



**OBJECT
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HOME TO GRAILS & MICRONAUT

WEBINAR

Micronaut Testing Best Practices

Iván López - @ilopmar

Senior Software Engineer

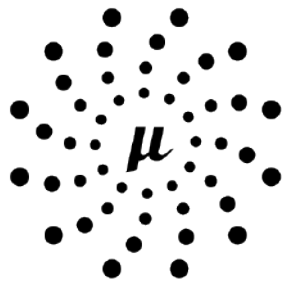


M I C R O N A U T

Iván López (@ilopmar)



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M I C R O N A U T



Why testing?

Unit tests

VS.

Integration tests

VS.

E2E tests



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What About Micronaut?

Tests in Micronaut



- Avoid artificial separation of tests because of slow start and memory consumption
- Micronaut is a test agnostic framework
- **Spock**, JUnit 4, **JUnit 5**, Spek 2, **Kotlin Test**
- <https://launch.micronaut.io>

Spock

```
plugins {  
    id "groovy"  
    ...  
}  
  
dependencies {  
    ...  
    testImplementation("org.spockframework:spock-core") {  
        exclude group: "org.codehaus.groovy", module: "groovy-all"  
    }  
    testImplementation "io.micronaut:micronaut-inject-groovy"  
    testImplementation "io.micronaut.test:micronaut-test-spock"  
    ...  
}
```



```
dependencies {  
    ...  
    testAnnotationProcessor "io.micronaut:micronaut-inject-java"  
  
    testImplementation "org.junit.jupiter:junit-jupiter-api"  
    testImplementation "io.micronaut.test:micronaut-test-junit5"  
  
    testRuntimeOnly "org.junit.jupiter:junit-jupiter-engine"  
}  
  
test {  
    useJUnitPlatform()  
}
```

Kotlin Test



```
dependencies {  
    ...  
    kaptTest "io.micronaut:micronaut-inject-java"  
  
    testImplementation "io.kotlintest:kotlintest-runner-junit5:3.3.2"  
    testImplementation "io.micronaut.test:micronaut-test-kotlintest"  
    testImplementation "io.mockk:mockk:1.9.3"  
}  
  
test {  
    useJUnitPlatform()  
}
```

Different approaches for tests

1.- DIY: Manual, old approach

2.- Micronaut Test

3.- DIY on Steroids

DIY, manual, old approach



- Start/stop manually `ApplicationContext` & `EmbeddedServer`
- Control about how everything is created
- Verbose

DIY, manual, old approach

```
public class HelloControllerTest {

    private static EmbeddedServer server;
    private static HttpClient client;

    @BeforeClass
    public static void setupServer() {
        server = ApplicationContext
            .run(EmbeddedServer.class);
        client = server
            .getApplicationContext()
            .createBean(HttpClient.class, server.getURL());
    }

    @AfterClass
    public static void stopServer() {
        if (server != null) {
            server.stop();
        }
        if (client != null) {
            client.stop();
        }
    }

    @Test
    public void testHello() throws Exception {
        HttpRequest request = HttpRequest.GET("/hello");
        String body = client.toBlocking().retrieve(request);

        assertNotNull(body);
        assertEquals("Hello World", body);
    }
}
```

DIY, manual, old approach

```
class HelloControllerSpec extends Specification {  
  
    @Shared  
    @AutoCleanup  
    EmbeddedServer embeddedServer = ApplicationContext.run(EmbeddedServer)  
  
    @Shared  
    @AutoCleanup  
    RxHttpClient client = embeddedServer.applicationContext.createBean(RxHttpClient,  
embeddedServer.getURL())  
  
    void "test hello world response"() {  
        when:  
        HttpRequest request = HttpRequest.GET('/hello')  
        String rsp = client.toBlocking().retrieve(request)  
  
        then:  
        rsp == "Hello World"  
    }  
}
```



DIY, manual, old approach

Pros

- Total control

Cons

- Repetitive setup
- Lots of copy-paste
- JUnit pain
- More code “around” test than testing

Different approaches for tests

1.- DIY: Manual, old approach

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Micronaut Test



- Extensions for Spock, JUnit 5 and Kotlin Test
- Automatically start and stop the server for the scope of a test suite
- Allow dependency injection into a test instance
- @MockBean: Define mock beans that replace existing beans for the scope of the test
- <https://micronaut-projects.github.io/micronaut-test/latest/guide/index.html>

Micronaut Test



- Micronaut Test **DOES NOT MOCK** any part of Micronaut
- Running a test with `@MicronautTest` is running your **REAL** application
- `TestPropertyProvider`

```
@MicronautTest
public class BookControllerTest implements TestPropertyProvider {

    @NonNull
    @Override
    public Map<String, String> getProperties() {
        return Map.of("foo.bar", "abcd");
    }

    ...
}
```

- `@Property(name="foo.bar", value="abcd")`

Micronaut Test

```
public class HelloControllerTest {
```

```
    private static EmbeddedServer server;  
    private static HttpClient client;
```

```
    @BeforeClass
```

```
    public static void setupServer() {  
        server = ApplicationContext.  
            .run(EmbeddedServer.class);  
        client = server.  
            .getApplicationContext()  
            .createBean(HttpClient.class, server.getURL());  
    }
```

```
    @AfterClass
```

```
    public static void stopServer() {  
        if (server != null) {  
            server.stop();  
        }  
        if (client != null) {  
            client.stop();  
        }  
    }
```

```
    @Test
```

```
    public void testHello() throws Exception {  
        HttpRequest request = HttpRequest.GET("/hello");  
        String body = client.toBlocking().retrieve(request);  
  
        assertNotNull(body);  
        assertEquals("Hello World", body);  
    }
```

@MicronautTest

```
@MicronautTest
public class HelloControllerTest {

    @Inject
    @Client("/")
    RxHttpClient client;

    @Test
    public void testHello() {
        HttpRequest<String> request = HttpRequest.GET("/hello");
        String body = client.toBlocking().retrieve(request);

        assertNotNull(body);
        assertEquals("Hello World", body);
    }
}
```

@MicronautTest

```
class HelloControllerSpec extends Specification {  
  
    @Shared  
    @AutoCleanup  
    EmbeddedServer embeddedServer = ApplicationContext.run(EmbeddedServer)  
  
    @Shared  
    @AutoCleanup  
    RxHttpClient client = embeddedServer.applicationContext.createBean(RxHttpClient,  
embeddedServer.getURL())  
  
    void "test hello world response"() {  
        when:  
            HttpRequest request = HttpRequest.GET('/hello')  
            String rsp = client.toBlocking().retrieve(request)  
  
        then:  
            rsp == "Hello World"  
    }  
}
```



@MicronautTest

```
@MicronautTest
class HelloControllerSpec extends Specification {

    @Inject
    @Client("/")
    RxHttpClient client

    void "test hello world response"() {
        when:
            HttpRequest request = HttpRequest.GET('/hello')
            String rsp = client.toBlocking().retrieve(request)

        then:
            rsp == "Hello World"
    }
}
```



Pros

- Automatic start/stop
EmbeddedServer &
ApplicationContext
- Automatic Bean Injection
- @MockBean
- TestPropertyProvider
- @Property

Cons

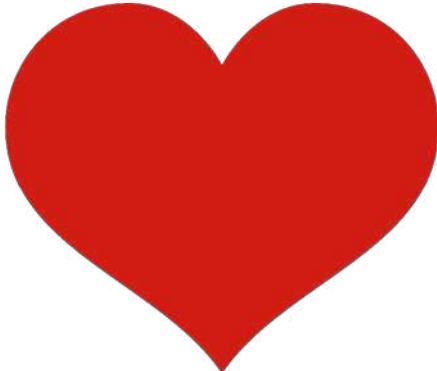

- Everything is automatic → less control
- @MicronautTest everywhere
- ES/AC started even when not necessary

Different approaches for tests

1.- DIY: Manual, old approach

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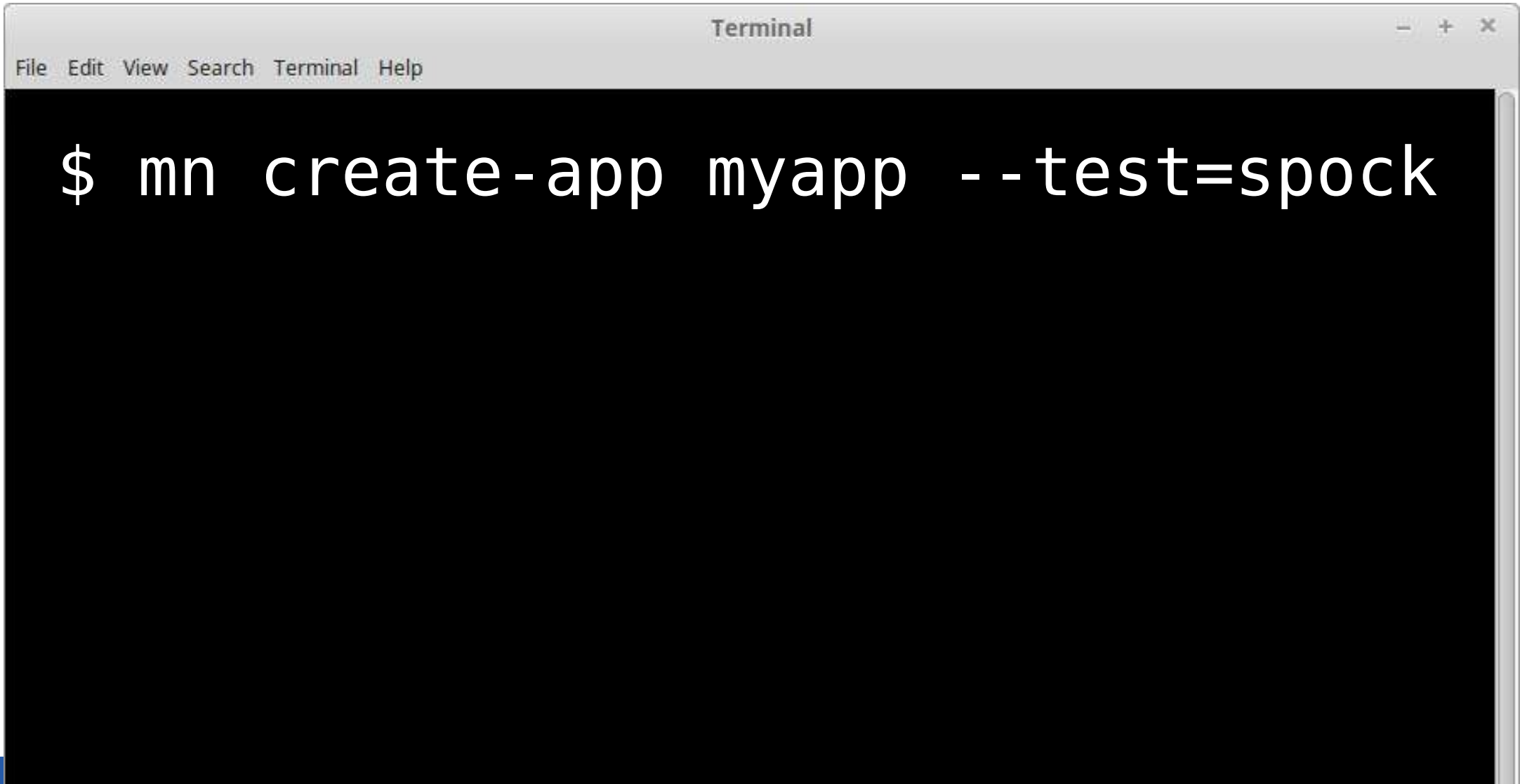
We  Spock 

DIY on Steroids



- Spock
- Parent abstract classes
- Groovy traits
- Groovy getters
- Common configuration
- Data fixtures

Java code, Spock tests



```
Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
$ mn create-app myapp --test=spock
```

ApplicationContextSpecification

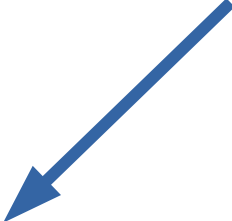


```
abstract class ApplicationContextSpecification extends Specification
    implements ConfigurationFixture {

    @AutoCleanup
    @Shared
    ApplicationContext applicationContext = ApplicationContext.run(configuration)
}
```

ConfigurationFixture

```
trait ConfigurationFixture {  
  
    Map<String, Object> getConfiguration() {  
        Map<String, Object> m = [:]  
  
        if (specName) {  
            m['spec.name'] = specName  
        }  
  
        m  
    }  
  
    String getSpecName() {  
        null  
    }  
  
}
```



EmbeddedServerSpecification



```
abstract class EmbeddedServerSpecification extends Specification implements ConfigurationFixture {  
  
    @AutoCleanup  
    @Shared  
    EmbeddedServer embeddedServer = ApplicationContext.run(EmbeddedServer, configuration)  
  
    @AutoCleanup  
    @Shared  
    ApplicationContext applicationContext = embeddedServer.applicationContext  
  
    @AutoCleanup  
    @Shared  
    HttpClient httpClient = applicationContext.createBean(HttpClient, embeddedServer.URL)  
  
    BlockingHttpClient getClient() {  
        httpClient.toBlocking()  
    }  
}
```


Example ApplicationContext

```
class RouteServiceImplSpec extends ApplicationContextSpecification implements SensorFixture {  
  
    @Subject  
    @Shared  
    RouteService routeService = applicationContext.getBean(RouteService)  
  
    void 'fetch the route related to a shipment'() {  
        given: 'a sensor-shipment'  
            saveSensor('1709286', shipmentId)  
  
        when: 'fetching the route related to the shipment'  
            Optional<Route> optRoute = routeService.fetchRouteByShipmentId(shipmentId)  
  
        then: 'it exists'  
            noExceptionThrown()  
            optRoute  
            optRoute.isPresent()  
  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

Example EmbeddedServer


```
class OrganizationControllerSpec extends EmbeddedServerSpecification {  
  
    void 'it is possible to fetch all organizations with basic auth'() {  
        given: 'an http request with auth to get the organizations'  
        HttpRequest request = HttpRequest.GET('/organizations') basicAuth('abc.ware', 'foo')  
  
        when: 'executing the http call'  
        HttpResponse<List<Organization>> response =  
            client.exchange(request, Argument listOf(Organization))  
  
        then: 'status is OK'  
        response.status() == HttpStatus.OK  
  
        when: 'fetching the organizations'  
        List<Organization> organizations = response.body()  
  
        then: 'they are correct'  
        organizations  
        organizations.size() == 1  
        organizations[0].name == 'name'  
        organizations[0].id == 'id'  
        organizations[0].address == 'address'  
    }  
}
```

DIY on Steroids



- What about a Data layer?
- Let's add Micronaut Data (or JPA/Hibernate, or MongoDB, or ...)
- Test “Leakage”

```
trait RepositoriesFixture {  
  
    abstract ApplicationContext getApplicationContext()  
  
    SensorRepository getSensorRepository() {  
        applicationContext.getBean(SensorRepository)  
    }  
  
    ...  
}  
  
abstract class ApplicationContextSpecification ... {  
  
    @AutoCleanup  
    @Shared  
    ApplicationContext applicationContext = ApplicationContext.run(configuration)  
}
```



LeakageDetector

```
trait LeakageDetector extends RepositoriesFixture {
```

```
    boolean hasLeakage() {  
        if (sensorRepository.count() > 0) {  
            println "there are still sensors"  
        }  
        ...  
    }
```

```
    sensorRepository.count() > 0 || ...
```

```
}
```

```
trait RepositoriesFixture {  
    SensorRepository getSensorRepository() {  
        applicationContext.getBean(SensorRepository)  
    }  
}
```

LeakageDetector



```
abstract class ApplicationContextSpecification ... implements LeakageDetector ... {  
    ...  
    def cleanup() {  
        assert !hasLeakage()  
    }  
}
```

```
abstract class EmbeddedServerSpecification ... implements LeakageDetector ... {  
    ...  
    def cleanup() {  
        assert !hasLeakage()  
    }  
}
```

LeakageDetector

Test Results

com. [redacted] SensorDataRepositorySpec

! save a sensor data

Tests failed: 1 of 1 test - 1 s 249 ms

Condition not satisfied:

```
!hasLeakage()  
||  
|true  
false
```

— at com. [redacted] ApplicationContextSpecification.cleanup([ApplicationContextSpecification.groovy:20](#))

Database for the tests

- H2 by default
- H2 for production?
- Use same database for production and tests
- Excuses:
 - “I need to setup the db locally”
 - “I need to install it also in my CI environment”
 - “I need to...”



**Stop making
excuses for not
testing properly!**

Testcontainers



Testcontainers

- Dependencies

```
testImplementation "org.testcontainers:spock:1.14.3"
```

```
testImplementation "org.testcontainers:mysql:1.14.3"
```



```
testImplementation "org.testcontainers:testcontainers:1.14.3"
```

```
testImplementation "org.testcontainers:junit-jupiter:1.14.3"
```

```
testImplementation "org.testcontainers:mysql:1.14.3"
```



- Annotate test class with `@Testcontainers`
- But I don't want to put `@Testcontainers` everywhere...

Testcontainers

```
class MySQL {  
    static MySQLContainer mysqlContainer  
  
    static init() {  
        if (mysqlContainer == null) {  
            mysqlContainer = new MySQLContainer()  
                .withDatabaseName('mydb')  
                .withUsername('myuser')  
                .withPassword('mypasswd')  
            mysqlContainer.start()  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Testcontainers

```
trait MySQLContainerFixture {
```

```
    Map<String, Object> getMySQLConfiguration() {  
        if (MySQL.mysqlContainer == null || !MySQL.mysqlContainer.isRunning()) {  
            MySQL.init()  
        }  
        [  
            'datasources.default.url'      : MySQL.mysqlContainer.getJdbcUrl(),  
            'datasources.default.password' : MySQL.mysqlContainer.getPassword(),  
            'datasources.default.username' : MySQL.mysqlContainer.getUsername(),  
        ]  
    }  
}
```

```
trait ConfigurationFixture {  
  
    Map<String, Object> getConfiguration() {  
        Map<String, Object> m = [:]  
  
        if (specName) {  
            m['spec.name'] = specName  
        }  
  
        m  
    }  
  
}
```

Testcontainers

```
trait ConfigurationFixture implements MySQLFixture {  
  
    Map<String, Object> getConfiguration() {  
        Map<String, Object> m = [:]  
  
        if (specName) {  
            m['spec.name'] = specName  
        }  
  
        m += mySqlConfiguration  
  
        m  
    }  
  
}
```

Mocking collaborators

- Always use interfaces
- @Singleton & @Primary
- @Requires(property = 'spec.name', value = 'xxxxxxSpec')

Mocking collaborators

```
class HandoverControllerStartHandoverSpec extends EmbeddedServerSpecification implements HandoverFixture {
```

```
@Override  
String getSpecName() {  
    'HandoverControllerStartHandoverSpec'  
}
```

```
void 'test start handover works and do not throws exception'() {  
    when:  
        HttpResponse rsp = client.exchange(  
            HttpRequest  
                .POST('/shipments/1/handover', createStartHandoverRequest("2"))  
                .basicAuth('abc.ware', 'foo')  
        )  
  
    then:  
        rsp.status() == HttpStatus.NO_CONTENT  
}
```

```
@Singleton  
@Primary  
@Requires(property = 'spec.name', value = 'HandoverControllerStartHandoverSpec')  
static class CustomStartHandoverService implements StartHandoverService {
```

```
    @Override  
    void startHandover(@Valid @NotNull StartHandover startHandover) {  
    }  
}
```

```
trait ConfigurationFixture {  
    Map<String, Object> getConfiguration() {  
        Map<String, Object> m = [:]  
  
        if (specName) {  
            m['spec.name'] = specName  
        }  
  
        m  
    }  
}
```

Global Mocking



- Mocks for all the tests
- Option to enable/disable them per test

Global Mocking

```
@Primary
@Singleton
@Requires(env = Environment.TEST)
@Requires(property = 'mockShipmentSecurityService', value = 'true')
class MockShipmentSecurityService implements ShipmentSecurityService {

    @Override
    boolean canUserAccessToShipment(@NotBlank String username, @NotBlank String shipmentId) {
        true
    }

    @Override
    boolean canUserAccessToShipment(@NotBlank String username, @NotNull Shipment shipment) {
        true
    }
}
```

Global Mocking

```
trait ConfigurationFixture ... {
```

```
...
```

```
Map<String, Object> getConfiguration() {  
    Map<String, Object> m = [  
        ...
```

```
        'mockShipmentSecurityService': mockShipmentSecurityServiceEnabled(),
```

```
    ]
```

```
    m
```

```
}
```



```
boolean mockShipmentSecurityServiceEnabled() {  
    true
```

```
}
```

```
...
```

```
} © 2020, Object Computing, Inc. (OCI). All rights reserved.
```

What about 3rd party APIs?



- Start another EmbeddedServer (or even more)
- It has its own ApplicationContext and beans
- Controllers with the responses needed

What about 3rd party APIs?

```
abstract class EmbeddedServerSpecification ... {  
  
    @Shared  
    int blkServerPort = SocketUtils.findAvailableTcpPort()  
    ...  
}
```

```
abstract class BlkEmbeddedServerSpecification extends EmbeddedServerSpecification {  
  
    @AutoCleanup  
    @Shared  
    EmbeddedServer blkEmbeddedServer = ApplicationContext.run(EmbeddedServer, configuration + [  
        'micronaut.server.port': blkServerPort,  
        'spec.name'           : blkSpecName,  
    ])  
}
```

What about 3rd party APIs?

```
trait ConfigurationFixture ... {  
    abstract int getBlkServerPort()  
    Map<String, Object> getConfiguration() {  
        Map<String, Object> m = [:]  
  
        if (specName) {  
            m['spec.name'] = specName  
        }  
  
        if (blkSpecName) {  
            m['eos.chain-api-base-url'] = "http://localhost:$blkServerPort"  
        }  
  
        m += mysqlConfiguration  
  
        m  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

What about 3rd party APIs?

```
class ShipmentsFetcherImplShipmentByIdServiceSpec extends BlkEmbeddedServerSpecification {
```

```
  @Subject
```

```
  @Shared
```

```
  ShipmentsFetcher shipmentsFetcher = applicationContext.getBean(ShipmentsFetcher)
```

```
  void 'it is possible to fetch a shipment by id'() {
```

```
    when:
```

```
    Optional<Shipment> optShipment = shipmentsFetcher.fetchShipmentById('1')
```

```
    then:
```

```
    noExceptionThrown()
```

```
    optShipment.isPresent()
```

```
    when:
```

```
    Shipment shipment = optShipment.get()
```

```
    then:
```

```
    shipment.id = '1'
```

```
    ...
```

```
  }
```

```
  ...
```


What about 3rd party APIs?

```
class ShipmentsFetcherImplShipmentByIdServiceSpec extends BlkEmbeddedServerSpecification {  
  
    ...  
    ...  
  
    @Override  
    String getBlkSpecName() {  
        'ShipmentsFetcherImplShipmentByIdServiceSpec'  
    }  
  
    @Requires(property = 'spec.name', value = 'ShipmentsFetcherImplShipmentByIdServiceSpec')  
    @Controller('/v1/chain/get_table_rows')  
    @Secured(SecurityRule.IS_ANONYMOUS)  
    static class GetTableRows {  
        @Post  
        String index() {  
            '{"rows":[{"id":1,"serial_num":"4006381333931",...}], "more":false}'  
        }  
    }  
  
}
```

Is this fast?

```
TiLix /home/ivan
1: ivan@nobita: ~
Every 0,1s: netstat -tulpn | grep java | grep LISTEN | grep -v 29178
nobita: Mon Jun 1 00:47:55 2020

tcp6      0      :::18386      :::*          LISTEN       32274/java
tcp6      0      :::12068      :::*          LISTEN       32274/java
```

Is this fast?

✓ Test Gradle Test Run :api:test Executed: 519/519/0/0

BUILD SUCCESSFUL in 1m 37s

- 15% Unit
- 62% Integration
- 23% E2E

85 EmbeddedServers started in 1m 37s!!!

Does it really matter?

 **Joris Kuipers** @jkuipers · 9h

That's actually a much better argument for fast startup times than most production use cases for longer-lived applications

 **Iván López (at home 🏠)** @ilopmar · Jun 3

Replying to @danieldietrich

During the last 2 years writing @micronautfw applications I pretty much never write a unit test (only for utils and things like that). For testing everything I write Integration/E2E tests, because Micronaut starts so fast that I don't notice I'm running the full app in my tests.

2 ↻ 6 ↗

 **Graeme Rocher** @graemerocher

Replying to @jkuipers

It also eliminates the need for us to build complex mocking APIs in Micronaut like those that exist in Spring since they are completely unnecessary

8:06 AM · Jun 5, 2020 · [Twitter for iPhone](#)

Pros

- Total control
- Mock collaborators
- Mock 3rd party APIs
- Add new dependencies easily:
database, testcontainers,...
- Easy to read because of Groovy
- After using in 2 projects, works
really great!

Cons

- Initial configuration
- Not `@Inject` but get beans
from `ApplicationContext`

Conclusions

Conclusions



- Different ways to approach testing Micronaut apps
- Running Integration and E2E tests is really fast
- Nice developer experience
- As project evolves, easy to integrate everything in tests
- Spock FTW
- Groovy: traits, getters,...

“

Please, do write
tests.

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