

- » Ukázková aplikace je ke stažení na  
<https://www.wug.cz/brno/akce/836-WUG-Days-2016/program>  
u přednášky „Jak na testovatelné webové aplikace“ jako „AddNodeWizard.zip“.
- » Vyžaduje Visual Studio 2015.

# Write testable web applications

Jiří Tomek

jiri.tomek@solarwinds.com



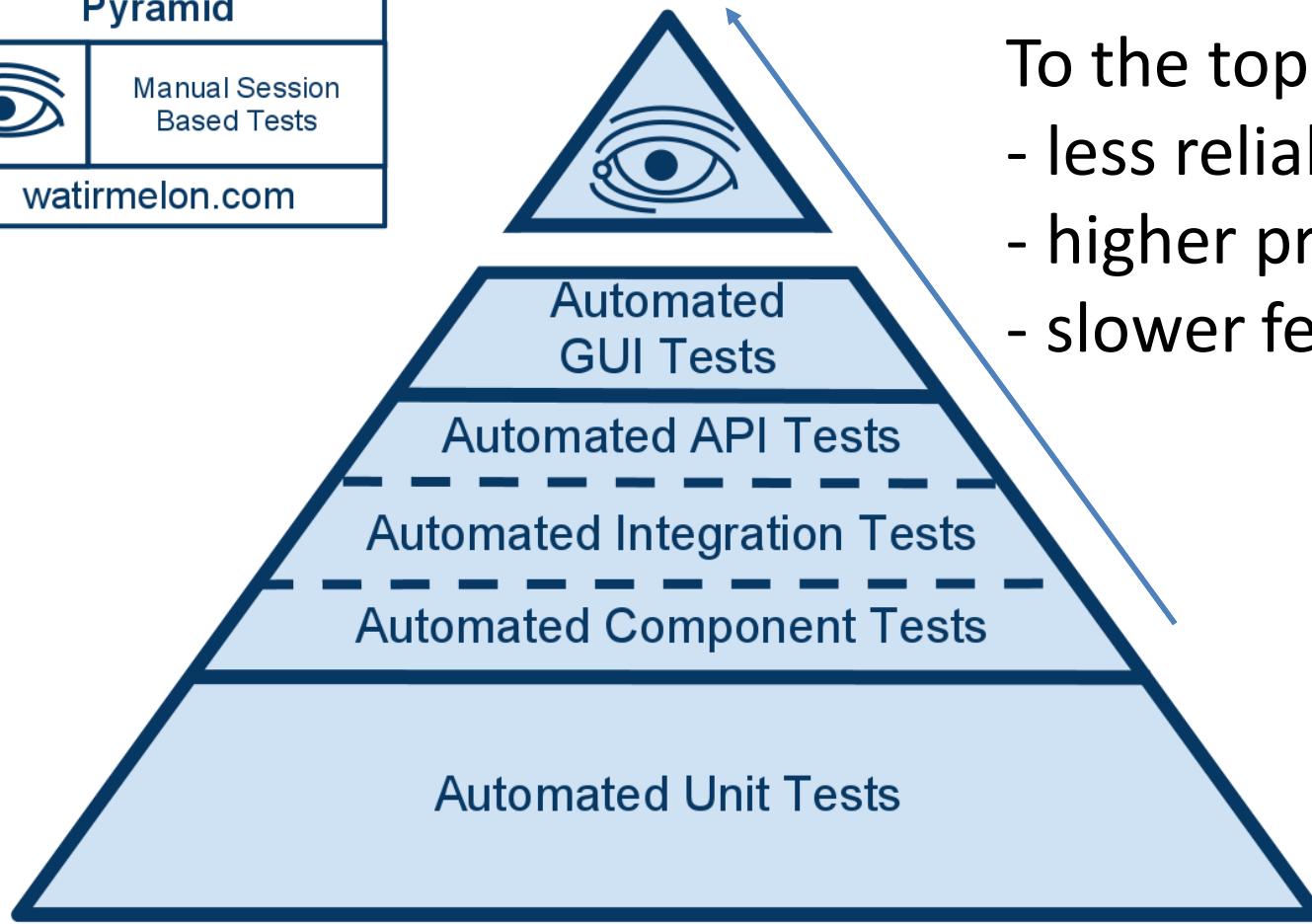
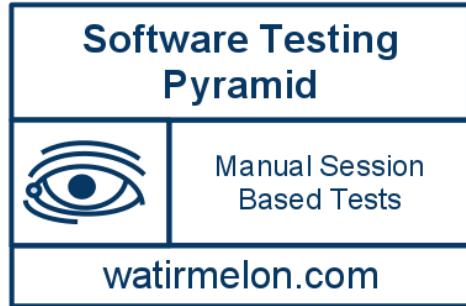
# Agenda

- » Testing? Why should I care?
- » Test pyramid
- » Different kinds of tests
  - Unit tests
  - Integration tests
  - End to end tests
- » Sample application
  - AngularJS, ASP.NET WebApi 2

# Why testing?

- » Tests define the behavior of application
- » Allow safe changes and refactoring
- » Simplify debugging
  - Debugging against unit test is much cheaper than against live application
- » Improve code quality
- » What to test?
  - Consider gain/price ratio
  - Parts that have high impact on functionality bring more benefit

# Test pyramid



To the top:

- less reliable
- higher price
- slower feedback

# Unit tests

- » Unit test is code as any other
  - Needs to be maintained
  - Can be debugged
- » Tests just one class/component
- » Should be:
  - Easy to write
  - Readable
  - Reliable
  - Fast
  - Independent
  - Deterministic
  - No need for special test code
- » It's cheapest kind of test

# Readable

- » Name of the test clearly says what it does
- » Code is clean and easily understandable

```
[Test]
0 references
public void Test_42()
{
    Mock<IConfigurationProvider> configurationProviderMock = new Mock<IConfigurationProvider>();
    configurationProviderMock.SetupGet(x => x.CacheLifetime).Returns(_cacheLifeTime);
    Mock<IDateTimeProvider> dateTimeProvider = new Mock<IDateTimeProvider>();
    dateTimeProvider.SetupGet(x => x.UtcNow).Returns(() => DateTime.UtcNow);
    Cache<int> cache = new Cache<int>(_configurationProviderMock.Object, _dateTimeProvider.Object);
    cache.SetData(123);
    int data;
    bool result = cache.TryGetData(out data);
    Assert.True(data == 123);
}

[Test]
0 references
public void TryGetData_ForFullNotExpiredCache_ProvidesCorrectData()
{
    // arrange
    _cache.SetData(123);

    // act
    int data;
    _cache.TryGetData(out data);

    // assert
    Assert.That(data, Is.EqualTo(123), "TryGetData for full not expired cache should provide cached data.");
}
```

# Enemies of testable code

## » Static classes/methods

- You can't replace them with custom logic for testing

```
// How can this be tested? It works with real date and time. Should we wait 5 minutes in the test?  
if (_cache == null || DateTime.UtcNow - _cacheCreationTime > TimeSpan.FromMinutes(5))  
{  
    _cache = GetPluginsInternal();  
    _cacheCreationTime = DateTime.UtcNow;  
}
```

## » Singleton

- Only one instance holding the state
- Can't parallelize tests
- Can't reset to default state

## » Global state

- Environment variables
- Configuration files

## » SOLID principles

- Single responsibility principle
  - Class does just one thing
- Open/Closed principle
  - Class is opened for extension but closed for changes
  - Easy to add new functionality without need to touch existing code
- Liskov substitution principle
  - Class can be replaced by its subclass without affecting functionality
- Interface segregation
  - Interface should be small and focused
- Dependency Inversion
  - Concrete classes depend on abstract interfaces, not vice versa

# Integration tests

- » Test more classes or components together
- » Focused on component integration
  - Correct use of API
- » Good to use when
  - Testing component alone is too complex to setup
  - Component integration is not trivial
  - To test complex workflow
- » More expensive than unit tests but still good
  - Slower
  - Harder to maintain

# End-to-end tests

- » Run against live application
- » Test whole application or its major part
- » Use public interface of application
  - API
  - UI
- » Most expensive
  - Time to setup the test
  - Time to setup the environment
  - Execution time
- » Protractor - <http://www.protractortest.org/>

# UI tests

- » Test UI behavior
- » Without real backend
  - Mock API
- » Protractor HTTP mock -  
<https://github.com/atecarlos/protractor-http-mock>

# Sample application

# Web application

## » Presentation layer

- Web browser
- TypeScript/JavaScript, AngularJS, HTML, CSS

## » Business layer

- Web server
- ASP.NET WebApi 2, C#

## » Data layer

- Entity framework
- SQL database

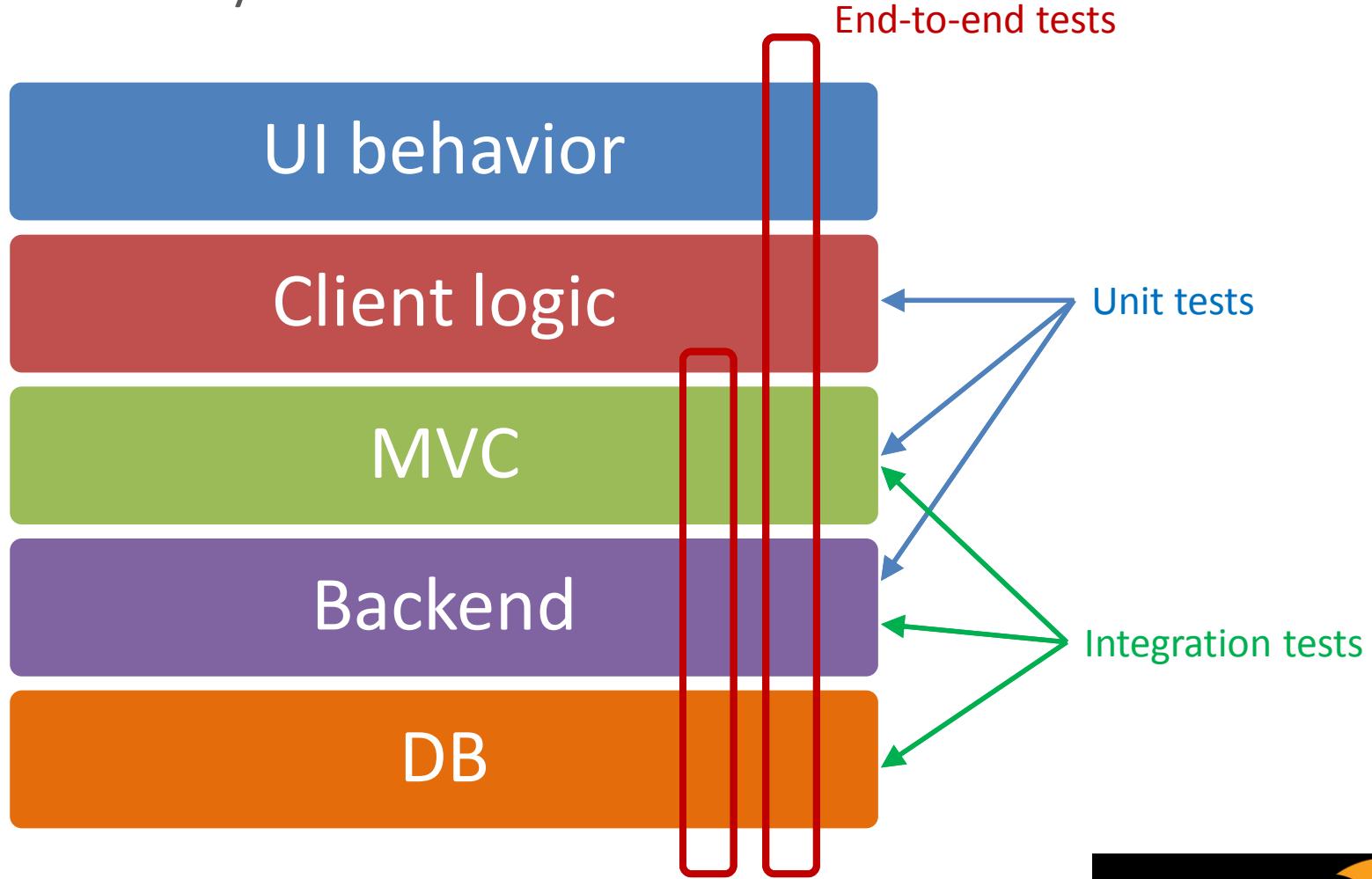
AngularJS, JS, HTML, CSS

ASP.NET WebApi 2

SQL DB

# Testable?

- » Covered by automated tests



# Switch to VS

# Useful links

- » TypeScript - <https://www.typescriptlang.org/>
- » Moq - <https://github.com/Moq/moq4/wiki/Quickstart>
- » AngularJS – <https://angularjs.org>
- » Protractor - <http://www.protractortest.org/>
- » Protractor HTTP mock -  
<https://github.com/atecarlos/protractor-http-mock>
- » Effort - <https://github.com/tamasflamich/effort>

# SolarWinds

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