# Test Driven Development Part 2

A first look at TDD for React

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#### **TDD - Part 2 Agenda**

#### **React Application**

- Download from git
- Setup & npm install
- Test

#### State management

- Clicking
- onChange
- Routing

#### **Testing Redux**

- Action Creator
- Reducer



Container

#### **Component management**

- Shallow, mount
- Snapshots

#### **Notes:**

- Components
- Snapshots
- Shallow, mount
- Reports
- Enzyme vs React Testing Library





# React Applications



# Download & setup

#### Git → mu-materials

Download from git:

https://git.platform.manulife.io/mu-materials/tdd-uu-exercises

OR:

ssh://git@git.platform.manulife.io:2222/mu-materials/tdd-uu-exercises.git

There are 2 applications: \tdd-uu-exercises\tdd-doctors-patients-react-redux \tdd-uu-exercises\tdd-uu-jest-enzyme

You will need to 'cd' into both folders and perform 'npm install'.

# State Management



#### **State Management - Hands-on Exercise**

• Use the following exercise:

• Tdd-uu-jest-enzyme



# State change - Clicking

### Do not test the state → state(); instead test state change!

- Write a test to test a counter that increments a value when a button is clicked
- The test should 'simulate' clicking the button to increment the value and then test that the value is incremented by 1
- Implement: Create a Counter class that satisfies the test described

• Note: use your tests to verify the **behaviour** and not the *implementation* 

# State change - on Change

### Testing changes on the page based on user input/action

- Write tests to test input fields
- Make a change to the default input and check that it's changed
- Test both the default input and the updated input

# Route Management



#### **Route Management - Hands-on Exercise**

• Use the following exercise:

• Tdd-uu-jest-enzyme



#### Routing

#### **Test 2 instances of routes**

- Write tests to test that when the 'root' route ('/') is called, it redirects the user to the proper HomePage
- Write tests to test that when the 'doctors' route ('/doctors') is called, it redirects the user to the proper DoctorsPage
- Write tests to test that when the 'patient' route ('/
  patient') is called, it redirects the user to the proper
  PatientPage
- Write tests to test that when any other random route is called, it redirects to the user to the NotFoundPage!
- Note: you need to use MemoryRouter to encapsulate your main page before routing

# Testing Redux



#### **Testing Redux - Hands-on Exercise**

• Use the following exercise:

• Tdd-doctors-patients-react-redux



## Action Creators

#### **Action creators are pure functions**

- Very simple to test
  - Given input, test output
- If dispatch was called explicitly, dispatch can be mocked and what's passed into dispatch call can be checked
- Call jest.clearAllMocks() within afterEach() call as a good practice
- redux-mock-store & fetchMock can be used to test async calls with thunk

#### Reducers

#### Reducers are pure functions too

- Very simple to test
  - Given sample input, test output
- Use toEqual() rather than toBe() since it is recommend to follow immutability pattern

#### **Store**

#### **Great place to do Integration tests**

Mostly boilerplate code



#### Container

#### **Testing redux connected components**

- Name export component without changing default exported component
- mapStateToProps & mapDispatchToProps are pure functions as well
  - multiple ways of testing them
  - simplest way is to export them, but we expose the private members to the outside world
  - another option is to mock/spy on the function, and verify it get called by simulating user's interaction
- Lifecycle events can be triggered manually if needed

# **Testing Components**



#### **Testing Components - Hands-on Exercise**

• Use the following exercise:

• Tdd-doctors-patients-react-redux



# Shallow, mount, render

### Requirement: Create a list to render items pass through in an array

- Write test cases before writing code
- Use proper "describe", "it" and "expect"
- Remember to use props for passing data
- Use <shallow/mount> to test
- Use wrapper to find elements
- Use wrapper.debug() to see different rendered objects

#### Snapshot

### Requirement: take a backup of a component's state

- Write a test to take a snapshot of a component using renderer
- View the "snapshot"
- Change state of component
- Re-run test case to ensure it fails because the state is now different
- Change state back to original
- Re-run test case to pass

 Note: use the wrapper debug method to show what's "wrapped"

### **Final Notes**



# UI testing rules

#### One component should have only one snapshot.

#### **Testing props:**

- test the default
- change value and re-test

#### **Event testing:**

- mock event → simulate it → expect event was called
- mock event → simulate event with params → expect event called with params
- pass necessary props → render component → simulate event → expect certain behavioiur on called event

#### **Testing conditions:**

- test if-else conditions
- test empty/edge cases

#### **States testing:**

- check current state
- Check state after calling event

# UI testing rules con't

#### **Shallow vs mount**

**Shallow**: Constructor → render → componentDidMount

**Mount**: Full render include child components → requires DOM → execution time more costly

**Render**: Calls renders → renders all children

#### **Rule of thumbs:**

Always begin with shallow.

If you want to test children behavior, use **mount**.

If you want to test children rendering with less overhead than mount and you are not interested in lifecycle methods, use **render.** 

# UI testing rules con't

#### When NOT to use snapshots

#### Third-party libraries:

don't test functionality taken from another library

#### **Constants:**

these are not changeable

#### Things not related to the tested component!

#### When something is different every time you test it

- utility function that returns a random string every time
- New components, wait until it's polished

#### Reports

### **Coverage report for your UI unit testing**

> Npm run test:report



# Enzyme vs. React Testing Library

#### Which one to use?

Both are popular and powerful tools with great documentations Very different mindset

- Enzyme enable us to access the interval workings of components
- RTL is very user behavior focused

Enzyme has a lot of open issues since day 1 (buggy ⊗)

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