

# Software Testing: Unit Testing and Acceptance Testing

Bulletproofing your application

# Bulldozing your application

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## Objectives

- Learn what the different types of testing are and what they test
- Learn what tests are helpful when time is a constraint
- Learn how to unit test properly with mocks and stubs

2

## What is software testing?

Testing software helps build in quality into the application and helps prevent bugs from leaking into software as new features are developed.

3

## What are the benefits of testing your software?

- It helps you pinpoint and debug the component and the precise location of where an error may have occurred
- It helps with **regression**; to ensure that delivery of new features are intended to have a conflict with existing features

4

## What is exploratory testing?

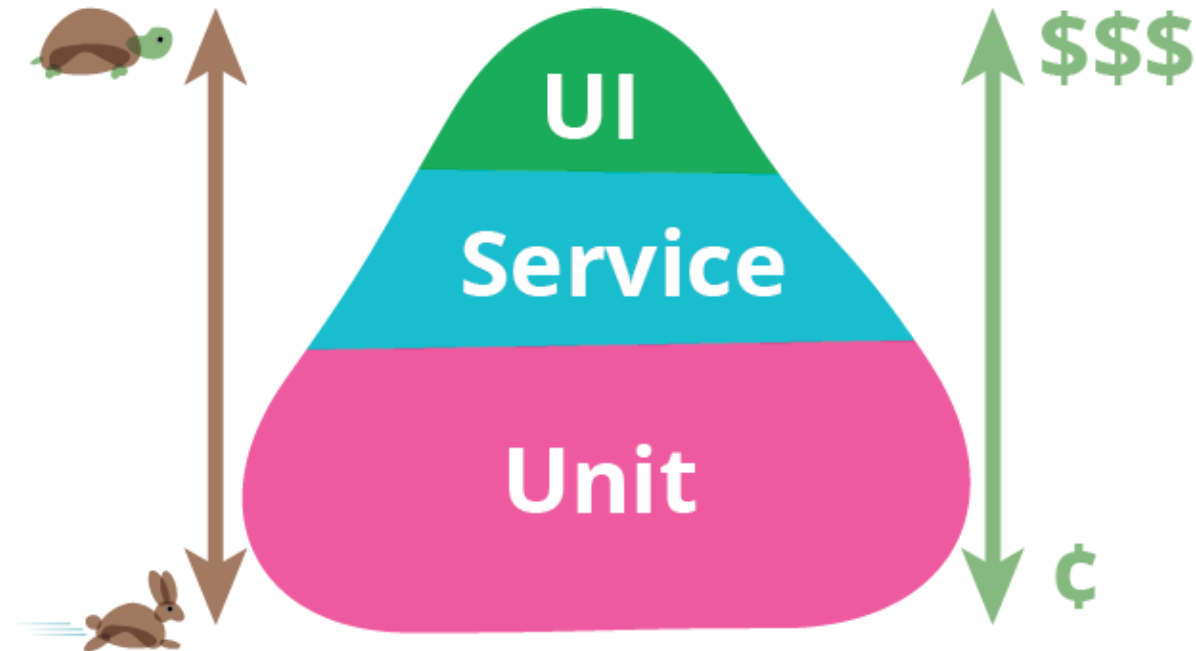
Exploratory testing is a stimulating activity that documents how a user uses the product and exploring use cases that help automate tests. Often this helps with discovering non-obvious errors.

5

## Different Types of Testing

- Unit tests - low level, close to the source of the application
- Integration tests - tests the integration of modules and services in the application that work in conjunction with one another
- Functional tests - focuses on business requirements and tests the functions of the application
- End-to-end tests - tests the software in a complete application environment
- Acceptance tests - tests that the software satisfies business requirements
- Performance tests - tests that the performance characteristics under significant load
- Smoke tests - tests that basic functionality of the application; are usually quick to run in nature

## Testing Pyramid



Tests are more costly in terms of run time and complexity as it integrates with more components

Source: <https://martinfowler.com/articles/practical-test-pyramid.html>

7

# Unit Testing

8



## What is Unit Testing?

Unit testing are testing **individual** units of code.

A unit of code is an object or a behavior in the code. In a unit test, dependencies are typically **mocked** or **stubbed** to isolate the test to test the unit instead of testing it in integration with its dependencies.

9

## What are Stubs?

Stubs simulate the behavior of an object. It allows for easily testing different **cases** by testing forcing code to step into different branches of control flow structures.

10

## What are Mocks?

Mocks are similar to stubs but with the difference that they expect that it has been used correctly.

11

## Unit Testing Principles

- Rely on interfaces instead of concrete types so that you can mock out dependencies
- Rely on dependency injection instead of creating the type within the function's methods

12

# Acceptance Testing

13

## What is Acceptance Testing and End-to-End Testing?

Acceptance testing are a general form of end-to-end tests. Acceptance tests are generally written as a specification that the product owner reads and can use to accept and mark the stories as complete.

Depending on the size of the system they can usually be larger.

14

## Test Driven Development (TDD)

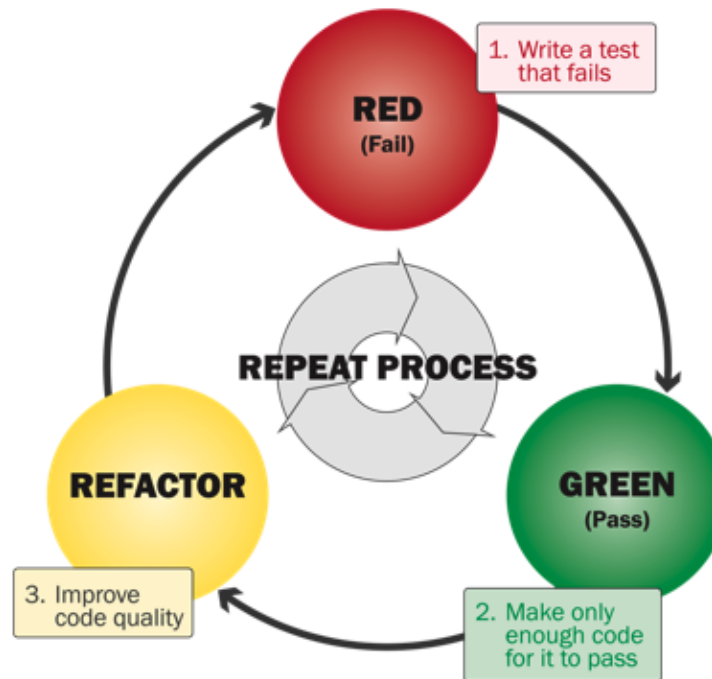
1. Write tests as a specification for intended application components
2. Write code in the components to pass the tests that were written

## Red/Green Testing

1. Write the simplest test case for iterating on the feature that fails
2. Write the simplest code that passes the test cases

15

## Red/Green Testing Cont'd



Source: <http://ryantablada.com/post/red-green-refactor---a-tdd-fairytale>

16

## Behavior Driven Development (BDD)

Testing behaviors of the tests



## An example in Jasmine (JavaScript)

```
describe("MathUtils", function() {  
  var calc;  
  
  //This will be called before running each spec  
  beforeEach(function() {  
    calc = new MathUtils();  
  });  
  
  describe("when calc is used to perform basic math operations", function(){  
  
    //Spec for sum operation  
    it("should be able to calculate sum of 3 and 5", function() {  
      expect(calc.sum(3,5)).toEqual(8);  
    });  
  });  
});
```

17

## Testing Tools

18

## Unit Testing Tools

### JavaScript

- Jasmine, Mocha, Chai, Sinon

### Java

- JUnit, Mockito, Spock

## Python

- unittest, pytest, nose

## Ruby

- RSpec, Test::Unit

19

## Acceptance Testing Tools

- Cucumber - uses a syntax called **Gherkin** that reads similar to English
- Selenium - web browser automation testing framework to test user behavior
- PhantomJS - headless browser testing to test front end features and behaviors

20

## Sample Gherkin Syntax

Source: <http://docs.behat.org/en/v2.5/guides/1.gherkin.html>

```
Feature: Serve coffee  
  In order to earn money  
    Customers should be able to  
    buy coffee at all times
```

**Scenario: Buy last coffee**

Given there are 1 coffees left in the machine  
And I have deposited 1 dollar  
When I press the coffee button  
Then I should be served a coffee

21

## Testing Metrics

### Coverage

- Lines - percentage of lines that are covered
- Statement - percentage of statements covered; statements can sometimes span multiple lines
- Branches - percentage of branches that are covered

- Functions - percentage of functions that are covered

22

## Sample Test Coverage Report

Code coverage report for **All files**

Statements: **81.52%** (516 / 633)    Branches: **67.36%** (157 / 233)    Functions: **81.5%** (185 / 227)    Lines: **81.52%** (516 / 633)

File	Statements	Branches	Functions	Lines
js/directive/	17.28% (14 / 81)	0.00% (0 / 42)	25.00% (5 / 20)	17.28% (14 / 81)
js/history/	42.31% (11 / 26)	16.67% (2 / 12)	50.00% (5 / 10)	42.31% (11 / 26)
js/offers/map/	50.00% (4 / 8)	0.00% (0 / 4)	66.67% (2 / 3)	50.00% (4 / 8)
js/offers/pub/	66.67% (2 / 3)	100.00% (0 / 0)	50.00% (1 / 2)	66.67% (2 / 3)
js/agenda/	66.67% (4 / 6)	100.00% (0 / 0)	50.00% (2 / 4)	66.67% (4 / 6)
js/media-match/	76.19% (16 / 21)	50.00% (3 / 6)	85.71% (6 / 7)	76.19% (16 / 21)
js/home/	90.32% (28 / 31)	83.33% (5 / 6)	83.33% (10 / 12)	90.32% (28 / 31)
js/offer/	93.48% (43 / 46)	100.00% (6 / 6)	84.21% (16 / 19)	93.48% (43 / 46)
js/offers/	97.08% (166 / 171)	93.14% (95 / 102)	96.15% (50 / 52)	97.08% (166 / 171)
js/login/	100.00% (39 / 39)	100.00% (8 / 8)	100.00% (16 / 16)	100.00% (39 / 39)
js/header/	100.00% (12 / 12)	100.00% (2 / 2)	100.00% (5 / 5)	100.00% (12 / 12)
js/offers/forecast/	100.00% (23 / 23)	75.00% (3 / 4)	100.00% (13 / 13)	100.00% (23 / 23)

js/offers/master/		100.00%	(11 / 11)	50.00%	(1 / 2)	100.00%	(11 / 11)	100.00%	(11 / 11)
js/breadcrumb/		100.00%	(11 / 11)	50.00%	(1 / 2)	85.71%	(6 / 7)	100.00%	(11 / 11)
js/spinner/		100.00%	(9 / 9)	100.00%	(0 / 0)	100.00%	(6 / 6)	100.00%	(9 / 9)
js/offers/list/		100.00%	(0 / 0)	100.00%	(0 / 0)	100.00%	(0 / 0)	100.00%	(0 / 0)

Source: <http://revolunet.github.io/blog/2013/12/05/unit-testing-angularjs-directive/>

23

## Summary

- Unit testing techniques using mocks and stubs to isolate testing a unit of code rather than code in integration
- Acceptance testing can help verify product and business requirements
- The more integrated a test is, the more complex and time required to run the test
- Test coverage metrics to get an overview of where tests may be lacking

24

# Thank you

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