



Backend Development

Chapter 6: Testing

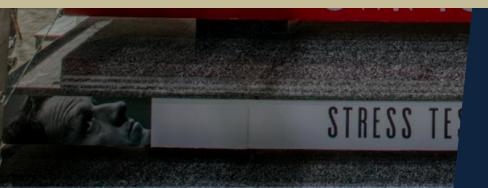




TABLE CONTENT

- 6.1 Unit tests
- 6.2 Integration tests



LESSON OBJECTIVES

- 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



WHY WE NEED TESTING?

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



UNIT TEST



What is 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



Unit Test Tool for ASP.NET Core

- 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);
```

Demo Unit Test with xUnit + MOQ

```
[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
- X Don't write Unit Tests for UI or call real DBs



Common mistakes

- X No separation of logic from dependencies (non-DI)
- X Write a real DB dependency test (→ Integration Test)
- X Not asserting enough cases (e.g., null, exception)
- X 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?



Integration Test Tool in ASP.NET Core

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



Integration Test API Example

```
[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 → entity → DB



Disadvantages of Integration Test

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



Advantages of Integration Test

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How to combine the two types of tests?

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



Visual Comparison

Criteria

Scope

Database

Dependencies

Speed

Complexity

Unit Test

Function, small class

Not

Very fast

Easy

Integration Test

Full API Flow

Yes/InMemory

Average

Harder



Conclusion

- 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



Install xUnit, MOQ, and FluentAssertions

- 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.

EIU (Optional) Install test integration with WebApplicationFactory

dotnet add package Microsoft. AspNetCore. Mvc. Testing

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

Configure MyApp.Tests.csproj (if needed)

```
<PropertyGroup>
 <TargetFramework>net8.0</TargetFramework>
 <IsPackable>false</IsPackable>
</PropertyGroup>
< Item Group >
 <PackageReference Include="Mog" 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"</pre>
Version="7.0.10" />
```



Test run

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>



Professional Test Directory Organization

```
MyApp.Tests/
  - Services/
    OrderServiceTests.cs
  - Controllers/
    Umage: OrdersControllerTests.cs
   Integration/
    OrdersApiTests.cs
```



Summary of main packages

Package

xUnit

Moq

FluentAssertions

Microsoft.AspNetCore.Mvc.Testing

coverlet.collector

Purpose

Framework Main Testing

Interface and dependency forgery

Write asserts more clearly

Test Integration API

Calculate coverage when running

tests





Start your future at EIU

Thank You

