## Beyond Code Coverage:

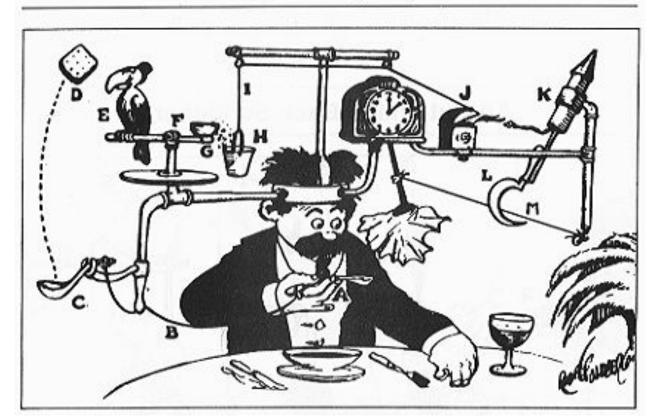
User-Centered UI Testing

Caitlin Collins & Mike Eastes

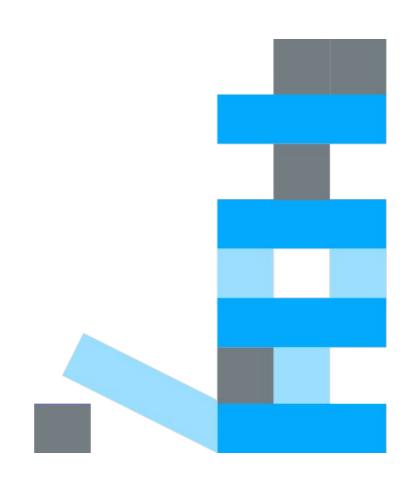


Statements \$	\$	Branches \$	\$	Functions \$	\$	Lines \$	\$
100%	4/4	100%	1/1	100%	0/0	100%	4/4
100%	14/14	100%	0/0	100%	7/7	100%	7/7
100%	56/56	100%	24/24	100%	20/20	100%	56/56
100%	10/10	100%	0/0	100%	0/0	100%	10/10
100%	14/14	100%	0/0	100%	7/7	100%	8/8
100%	22/22	100%	18/18	100%	9/9	100%	18/18

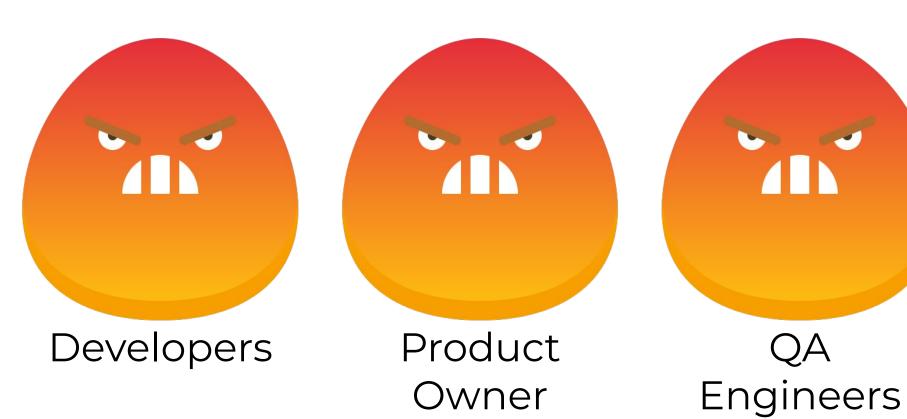
### Self-Operating Napkin

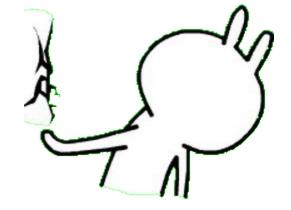












# [SPOILER]

This was our team.

## Four Lessons

[Earned via <del>blood</del>, sweat, and tears.]

# Lesson 1: Redefine a Unit of Work

#### A piece of code that

### invokes a unit of work

in the system and then

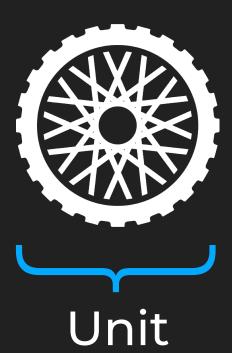
## checks a single assumption

about the behavior of that unit of work.

## What's a Unit?







```
function turnCrank() {
    ...
    addElectronicAssist()
}
```

```
function propelChain() {
    ...
    moveWheel()
}
```

```
it('should call moveChain', () => {
   const moveChainSpy = sinon.spy();

   turnCrank();

   expect(moveChainSpy).to.be.called();
});
```

```
it('should call moveWheel', () => {
  const moveWheelSpy = sinon.spy();

  moveChain();

  expect(moveWheelSpy).to.be.called();
});
```

#### A unit of work can span

### a single method, a whole class or multiple classes

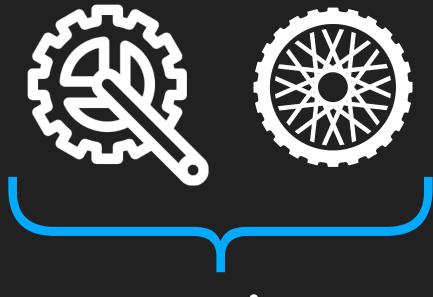
working together to achieve

## one single logical purpose

that can be verified.







Unit

```
function turnCrank() {
                                           function propelChain() {
                                             . . .
    addElectronicAssist()
                                             moveWheel()
               it('should move the wheel', () => {
                 const moveWheelSpy = sinon.spy();
                 turnCrank();
                 expect(moveWheelSpy).to.be.called();
               });
```

# Lesson 2: Write User-Centered Tests

## Why do we write tests?

For our users!!

## What's the problem with non-user centered tests?

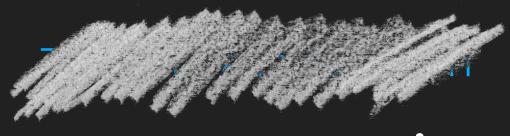
Tests are **passing** 

Code coverage is 100%

Nothing works...

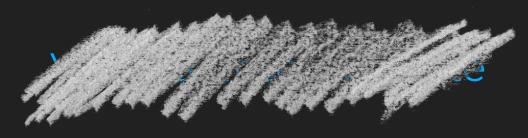
## Example

How do we improve the tests?

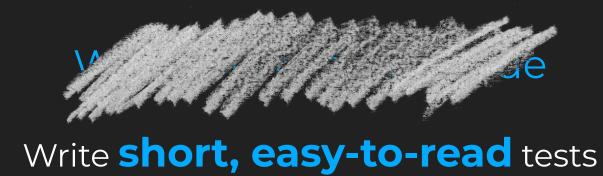


## Test for each user action





Validate output as perceived by the user



Back to the Example

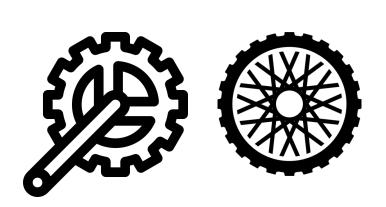
## Use the right tool for the job: Testing Library

- We used "React Testing Library"
- Encourages good testing practices
- Available for most major frameworks
- Works with any test runner (Jest, Mocha, Karma, etc.)

https://testing-library.com/

# Lesson 3: Use every testing layer.

## Before



**Unit Tests** 



End-to-End Tests

Unit Tests

E2E Tests

One unit of work

**Entire application** 

+

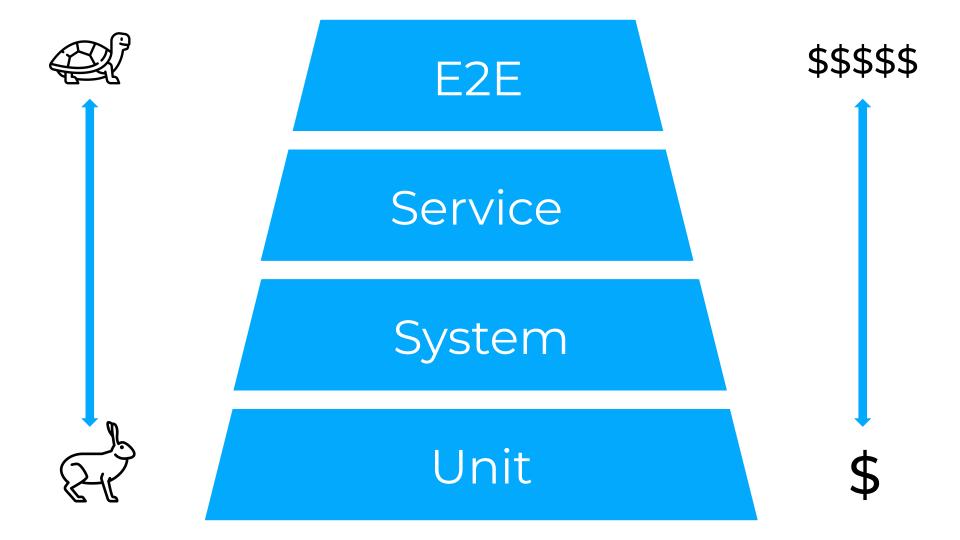
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**Virtual DOM** 

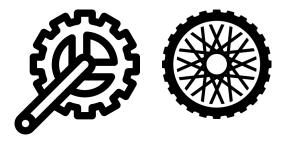
Real browser

# Overuse of E2E tests is like making a deal with the devil.





### Unit



One Unit of Work

Fast & Cheap

Virtual DOM (jsdom)

Jest, Mocha React Testing Library, Enzyme, Chai, Sinon

### System







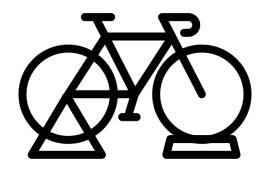
Real Web App, Stubbed APIs

Moderately Fast, Moderately Cheap

Real DOM

Cypress, Puppeteer

### Service



Real Web App, Real Service APIs Stubbed Third-Party APIs Slower, More Expensive

Cypress, Puppeteer, Selenium

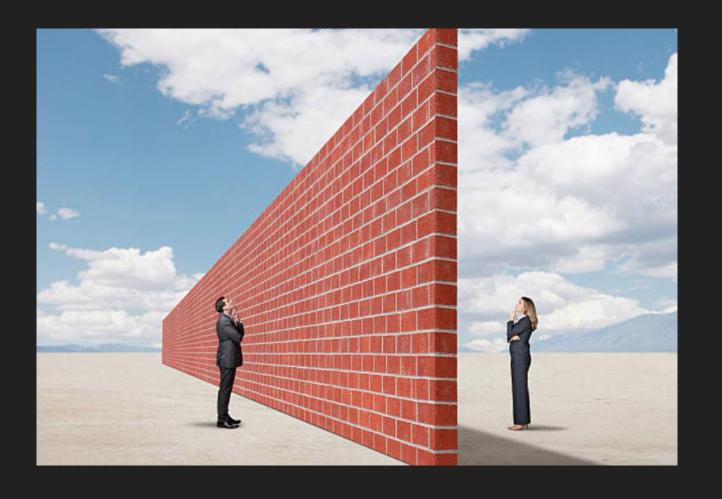
#### E2E



Real Web App, Real Service APIs
Real Third-Party APIs
Slow & Expensive

Cypress, Puppeteer, Selenium

# Lesson 4: Test Somewhere, Not Everywhere







# Duplicating test effort increases test bloat, leading to a maintenance nightmare!

# Two Changes to Tear Down the Wall

# Everyone is responsible for quality.



We actually talked to each other.



# When writing new tests, consider your comprehensive test strategy





### Future plans

- Automated testing of accessibility
- Balance between accurate user behavior and test performance
- Cleaning up old tests

## Summary

- 1. Redefine a unit of work
- 2. Write **user-centered** tests
- 3. Utilize every layer of the test pyramid
- 4. Test **somewhere**, but not **everywhere**

## Questions?

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