# **Testing**

for JavaScript developers

Martin Kapal

## What is the purpose of testing?

- Verify that the product does what it is supposed to do
- Quality software → happy customers

# **Types of testing**

Testing can be categorised by...

### **Types of testing**

Level

unit testing integration testing system testing **Automation** 

manual **b** automated **b** 

**Approach** 

white-box black-box

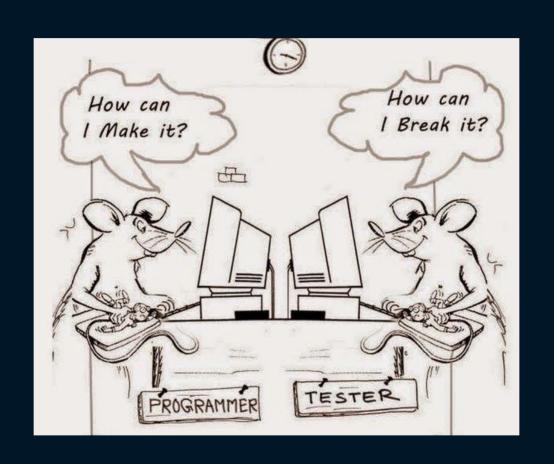
Requirements

<u>functional</u>

non-functional

(performance, usability...)

<sup>\* &</sup>lt;u>underlined</u> types are usually done by us developers



# **Unit testing**

### Why should we write unit tests?

- Verify small units of code functions, classes, components
- Better understand the logic self-documentation
- Prevent breaking things during refactoring

### **Unit test structure**

- Arrange get the system into the desired state
- Act perform the action you want to test
- Assert verify that the result is what you expected

#### What to test?

- happy paths 👄 how a function is usually used
- sad paths 😢 edge cases, invalid inputs

- fast
- isolated
- repeatable
- self-validating
- timely

#### **Fast**

- avoid using real data sources & services (database, network)
- use mocking to create fake external dependencies
- keep performance in mind

#### **Isolated**

- test can run in any order, at any time
- only one thing should be tested in one test
- one reason to make the test fail

#### Repeatable

• you will always get the same result when running the same test

#### **Self-validating**

• tests can be run automatically

#### **Timely**

- you should always write tests
- you should run tests often

# So how do I write tests for my app?

Use a test framework!

## **Test frameworks for JavaScript**

- Jest
- Jasmine
- Mocha
- ...and more

Code example time!



```
function divide(a, b) {
  return a / b;
}
```

Let's test this using Jest

#### divide.test.js

```
describe('My awesome division function', () => {
  it('should return 0.5 when dividing 1 by 2', () => {
    const result = divide(1, 2);
    expect(result).toEqual(0.5);
  });
});
```

#### Hurray, the test has passed! 🎉

```
describe('My awesome division function', () => {
  it('should return 0.5 when dividing 1 by 2', () => {
    const result = divide(1, 2);
    expect(result).toEqual(0.5);
});

it('should return null if trying to divide by zero', () => {
    const result = divide(1, 0);
    expect(result).toEqual(null);
});
```

#### The tests have failed now 👎

```
src/__tests__/divide.tests.ts
My awesome division function

✓ should return 0.5 when dividing 1 by 2
   should return null if trying to divide by zero (1 ms)
 expect(received).toEqual(expected) // deep equality
 Expected: null
 Received: Infinity
          it('should return null if trying to divide by zero', () => {
   12 | const result = divide(1, 0);
            expect(result).toEqual(null);
   14 | });
   15 | });
   at Object.<anonymous> (src/__tests__/divide.tests.ts:13:20)
```

Let's fix that...

```
function divide(a, b) {
   if (b === 0) {
     return null;
   }
  return a / b;
}
```



#### Nice 🤞

```
PASS src/__tests__/divide.tests.ts
```

My awesome division function

- ✓ should return 0.5 when dividing 1 by 2 (2 ms)
- ✓ should return null if trying to divide by zero (1 ms)

Test Suites: 1 passed, 1 total

Tests: 2 passed, 2 total

### **Test-driven development (TDD)**

Write tests first, then implement the functionality

- 1. Write a test that fails
- 2. Write the simplest code that <u>passes</u> the new test
- 3. Refactor existing code
- 4. ...repeat

# Can I test React components?

Yes!

#### **React Testing Library**

```
import { render, screen } from '@testing-library/react';
import { Button } from './Button.jsx';

it('renders a disabled button if a prop "disabled" is passed', () => {
   render(<Button disabled>Click me</Button>);

   const button = screen.getByRole('button');

   expect(button).toBeDisabled();
});
```

Questions?

Thank you!