

# Mes de QA 2

Un evento hecho por la comunidad para la comunidad  
con el objetivo de compartir conocimiento

#MesdeQA2



#MesdeQA2

# Mes de QA 2



## Integration Testing: The way to Go

30 Mayo | 19:00 | Liferay Madrid

**Manuel de la Peña**  
Ingeniero de software en AtomicJar

# Próximo meetup 1 de Junio

Mes de QA



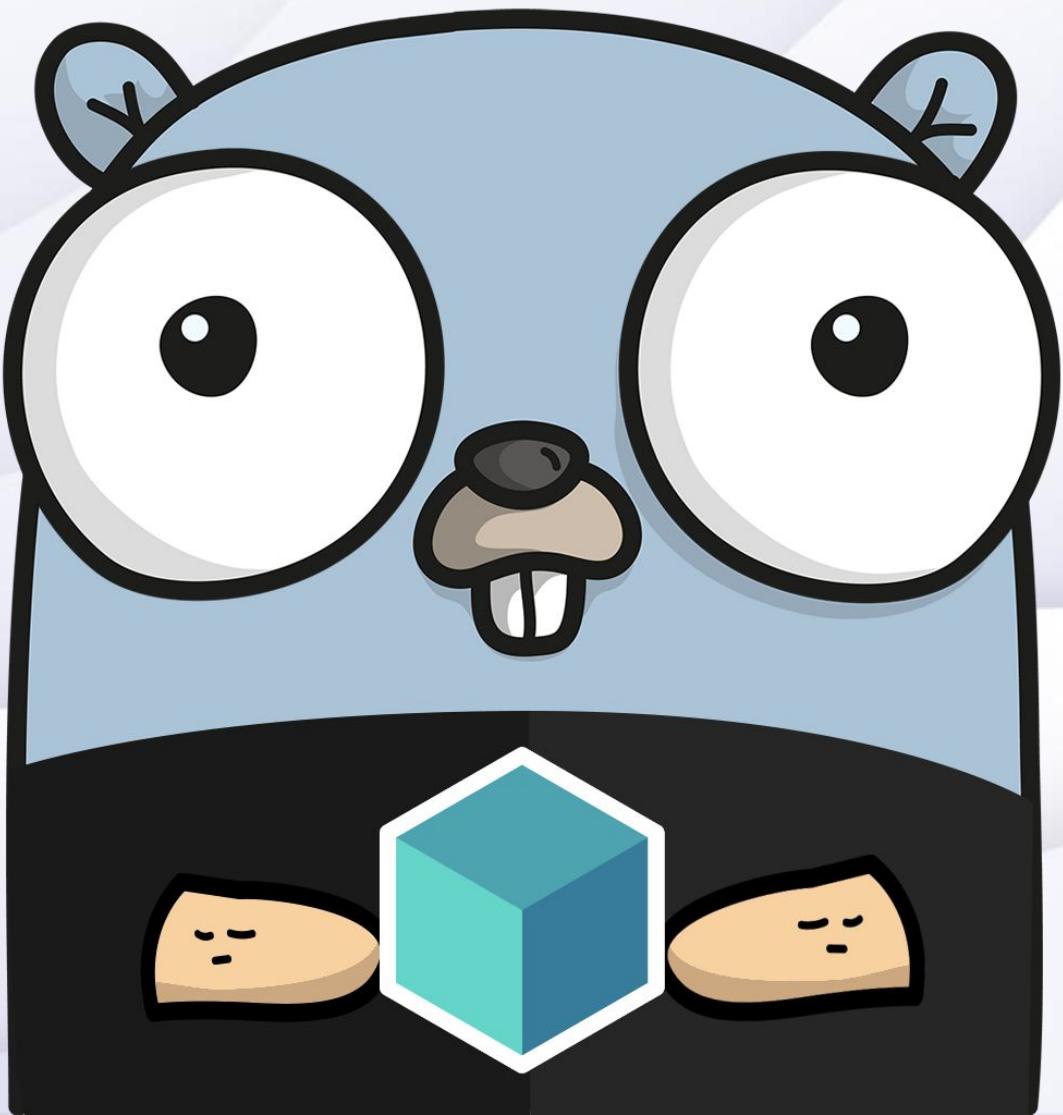
**Estefanía Fernández**

**Francisco Moreno**

**1 de junio 2023 a las 18:30h**  
**Avda. San Francisco Javier, 9**  
**Edificio Sevilla 2**

# Integration Testing

The Way to Go





@mdelapenya everywhere

# Manuel de la Peña

## Software Engineer - OSS

- **AtomicJar**, OSS team
  - Core maintainer of Testcontainers for Go since 2020
- In OSS since 2011
  - Elastic (2019)
  - WeDeploy/Liferay Cloud (2017)
  - Liferay (2011)
- Prev. Indra (2008)
- Prev. JCCM (2004)

**Who ~~loves~~ writes tests?**

Reasons why we test

**Fast feedback**

**Way to get experience with code**

**Does my code works?**

**Test-based feedback**

**Pass the CI**

**Anything else?**

# Why do we test?

## **Evolution of the Testing Pyramid**

**Evolution of how we set up test environments**

**Declare test environments as part of test code**

**Using Testcontainers for Go for integration testing**

**Make it easier to maintain integration tests**

**ITs not hard anymore: not expensive to run/write**

## **Key Learnings from this session**

# Testing Dorito

Tests I Plan to Write

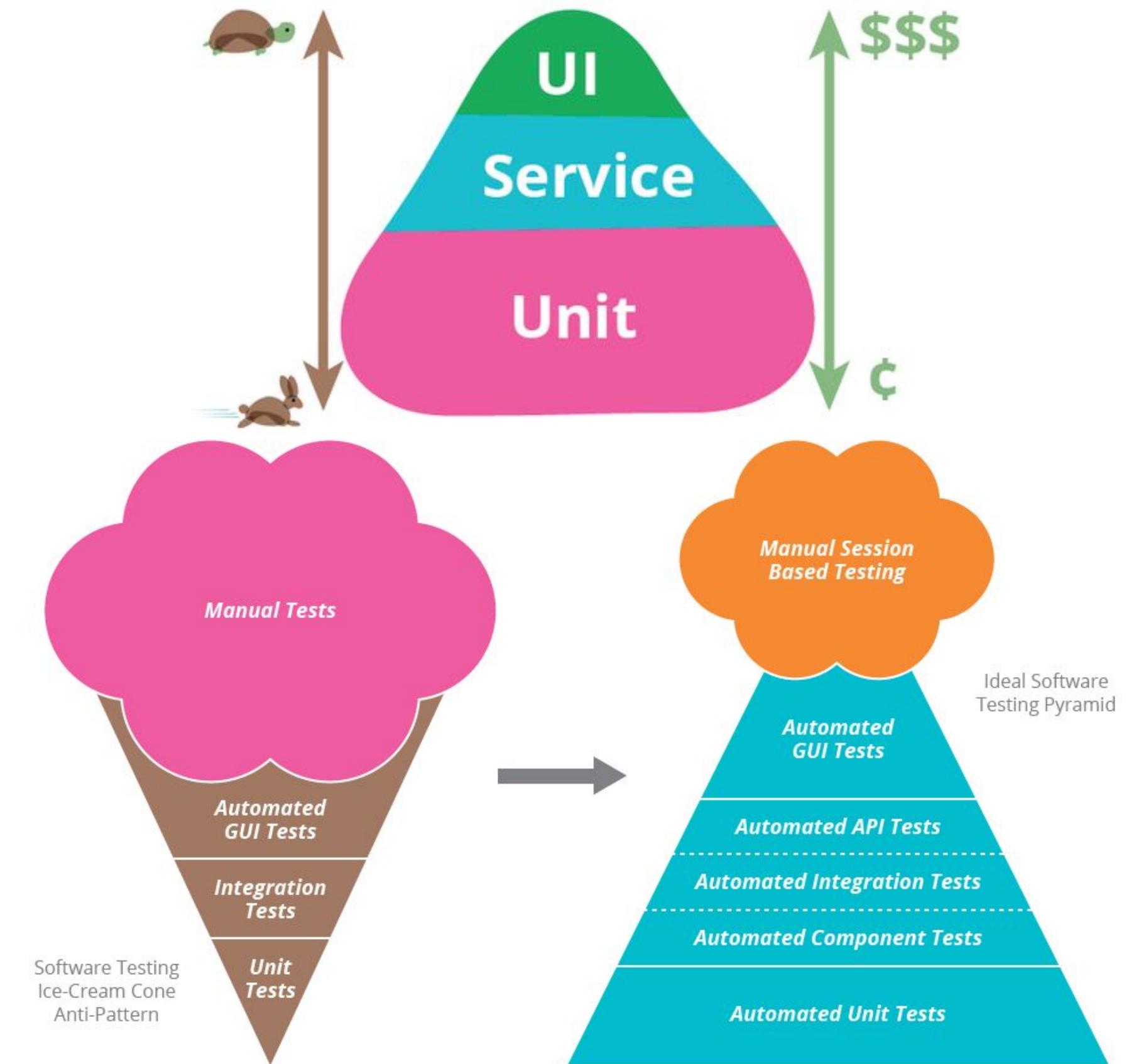
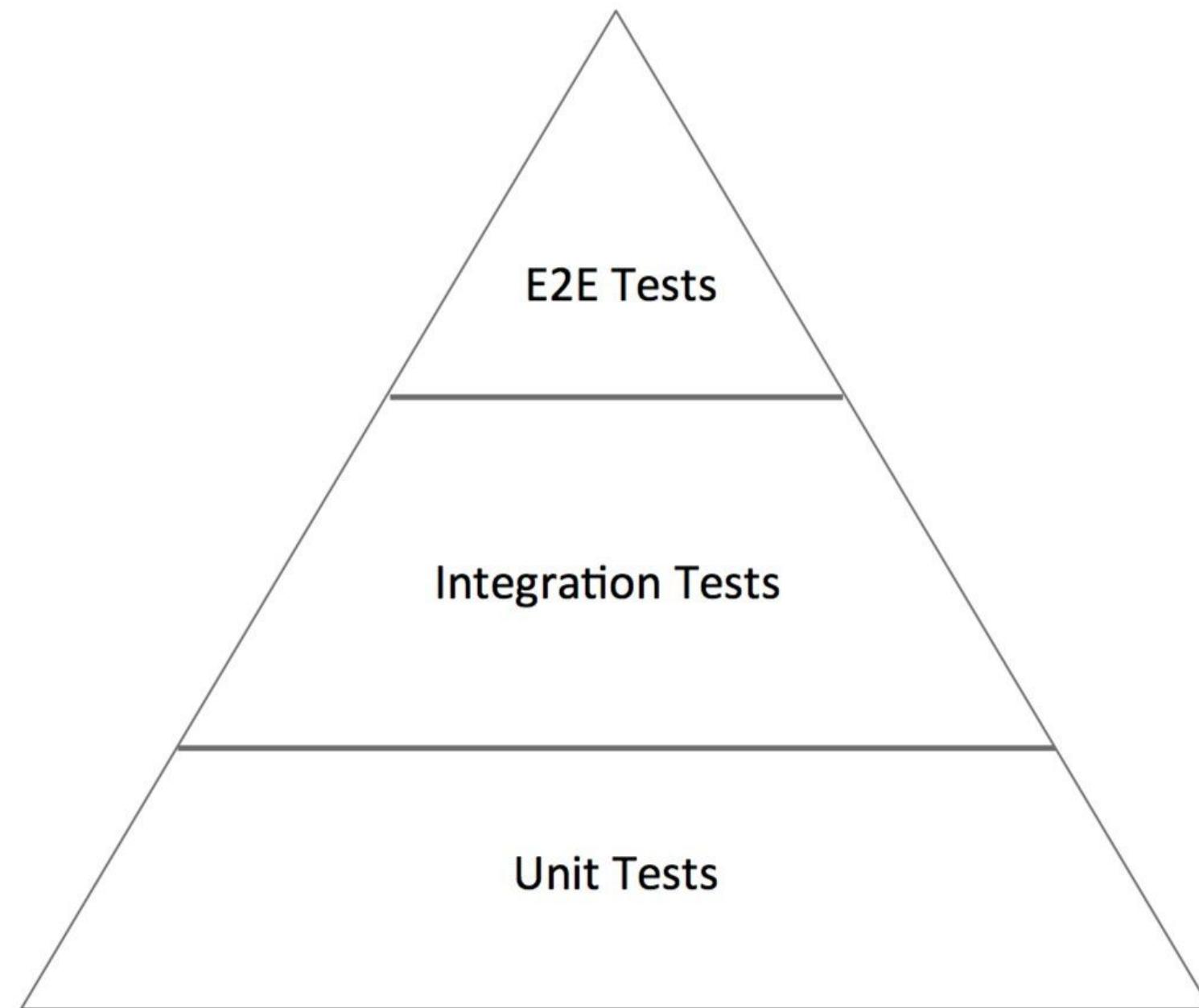
Tests I Start writing

Tests I delete  
Because I decide  
they are stupid  
and take more  
time then  
they are  
worth

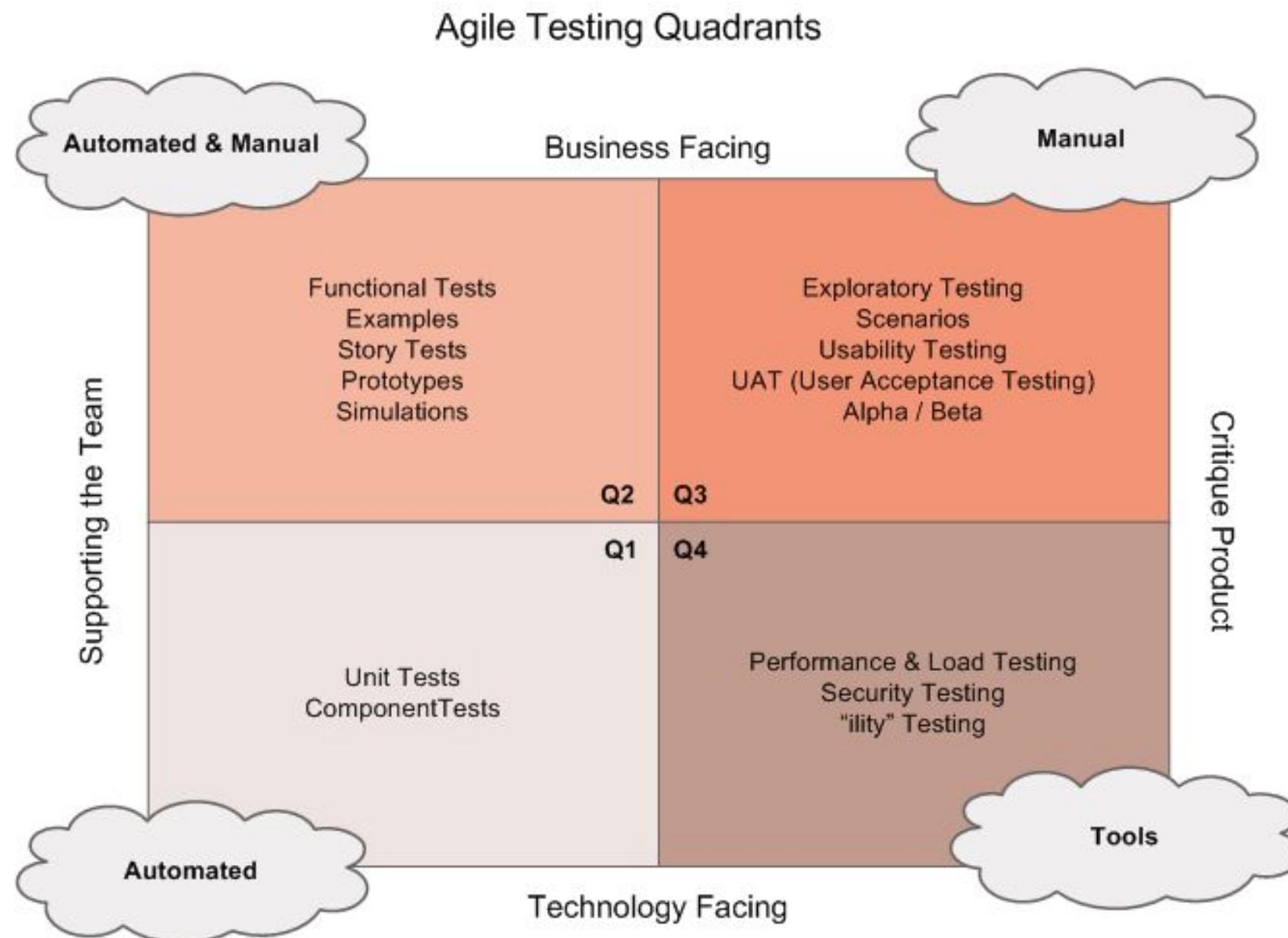
Tests



# Testing pyramid (Mike Cohn - 2003)



# Agile Testing quadrants (Lisa Crispin - 2009)



## Technology-facing, Supporting the Team Tests

**(Q1):** a major purpose is doing TDD. “These tests let the programmer **confidently** write code to deliver a story’s features without worrying about making unintended changes to the system”.

“Programmer tests are normally part of the automated process that runs with every code check-in, giving the team **instant, continual feedback** about their internal quality”.

“Database access usually consumes lots of time, so consider using **fake objects**, where possible, to replace the database, especially at the **unit** level”.

# Twitter (Guillermo Rauch - 2016)



**Guillermo Rauch**    
@rauchg · [Follow](#) 

**Write tests. Not too many. Mostly integration.**

5:43 PM · Dec 10, 2016 from San Francisco, CA 

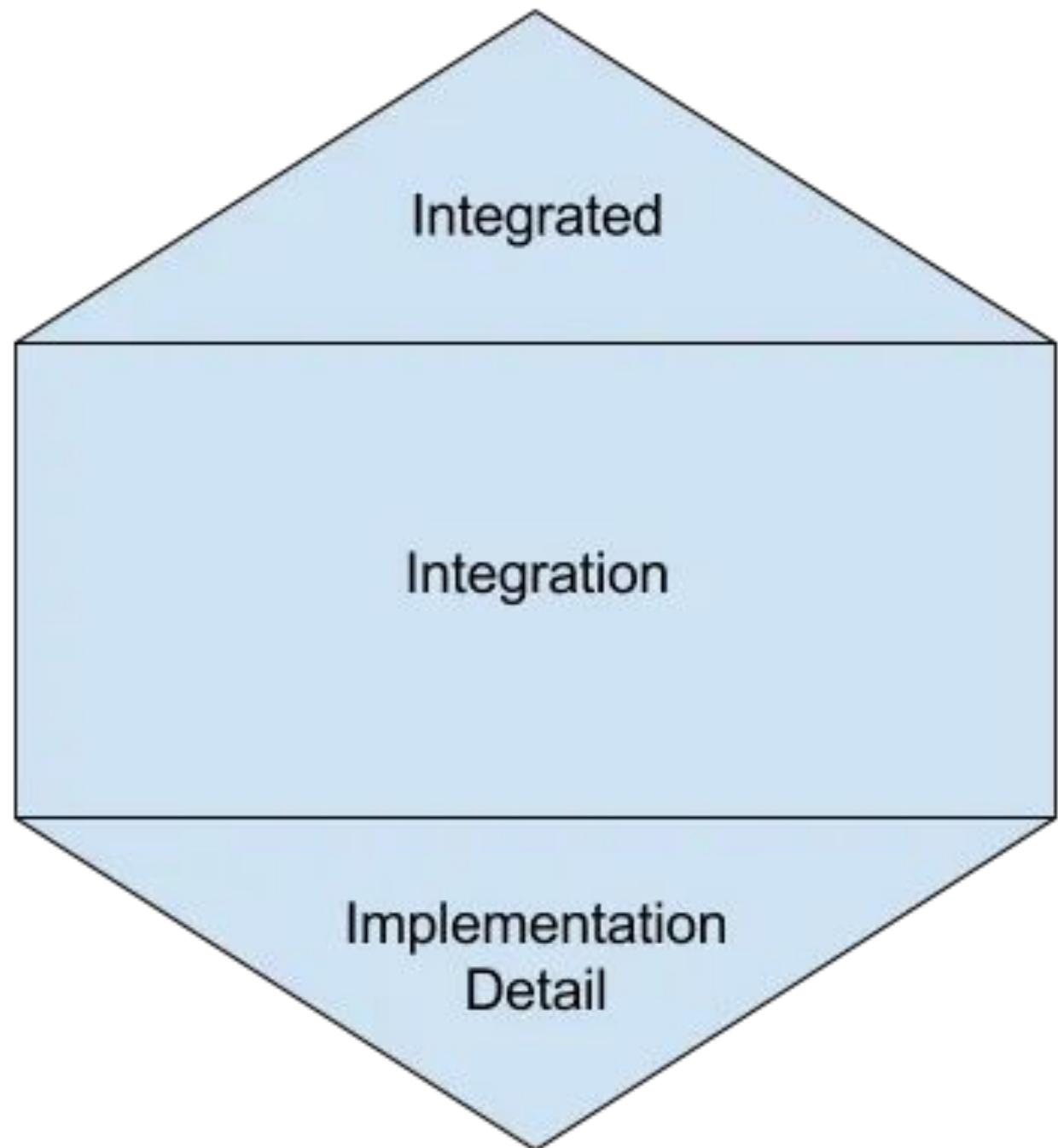
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 1.3K  [Reply](#)  [Copy link](#)

[Read 24 replies](#)

<https://twitter.com/rauchg/status/807626710350839808>

# Testing Honeycomb (by Spotify - 2018)



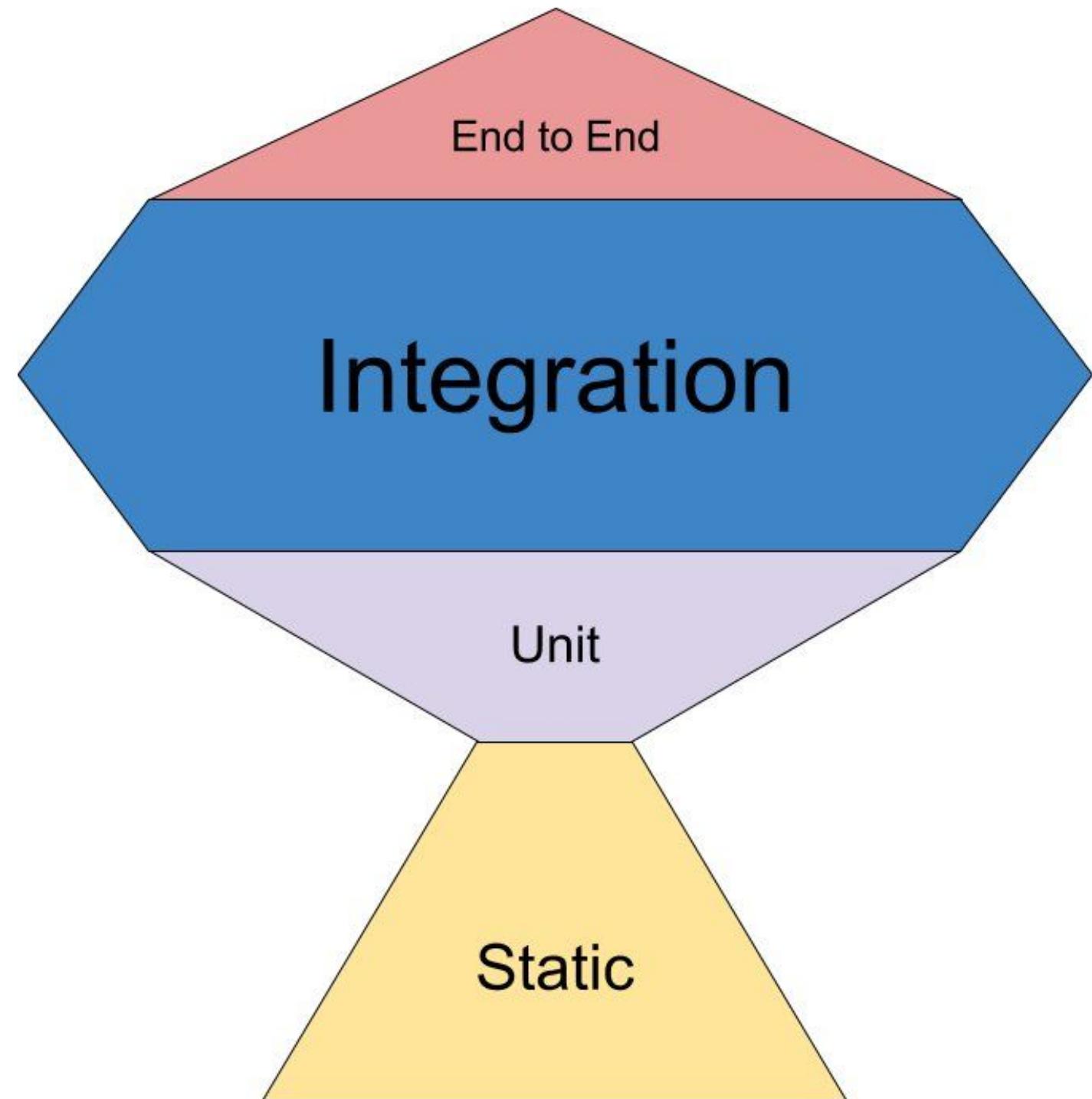
**Integrated tests (*fragile!!*):** a test that will pass or fail based on the correctness of another system.

- Spin up services in a local testing environment
- Test against services in a shared environment

**Aim for integration tests:** verify the correctness of services in a more isolated fashion while focusing on the **interaction points** and making them very **explicit**.

- Refactor internals without touching any tests (increased maintainability)
- Replace backing services (e.g. DBs) without mocking
- Trade-off: from milliseconds to a few seconds

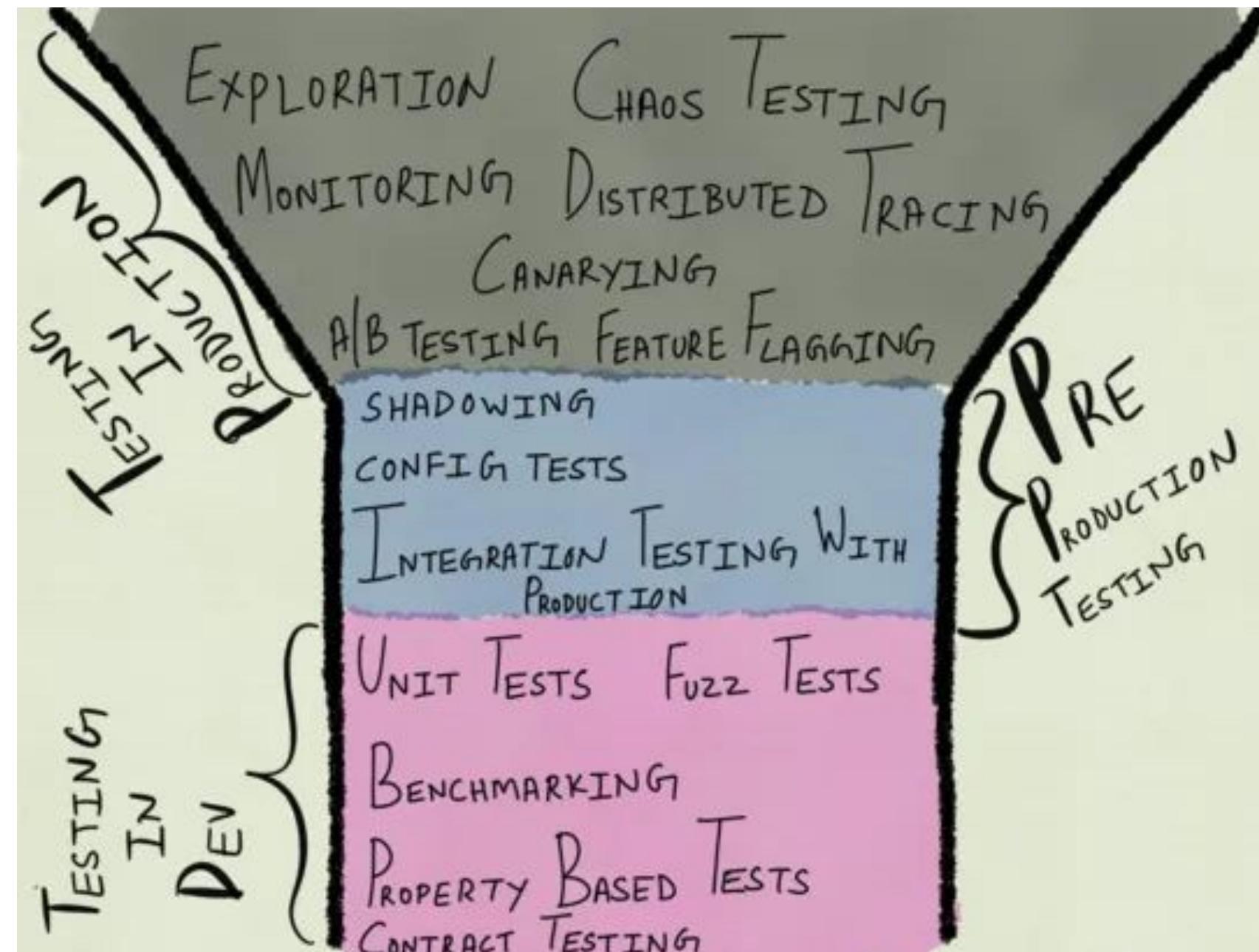
# Test Trophy (Ken C. Dodds - 2019)



"The line between integration and unit is a little bit fuzzy. (...) the biggest thing you can do to write more integration tests is **to stop mocking so much stuff**. When you mock something *you're removing all confidence in the integration between what you're testing and what's being mocked*".

"The biggest challenge is **knowing what to test** and how to test it in a way that gives **true confidence** rather than the false confidence of **testing implementation details**".

# Testing funnel (by Cindy Sridharan - 2017)



The “**Step Up Rule**”: “to test at one layer above what’s generally advocated for. Under this model, **unit tests would look more like integration tests** (by treating I/O as a part of the unit under test within *a bounded context*), **integration testing would look more like testing against real production**, and testing in production looks more like, well, **monitoring and exploration**”.

Given how broad a spectrum testing is, there's really no One True Way of doing it right. Any approach is going to involve making compromises and tradeoffs.

A possible definition??

**Interact with external system/dependencies**

**External processes or programs**

**Outside the boundaries of my App**

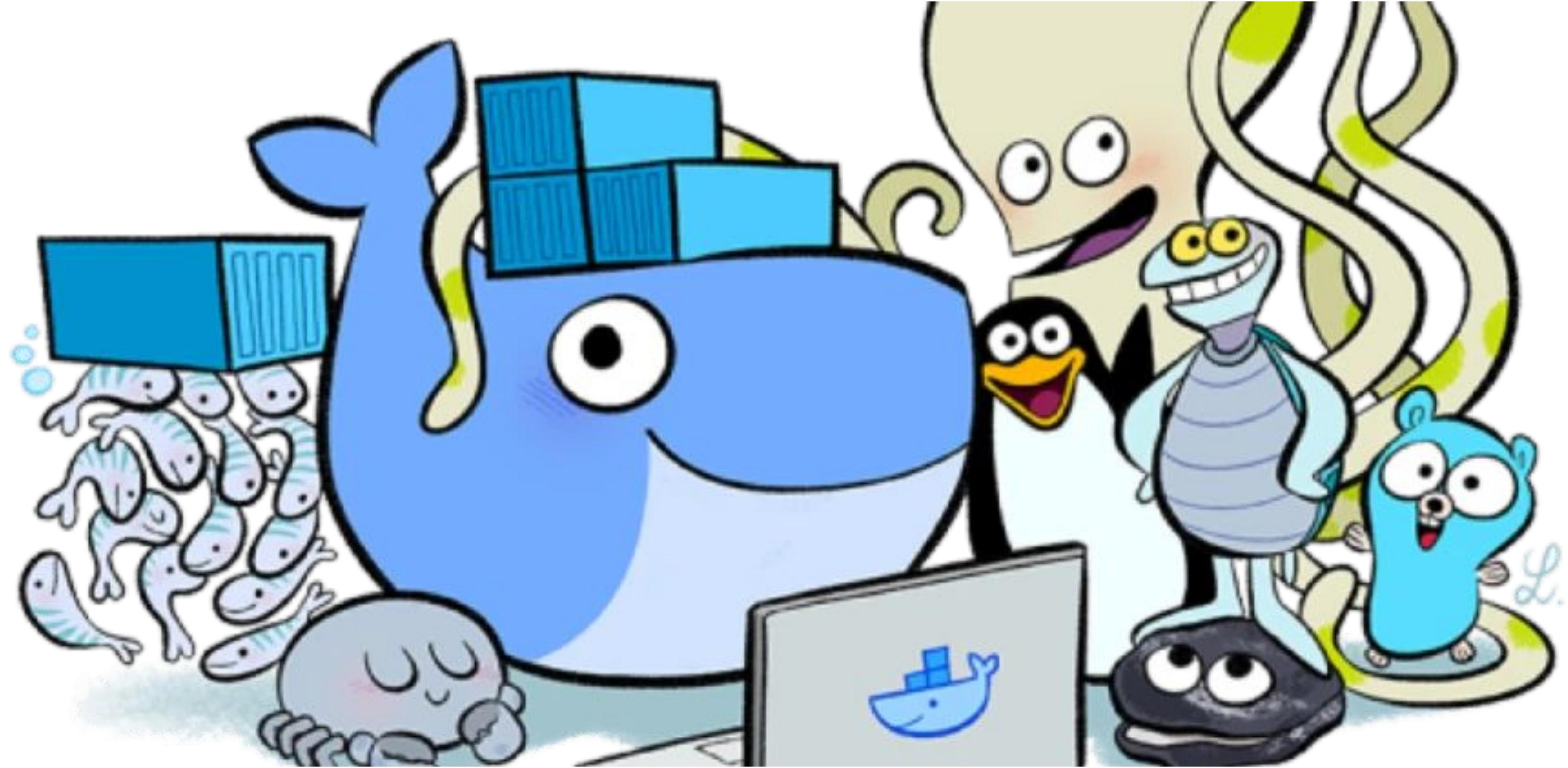
# Integration Tests

E.g.: interactions with the network,  
the filesystem, databases, queues.

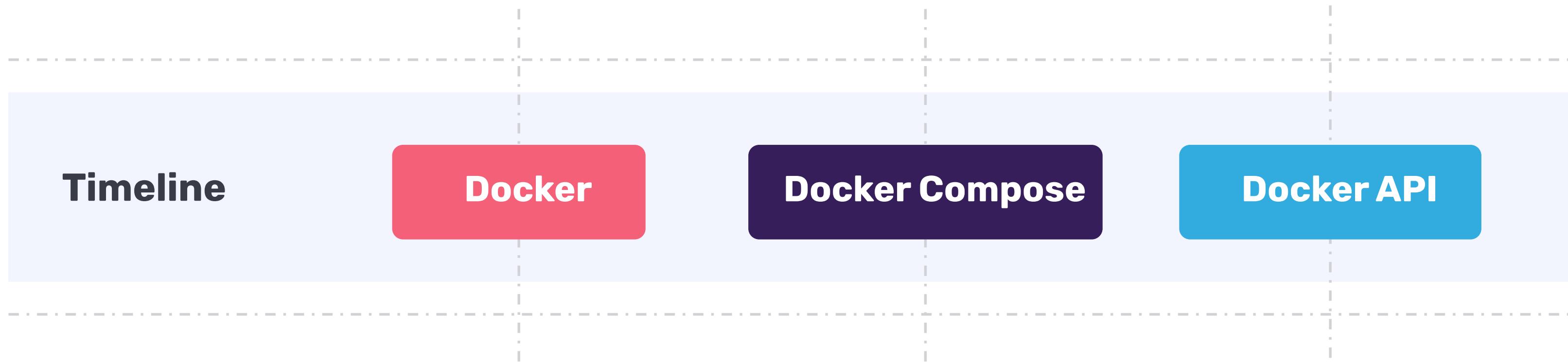
Each **mental model** would find their  
own definition.

# Integration Testing transformation over the years (i)





# Integration Testing transformation over the years (ii)



# Why Docker API?

**Easy setup of dev environment**

**Uniform build and test environments**

**Self-contained and portable environments**

**No installation and setup of external software**

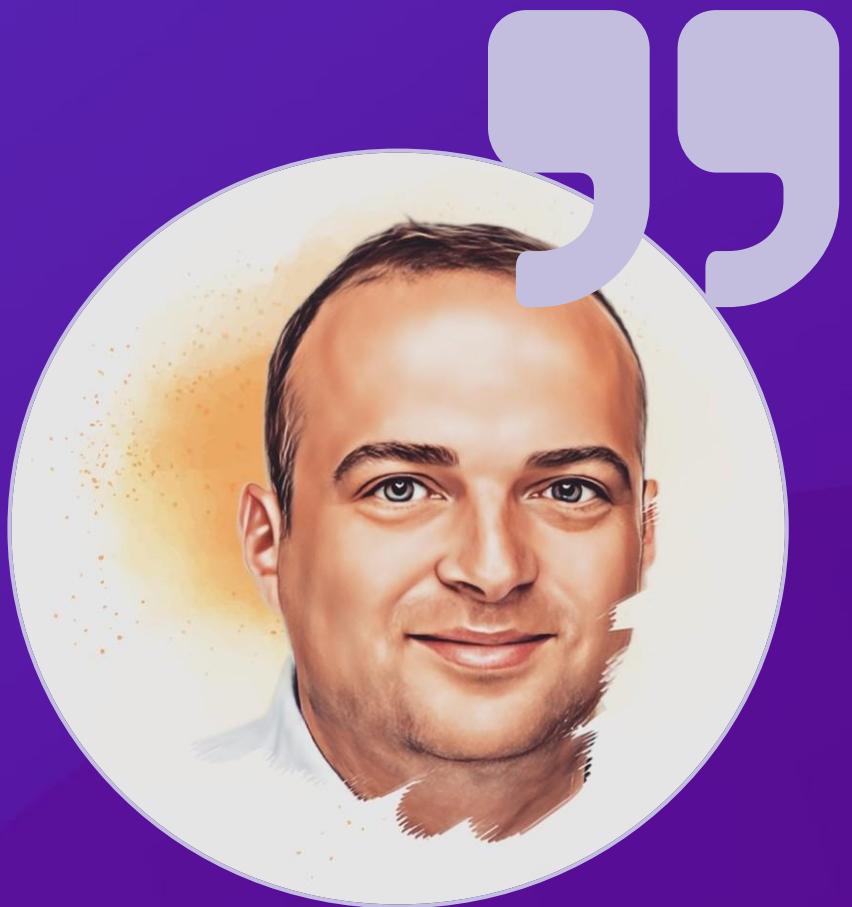
**Well, you need Docker 😊**

Integration the Docker API into your tests for using the same mechanism to setup environments, both local and the CI.



# Testcontainers

# How we define Testcontainers



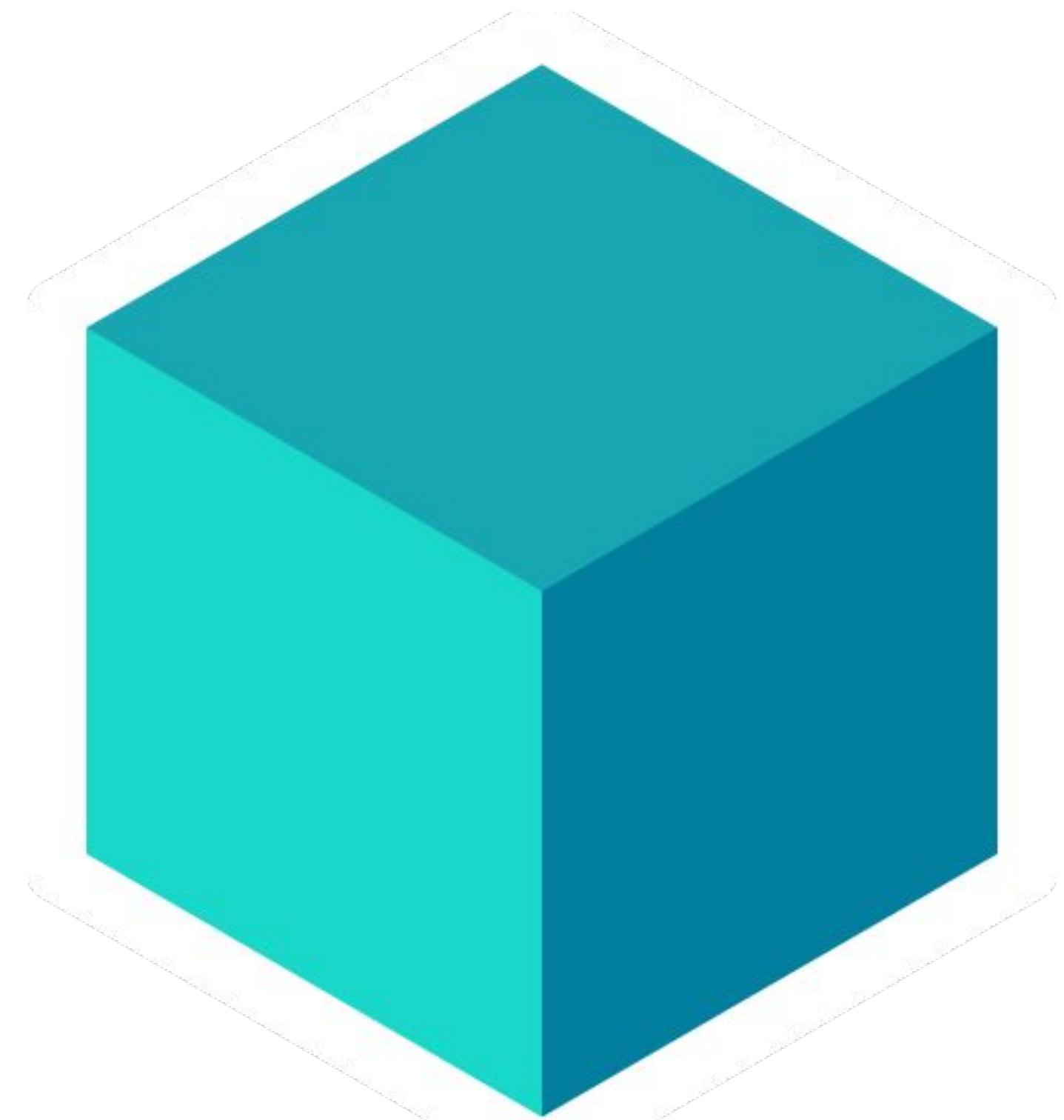
*“Testcontainers allow developers to test and develop their code against the real dependencies they will use when the app goes live for use.”*

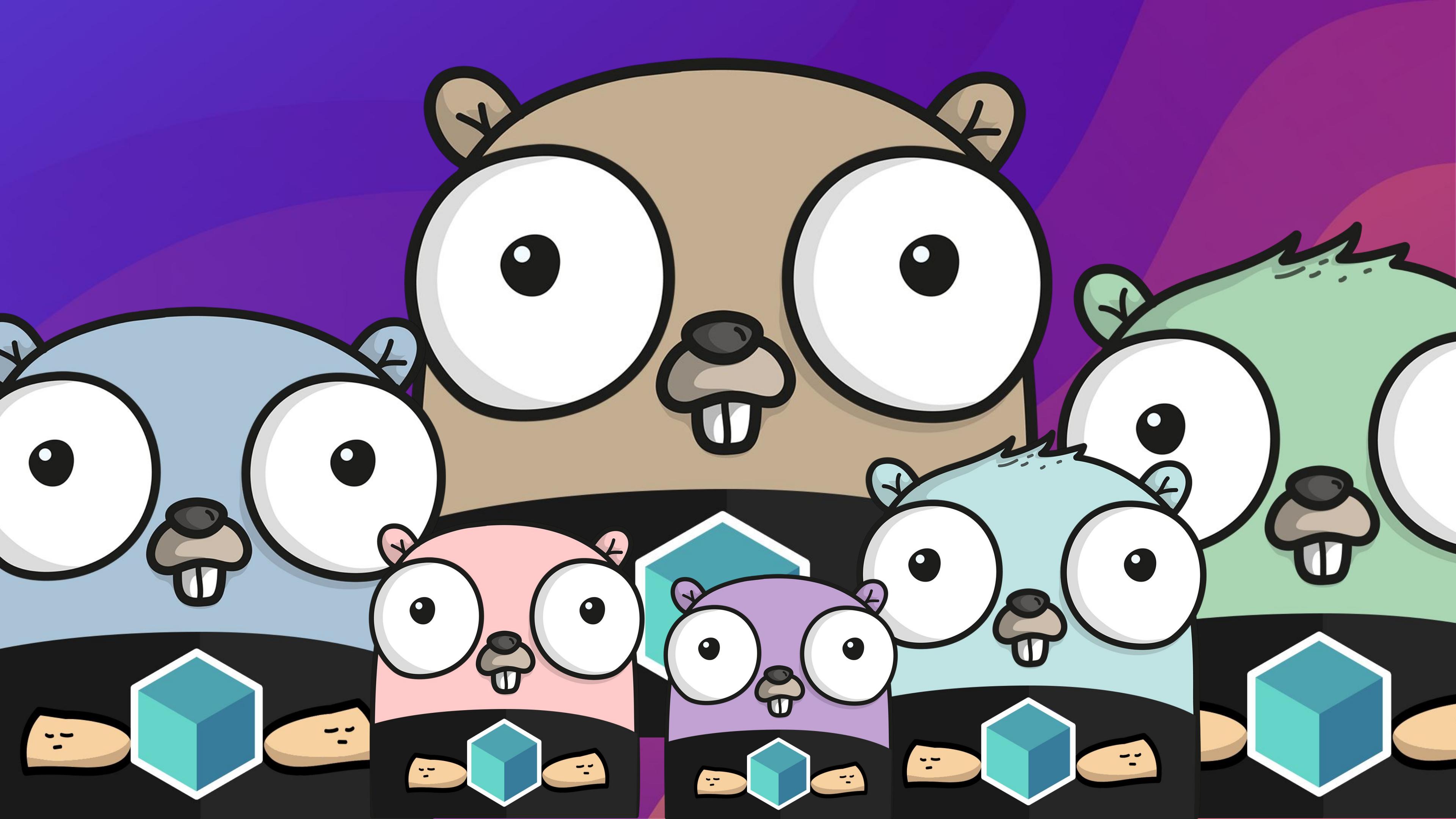
**Eli Aleyner**  
AtomicJar Co-Founder

# Language implementations

- Testcontainers for Java\*
- Testcontainers for Go\*
- Testcontainers for .NET\*
- Testcontainers for Node\*
- Testcontainers for Python
- Testcontainers for Rust
- Testcontainers for Scala
- Testcontainers for Haskell

\* Means AtomicJar, Inc sponsors the development of those implementations





# Testcontainer for Go

- OSS library - MIT license
- Directly consuming what Docker folks distribute!!
  - No Docker-java, Docker.DotNet, etc
- Run with “go test”
- Simple API to fully customize the Docker container

<https://github.com/testcontainers/testcontainers-go>



# Who is using Testcontainers for Go?

Project	Github Stars (YAVM)	Purpose
<a href="#">apache/beam</a>	6.8k 	Programming model for Batch and Streaming data processing
<a href="#">aquasecurity/trivy</a>	17k 	Find vulnerabilities, misconfigurations, secrets, SBOM in containers, Kubernetes, code repositories, clouds and more
<a href="#">confluent/confluent-kafka-go</a>	3.9k 	Confluent's Apache Kafka Golang client
<a href="#">ClickHouse/ClickHouse</a>	28.2k 	a free analytics DBMS for big data
<a href="#">elastic/apm-server</a>	1.1k 	Application Performance Metrics server for the Elastic Stack
<a href="#">influxdata/influxdb</a>	25.3k 	Scalable datastore for metrics, events, and real-time analytics
<a href="#">influxdata/telegraf</a>	12.8k 	The plugin-driven server agent for collecting & reporting metrics.
<a href="#">jitsucom/jitsu</a>	3.3k 	An open source high-performance data collection service
<a href="#">kumahq/kuma</a>	3.1k 	 The multi-zone service mesh for containers, Kubernetes and VMs. Built with Envoy. CNCF Sandbox Project.
<a href="#">opentelemetry/opentelemetry-collector-contrib</a>	1.7k 	Contrib repository for the OpenTelemetry Collector

\*YAVM: Yet Another Vanity Metric

## Using Testcontainers for Go

# Creating containers

Let's start a Redis server:

```
redisC, err := testcontainers.GenericContainer(ctx,
    testcontainers.GenericContainerRequest{
        ContainerRequest: testcontainers.ContainerRequest{
            Image:      "redis:latest",
            ExposedPorts: []string{"6379/tcp"},
        },
        Started: true,
    })
if err != nil {
    log.Fatal("Container failed to start")
}
defer func() {
    if err := redisC.Terminate(); err != nil {
        log.Fatal("Failed to terminate container")
    }
}
// test my stuff
```

## Using Testcontainers for Go

# Waiting for containers

Wait until the Redis log contains certain string.

There are many wait strategies

- For Exec
- For HostPort
- For HTTP
- For SQL query
- For Log entry
- For Health
- For multiple strategies

```
redisC, err := testcontainers.GenericContainer(ctx,
    testcontainers.GenericContainerRequest{
        ContainerRequest: testcontainers.ContainerRequest{
            Image:      "redis:latest",
            ExposedPorts: []string{"6379/tcp"},
            WaitingFor:  wait.ForLog("Ready to accept connections"),
        },
        Started: true,
    })
if err != nil {
    log.Fatal("Container failed to start")
}
defer func() {
    if err := redisC.Terminate(); err != nil {
        log.Fatal("Failed to terminate container")
    }
}
// test my stuff
```

## Using Testcontainers for Go

# Creating networks

Create networks and attach your containers to them.

```
newNetwork, err := testcontainers.GenericNetwork(ctx,
testcontainers.GenericNetworkRequest{
    NetworkRequest: testcontainers.NetworkRequest{
        Name:          "new-network",
        CheckDuplicate: true,
    },
})
if err != nil {
    log.Fatal("Failed when creating the network")
}
defer func() {
    if err := newNetwork.Remove(); err != nil {
        log.Fatal("Failed to remove network")
    }
}
// test my stuff
```

Using Testcontainers for Go

# Building from Dockerfiles

Build and image and run a container for it.

```
req := testcontainers.ContainerRequest{  
    FromDockerfile: testcontainers.FromDockerfile{  
        Context:  filepath.Join("path", "to", "build", "context"),  
        Dockerfile: "MyDockerfile.dockerfile",  
        BuildArgs: map[string]*string {  
            "FOO": "BAR",  
        },  
        PrintBuildLog: true,  
    },  
    ExposedPorts: []string{"6379/tcp"},  
    Env: map[string]string {  
        "CUSTOM_VAR_1": "value1",  
        "CUSTOM_VAR_2": "value2",  
    },  
},  
// create container and test my stuff
```

## Using Testcontainers for Go

# Copying files or directories to a container

Sometimes it's useful to populate the filesystem before the container it's started.

```
req := testcontainers.ContainerRequest{  
    Files: []testcontainers.ContainerFile{  
        HostFilePath:     filepath.Join("path", "to", "local", "file"),  
        ContainerFilePath: "/etc/share/file", // using Linux paths  
        FileMode:         700,  
    },  
    Image:           "redis:latest",  
    ExposedPorts: []string{"6379/tcp"},  
    Env:             map[string]string {  
        "CUSTOM_VAR_1": "value1",  
        "CUSTOM_VAR_2": "value2",  
    },  
},  
// create container and test my stuff  
// or copy a file when the container is already running  
redisC.CopyFileToContainer(ctx, filepath.Join("path", "to", "local", "file"),  
    "/etc/share/file", 700)
```

## Using Testcontainers for Go

# Leverage the container lifecycle

- PreCreate/PostCreate
- PreStart/PostStart
- PreStop/PostStop
- PreTerminate/PostTerminate

```
req := testcontainers.ContainerRequest{  
    LifecycleHooks: []testcontainers.ContainerLifecycleHooks{  
        PreCreates: []ContainerRequestHook{  
            func(ctx context.Context, req ContainerRequest) error {  
                logger.Printf("🐳 Creating container for image %s", req.Image)  
                return nil  
            },  
        },  
        PreStarts: []ContainerHook{  
            func(ctx context.Context, c Container) error {  
                logger.Printf("🐳 Starting container: %s", c.GetContainerID())  
                return nil  
            },  
        },  
    },  
    Image: "redis:latest",  
},  
// create container and test my stuff
```

[https://golang.testcontainers.org/features/creating\\_container/#lifecycle-hooks](https://golang.testcontainers.org/features/creating_container/#lifecycle-hooks)

# Using Testcontainers for Go Garbage collector

Sidecar container that removes:

- Containers
- Images
- Networks
- Volumes

<https://github.com/testcontainers/moby-ryuk>

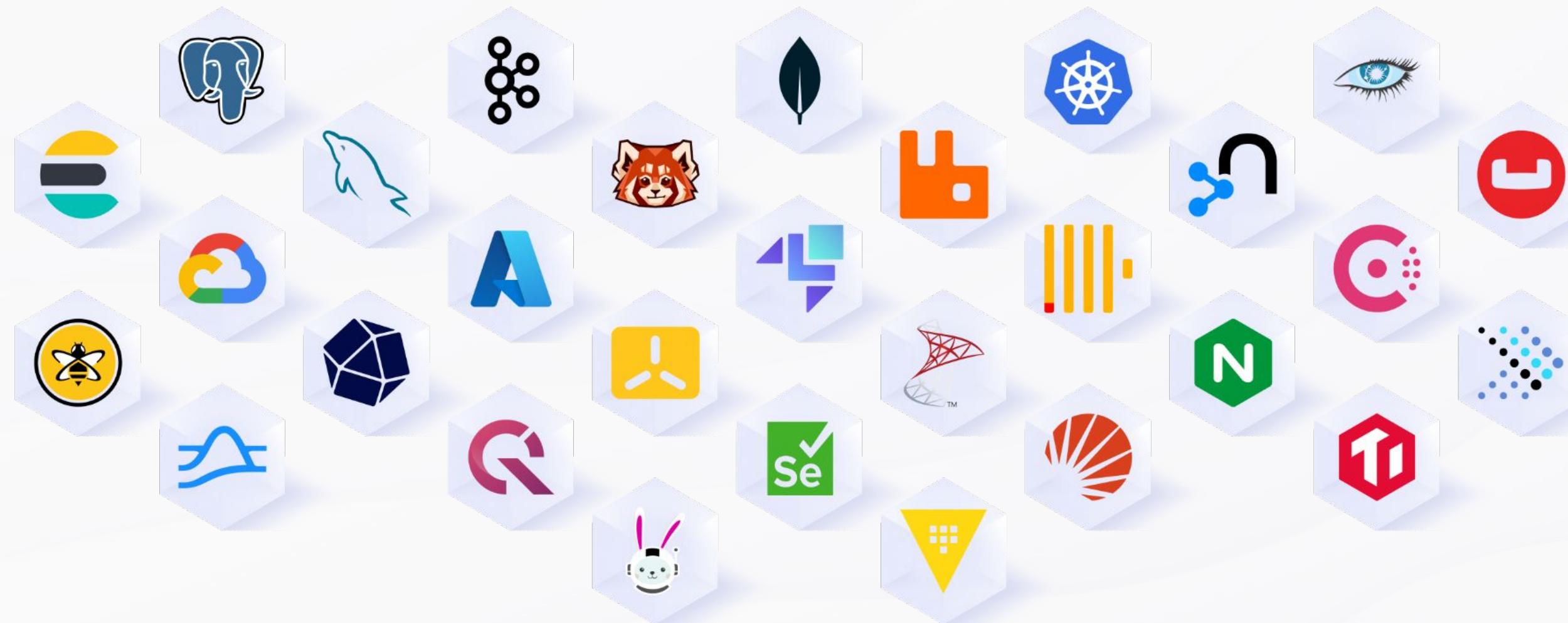
```
$> cat ${HOME}/.testcontainers.properties  
ryuk.disabled=false  
ryuk.container.privileged=true
```





# TEST DEPENDENCIES AS CODE

Test against any technology that runs in a Docker container!



# Using Testcontainers for Go

## Modules!

A wrapper on top of the  
GenericContainer with some  
sugar and custom capabilities.

- Apache Pulsar
- Couchbase
- Localstack
- MySQL
- Postgres
- Neo4j
- Redis
- Vault
- ...and many more coming soon!

## Modules

Testcontainers modules are preconfigured implementations of various dependencies that make writing your tests even easier!

The screenshot shows a user interface for managing Testcontainers modules. At the top, there is a search bar and a 'Clear Filter' button. On the left, there are filters for 'Official Modules' (unchecked), 'Languages' (with options for All, C#, .NET, Go, Java, and Node.js), and 'Categories' (with an 'All' option). The main area displays a grid of module cards, each with an icon, name, category, and supported languages. The modules listed are: ArangoDB (NoSQL Database, Java, Node.js), Azure Cosmos DB (Cloud, Java), Azure SQL Edge (Cloud, .NET), Cassandra (NoSQL Database, Java), ClickHouse (Relational Database, Java), CockroachDB (Relational Database, Java), Consul (Other, Java), Couchbase (NoSQL Database, Java, Go, .NET), CouchDB (NoSQL Database, .NET), DB2 (Relational Database, Java), Dynalite (NoSQL Database, Java), and DynamoDB (NoSQL Database, .NET).

Module	Type	Supported Languages
ArangoDB	NoSQL Database	Java, Node.js
Azure Cosmos DB	Cloud	Java
Azure SQL Edge	Cloud	.NET
Cassandra	NoSQL Database	Java
ClickHouse	Relational Database	Java
CockroachDB	Relational Database	Java
Consul	Other	Java
Couchbase	NoSQL Database	Java, Go, .NET
CouchDB	NoSQL Database	.NET
DB2	Relational Database	Java
Dynalite	NoSQL Database	Java
DynamoDB	NoSQL Database	.NET

<https://testcontainers.com/modules/>

<https://golang.testcontainers.org/modules/>

Using Go modules

# Ex #1 Postgres

```
RunContainer(  
    ctx, opts ...Customizers,  
)
```

```
package main_test  
import (  
    ...  
    "github.com/testcontainers/testcontainers-go/modules/postgres"  
)  
  
func TestPostgres(t *testing.T) {  
    ctx := context.Background()  
    container, err := postgres.RunContainer(ctx,  
        testcontainers.WithImage("postgres:14"),  
        postgres.WithDatabase("my-database"),  
        postgres.WithUsername("gopher"),  
        postgres.WithPassword("p4ssw0rd!"),  
        testcontainers.WithWaitStrategy(wait.ForLog("database system is ready  
to accept connections").WithOccurrence(2),  
    )  
    if err != nil {  
        t.Fatal(err)  
    }  
}
```

## Using Go modules

# Ex #2 Neo4j

```
RunContainer(  
    ctx, opts ...Customizers,  
)
```

```
package main_test  
import (  
    ...  
    "github.com/testcontainers/testcontainers-go/modules/neo4j"  
)  
func TestNeo4j(t *testing.T) {  
    ctx := context.Background()  
    container, err := neo4j.RunContainer(ctx,  
        testcontainers.WithImage("neo4j:4.4"),  
        neo4j.WithAdminPassword("p4ssw0rd!"),  
        neo4j.WithNeo4jSettings(map[string][string] {"key.a", "valueA"}),  
        neo4j.WithNeo4jSetting("key.b", "valueB"),  
        neo4j.WithLabsPlugins(neo4j.Apoc),  
    )  
    if err != nil {  
        t.Fatal(err)  
    }  
}
```

Using Go modules

## Ex #3 Localstack

```
RunContainer(  
    ctx, opts ...Customizers,  
)
```

```
package main_test  
import (  
    ...  
    "github.com/testcontainers/testcontainers-go/modules/localstack"  
)  
func TestLocalstack(t *testing.T) {  
    ctx := context.Background()  
    container, err := localstack.RunContainer(ctx,  
        testcontainers.WithImage("localstack:2.2.0"),  
    )  
    if err != nil {  
        t.Fatal(err)  
    }  
}
```

Using Testcontainers for Go

# Official Modules

Major vendors backing the development of the modules for all the languages!

A super valuable tool for CI.

The screenshot shows the Testcontainers website's 'Modules' section. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for 'Cloud', 'Guides', 'Modules', 'Docs', and a search icon. Below the navigation is a heading 'Modules' with a subtext explaining that Testcontainers modules are preconfigured implementations of various dependencies for easier testing. There's a search bar and a 'Clear Filter' button. On the left, there's a sidebar with a checked checkbox for 'Official Modules' and a 'Languages' dropdown menu containing 'All', 'C#', '.NET', 'Go', 'Java', and 'Node.js'. The main area displays a grid of modules:

Module	Type	Languages
CockroachDB	Relational Database	Java
Pulsar	Message Broker	Java, Go
LocalStack	Cloud	Java, Go, .NET
Redpanda	Message Broker	Java, .NET
Neo4j	NoSQL Database	Java, Go, .NET, Node.js
YugabyteDB	Relational Database	Java



# Testcontainers Cloud

BY ATOMICJAR



Go to [testcontainers.cloud](https://testcontainers.cloud) and start testing!



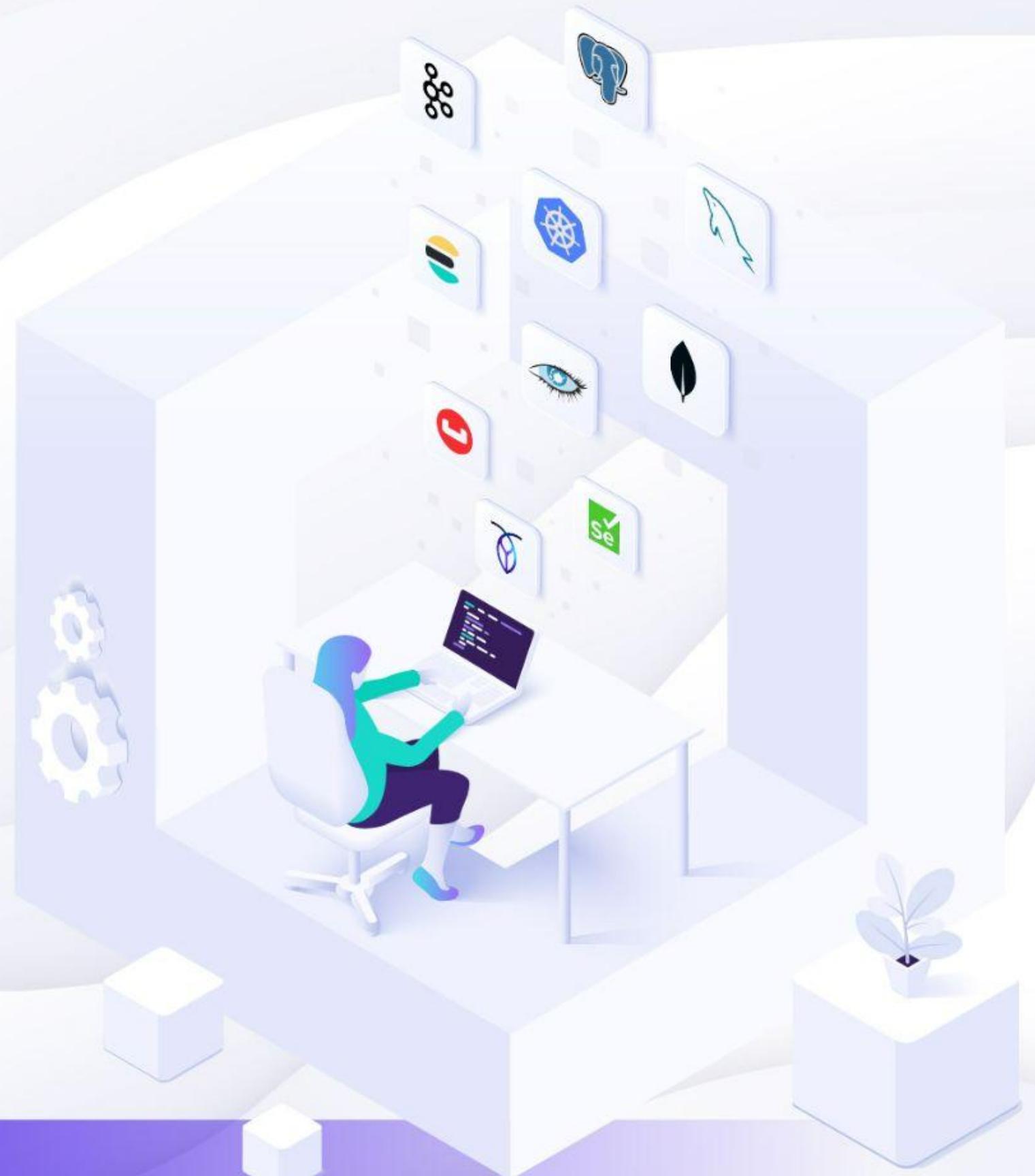
# Testcontainers Cloud

BY ATOMICJAR

<https://bit.ly/tcc-commit-conf-2023>



Go to [testcontainers.cloud](https://testcontainers.cloud) and start testing!



# Demo

<https://testcontainers.com/guides/getting-started-with-test-containers-for-go/>

# Thanks!

<https://slack.testcontainers.org>

<https://github.com/testcontainers/testcontainers-go>

<https://golang.testcontainers.org>

<https://bit.ly/tcc-commit-conf-2023>

@mdelapenya everywhere

