

TESTING ANGULAR

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Types of Testing

2

- Unit
- Integration
- System
- Stress
- Performance
- Load
- More ...

Unit Testing

3

- Unit as the smallest testable part of the application
- Created by programmers
- Run by programmers
- Usually inside a class boundary
- Does not cross process/network boundaries

F.I.R.S.T Principles

4

- ❑ Fast
- ❑ Isolated/Independent
- ❑ Repeatable
- ❑ Self Validating
- ❑ Thorough and Timely

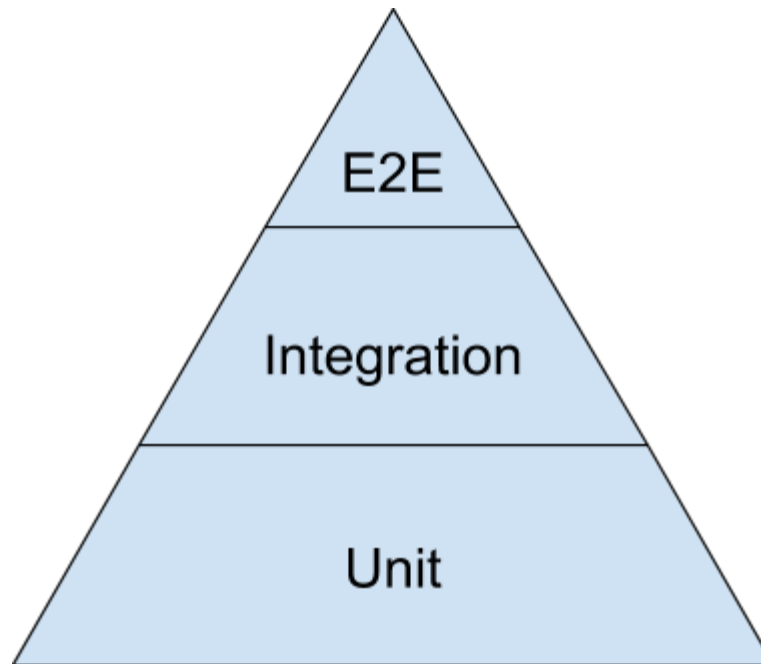
End to End Testing

5

- The entire application is tested in a real world scenario
- Testing whether a flow of the application is performing as designed from start to finish
- Ensure the right information is passed between various system components and systems

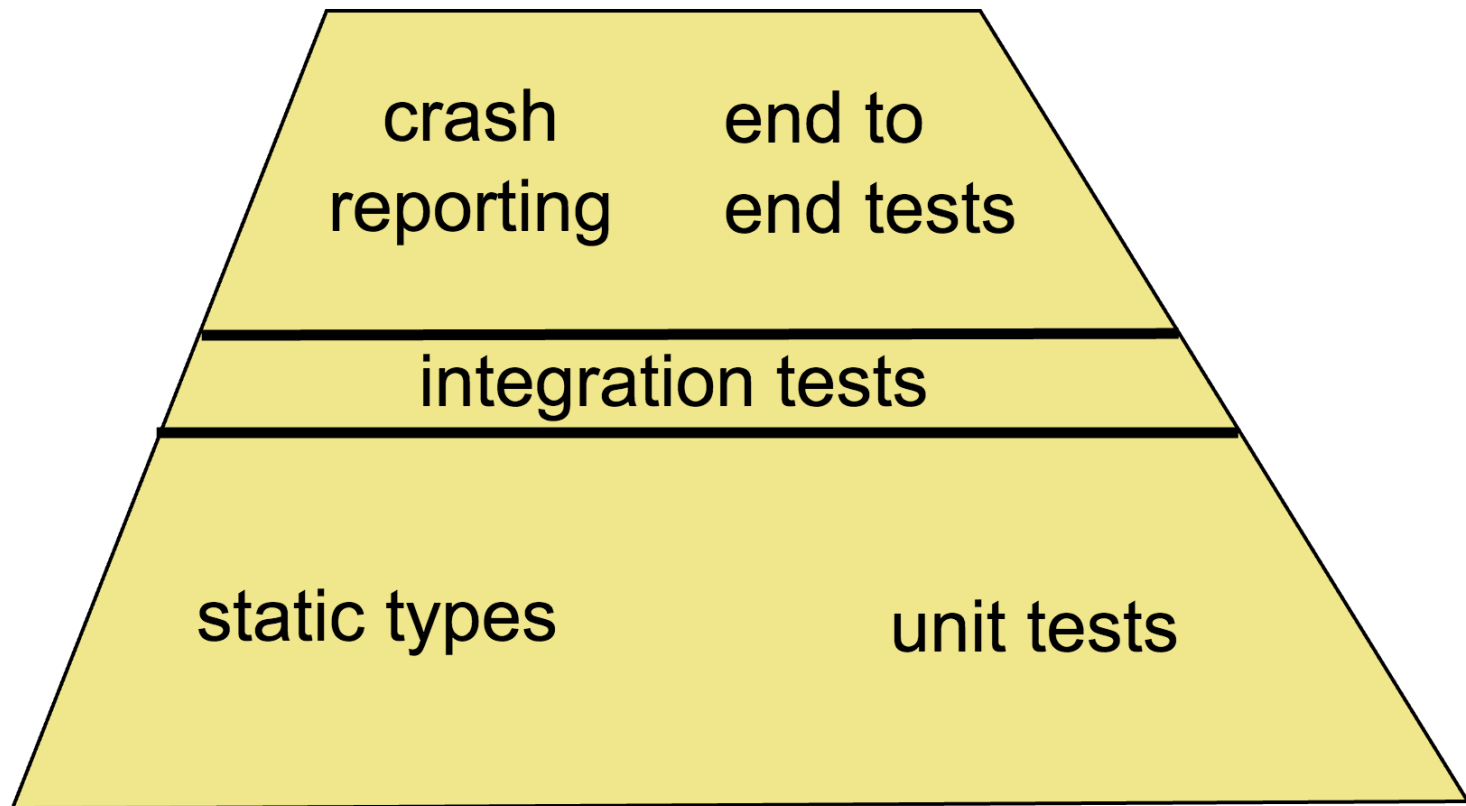
Testing Pyramid

6



Testing Trapezoid

7



Technology Stack

8

- Jasmine
- Angular testing utilities
- Karma
- Protractor
- WebDriver

Jasmine

9

- ❑ Behavior driven development framework
- ❑ For testing JavaScript code
- ❑ No 3rd party library dependency
- ❑ Does not require a DOM
- ❑ Offers clean syntax for writing tests

Running under browser

10

- ❑ `npm install jasmine`
- ❑ Add reference to the following scripts/css

```
<script src="node_modules/jasmine-core/lib/jasmine-core/jasmine.js"></script>  
<script src="node_modules/jasmine-core/lib/jasmine-core/jasmine-html.js"></script>  
<script src="node_modules/jasmine-core/lib/jasmine-core/boot.js"></script>  
  
<link rel="stylesheet" href="node_modules/jasmine-core/lib/jasmine-core/jasmine.css">
```

- ❑ Add reference to your spec scripts

Running under NodeJS

11

- `node_modules/.bin/jasmine init`
 - ▣ Creates `spec/support/jasmine.json`
 - ▣ Ensure `spec_dir` is correct
- `node_modules/.bin/jasmine`
 - ▣ Executes all tests according to `spec_files`

My First Spec

12

```
class Contact {  
  constructor(name) {  
    if(!name) {  
      throw new Error("Ooops");  
    }  
  }  
}
```

```
describe("contact", function() {  
  it("does not allow instantiation without name", function () {  
    expect(() => {  
      new Contact()  
    }).toThrow();  
  });  
});
```

Ingredients

13

- ❑ Suite
- ❑ Spec
- ❑ Expectation
- ❑ Matcher
- ❑ Setup and Teardown
- ❑ Spy

Suite

14

- Begins with a **describe** function call
- Has a name
- Contains multiple specs (tests)

```
describe("CounterNewComponent", function () {  
  it("does not allow adding a counter without a name", function () {  
    ...  
  });  
});
```

Spec

15

- Is defined using the **it** function
- Takes a title and a function
- Contains one or more expectation
- A spec with all true expectations is considered a passing spec

```
describe("CounterNewComponent", function () {  
  it("does not allow adding a counter without a name", function () {  
    var comp = new CounterNewComponent();  
  
    comp.name = "";  
    comp.add();  
  
    expect(comp.errors.length).toBeGreaterThan(0);  
  });  
});
```

Expectations

16

- Are defined using the **expect** function
- Takes an actual value and a **matcher**
- Reports to Jasmine whether to pass or fail the spec
- Negative matcher is achieved using the **not** function
- No description 😞

```
describe("CounterNewComponent", function () {  
  it("does not allow adding a counter without a name", function () {  
    var comp = new CounterNewComponent();  
  
    comp.name = "";  
    comp.add();  
  
    expect(ctrl.errors.length).not.toBe(0);  
  });  
});
```


Matchers

17

- Jasmine offers the following matchers

toBe	toBeGreaterThan	toBeNull
toBeDefined	toBeLessThan	
toBeFalsy	toThrow	toBeUndefined
toBeTruthy	toEqual	toMatch(pattern)
toContain(member)	toContain(substring)	

- Consider use **Jasmine-Matchers** library for more matchers

Custom Matcher

18

- Use **addMatchers** inside **it** function

```
it("supports custom matcher", function () {
  jasmine.addMatchers({
    toBeEmptyString: function () {
      return {
        compare: function (actual, name) {
          var pass = actual === "";
          var message = (pass ? name + " is empty" : name + " is not empty");
          return {
            pass: pass,
            message: message,
          };
        }
      };
    }
  });

  var name = "Ori";
  expect(name).toBeEmptyString("name");
});
```

Setup and Teardown

19

- A **describe** block may contain **beforeEach** and **afterEach** functions
- Both are invoked before and after each spec (**it**)
- The **this** keyword is the same for all three functions

```
describe("CounterNewCtrl", function () {  
  beforeEach(function () {  
    this.ctrl = {};  
  });  
  
  afterEach(function () {  
    this.ctrl = null;  
  });  
  
  it("this is the same", function () {  
    expect(this.ctrl).toBeDefined();  
  });  
});
```

afterAll/beforeAll

20

- Same as previous slide
- But this time the setup is executed before/after all specs

```
describe("contact", function() {  
  beforeAll(function() {  
    console.log("before");  
  });  
  
  afterAll(function() {  
    console.log("after");  
  });  
});
```

More

21

- **describe** blocks can be nested
 - ▣ beforeEach and afterEach are called according to nesting tree structure
- Appending “x” to a suite or spec disables it
 - ▣ **xdescribe**
 - ▣ **xit**
- Appending “f” disable others

```
describe("CounterNewCtrl", function () {  
  beforeEach(function () {  
  });  
  
  describe("validation", function () {  
    beforeEach(function () {  
    });  
  
    it("nested spec", function () {  
      expect(this.ctrl).toBeDefined();  
    });  
  });  
  
  xit("disabled spec", function () {  
    expect(this.ctrl).toBeDefined();  
  });  
});
```

Spy

22

- Tracks calls to an object method
- By default does not delegate the call
 - ▣ Use `spyon.and.callThrough()` to force delegation

```
it("calls CounterStore.add when validation pass", function () {  
    var store = new CounterStore();  
    var comp = new CounterNewComponent(store);  
  
    comp.name = "New Counter";  
  
    spyOn(store, "add").and.callThrough();  
    comp.add();  
  
    expect(store.add).toHaveBeenCalledWith("New Counter");  
});
```

Spy API

23

- ❑ `and.returnValue`
- ❑ `and.callFake`
- ❑ `and.throwError`
- ❑ `and.stub` – Disables `callThrough` behavior
- ❑ `calls.any`
- ❑ `calls.count`
- ❑ `calls.all`

createSpy & createSpyObj

24

- In some cases there is no a function/object to spy on
- Can create a bare spy

```
it("test", function () {  
    var spy = jasmine.createSpy("spy");  
  
    spy();  
    spy();  
  
    expect(spy.calls.count()).toEqual(2);  
});
```

- Or create a complete mock object

```
it("test", function () {  
    var obj = jasmine.createSpyObj("spy", ["func1", "func2"]);  
  
    obj.func1();  
    obj.func2();  
  
    expect(obj.func1).toHaveBeenCalled();  
    expect(obj.func2).toHaveBeenCalled();  
});
```


jasmine.any

25

- In some cases we don't care about the parameter value being sent to a function but rather its type

```
it("calls obj.func with a string", function () {  
    var obj = {  
        func: function (str) {  
        }  
    };  
  
    spyOn(obj, "func");  
  
    obj.func("abc");  
  
    expect(obj.func).toHaveBeenCalledWith(jasmine.any(String));  
});
```

- Note: Jasmine compares constructors (not instanceof)

jasmine.objectContaining

26

- By default **toHaveBeenCalledWith** verifies all object's fields
- Use **jasmine.objectContaining** to verify only part of the object

```
it("calls obj.func with an object that contains some fields", function () {  
    var obj = {  
        func: function (str) {  
        }  
    };  
  
    spyOn(obj, "func");  
  
    obj.func({  
        id: 1,  
        name: "Ori",  
    });  
  
    expect(obj.func).toHaveBeenCalledWith(jasmine.objectContaining({  
        id: 1  
    }));  
});
```

How would you test the following ?

27

```
function InactivityMonitor() {
  this.counter = 0;
  this.handle = null;
  this.events = [];
}

InactivityMonitor.prototype.start = function () {
  const me = this;

  const counter = me.counter;

  this.handle = setInterval(function () {
    if (me.counter == counter) {
      me.events.push(new Date());
    }
  }, 60000);
}

InactivityMonitor.prototype.activity = function () {
  ++this.counter;

  clearInterval(this.handle);
  this.handle = null;

  this.start();
}
```

jasmine.clock

28

- ❑ Replaces the native `setTimeout/setInterval` functions with synchronous implementation
- ❑ The registered callbacks are executed only if the clock is ticked forward in time

```
it("queues an event after inactivity of more than 1 minute", function () {  
    jasmine.clock().install();  
  
    var monitor = new InactivityMonitor();  
    monitor.start();  
  
    jasmine.clock().tick(60000);  
  
    expect(monitor.events.length).toBeGreaterThan(0);  
});
```

jasmine-ajax

29

- A library for faking AJAX response
- Same pattern as the `jasmine.clock`
- It replaces native `XMLHttpRequest` with synchronous implementation
- Then, allows you to specify the response manually
- See next slide for
 - ▣ `jasmine.Ajax.install`
 - ▣ `jasmine.Ajax.requests`

jasmine-ajax

30

```
it("fakes AJAX request", function () {
  jasmine.Ajax.install();

  $.ajax({
    type: "GET",
    url: "/api/counter",
    success: function (counters) {
      expect(counters.length).toBe(2);
    },
    error: function () {
      expect(false).toBeTruthy();
    }
  });

  request = jasmine.Ajax.requests.mostRecent();

  request.response({
    status: 200,
   .responseText: '[{"name": "Coffee", "value": 1}, {"name": "Sport", "value": 2}]',
  });

  // We get here only after success/error callbacks are executed
  jasmine.Ajax.uninstall();
});
```

Promises

31

- ❑ Even when using jasmine-ajax promise behaves in an asynchronous way
- ❑ The spec might complete before the promise
- ❑ Jasmine offers a **done** parameter which implies an asynchronous spec
- ❑ You need to invoke `done()` when promise completes and all expectations where set

Promises

32

```
it("reports spec result only after promise completes", function (done) {
    jasmine.Ajax.install();

    var httpService = new MyApp.HttpService();
    var counterStore = new MyApp.CounterStore(httpService);

    counterStore.getAll()
        .then(function (counters) {
            expect(counters.length).toBe(0);
        })
        .catch(function (err) {
            expect(false).toBeTruthy();
        })
        .finally(function () {
            done();
        });

    request = jasmine.Ajax.requests.mostRecent();
    request.response({
        status: 200,
        responseText: "[]",
    });

    // We get here before then/fail/fin complete
    jasmine.Ajax.uninstall();
});
```


Testing Angular Entities

33

- For each entity you may use different approach for testing
- Services are usually easier to test
- Components require HTML introspection
- Pipes are stateless and therefore much easier to test

Isolated Testing

34

- ❑ Examine an instance of a class all by itself
- ❑ No Angular
- ❑ No dependency injection
- ❑ The tester use the **new** keyword
- ❑ Supplying some test doubles for the ctor's parameters
- ❑ Probes the test instance API
- ❑ Most suited for services & pipes

Testing a Service

35

```
export class ContactService {  
  constructor(private httpClient: HttpClient) { }  
  
  getAll(): Promise<Contact[]> {  
    return this.httpClient.get<Contact[]>("assets/contacts.json").toPromise();  
  }  
}
```

```
it("should return all contacts when executing getAll", async done => {  
  httpClientMock = {  
    get: function () {  
      return Observable.of([1, 2, 3]);  
    }  
  };  
  
  const service = new ContactService(httpClientMock);  
  
  const contacts = await service.getAll();  
  expect(contacts.length).toBe(3);  
  
  done();  
});
```

Testing a Component

36

- Isolated testing
 - ▣ Test component without rendering
- Shallow testing
 - ▣ Render template without rendering children
- Integration testing
 - ▣ Render the whole component sub tree

Component Shallow Testing

37

```
it('should render with a title', async done => {  
  await TestBed.configureTestingModule({  
    declarations: [AppComponent],  
    schemas: [NO_ERRORS_SCHEMA],  
  }).compileComponents();  
  
  const fixture = TestBed.createComponent(AppComponent);  
  
  const h1 = fixture.nativeElement.querySelector("h1");  
  expect(h1).toBeTruthy();  
  expect(h1.textContent).toBe("My App");  
  
  done();  
});
```

Component Integration Testing

38

```
<app-clock [format]="clockFormat"></app-clock>
```

```
it('should push format into clock', async done => {  
  await TestBed.configureTestingModule({  
    declarations: [AppComponent, ClockComponent],  
  }).compileComponents();  
  
  const fixture = TestBed.createComponent(AppComponent);  
  const app = fixture.componentInstance;  
  const clock = fixture.debugElement.query(x => x.name == "app-clock").componentInstance;  
  
  app.clockFormat = "HH";  
  fixture.detectChanges();  
  
  expect(clock.format).toBe("HH");  
  
  done();  
});
```

Component with Async Service

39

```
it('should load all contacts on initialization', async done => {
  await TestBed.configureTestingModule({
    declarations: [AppComponent],
    schemas: [NO_ERRORS_SCHEMA],
    providers: [ContactService],
  }).compileComponents();

  const contacts = [{id:1, name: "Ori"}];
  const service = TestBed.get(ContactService);
  const spy = spyOn(service, 'getAll')
    .and.returnValue(Promise.resolve(contacts));

  const fixture = TestBed.createComponent(AppComponent);
  const comp = fixture.componentInstance;
  fixture.detectChanges(); // let ngOnInit run

  await spy.calls.mostRecent().returnValue;

  expect(comp.contacts).toBe(contacts);

  done();
});
```

```
export class AppComponent {
  contacts: Contact[];

  constructor(private contactService: ContactService) {
  }

  async ngOnInit() {
    this.contacts = await this.contactService.getAll();
  }
}
```

async

40

- ❑ Angular utility
- ❑ Allows for easier syntax by using Zones
- ❑ Monitor all asynchronous activities and notify jasmine on completeness

```
beforeEach(async(() => {  
  TestBed.configureTestingModule({  
    declarations: [ BannerComponent ],  
  })  
  .compileComponents(); // compile template and css  
}));
```


Page Object

41

- A common pattern amongst testers
- Wraps HTML inside a class
- Allowing you to manipulate page element without digging into HTML

```
class Page {  
  saveBtn: DebugElement;  
  cancelBtn: DebugElement;  
  
  constructor(fixture) {  
    const buttons =  
      fixture.debugElement.queryAll(By.css('button'));  
    this.saveBtn = buttons[0];  
    this.cancelBtn = buttons[1];  
  }  
  
  save() {  
    this.saveBtn.triggerEventHandler("click");  
  }  
}
```

End to End Testing

42

- ❑ Selenium RC
- ❑ Selenium 2 & WebDriver API
- ❑ selenium-webdriver binding to NodeJS
- ❑ Protractor

Selenium Remote Control (RC)

43

- The original selenium solution for automating tests
- Injects some JavaScript into the page
- The injected code interacts with Selenium Server
- The test app interact with the same Selenium Server
- Thus, the test app can communicate with the web page

Web Driver Protocol

44

- ❑ W3C standard (recommendation phase)
- ❑ A remote control interface for controlling user agents
- ❑ A platform and language neutral wire protocol
- ❑ Allows for discovering and manipulation of DOM elements
- ❑ Primary intent is to support automated tests
- ❑ <https://www.w3.org/TR/webdriver/>

Supported Browsers

45

- Chrome
- IE 7+
- Firefox
- Safari
- Opera
- PhantomJS
- Android
- iOS

selenium-webdriver

46

- A NodeJS binding to WebDriver API
- Must install a driver for each type of browser and put it inside PATH
 - ▣ chromedriver.exe
 - ▣ IEDriverServer.exe
 - ▣ Others ...
- Then just use plain JavaScript inside NodeJS application

Using selenium-webdriver

47

```
const {Builder, By, Key, until} = require('selenium-webdriver');

let driver = new Builder()
  .forBrowser('chrome')
  .withCapabilities({
    browserName: "chrome",
    chromeOptions: {
      args: ['disable-infobars']
    }
  })
  .build();

driver.get('http://www.google.com');
driver.findElement(By.name('q')).sendKeys('webdriver', Key.RETURN);
driver.wait(until.titleContains('webdriver'), 1000);
driver.quit();
```

Selenium Server

48

- ❑ Most browser drivers do not accept remote connections
- ❑ Selenium server acts as a proxy between our test app and browser's driver
- ❑ Thus, allowing the browser to execute on a remote machine
- ❑ No need to use it for local execution
- ❑ A Java based application

Running with Selenium Server

49

- `java -jar selenium-server-standalone-2.45.0.jar`

```
var driver = new webdriver.Builder()  
    .forBrowser('firefox')  
    .usingServer('http://localhost:4444/wd/hub')  
    .build();
```

Common API

50

- ❑ findElement
- ❑ By.name
- ❑ By.css
- ❑ getText
- ❑ click
- ❑ submit
- ❑ switchTo().window('windowName')
- ❑ navigate().forward

Control Flow

51

- ❑ WebDriver uses a special promise manager that schedule all promises in a serial fashion
- ❑ You write cleaner code
- ❑ No need to handle **then** and **catch**
- ❑ Might be surprising during debugging
- ❑ Can be disabled using **SELENIUM_PROMISE_MANAGER**

Protractor

52

- An abstraction on top of WebDriver
- Offers simpler API
- Offers some tools
 - ▣ Webdriver-manager
- Has integration with Angular
 - ▣ Mostly Angular 1

Getting Started

53

- Everything is already setup by angular/cli
- You may ensure browser drivers are up to date using **webdriver-manager update**
- **npm run e2e**
 - ▣ Launches WebDriver instance
 - ▣ Executes all specs under e2e folder

Protractor API

54

- browser
- element
- by
- ExpectedConditions

Page Object (again ...)

55

```
export class AppPage {  
  buttonInc: ElementFinder;  
  counter: ElementFinder;  
  
  constructor() {  
    this.buttonInc = element(by.css("app-root button.inc"));  
    this.counter = element(by.css("app-root span.counter"));  
  }  
  
  navigateTo() {  
    return browser.get('/');  
  }  
  
  inc() {  
    this.buttonInc.click();  
  }  
}
```

Testing the Page

56

```
describe('AppComponent', () => {  
  let page: AppPage;  
  
  beforeEach(() => {  
    page = new AppPage();  
  });  
  
  it('inc the counter when clicked', () => {  
    page.navigateTo();  
    page.inc();  
  
    expect(page.counter.getText()).toEqual('1');  
  });  
});
```


No Control Flow

57

- SET SELENIUM_PROMISE_MANAGER=0
- num run e2e

```
it('inc the counter when clicked', async () => {  
  await page.navigateTo();  
  await page.inc();  
  
  expect(await page.counter.getText()).toEqual('1');  
});
```

- Debugging is now much nicer 😊

Summary

58

- The big question is
 - ▣ Unit or E2E testing ?
- Probably both
- You need to find the balance
- Writing E2E is much easier today
- Still, investigating is hard and time consuming