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