

# Verifying Vue Components' Functionality with Jest

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**Daniel Stern**

The Code Whisperer

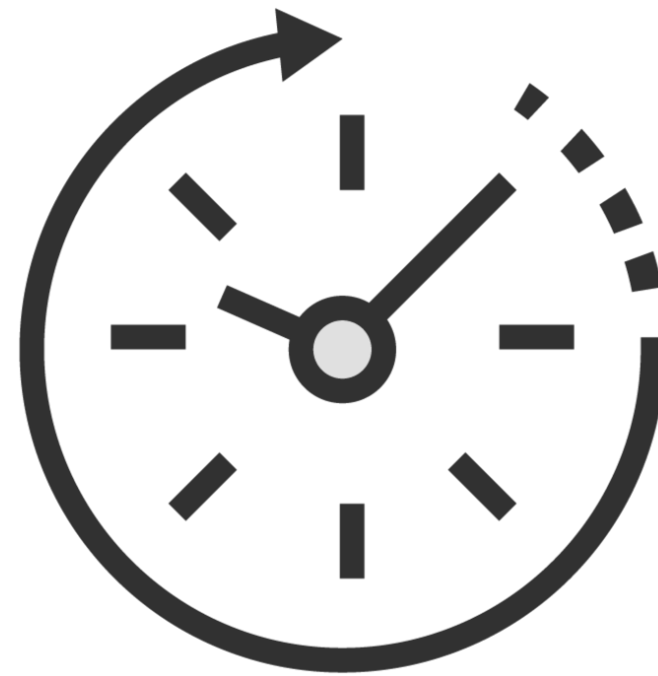
<http://danielstern.ca/social-media>

# Verifying Vue Components' Functionality with Jest

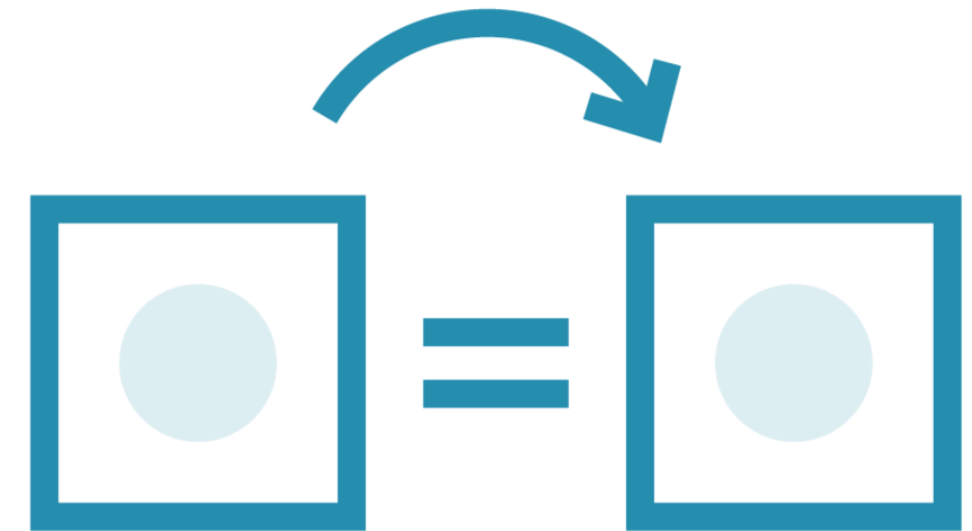
## Learning Objectives



Basic tests to catch  
standard exceptions



Asynchronous tests



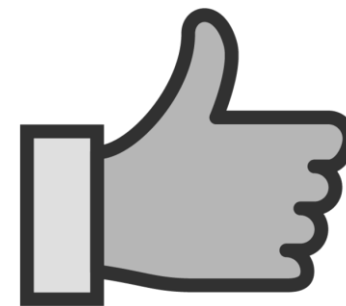
Mock external API

# Why Test Vue Components with Jest?



**Reduce QA time**

**Adding Jest tests to a Vue application saves money and time.**

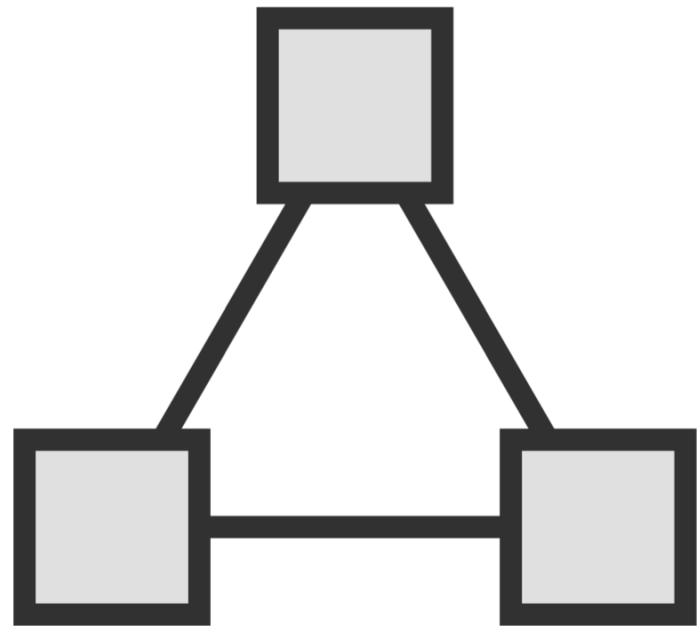


**Fosters cooperation between developers**

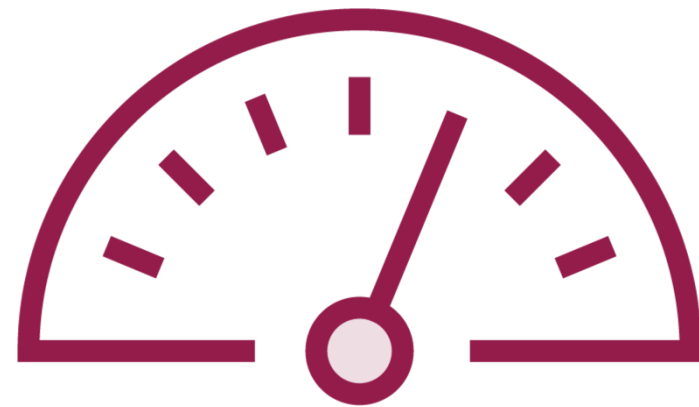


**Reduced key-person risk**

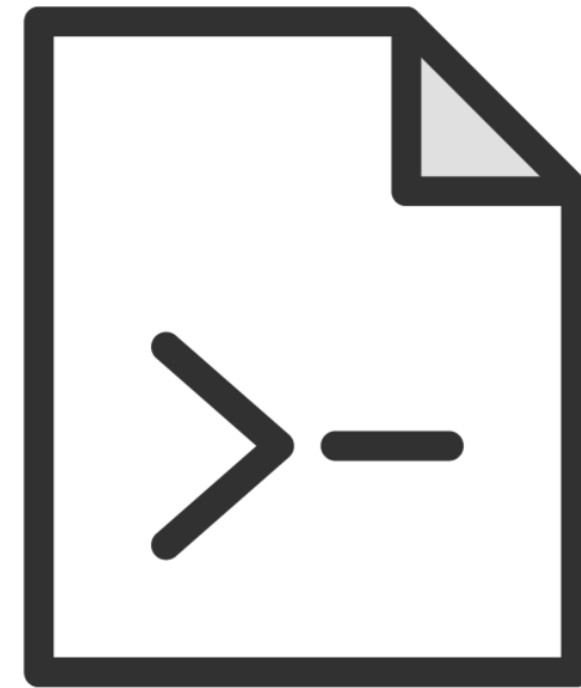
# Testing Vue Components with Jest: Workflow



**Modular element  
structure**



**Exception tests**



**Tests integrated  
with project**



**Tests integrated  
with CI**

# Applying Exception Tests

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# What Is an Exception Test?

**Method with  
narrow focus**

**Contains  
assertions**

**Error if any  
assertions don't  
match**

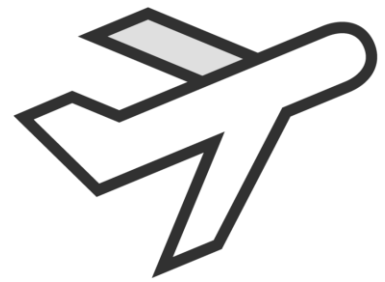
```
let a = 42;  
expect(a).toBeGreaterThan(41);  
expect(a).toBeLessThan(43);  
expect(a).toBeCloseTo(42.00000001);  
  
expect(a).toBeTruthy();  
expect(a).not.toBeNaN();
```

## What Are Assertions?

**Assertion:** method which throws an error if two values don't match.

**Common assertion format:** expect(x).Y(z).

# How Does Unit / Exception Testing Work?



**One or more tests per suite and suites per application**



**Tests verify functioning of component or service**



**All tests invoked with single CLI script – script errors upon failure**



```
describe(`the accounting API`) {  
  
  it(`should return a numeric price`,  
  
    function(){  
  
      let price = accountAPI.getPrice();  
  
      expect(price).toBeGreaterThan(0);  
  
    }  
  
  }  
}
```

- ◀ Suite explains what all child tests relate to
- ◀ Test has clear title
- ◀ Verify price is a positive number
- ◀ Test is brief
- ◀ Its job done, the test ends

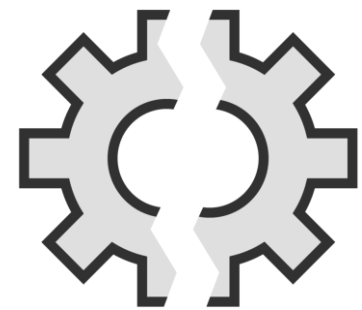
# Snapshot Tests

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# What Are Snapshot Tests?



Vue element is rendered as HTML and saved



Subsequent tests fail if HTML has changed



When change is intentional, snapshot is replaced

**Snapshot tests are simple.**

**Exception tests verify that something works as expected.**

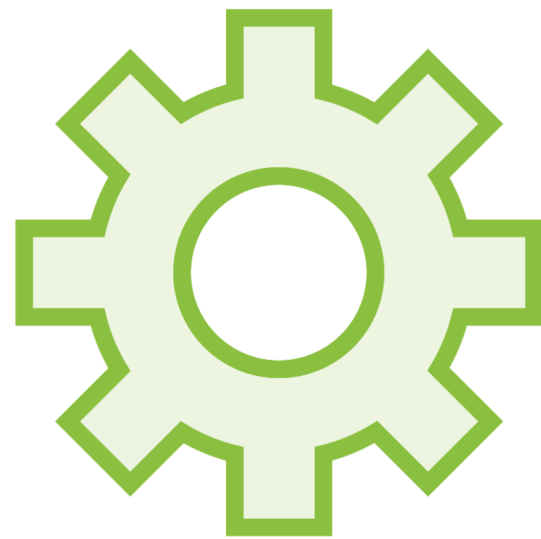
**Snapshot tests verify only that it has not changed.**

# Test Setup and Teardown with Jest

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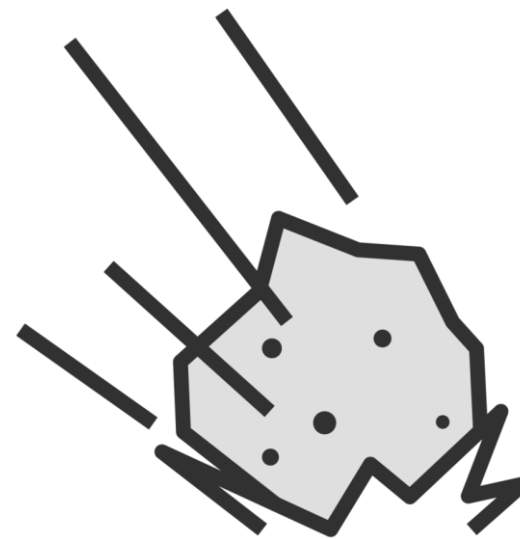
# Test Setup and Teardown with Jest

**Helper methods are easier to troubleshoot than conducting setup and teardown within each test.**



**beforeEach**

**Timing: Prior**  
**Usage: Initialization**



**afterEach**

**Timing: After**  
**Usage: Cleanup**

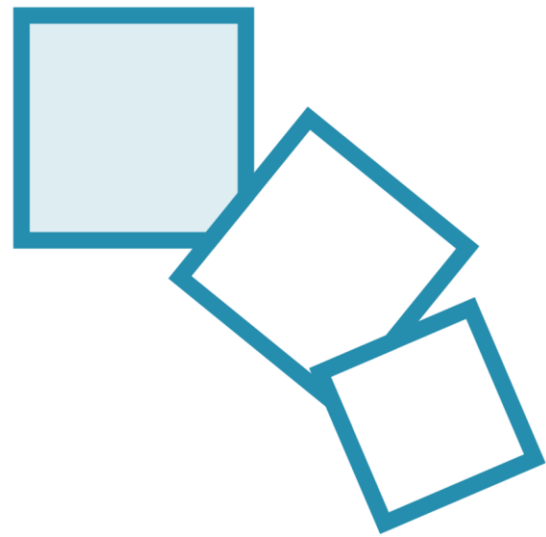


**beforeAll / afterAll**

**Usage: Suite-wide setup**  
**and teardown**

# Using @vue/test-utils

These testing utilities allow components to be tested in relative isolation.



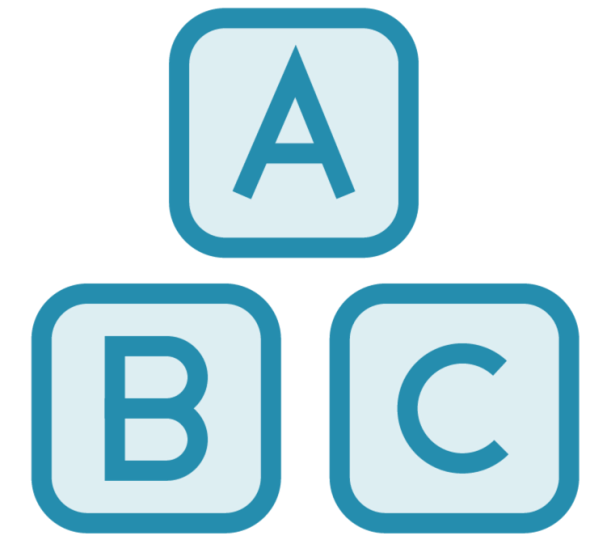
`render()`

**Renders without app**



`renderToString()`

**Render, but as HTML**



`shallowMount()`

**Render, but  
omit children**

# Testing Vue Components for Exceptions

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# Demo



**Use @vue/test-utils to mount chat component**

- **Generate output without app**

**Generate exceptions if component does not display correctly**

- **Given props are fixed**
- **Count mapped elements**
- **Spot check HTML contents**

**Use Snapshot testing to generate additional coverage**



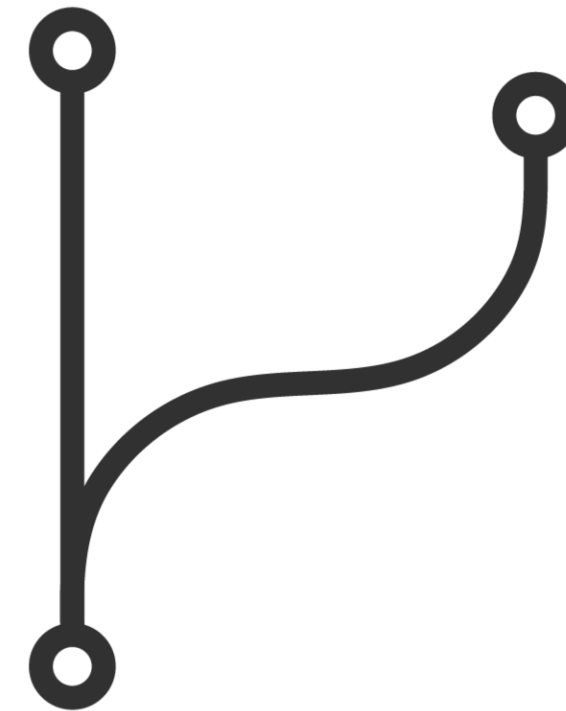
# Asynchronous Testing with Jest

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# When Should You Use Asynchronous Tests?



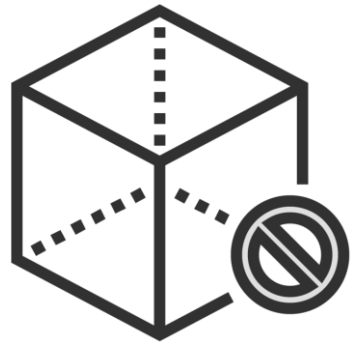
**Speed is a priority – prefer  
synchronous**



**Async tests for tests which  
can't be synchronous**

Tests that take a long time  
to execute are usually an  
anti-pattern.

# Asynchronous Testing with Jest

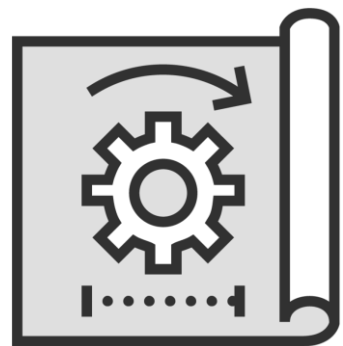


Tests fail if an exception is thrown *before* the test ends



Non-async tests end after one computing cycle

**An asynchronous test will fail even if an assertion fails late.**



Async tests can last many cycles, allow delayed assertions

# Testing Asynchronous Methods in Vue Applications

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# Demo



**Create a test for Message Service**

- **Note synchronous test does not work with promise**

**Modify test so it is asynchronous**

**Test late values for exceptions**

# Mocking External Dependencies

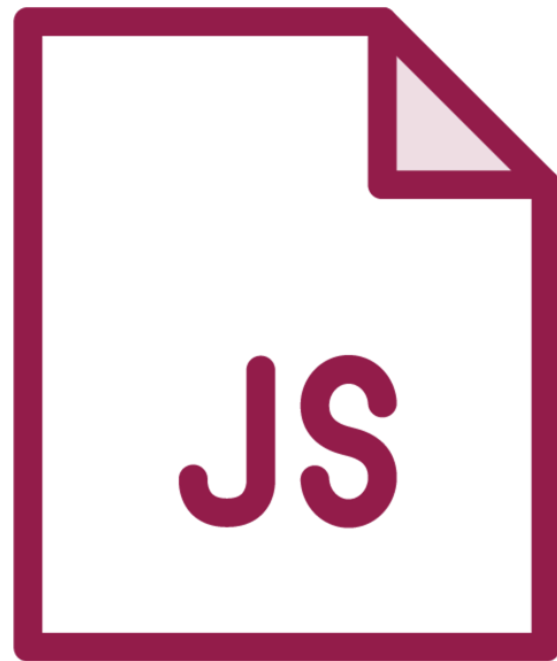
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“More dependencies, more problems.”

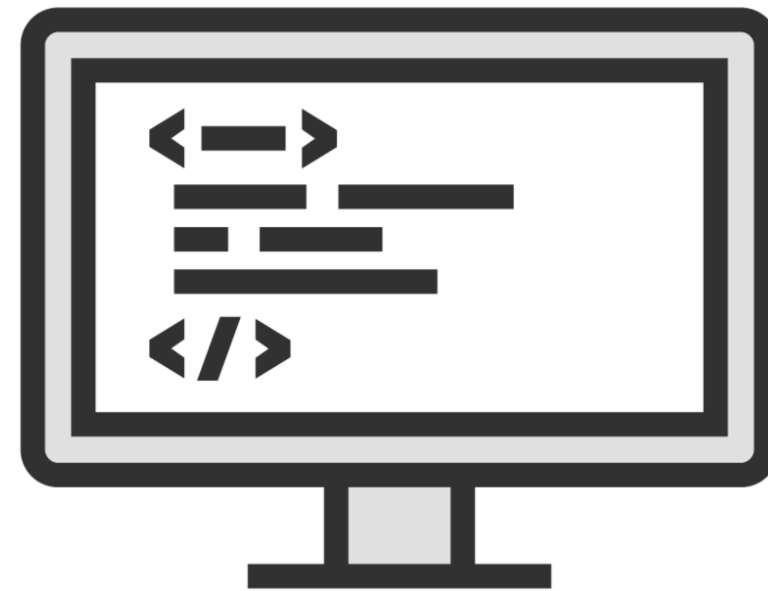
- **A wise developer who is still employed, even to this day.**



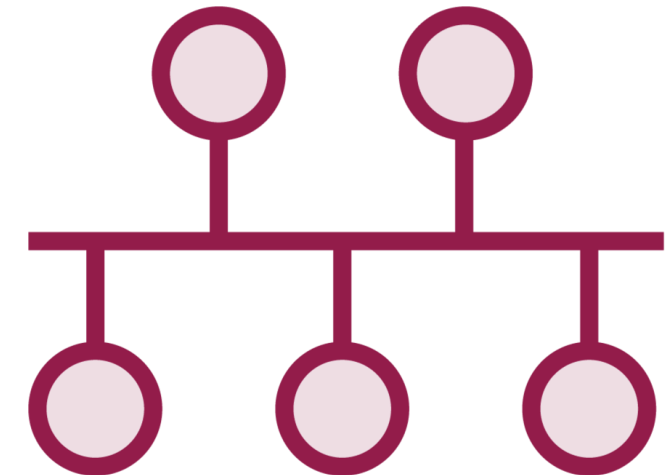
# What Are Mocks?



**Service substitute  
with same API**



**Minimal logic**



**Custom return values**

# Understanding Dependencies

## Internal Dependencies

**Code needed by app**

**Part of the project**

**Can be edited**

**Can add testing features**

**Can design synchronous interface**

## External dependencies

**Code needed by app**

**Not part of the project**

**Cannot be edited (except by making them internal)**

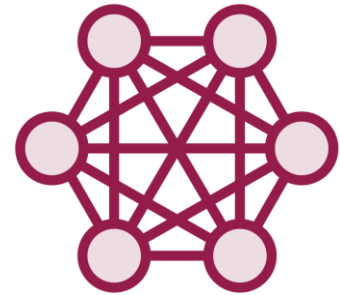
**Can be wrapped with support for testing features**

**May require asynchronous tests**

“He will fence with his own shadow.”

– **William Shakespeare, The Merchant of Venice**

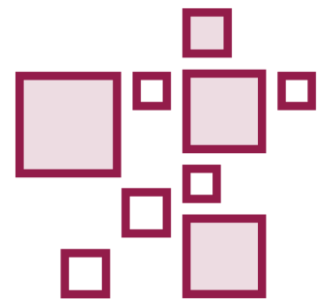
# Mocking Dependencies



**Broken dependency = broken component**



**A flawless component with a broken dependency: still broken**



**Mocked dependencies: no chance of broken dependency**



**Failing tests + no unmocked dependencies = flawed component**

# Correctly Structuring Vue Applications for Testing

## Correct Structuring

**Pass action creators to components**

**Simple methods  
to components for event handling**

**Pure functions everywhere**

## Incorrect Structuring

**Provide services as globals**

**import services in component files**

**Inject entire service**

**Use asynchronous methods**

**Use random methods**

**Use methods depending on external  
factors (date, time, OS)**

# Module Summary



**Exception tests throw an error when values do not match**

**Async tests are required for delayed exceptions**

**External dependencies make testing hard**

- **Mocking ensures failed assertions are not caused by dependencies**