





### AN INTRODUCTION TO NPM, AUTOMATED TESTING, AND BEST PRACTICES

- Lesson Overview:
- In this lesson, we will be introduced to:
- 1. Node Package Manager (NPM)
- 2. Test Driven Development (TDD)
- 3. Testing JavaScript with Jest
- 4. Mocking with Jest
- 5. Excluding content from GitHub (gitignore)



# WHAT IS NPM?

- Definition: NPM is the default package manager for Node.js.
- Key Features:
  - Allows installation and management of third-party libraries and tools.
  - Includes tools for dependency management and running scripts.





# START COMMANDS AND RUNNING A SIMPLE SCRIPT

- Scripts in NPM: Define custom commands for your application in the package.json file.
- Example:

How to Run:

```
"scripts": {
   "start": "node index.js"
}
```

npm start



### INSTALLING PACKAGES FOR PRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

#### Production vs Development:

- **Production dependencies**: Essential packages required for running the app.
  - Command: npm install <package>
- Development dependencies: Tools needed for development and testing, not for production.
  - Command: npm install --save-dev <package>

#### Example:

- express for production.
- jest for testing in development.

Demo...



# WHAT IS TDD (TEST DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT)?

#### Definition:

A software development process where tests are written before the actual code.

#### Workflow:

- Write a test.
- Run the test (it should fail).
- Write the minimal amount of code to make the test pass.
- Refactor and repeat.



## REAL WORLD APPLICATIONS FOR TDD

### Key Benefits:

- Ensures code correctness before implementation.
- Facilitates debugging and refactoring.
- Enhances code reliability in applications with critical operations (e.g., payment gateways, APIs).

#### Common Use Cases:

API development, legacy system updates, user authentication.



# INTRODUCING JEST FOR JAVASCRIPT

#### What is Jest?:

A JavaScript testing framework, commonly used for unit and integration testing.

### Key Features:

Easy to set up.

Built-in assertions.

Supports mocking and spying.



## DEFAULT FUNCTION PARAMETERS

Example of Typical Jest Tests

Basic Test Example:

Asynchronous Test:

```
test('adds 2 + 3 to equal 5', () => {
  expect(2 + 3).toBe(5);
});
```

```
test('fetches user data', async () => {
  const data = await fetchUser();
  expect(data.name).toBe('John');
});
```



## **TESTING EXCEPTIONS IN JEST**

Example of Testing an Error

```
function compileCode() {
  throw new Error('Compilation Error');
}

test('compiling code throws an error', () => {
  expect(() => compileCode()).toThrow('Compilation Error');
});
```



### MOCKS AND SPYON IN JEST

What are Mocks?:

Simulate the behavior of real functions in tests. **Example with jest.fn()** 

```
const mockCallback = jest.fn(x => x + 1);
expect(mockCallback(2)).toBe(3);
```

spyOn Example: Track calls to a method demo...

```
const calculator = {
  add: (a, b) => a + b
};
const spy = jest.spyOn(calculator, 'add');
calculator.add(2, 3);
expect(spy).toHaveBeenCalledWith(2, 3);
```



### GITIGNORE: HOW TO EXCLUDE FILES AND FOLDERS FROM A REPOSITORY

Purpose of .gitignore:

Prevent certain files or folders from being tracked by Git.

Typical Example

node\_modules/



# REAL WORLD EXAMPLES OF .GITIGNORE

Common Scenarios:

**Node.js projects**: Exclude node\_modules/.

**Environment files**: Exclude .env to protect sensitive information.

**Log files**: Prevent log files from cluttering the repository.



# CONCLUSION

- The importance of using NPM for dependency management.
- How TDD improves software quality and maintainability.
- The role of Jest in writing efficient, testable code.
- Proper usage of .gitignore to manage project files in Git.



# QUESTIONS?