# Module 2 Day 8

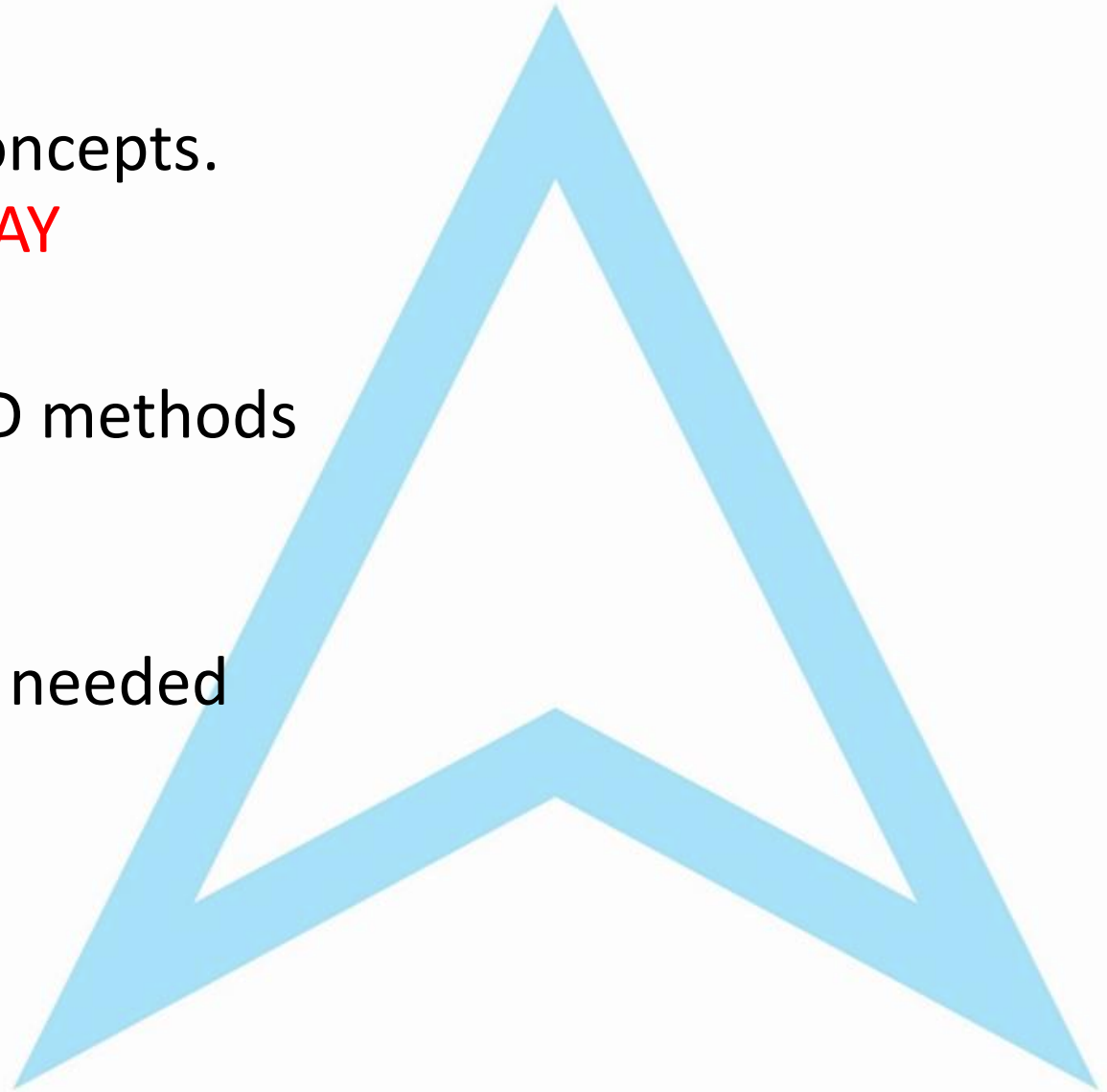
Integration Testing

# What makes an application?

- Program Data
  - ✓ Variables & .NET Data Types
  - ✓ Arrays
  - ✓ More Collections (list, dictionary, stack, queue)
  - ✓ Classes and objects (OOP)
- Program Logic
  - ✓ Statements and expressions
  - ✓ Conditional logic (if)
  - ✓ Repeating logic (for, foreach, do, while)
  - ✓ Methods (functions / procedures)
  - ✓ Classes and objects (OOP)
  - ❑ Frameworks (MVC)
- Input / Output
  - User
    - ✓ Console read / write
    - ❑ HTML / CSS
    - ❑ Front-end frameworks (HTML / CSS / JavaScript)
  - Storage
    - ✓ File I/O
    - ❖ Relational database
    - ❑ APIs

# This Week

- Tuesday:
  - DAO. Big learning day, lots of concepts.
  - Tues & Wed Exercises due FRIDAY
- Wednesday:
  - DAO continued. Complete I/U/D methods
  - Integration testing
- Thursday:
  - Integration Testing follow-up, if needed
  - Data Security
- Friday:
  - Review Day



# DAO, the main points

- All DB access is in DAO, isolating DB code from the rest of the application
- The DAO pattern has us creating an interface, and then implementing it
  - ITableDAO
  - TableSqlDAO
- DAO has a private field for *connection string*, passed in the constructor
- DAO does *object-to-relational mapping*
- *SQLCommand.ExecuteReader* is called to execute a query and retrieve a result set
- Use parameter placeholders in your query for variable data passed in
  - `SELECT * FROM city WHERE countryCode = @countryCode;`
  - `cmd.Parameters.AddWithValue("@countryCode", countryCode);`

# DAO, the secondary points

- AppSettings.json stores configuration (connection string)
- DAO's created up front and passed into menus (like a vending machine)
- Nullable columns and nullable C# data types
  - See Country.CapitalId
- @@Identity or Scope_Identity
- ExecuteNonQuery()
  - When there are no results to be returned
  - E.g., Update or Delete
- ExecuteScalar()
  - When exactly one row and one column is expected
  - E.g., “Select Count(*) from table” or "Select @@identity"

# Types of Testing

Faster

- Unit Testing
  - Verifies parts of an application independently from other parts (isolated)
  - Narrow scope (focused)
  - Tests many cases (deep)
  - Fast!
- Integration Testing
  - Verifies interactions between multiple components
  - Broader scope
  - More difficult to test thoroughly
- End-to-end Testing (E2E)
  - Verifies interaction from end-user through a transaction and back to end-user
  - Broadest scope
  - Most difficult to test all possible combinations of scenarios
  - Slowest to run (for both setup and execution)

Broader scope

# DAO Integration Testing

- DAO testing is an example of an Integration Test
  - DAO often relies on outside resources (DBMS), thus *integration*
- Any type of test should be:
  - *Repeatable:* If the test passes/fails on first execution, it should pass/fail on second execution if no code has changed.
  - *Independent:* A test should be able to be run on its own, independent of other tests.
  - *Obvious:* When a test fails, it should be as obvious as possible why it failed.

# Testing DAOs

- Test Select, Insert, Update and Delete to verify the expected change
  - Existence or non-existence of rows
  - RowsAffected meets expectations
- Insert a set of test data so we know our starting state
- Next test should run with clean, *known data*
- This can be done in a few ways
  - We are going to use Transactions for easy cleanup