

# Testing Strategy for Script Manager Backend

## 🎯 Overview

This document outlines the comprehensive testing strategy for the Script Manager backend, which uses:

- **Spring Boot + Kotlin**
- **Event-Driven Architecture** (Command/Event pattern)
- **PostgreSQL** (via Testcontainers in tests)
- **20 Domain Commands** across workspace, folder, and script management

## 📊 Test Categories

### 1. Integration Tests (PRIMARY STRATEGY)

**Purpose:** Test complete workflows end-to-end with real database interactions

**What We Test:**

- Command execution produces correct results
- Events are emitted with accurate payloads
- Data persists correctly in PostgreSQL
- Business logic and validation rules
- Parent-child relationships and cascades

**Technology Stack:**

- `@SpringBootTest` - Full Spring context
- **Testcontainers** - Real PostgreSQL database
- `BaseTest` - Automatic event cleanup between tests
- **No mocking** - Real repositories, real database

**Example:**

```
@SpringBootTest
class WorkspaceCreationTest(
    private val eventRepository: EventRepository,
    private val commandInvoker: CommandInvoker,
    private val objectMapper: ObjectMapper
) : BaseTest(eventRepository) {

    @Test
    fun `should create workspace and emit event`() {
        // Act
        val result =
            commandInvoker.invoke(CreateWorkspaceCommand("MyWorkspace"))

        // Assert command result
    }
}
```

```

        assertNotNull(result.id)

        // Assert event emitted
        val events = eventRepository.findAll()
            .filter { it.eventType == "WorkspaceCreatedEvent" }
        assertEquals(1, events.size)
    }
}

```

## Test Organization Structure

Organize tests by **domain aggregate** instead of one test per command:

```

src/test/kotlin/com/scriptmanager/integration/
├── BaseTest.kt                      # Shared base class with event cleanup
└── workspace/
    ├── WorkspaceCreationTest.kt      # CreateWorkspace
    ├── WorkspaceManagementTest.kt   # Update, Delete, Reorder
    └── WorkspaceFolderTest.kt       # AddFolder, RemoveFolder,
└── ReorderFolders
    ├── folder/
    │   ├── FolderCreationTest.kt    # CreateFolder, CreateFolderInWorkspace
    │   ├── FolderManagementTest.kt # Update, Delete, Reorder, AddSubfolder
    │   └── FolderHierarchyTest.kt  # Parent-child relationships
    ├── script/
    │   ├── ScriptLifecycleTest.kt   # Create, Update, Delete
    │   ├── ScriptHistoryTest.kt    # CreateScriptHistory
    │   └── MarkdownTest.kt          # CreateMarkdown, UpdateMarkdown
    └── appstate/
        └── AppStateTest.kt         # UpdateAppState

```

### Benefits:

- Tests are grouped by feature area (easier to find)
- Related operations tested together (better coverage)
- Tests can share setup code (e.g., "create workspace" helper)

## What to Test for Each Command

For each domain command, verify:

### Happy Path

- Command executes successfully
- Returns expected result
- Event is emitted with correct type
- Event payload matches expected data

- Data persists in database

## ✓ Business Logic

- Validation rules (e.g., name requirements, length limits)
- State transitions (e.g., can't delete workspace with folders)
- Uniqueness constraints
- Default values

## ✓ Edge Cases

- Empty inputs (if allowed)
- Very long inputs (boundary testing)
- Special characters in names/content
- Non-existent IDs (error handling)

## ✓ Relationships

- Parent-child associations (workspace → folder → script)
- Cascade behaviors (what happens when parent is deleted?)
- Ordering/reordering operations
- Multiple levels of nesting (if supported)

## ✓ Event Verification

- Event type is correct
- Event marked as `success = true`
- Event payload deserializes correctly
- Event contains all necessary data for consumers

# 🔧 Testing Infrastructure

## BaseTest Class

```
@SpringBootTest
@ActiveProfiles("test")
@Import(TestcontainersConfiguration::class)
abstract class BaseTest(
    private val eventRepository: EventRepository
) {
    @BeforeEach
    fun truncateEventsBeforeEachTest() {
        eventRepository.deleteAll() // Clean slate for each test
    }
}
```

## Key Features:

- **Automatic event cleanup** - No test pollution
- **Fast** - Only truncates events table, not schema recreation
- **Persistent schema** - Tables stay, data is cleaned
- **No @DirtiesContext** - Much faster than recreating Spring context

## Testcontainers Configuration

```
@TestConfiguration(proxyBeanMethods = false)
class TestcontainersConfiguration {
    @Bean
    fun postgresContainer(): PostgreSQLContainer<*> {
        return PostgreSQLContainer("postgres:17-alpine")
            .withDatabaseName("testdb")
            .apply {
                start()
                applySchemaFromFile() // Run schema.sql once on startup
            }
    }
}
```

### Key Features:

- Real PostgreSQL (not H2 or embedded DB)
- Schema applied once on container start
- Same database for all tests (fast, no recreation)
- Automatic cleanup via `@BeforeEach` in BaseTest

## 💡 Test Coverage Guidelines

### Minimum Coverage per Command:

- 1 **Happy Path Test** - Basic success scenario
- 2 **Event Verification Test** - Event emitted correctly
- 3 **Persistence Test** - Data saved to database
- 4 **Edge Case Tests** - Error handling, boundaries

### Recommended Coverage per Aggregate:

- **5-10 tests per domain area** (workspace, folder, script)
- **Test workflows**, not just individual commands
- **Test relationships** between entities

## 🚫 What NOT to Test

### ✗ Don't test framework code

- Spring Boot internals

- JPA/Hibernate behavior
- Jackson JSON serialization (unless custom)

### ✗ Don't over-mock

- Use real repositories (you're already doing this ✓ )
- Use real database via Testcontainers
- Only mock external services (e.g., AWS S3, external APIs)

### ✗ Don't need test queues

- Your `eventRepository` is the source of truth
- Query events directly from database in tests
- No need for in-memory event queue for testing

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## 🎬 Test Execution

### Run All Tests

```
./gradlew test
```

### Run Specific Test Class

```
./gradlew test --tests "WorkspaceCreationTest"
```

### Run Tests by Package

```
./gradlew test --tests "com.scriptmanager.integration.workspace.*"
```

## Test Reports

After running tests, view HTML report at:

```
build/reports/tests/test/index.html
```

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## 🏗 Test Suite Organization (JUnit 5)

### Define Test Order with @TestMethodOrder

```
@SpringBootTest
@TestMethodOrder(MethodOrderer.OrderAnnotation::class)
class OrderedWorkflowTest : BaseTest(eventRepository) {

    @Test
    @Order(1)
    fun `step 1 - create workspace`() {
        ...
    }

    @Test
    @Order(2)
    fun `step 2 - add folder to workspace`() {
        ...
    }

    @Test
    @Order(3)
    fun `step 3 - add script to folder`() {
        ...
    }
}
```

## Group Tests with @Nested

```
@SpringBootTest
class WorkspaceTest : BaseTest(eventRepository) {

    @Nested
    inner class Creation {
        @Test
        fun `should create workspace`() {
            ...
        }
    }

    @Nested
    inner class Updates {
        @Test
        fun `should update workspace name`() {
            ...
        }
    }

    @Nested
    inner class Deletion {
        @Test
        fun `should delete workspace`() {
            ...
        }
    }
}
```

```
    }  
}
```

## Create Test Suite (Run Multiple Test Classes)

```
@Suite  
@SelectPackages("com.scriptmanager.integration.workspace")  
class WorkspaceTestSuite
```

## Best Practices

### 1. Use Descriptive Test Names

```
// ✅ Good  
@Test  
fun `should emit WorkspaceCreatedEvent when creating workspace`()  
  
// ❌ Bad  
@Test  
fun testCreate()
```

### 2. Follow AAA Pattern

```
@Test  
fun `test name`() {  
    // Arrange - Setup test data  
    val input = CreateWorkspaceCommand("Test")  
  
    // Act - Execute the command  
    val result = commandInvoker.invoke(input)  
  
    // Assert - Verify results  
    assertEquals("Test", result.name)  
}
```

### 3. Use Unique Test Data

```
// ✅ Prevents conflicts between parallel tests  
val workspaceName = "TestWorkspace_${System.currentTimeMillis()}"
```

### 4. Verify Events in Every Test

```
// Always check events were emitted
val events = eventRepository.findAll()
    .filter { it.eventType == "WorkspaceCreatedEvent" }
assertEquals(1, events.size)
assertTrue(events.first().success)
```

## 5. Test Event Payloads

```
// Deserialize and verify event contents
val payload = objectMapper.readValue<WorkspaceCreatedEvent>(event.payload)
assertEquals(workspaceName, payload.workspace.name)
```

## 🎯 Success Criteria

Your testing strategy is successful when:

- ✓ All API endpoints have test coverage (workspace, folder, script, AI, appstate) ✓ All domains tested (scriptmanager domain + ai domain)
- ✓ Each test runs independently (no shared state issues) ✓ Tests run fast (<5 minutes for full suite)
- ✓ High confidence in changes (can refactor safely) ✓ Event-driven behavior verified (all events tested)
- ✓ Real database tested (no H2/in-memory surprises in prod)

## 🚀 Next Steps

1. ✓ BaseTest created - Event cleanup working
2. ✓ Testcontainers configured - PostgreSQL running
3. ✓ First test written - SimpleEventTest passes
4. ⚡ Expand coverage - Add tests for all 20 commands
5. ⚡ Group by aggregate - Organize into workspace/folder/script packages
6. ⚡ Add relationship tests - Test parent-child cascades
7. ⚡ Add edge case tests - Error handling, boundaries

## 📚 Additional Resources

- JUnit 5 Documentation: <https://junit.org/junit5/docs/current/user-guide/>
- Testcontainers: <https://testcontainers.com/>
- Spring Boot Testing: <https://docs.spring.io/spring-boot/docs/current/reference/html/features.html#features.testing>
- AssertJ (better assertions): <https://assertj.github.io/doc/>

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