

What We Will Learn



- Introduction to Testing
- Using Jest with Test Utils from React-DOM
- Using Jest with the React Testing Library
- Using Jest with Enzyme

Lorem Ipsum is simply

Testing is integral to software development

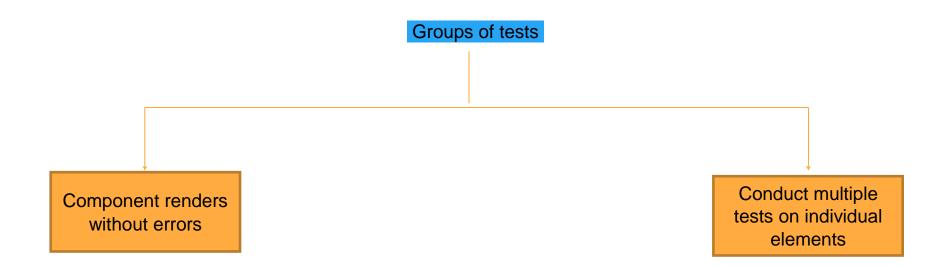
A process that evaluates if a software performs as per its intended design

Test Driven Development

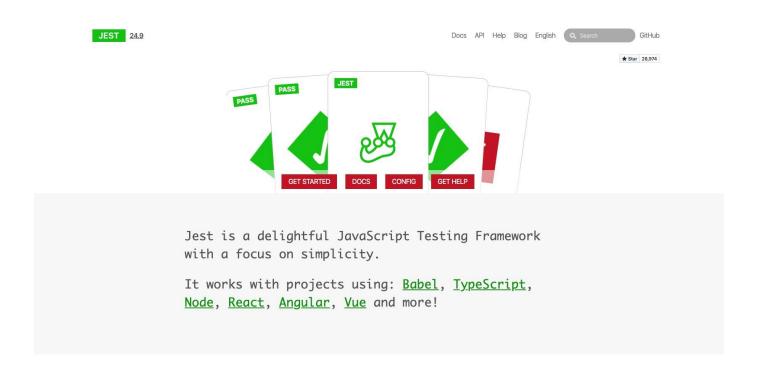
Three types of software testing strategies

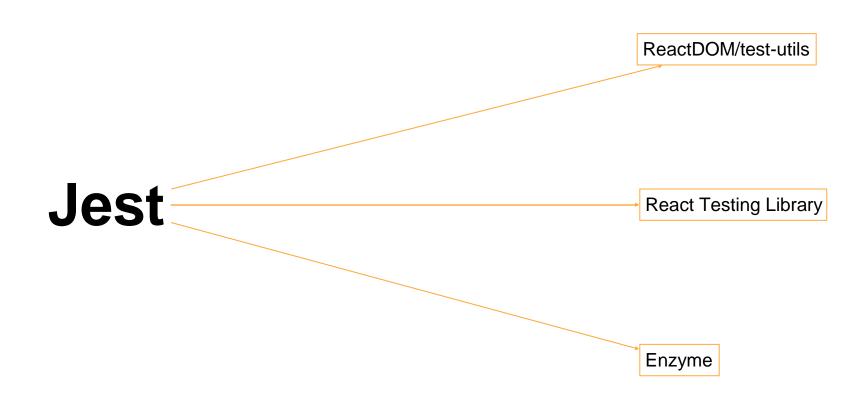
Three types of Testing

- Unit Testing
- Integration Testing
- End to End Testing



Jest





Code Demo

// Jest Snapshot v1, https://goo.gl/fbAQLP

Snapshot Testing

Snapshot captures the rendered output of a Component on disk.



SNAPSHOT

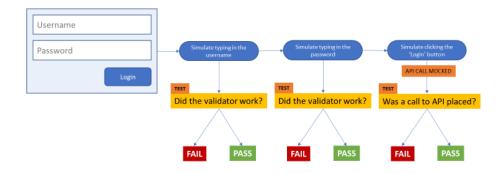
```
exports[`PowerTags component renders correctly`] = `"<div class=\\"power-tags\\"><div class=\\"tag\\">JavaScript<div class=\\"del-btn\\">X</div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div>\"input-tags\\" placeholder=\\"Add tag...\\" value=\\"\\"></div>";
```

Jest Features

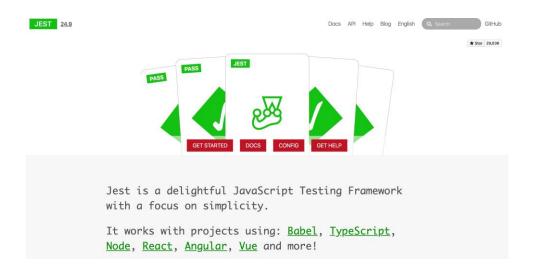
Functional Tests - Testing user interaction and functionality

Functional Testing a Login Form Component

- Render the component in a simulated environment
- Perform interaction such as clicking buttons, filling up forms
- Evaluate if the Component performed as intended



Using Jest with React-DOM Test Utils



- Maintained by open source contributors
 & employees from Facebook
- Can be used to write tests for React, Angular, Vue, Node and more!
- Ships with JSDom, a JavaScript based headless browser
- Provides us with tools to write test suites to define expectations and matcher functions.

Code Demo

<AddToDo onAdd={task => {}} />

What is the test going to evaluate?

- 1. Type a task and press enter
- 2. The task String should be returned in the onAdd prop
- 3. The input field should be cleared out



<StatusButton status={false} onDone={val => {}} />

- 1. When the status prop is 'false' and the component is clicked, the onDone prop function should return true.
- 2. When the status prop is 'true' and the component is clicked, the onDone prop function should return false.
- 3. Test conditional overloading of the CSS class

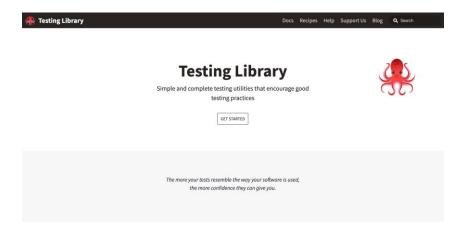
<App />

- 1. UI consistency using snapshot testing
- 2. Render the app so it fetches tasks from a mocked API (not the live API server!) & take a snapshot of the rendered UI
- 3. Add a new task and again take a snapshot

```
import REACT from "REACT";
import { render, unmountComponentAtNode } from "REACT-DOM";
import { ACT, SIMULATE } from "REACT-DOM/TEST-UTILS";
import AddToDo from "../components/AddToDo";
let div = null;
BEFOREEACH(() => {
  div = document.CREATEELEMENT("div");
  document.BODY.APPENDCHILD(DIV);
});
AFTEREACH ( ( ) => {
  unmountComponentAtNode(div);
  div.remove();
  div = null;
});
describe("Testing AddToDo.js component", () => {
  it("Returns the contents of the input field using the onAdd prop", ASYNC () => {
   const onAddFn = jest.fn();
   AWAIT ACT (ASYNC () => {
      render (<AddToDo onAdd={onAddFn} />, div);
   });
    const inputFld = document.querySelector("input");
    AWAIT ACT (ASYNC () => {
      AWAIT SIMULATE. CHANGE (INPUTFLD, {
       TARGET: { VALUE: "This is A test TASK" }
      });
      AWAIT SIMULATE.KEYUP(INPUTFLD, { key: "Enter", keyCode: 13 });
   });
```

Using Jest with React Testing Library

```
import REACT from "REACT";
import { render, unmountComponentAtNode } from "REACT-DOM";
import { ACT, SIMULATE } from "REACT-DOM/TEST-UTILS";
import AddToDo from "../components/AddToDo";
let div = null;
BEFOREEACH(() => {
                                                                                  The Setup
 div = document.CREATEELEMENT("div");
 document.BODY.APPENDCHILD(DIV);
});
AFTEREACH(() => {
 unmountComponentAtNode(div);
 div.remove();
 div = null;
});
describe("Testing AddToDo.js component", () => {
  it("Returns the contents of the input field using the onAdd prop", ASYNC () => {
                                                                                        Using DOM selectors
   const onAddFn = jest.fn();
   AWAIT ACT (ASYNC () => {
     render(<AddToDo onAdd={onAddFn} />, div);
   });
   const inputFld = document.querySelector("input");
   AWAIT ACT (ASYNC () => {
     AWAIT SIMULATE. CHANGE (INPUTFLD, {
       TARGET: { VALUE: "This is A test TASK" }
     AWAIT SIMULATE.KEYUP(INPUTFLD, { key: "Enter", keyCode: 13 });
   });
```



- Built with DOM Testing Library
- Framework agnostic and can be used with Angular, Vue and React using bindings
- React Binding == React Testing Library
- Provides utility functions that let you focus on writing maintainable tests rather than spend hours on implementation details.

https://testing-library.com/

Guiding Principle: The more your tests resemble the way your software is used, the more confidence they can give you.

- React Testing Library is NOT a test runner or framework.
- Is a set of helper utilities that simplify the process of writing & maintaining tests

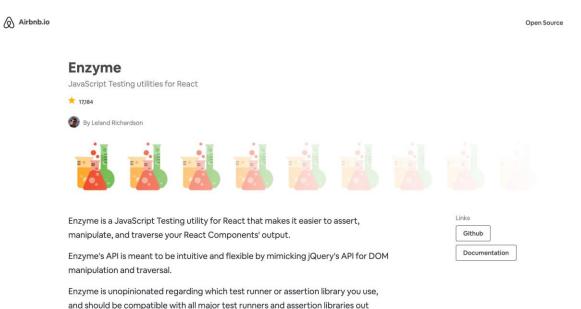
Code Demo

```
import REACT from "REACT";
import { render, unmountComponentAtNode } from "REACT-DOM";
import { ACT, SIMULATE } from "REACT-DOM/TEST-UTILS";
import AddToDo from "../components/AddToDo";
let div = null;
BEFOREEACH ( ( ) => {
 div = document.CREATEELEMENT("div");
 document.BODY.APPENDCHILD(DIV);
});
AFTEREACH ( ( ) => {
  unmountComponentAtNode(div);
 div.remove():
 div = null;
});
describe("Testing AddToDo.js component", () => {
  it("Returns the contents of the input field using the onAdd prop", ASYNC () => {
    const onAddFn = jest.fn();
    AWAIT ACT (ASYNC () => {
     render (<AddToDo onAdd={onAddFn} />, div);
    });
    const inputFld = document.querySelector("input");
    AWAIT ACT (ASYNC () => {
      AWAIT SIMULATE. CHANGE (INPUTFLD, {
        TARGET: { VALUE: "This is A test TASK" }
     AWAIT SIMULATE.KEYUP(INPUTFLD, { key: "Enter", keyCode: 13 });
    });
```

```
import REACT from "REACT";
import { render, fireEvent, CLEANUP } from "@TESTING-LIBRARY/REACT";
import AddToDo from "../components/AddToDo";
AFTEREACH (CLEANUP);
describe("Testing AddToDo.js component", () => {
  it("Returns the contents of the input field using the onAdd prop", ASYNC () => {
    const onAddFn = jest.fn();
    const { GETBYPLACEHOLDERTEXT } = render(<AddToDo onAdd={onAddFn} />);
    const TASKINPUT = GETBYPLACEHOLDERTEXT (/Add A TASK/I);
    FIREEVENT. CHANGE (TASKINPUT. {
     TARGET: { VALUE: "This is A BRAND new TASK" }
    });
    FIREEVENT.KEYUP (TASKINPUT, { key: "Enter", keyCode: 13 });
    EXPECT (TASKINPUT. VALUE) . TOBE ("")
    EXPECT (ONADDFN) . TOBECALLEDWITH ({
     done: FALSE.
      title: "This is A BRAND new TASK"
   });
 });
});
```

Using Jest with Enzyme

Enzyme



there. The documentation and examples for enzyme use mocha and chai, but you

should be able to extrapolate to your framework of choice.

Three kinds of renderers

Shallow Renderer

shallow(<Component />);

- Useful for testing components in isolation
- Renders components one level deep
- Doesn't let component affect behavior of child components resulting in pure isolation
- Currently, doesn't support the useState() hook

Full DOM Renderer

mount(<Component />);

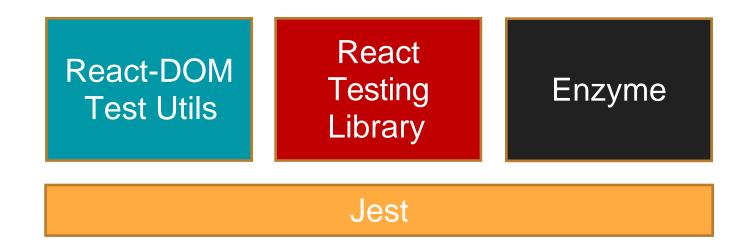
- Components and their child tree rendered using jsDOM – a headless browser
- Full DOM APIs available
- Component is rendered into the DOM
- Supports useState() and other hooks

Static Renderer

render(<Component />);

- Renders a static markup
- You can traverse and parse the HTML using Cheerio, which comes built-in.

Code Demo



Test Driven Development is key to writing error free and maintainable code

