



How TDD helps you build modular Angular apps

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@ flow^{up}



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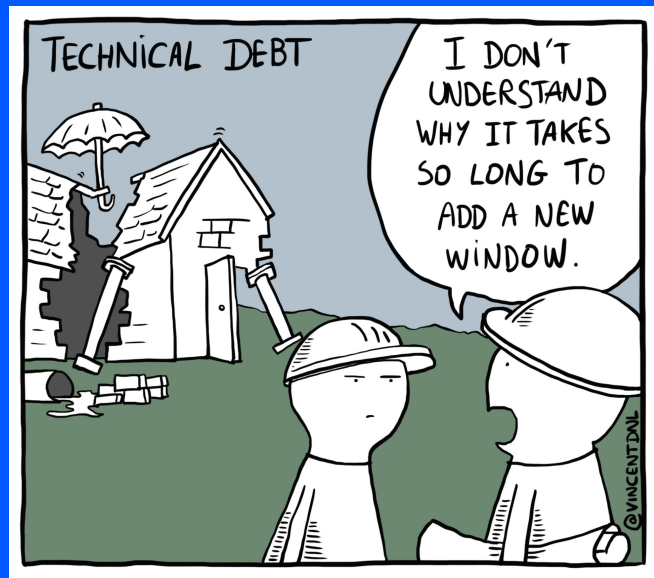
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Drowning in tech debt?

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- large portions of code are considered legacy
- adding features is harder than before, mostly fixing bugs
- fixing a bug causes other unexpected bugs
- refactoring is too scary, developers are scared to touch existing code
- senior developers are burned out
- onboarding process is slow



How can this be prevented?

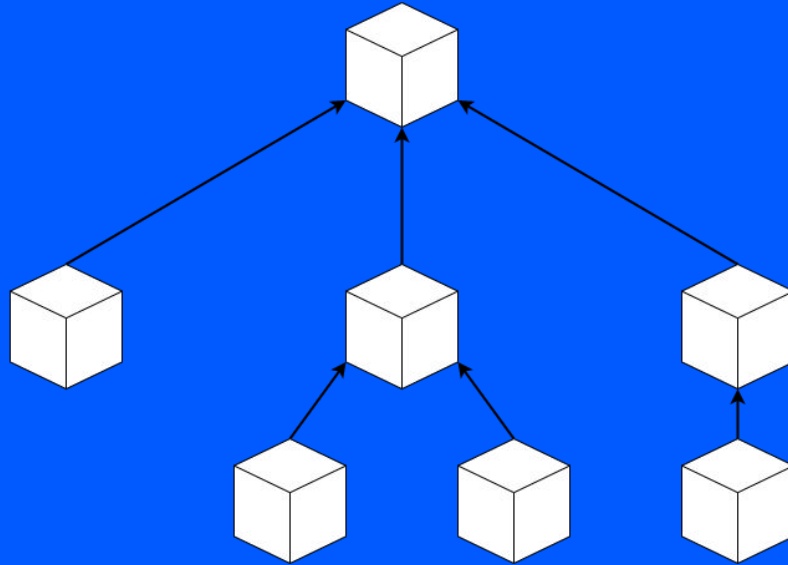


Modular architecture design

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- as engineers, our job is to solve problems
- to solve complex problems, break them down into simple problems

analysis



implementation



Unit tests and TDD

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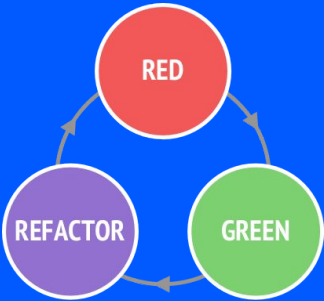
→ unit tests

- bottom-up approach to testing
- fast to write, fast to run



→ test-driven development (TDD)

- design code with testability in mind
- ability to write tests before implementation (TDD cycle)
- increases effort in initial phases, reduces effort in later phases





Example of TDD flow

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1. design function signature without implementing

```
export function dateDiffInDays(fromDate: string, toDate: string): number {  
  // TODO: implement  
  return Number.POSITIVE_INFINITY;  
}
```

2. prepare unit tests

```
test('dateDiffInDays', () => {  
  expect(dateDiffInDays('2021-03-12', '2021-03-12')).toBe(0);  
  expect(dateDiffInDays('2021-03-12', '2021-03-15')).toBe(3);  
  expect(dateDiffInDays('2021-01-01', '2021-02-28')).toBe(58);  
  expect(dateDiffInDays('2020-03-12', '2021-03-12')).toBe(365);  
  expect(dateDiffInDays('2021-03-12', '2021-03-11')).toBe(-1);  
});
```

3. implement function (tests go from **failing** to **passing**)

```
export function dateDiffInDays(fromDate: string, toDate: string): number {  
  const timeDiff = new Date(toDate).getTime() - new Date(fromDate).getTime();  
  return timeDiff / (1000 * 60 * 60 * 24);  
}
```



Selective unit testing

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- [Selective Unit Testing - Costs and Benefits by Steve Sanderson](#)
- unit testing is most beneficial for complex logic
 - algorithms - parsing, formatting, transformations, filtering, ...
 - pure functions are ideal
- unit testing code with many dependencies requires a lot of mocking
 - side-effects (e.g. API requests, DOM interaction), integration layers (e.g. adapters, wrappers), ...
 - dependencies increase maintenance effort



String formatting

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```
describe('generateCombinationString', () => {  
  test('should handle 0 items', () => {  
    expect(generateCombinationString([])).toBe('');  
  });  
  
  test('should handle 1 item', () => {  
    expect(generateCombinationString(['foo'])).toBe('foo');  
  });  
  
  test('should handle 2 items', () => {  
    expect(generateCombinationString(['foo', 'bar'])).toBe('foo and bar');  
  });  
  
  test('should handle 2+ items', () => {  
    expect(generateCombinationString(['1', '2', '3', '4'])).toBe('1, 2, 3 and 4');  
  });  
  
  test('should allow custom separator', () => {  
    expect(generateCombinationString(['1', '2', '3', '4'], ' or ')).toBe('1, 2, 3 or 4');  
  });  
});
```



Regular expressions

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```
describe('domain regex', () => {  
  test('valid domains', () => {  
    expect(DOMAIN_VALIDATOR_REGEX.test('flowup.cz')).toBe(true);  
    expect(DOMAIN_VALIDATOR_REGEX.test('fake-domain')).toBe(true);  
    expect(DOMAIN_VALIDATOR_REGEX.test('www.google.com')).toBe(true);  
  });  
  
  test('invalid domains', () => {  
    expect(DOMAIN_VALIDATOR_REGEX.test('https://www.flowup.cz')).toBe(false);  
    expect(DOMAIN_VALIDATOR_REGEX.test('www.flowup.cz/')).toBe(false);  
    expect(DOMAIN_VALIDATOR_REGEX.test('double..dot')).toBe(false);  
  });  
});
```




Object transformations

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```
describe('entitiesArrayToMap', () => {
  test('should identify entities by key string', () => {
    expect(
      entitiesArrayToMap(
        [
          { id: 1, title: 'First' },
          { id: 2, title: 'Second' },
          { id: 3, title: 'Third' },
          { id: 4, title: 'Fourth' },
        ],
        'id',
      ),
    ).toEqual({
      [1]: { id: 1, title: 'First' },
      [2]: { id: 2, title: 'Second' },
      [3]: { id: 3, title: 'Third' },
      [4]: { id: 4, title: 'Fourth' },
    });
  });

  test('should throw error if ID field is not a string, number or symbol', () => {
    expect(() => entitiesArrayToMap([ { id: [1, 2, 3] } ], 'id')).toThrowError();
  });
});
```



Wrapper service for HttpClient ⁽¹⁾ flow^{up}

```
@Injectable()
export class ApiClient {
  constructor(private readonly http: HttpClient) {}

  getComments(): Observable<CommentModel[]> {
    return this.http.get<CommentModel[]>('/api/comments');
  }

  postComment(body: { text: string; author: string }): Observable<CommentModel> {
    return this.http.post<CommentModel>('/api/comments', body);
  }
}
```



Wrapper service for HttpClient ₍₂₎ flow^{up}

```
describe('API client', () => {
  test('should get comments', () => {
    const mockHttpClient = {
      get: jest.fn().mockReturnValue(of([{ text: 'Hello' }, { text: 'Bye' } ])),
    };
    const apiClient = new ApiClient(mockHttpClient as any);

    apiClient.getComments().subscribe(response => {
      expect(response).toEqual([{ text: 'hello' }, { text: 'Bye' }]);
    });
    expect(mockHttpClient.get).toHaveBeenCalledWith('/api/comments');
  });

  test('should post comment', () => {
    const mockHttpClient = {
      post: jest.fn().mockReturnValue(EMPTY),
    };
    const apiClient = new ApiClient(mockHttpClient as any);

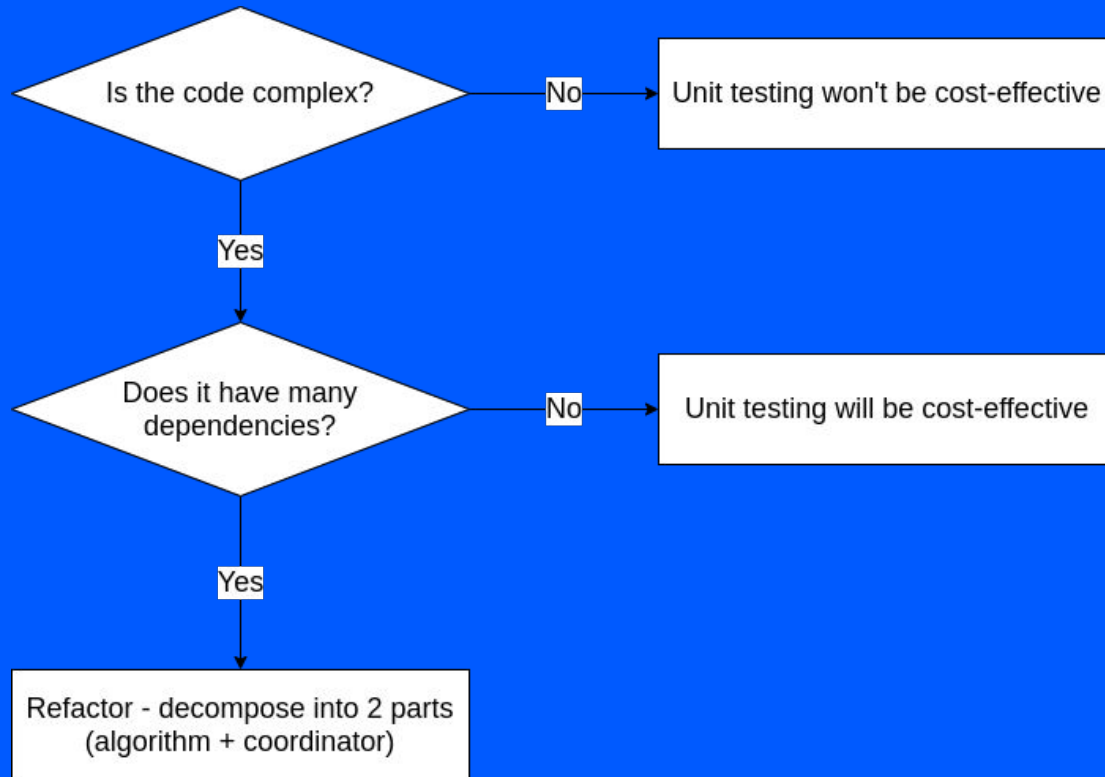
    apiClient.postComment({ text: 'Hi', author: 'john.doe' }).subscribe();

    expect(mockHttpClient.post).toHaveBeenCalledWith('/api/comments', {
      text: 'Hi',
      author: 'john.doe',
    });
  });
});
```



Decision tree for unit testing

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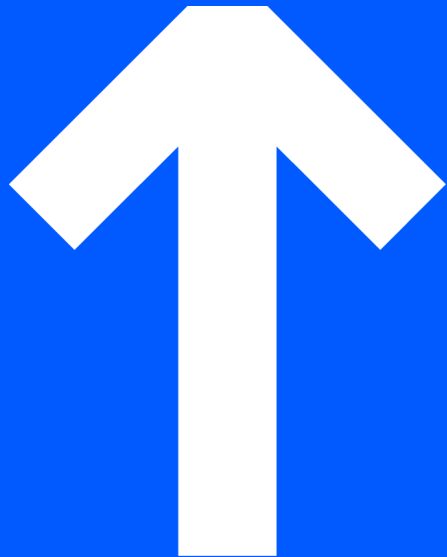




Tips for writing good unit tests

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- a good test works as documentation
 - describes behaviour
 - automatic proof (unlike other doc formats)
- each unit test should be independent of others
- forget DRY principle (Don't Repeat Yourself)
- stick to KISS principle (Keep It Simple, Stupid)



Demo time!

github.com/matejchalk/tdd-demo



Nx workspace

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- “smart, extensible build framework” by Nrwl
- minimal learning curve for Angular developers
- modern tech stack
 - Jest > Karma/Jasmine
 - ESLint > TSLint
 - Cypress > Protractor
- first-class support for multiple FE/BE frameworks within same monorepo
 - e.g. Angular + Nest.js, React + Express, Next.js, Gatsby, ...



```
$ npx create-nx-workspace
```

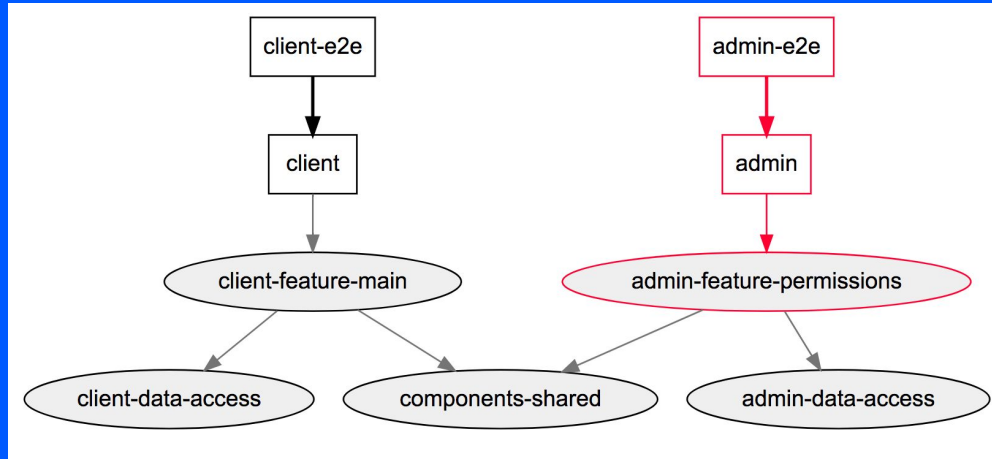


Nx workspace (continued)

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- organizes reusable code into libraries (modular architecture)
- manages dependency graph
 - automatic constraints (workspace lint rules)
 - optimized CI (only affected apps/libs)





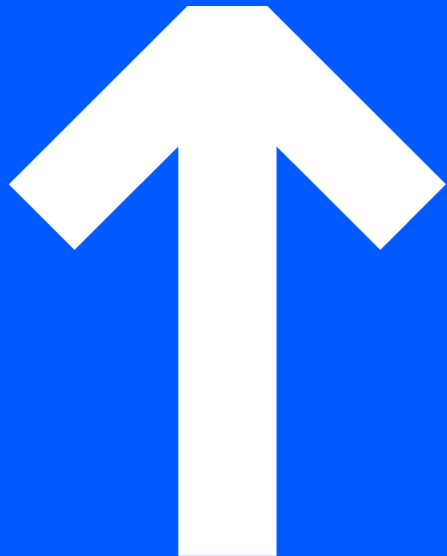
Storybook

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- tool for building UI components in isolation
- document use cases as stories
- highly extensible with addons



```
$ npm i -D @nrwl/storybook  
$ nx g  
@nrwl/angular:storybook-configuration
```



Demo time!

github.com/matejchalk/tdd-demo



Other tips to increase code quality flow^{up}

- don't start implementing straight away
 - first analyze the problem and design your solution
- think hard about naming
 - *"There are only two hard things in Computer Science: cache invalidation and naming things."*
 - names tend to stick around, so pick a good one (self-documenting)
 - be consistent to avoid confusion (no synonyms, consider a glossary)
- make a habit of breaking up large source modules into smaller ones - before it's too late!
 - agree on a max value for LOC in your project (lint rule)



Summary

- tech debt can be effectively managed by modularizing app architecture
 - well-worn idea, but still hard to achieve without guidance
- selective unit testing imposes useful constraints re: maintainability
 - deconstructing into small isolated modules
 - separation of concerns (e.g. business logic vs UI rendering)
 - single responsibility principle
- tools like Nx help maintain a clean dependency graph
 - avoid circular dependencies
 - loose coupling, clear relationships
- tools like Storybook help isolate UI concerns from app logic
 - “smart” vs “dumb” (aka presentational) components

Q&A

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