Monday Lesson

Intermediate JavaScript (/intermediatejavascript)

/ Test-Driven Development and Environments with JavaScript (/intermediate-javascript/test-drivendevelopment-and-environments-withjavascript)

/ Expanding our Testing Tools: Adding Setup and Teardown

Text

In the last lesson, we wrote six tests for a triangle tracker application. In each test, we needed to instantiate a Triangle object to test either the constructor or the

Triangle.prototype.checkType() method. These Triangle objects were all different, but what would happen if we needed to instantiate the same Triangle object for many tests?

This is a very common use case because we might want to instantiate the same object in different tests so you can test it in different ways. Fortunately, testing frameworks like Jest account for this by having additional methods for **setup** and **teardown** between tests. Setup is commonly used for instantiating variables and objects. Teardown is used for reinitializing objects or any variables that don't automatically fall out of scope between tests.

We can use Jest's beforeEach() function for setup and afterEach() function for teardown.

Using beforeEach() and afterEach()

Let's imagine that we have a Triangle object that we want to reuse for multiple tests.

If this is the case, we'd use before Each() to DRY up the code. Here's an example:

_tests__/triangle.test.js

```
describe('show how beforeEach() works', () => {
  let reusableTriangle;
  beforeEach(() => {
    reusableTriangle = new Triangle(5, 5, 5);
  });
  test('should use the resuableTriangle and update the valu
e of one side', () \Rightarrow \{
    reusableTriangle.side1 = 6;
    console.log(reusableTriangle);
  });
  test('should show how this reusableTriangle is reset to s
ides of 5', () => {
    console.log(reusableTriangle);
  });
});
```

Here we declare reusableTriangle in the top-level scope of the describe() function, and because of this, we can call on reusableTriangle from within any test.

The beforeEach() function assigns an instantiated Triangle object to the reusableTriangle variable. The beforeEach() function is run before each test is run, so a new Triangle object will be created and set as the value of reusableTriangle before each test!

A nice benefit of using the beforeEach() function to define our example Triangle object is that we now don't need to do this in each test, which makes our code more DRY.

If we run our tests, we'll see that the value of the first console.log() is printed to the terminal: Triangle { side1: 6, side2: 5, side3: 5 }. It may come as a bit of a surprise that console.log() prints to the terminal, but that is built-in functionality that Node provides. The benefits of console.log() aren't limited to the browser!

Then in the second consolg.log() message, we'll see that the triangle's sides have all been reset to 5: Triangle { side1: 5, side2: 5, side3: 5 }

Take note that the example above will not be helpful for the Shape Tracker project, since we need to instantiate different triangles for each test to determine the triangle's type.

There's also an afterEach() function as well. The code inside of the afterEach() function is run after each test has been run.

```
afterEach(() => {
 // this code is run after each test
});
```

This function is particularly useful if you need to perform some kind of teardown after each test. For instance, if data from one test somehow ends up in another test, it could result in a failed test or other unexpected behavior.

Check the documentation on setup and teardown (https://jestjs.io/docs/en/setup-teardown) for more information.

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