

# Backend Development

## Chapter 6: Testing

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- 6.1 Unit tests
- 6.2 Integration tests

- Understanding the Difference Between Unit Test & Integration Test
- Know how to write tests in ASP.NET Core with xUnit, Moq, TestServer
- Apply tests to Controllers, Services, and Repositories

- Make sure the logic is correct when the code is complex
- Refactor, CI/CD
- Early Fault Detection → Cost Savings

# UNIT TEST

- Test the smallest unit of the application (function, method, class)
- No Database, API, or Network Involvement

Example:

```
decimal CalculateDiscount(Order order)
```

- → Test the exact value returned for each input

- xUnit: Official Test Framework
- MOQ: Create a mock object to isolate the unit test
- FluentAssertions: Writing asserts is easier to understand

# AAA (Arrange–Act–Assert) Model

- Arrange – Prepare data/mock
- Act – Calling the function to be tested
- Assert – Check the return results

```
// Arrange  
var service = new OrderService();  
var order = new Order(...);  
  
// Act  
var total = service.CalculateTotal(order);  
  
// Assert  
Assert.Equal(500, total);
```



[Fact]

```
public void GetProductPrice_WithDiscount_ReturnsCorrectPrice()
{
    var mockRepo = new Mock<IProductRepository>();
    mockRepo.Setup(r => r.GetBasePrice(1)).Returns(100);

    var service = new ProductService(mockRepo.Object);

    var price = service.GetFinalPrice(1);

    Assert.Equal(90, price);
}
```

# When should we write a Unit Test?

- ✓ Write when processing computational logic, validate
- ✓ When fixing bugs: write tests to control bugs
- ✓ Before refactor code
- ✗ Don't write Unit Tests for UI or call real DBs

- ✗ No separation of logic from dependencies (non-DI)
- ✗ Write a real DB dependency test (→ Integration Test)
- ✗ Not asserting enough cases (e.g., null, exception)
- ✗ The test is too general → it is not clear where the error is

# Advantages of Unit Test

- ⚡ Very fast → CI/CD compliant
- ↺ Easy retesting when changing
- 🎯 Focus on the right core logic
- ✅ Easy to write, easy to maintain

# INTEGRATION TESTS

# What is Integration Test?

Test the coordination between layers in the application

Comprise: Controller → Service → DB (In-Memory or real) Are endpoint checks working as expected?

- Microsoft.AspNetCore.Mvc.Testing
- WebApplicationFactory<TStartup> – Create a real app to test
- HttpClient – Submit a mock request
- SQLite InMemory, Testcontainers – Lightweight DB test

[Fact]

```
public async Task PostOrder_Returns201Created()
{
    var client = _factory.CreateClient();
    var response = await client.PostAsJsonAsync("/api/orders", new OrderDto(...));

    Assert.Equal(HttpStatusCode.Created, response.StatusCode);
}
```

- Check the API /api/orders works correctly
- Test data stored in DB In-Memory



# Advantages of Integration Test

- Close to the actual operation of the system
- Coordinated logic error detection
- Can be falsely detected when mapping model  $\rightarrow$  entity  $\rightarrow$  DB

# Disadvantages of Integration Test

- Longer runtime than Unit Test
- More complicated setup
- If you don't isolate your tests → data conflicts

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# How to combine the two types of tests?

Type of Test	Percent
Unit Test	70%
Integration Test	30%

Criteria	Unit Test	Integration Test
Scope	Function, small class	Full API Flow
Database Dependencies	Not	Yes/InMemory
Speed	Very fast	Average
Complexity	Easy	Harder

- Unit Test: test logic Core – Fast, Separate
- Integration Test: Endpoint coordination test – close to reality
- Combine the two for optimal quality for ASP.NET Core applications

- `dotnet add package xunit`
- `dotnet add package Moq`
- `dotnet add package FluentAssertions`
- `dotnet add package Microsoft.NET.Test.Sdk`
- `dotnet add package xunit.runner.visualstudio`
- `dotnet add package coverlet.collector`

You can check the installed packages in `MyApp.Tests.csproj`.

# (Optional) Install test integration with WebApplicationFactory

- `dotnet add package Microsoft.AspNetCore.Mvc.Testing`

Used for Integration Test (emulating API requests via TestServer).



```
<PropertyGroup>
  <TargetFramework>net8.0</TargetFramework>
  <IsPackable>>false</IsPackable>
</PropertyGroup>

<ItemGroup>
  <PackageReference Include="Moq" Version="4.18.4" />
  <PackageReference Include="xunit" Version="2.4.2" />
  <PackageReference Include="xunit.runner.visualstudio" Version="2.4.5" />
  <PackageReference Include="FluentAssertions" Version="6.11.0" />
  <PackageReference Include="coverlet.collector" Version="3.2.0" />
  <PackageReference Include="Microsoft.AspNetCore.Mvc.Testing"
Version="7.0.10" />
</ItemGroup>
```

Create file SampleTest.cs in  
MyApp.Tests:

```
using Xunit;

namespace MyApp.Tests;

public class SampleTest
{
    [Fact]
    public void SimpleAddition_WorksCorrectly()
    {
        int result = 2 + 3;
        Assert.Equal(5, result);
    }
}
```

Run the test:

```
dotnet test
```

# Configure test coverage (optional)

Thêm vào file MyApp.Tests.csproj:

```
<CollectCoverage>true</CollectCoverage>
```

```
<CoverletOutputFormat>opencover</CoverletOutputFormat>
```

```
MyApp.Tests/  
├── Services/  
│   └── OrderServiceTests.cs  
├── Controllers/  
│   └── OrdersControllerTests.cs  
├── Integration/  
│   └── OrdersApiTests.cs
```

Package	Purpose
xUnit	Framework Main Testing
Moq	Interface and dependency forgery
FluentAssertions	Write asserts more clearly
Microsoft.AspNetCore.Mvc.Testing	Test Integration API
coverlet.collector	Calculate coverage when running tests



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**Thank You**