TESTING WEB APIS

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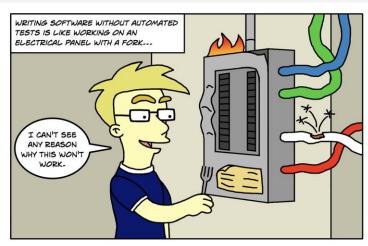
B.Sc.(hons) IT, Y4

AGENDA

- Unit testing
- Mocha
- Should
- SuperTest
- Asynchronous testing

UNIT TESTING

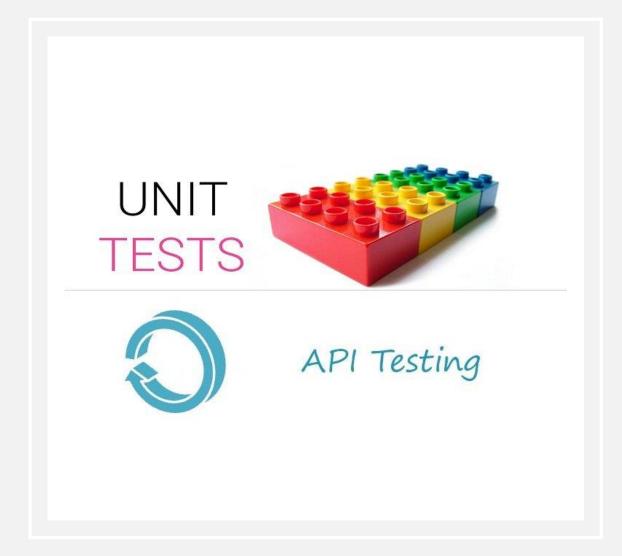
- Code written by developer that exercises a small, specific area of functionality.
- "Program testing can be used to show the presence of bugs, but never to show their absence!" – Dijkstra
- Up to now Manual tests with Postman
 - Not structured
 - Not repeatable
 - Not easy





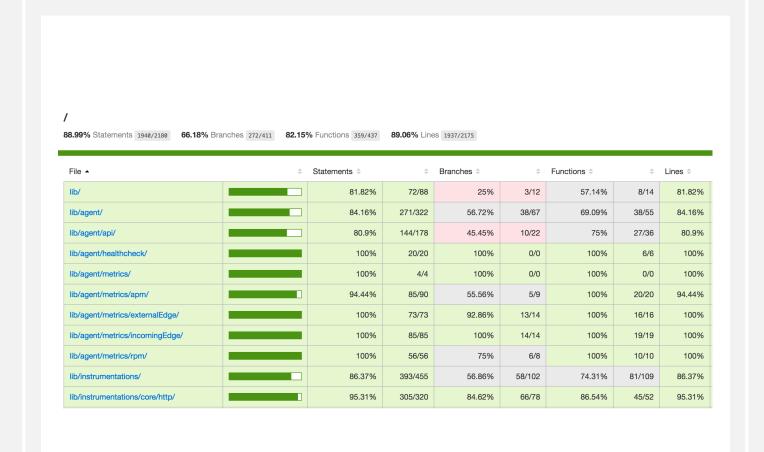
UNIT TESTS FOR APIS

- Unit Tests are specific pieces of code
- Tests are written by developers of the code, usually
 - Sometimes before the code is written
- Part of the code repository
 - They go where the code goes
- Use a framework
 - Junit, Jasmine, Mocha



UNIT TEST CONVENTION

- All objects and methods
- Look for 100% coverage
 - Although property getters/setters are sometimes omitted
- All tests should pass before commits?



MOCHA

- Open Source framework for Javascript unit testing
 - Run in browser and server-side (e.g. node)
- Features
 - Expressive syntax
 - Can test Async code
 - Pluggable
 - Compatible with test runners such as Karma



ASSERTIONS WITH **SHOULD**

- Mocha allows you to use any assertion library you wish.
- should is an expressive, readable, framework-agnostic assertion library.
 - Can use with Mocha to write cleaner tests
 - Generates nice error messages (there's always error messages!)
 - Works with Node and browsers
 - Can use in asyc tests with Mocha

```
var should = require('should');

var user = {
    name: 'tj'
    , pets: ['tobi', 'loki', 'jane', 'bandit']
};

user.should.have.property('name', 'tj');
user.should.have.property('pets').with.lengthOf(4);
```

TESTING OVER HTTP WITH **SUPERTEST**

- Provide a high-level abstraction for testing HTTP
- Works with any test framework
 - In our case, Mocha

```
describe('GET /user', function() {
  it('respond with json', function(done) {
    request(app)
        .get('/user')
        .set('Accept', 'application/json')
        .expect('Content-Type', /json/)
        .expect(200, done);
  });
}
```

GETTING MOCHA ETC.

 Use NPM and install Mocha, Should and Supertest

npm install --save-dev mocha

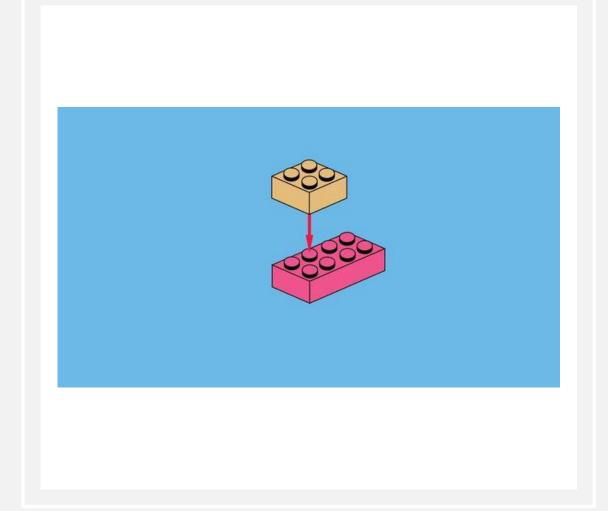
npm install --save-dev should

npm install --save-dev supertest

```
- □ ×
\Users\FWWALSH>npm install -g mocha
\Users\FWWALSH\AppData\Roaming\npm\mocha -> C:\Users\FWWALSH\AppData\Roaming\npm\node_modules\mocha\bin\_mocha
\Users\FWWALSH\AppData\Roaming\npm\nocha -> C:\Users\FWWALSH\AppData\Roaming\npm\node_modules\mocha\bin\mocha
\Users\FWWALSH\AppData\Roaming\npm\node_modules\mocha\bin\mocha
\uperdalled
\uperdall
               ebug@2.2.0 (ms@0.7.1)
odash.create@3.1.1 (lodash._isiterateecall@3.0.9, lodash._basecreate@3.0.3, lodash._baseassign@3.2.0)
              kdirp@0.5.1 (minimist@0.0.8)
|lob@7.0.5 (path-is-absolute@1.0.1, fs.realpath@1.0.0, inherits@2.0.3, inflight@1.0.6, once@1.4.0, minimatch@3.0.3
                                         "devDependencies": {
                                                        "mocha": "^2.2.5",
                                                        "should": "^7.0.2",
                                                         "supertest": "^1.0.1"
```

HOW IT WORKS...

- Provide description of unit test using "describe"
- Use "it" to define several unit test cases into it.
 - "it" provides a "done" function, used to indicate the end of test case.



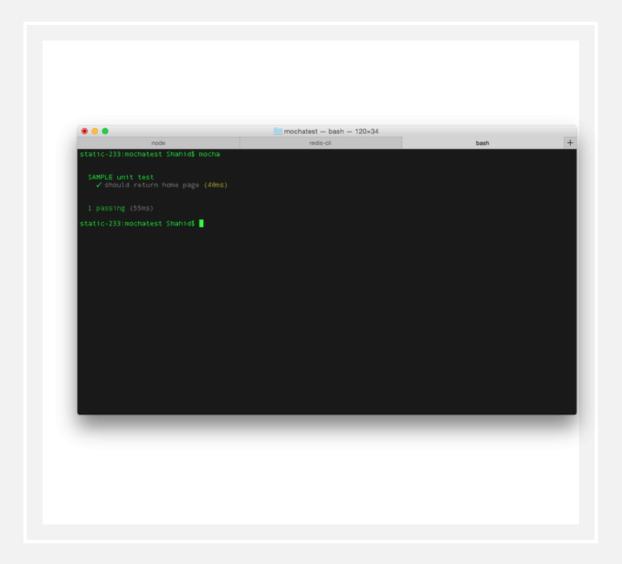
EXAMPLE – HOME PAGE TEST

- Supertest.agent(...) returns server object constructed with test URL
- "describe" takes test name and test function
- "it" specifies the unit test that uses the server object to
 - Do a HTTP GET on the URL.
 - Define what's expected (e.g. content type, status
- Use "should" to check status of response object

```
var server = supertest.agent("http://localhost:3000");
describe("SAMPLE unit test", function(){
 // #1 should return home page
  it("should return home page",function(done){
   // calling home page api
   server
    .get("/")
    .expect("Content-type",/json/)
    .expect(200) // THis is HTTP response
    .end(function(err,res){
     // HTTP status should be 200
     res.status.should.equal(200);
     // Error key should be false.
     res.body.error.should.equal(false);
     done();
   });
  });
```

RUNNING THE TEST MANUALLY

- Assuming node API listening on port 3000
- From command prompt, type
 - Mocha
- Will run test scripts in the local folder



INCLUDE IN NODE PROJECT

- Can associate tests with node project by including new script property
- Set up a test script in package.json
- Run tests with **npm run test**

```
"scripts": {
    "test": "mocha"
  }

$ npm test
```

TESTING A ROUTE

- '/add' route should add two numbers provided in HTTP body
 - Should return json response
 - Data item of body should equal sum of initial numbers
- "post" does a HTTP post on URL
- send inserts HTTP body
- Contents of reponse validated using should

```
it("should add two number",function(done){
 //calling ADD api
  server
  .post('/add')
  .send(\{num1 : 10, num2 : 20\})
  .expect("Content-type",/json/)
  .expect(200)
  .end(function(err,res){
    res.status.should.equal(200);
    res.body.error.should.equal(false);
    res.body.data.should.equal(30);
    done();
  });
});
```

TESTING FAILURE

- Can test for non-existant/removed resources
 - E.g. after delete
- Check status of HTTP response is 404
- Check status of res object is also 404

FAILING TEST

- Equal value of addition test is changed.
 - 40 (should be 30)
- Result is test failure
- Indicated clearly by test report.

```
it("should add two number",function(done){
    server
    .post('/add')
    .send(\{num1 : 10, num2 : 20\})
    .expect("Content-type",/json/)
    .expect(200)
    .end(function(err,res){
      res.status.should.equal(200);
      res.body.error.should.equal(false);
      res.body.data.should.equal(40);
      done();
   });
tatic-233 mochatest Shanids mocha
 SAMPLE unit test
   # should return 464
 1) SAMPLE unit test should add two number:
    at Test (anonymous) (test/test js:39:28)
at stream readable js:900:16
static-233:mochatest Shahids
```

ASYNCHRONOUS CODE TEST ANATOMY

- Uses the callback pattern.
- The callback (usually named done) lets
 Mocha know when the test is complete
- Mocha waits for this function to be called before completing the test.

"done()" called after test is complete. In this case after user.save(..) returns

```
describe('User', function() {
  describe('#save()', function() {
    it('should save without error', function(done) {
      var user = new User('Luna');
      user.save(function(err) {
        if (err) done(err);
        else done();
 });
});
```