

Testing in Future Space

Why you needn't Await for
the Future[ScalaTest]

Bill Venners
Artima, Inc.
Escalate Software, LLC
Northeast Scala Symposium
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// Java's original Servlet API encouraged blocking  
protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest req, HttpServletResponse resp);
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// Can block in Play if you don't care about what others think  
def index = Action { request =>  
  val futureInt = Future { intensiveComputation() }  
  val result = Await.result(futureInt, 30 seconds) // blocks  
  Ok("Got result: " + result)  
}
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  Ok("Got result: " + result)
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```

```
// Can return a future response to Play
def index = Action.async {
  val futureInt = Future { intensiveComputation() }
  futureInt.map(i => Ok("Got result: " + i))
}
```

```
// Good use case for blocking on futures is testing
test("This test blocks") {
  val futureInt = Future { intensiveComputation() }
  val result = Await.result(futureInt, 30 seconds) // blocks
  result should be (42)
}
```

Three Rules of Reactive Programming

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1. NEVER EVER BLOCK!

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Three Rules of Reactive Programming

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test("This test blocks") {
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// Why? If we can return a future response to a web
// framework, why can't we return a future assertion to
// a test framework?
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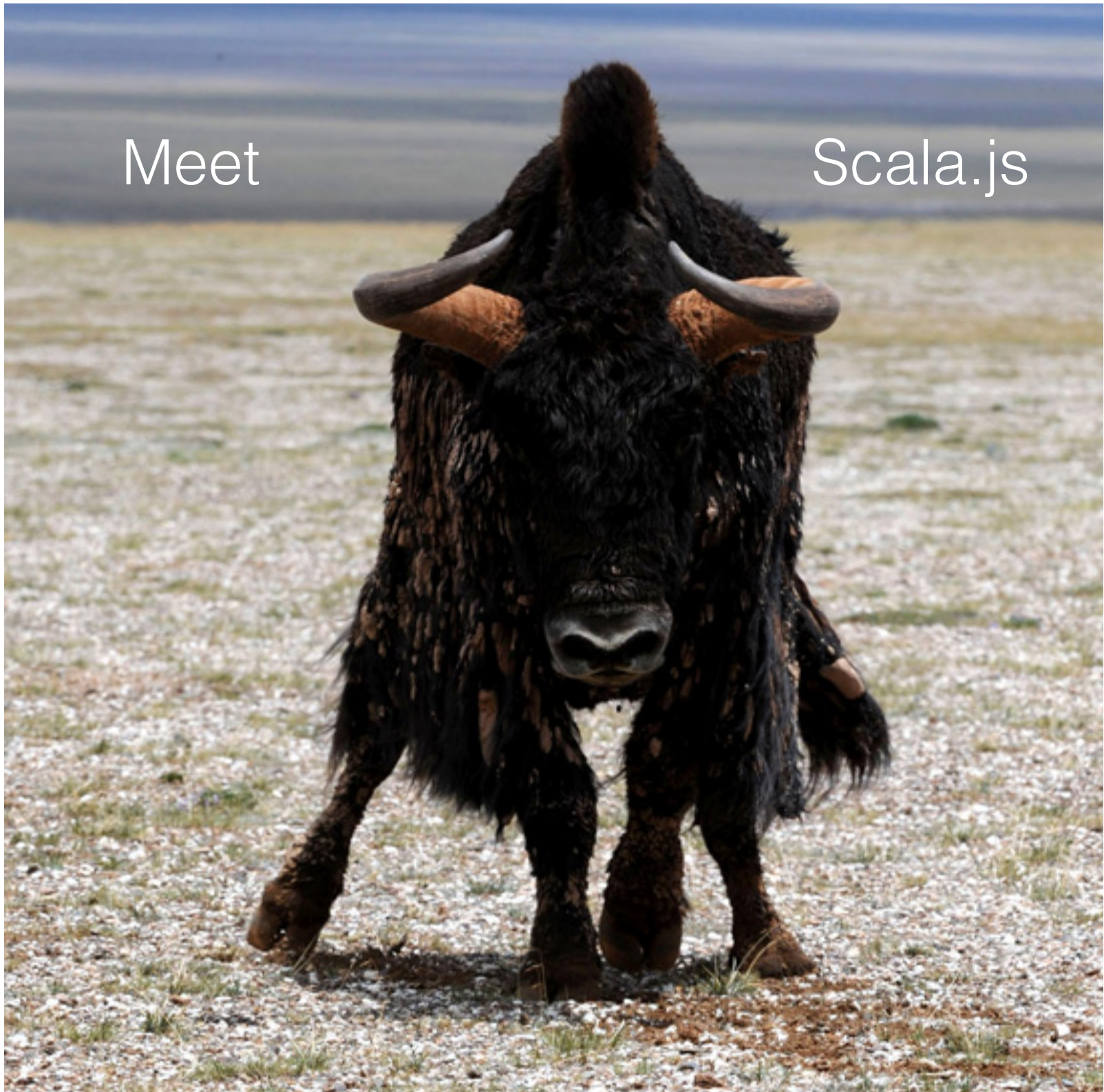
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// framework, why can't we return a future *assertion* to
// a test framework?

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test("This test blocks") {
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```

Meet

Scala.js



One Simple Fact of JavaScript

1. You can't block!



chandu0101 on Jun 25 test

1 contributor

ScalaTest 3.0.0-M3

17 lines (10 sloc) | 354 Bytes

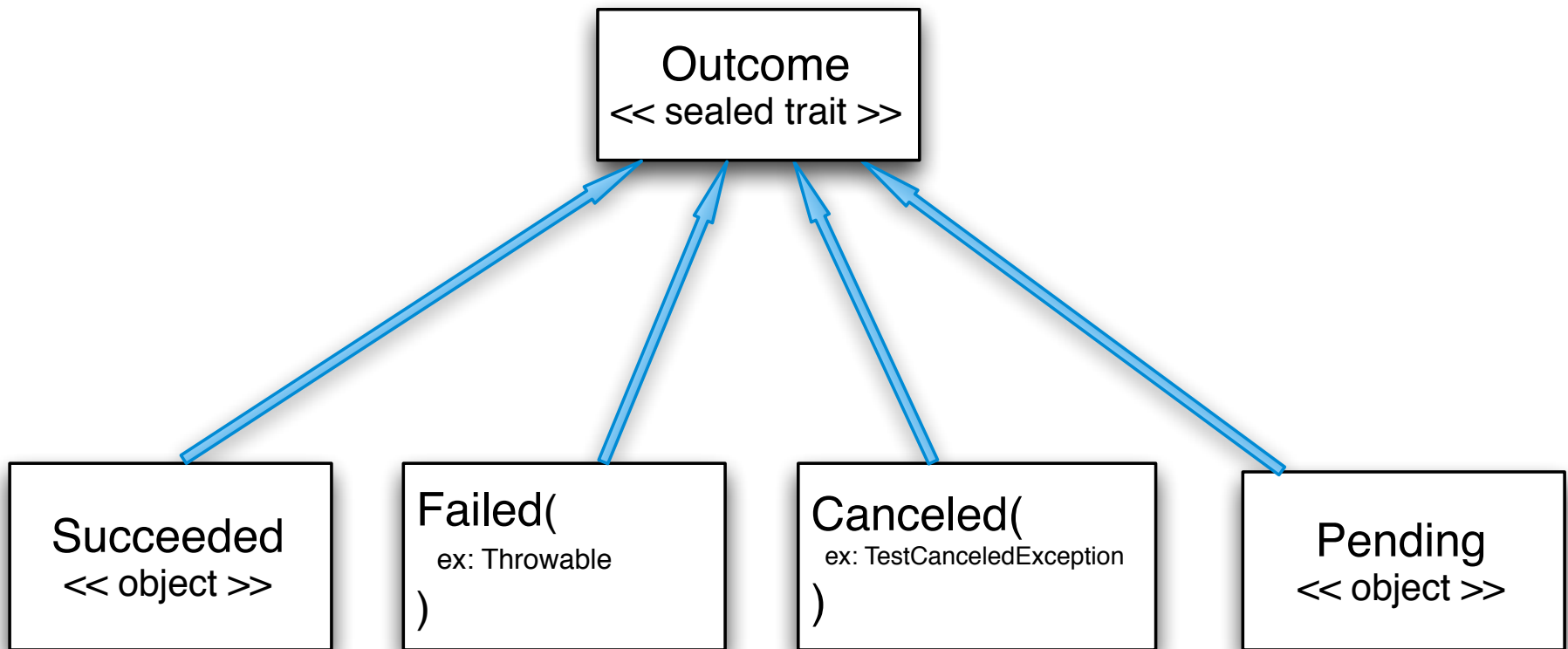


chandra sekhar kode

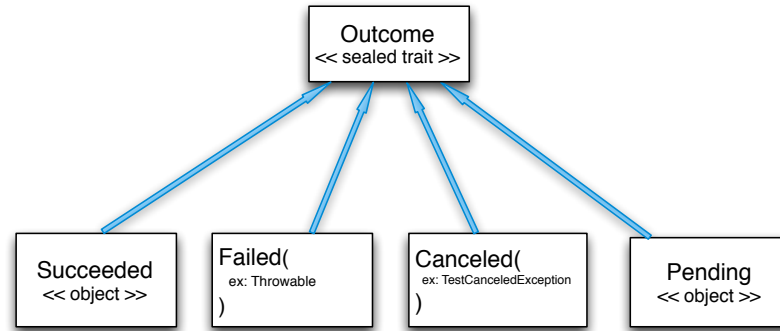
Attends Cleveland State University

```
1 import org.scalatest.FunSuite
2 import org.scalatest.concurrent.ScalaFutures
3 import scala.concurrent.Future
4 import scala.scalajs.concurrent.JSExecutionContext.Implicits.runNow
5
6
7 class SampleServiceTest extends FunSuite with ScalaFutures {
8
9     test("getData") {
10
11         val x = SampleService.getData("")
12
13         assert(x.futureValue.contains("total_rows"))
14     }
15
16 }
```

ScalaTest 2.x



ScalaTest 2.x



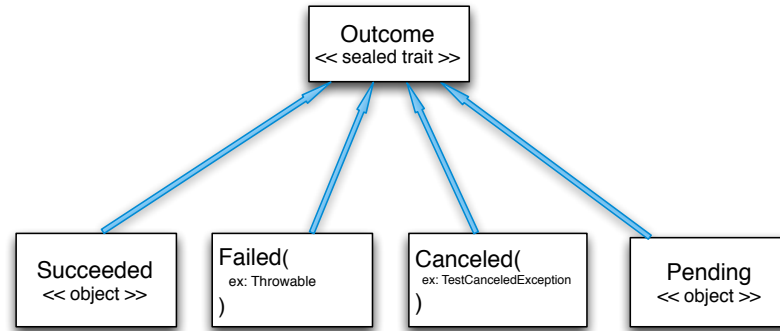
// Currently in `org.scalatest.Suite`:

```
def withFixture(test: () => Outcome): Outcome = {  
  test()  
}
```

// Users can override in their own suites:

```
override def withFixture(test: () => Outcome): Outcome = {  
  // Setup fixture  
  try test()  
  finally { /* cleanup fixture */ }  
}
```


ScalaTest 2.x



// Currently in `org.scalatest.Suite`:

```
def withFixture(test: () => Outcome): Outcome = {  
  test()  
}
```

// Users can override in their own suites:

```
override def withFixture(test: () => Outcome): Outcome = {  
  // Setup fixture  
  try super.withFixture(test)  
  finally { /* cleanup fixture */ }  
}
```

ScalaTest 2.x

org.scalatest
SuiteMixin

def withFixture(test: () => Outcome): Outcome

org.scalatest
SeveredStackTraces

// Users can make SuiteMixin traits that override withFixture:

```
trait SeveredStackTraces extends SuiteMixin { this: Suite =>
```

```
  abstract override def withFixture(test: NoArgTest): Outcome = {
```

```
    super.withFixture(test) match {
```

```
      case Exceptional(e: StackDepth) => Exceptional(e.severedAtStackDepth)
```

```
      case 0 => 0
```

```
    }
```

```
  }
```

```
}
```

ScalaTest 2.x Summary

- Users can define withFixture methods.
- can compose withFixture(() => Outcome) methods by stacking traits.
- *According to the types, the test has already completed once the test function returns.*

ScalaTest 3.0.x

`type Assertion = Succeeded.type`

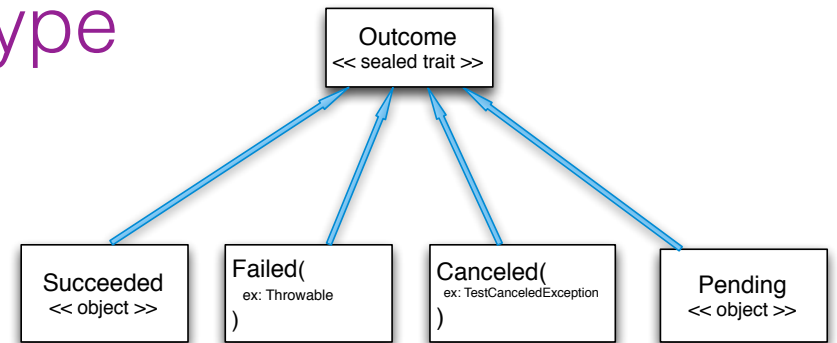
```
scala> val x = 1  
x: Int = 1
```

```
scala> assert(x == 1)  
res3: org.scalatest.Assertion = Succeeded
```

```
scala> assert(x == 2)  
org.scalatest.exceptions.TestFailedException: 1 did not equal 2  
...
```

```
scala> x should equal (1)  
res5: org.scalatest.Assertion = Succeeded
```

```
scala> x should equal (2)  
org.scalatest.exceptions.TestFailedException: 1 did not equal 2  
...
```



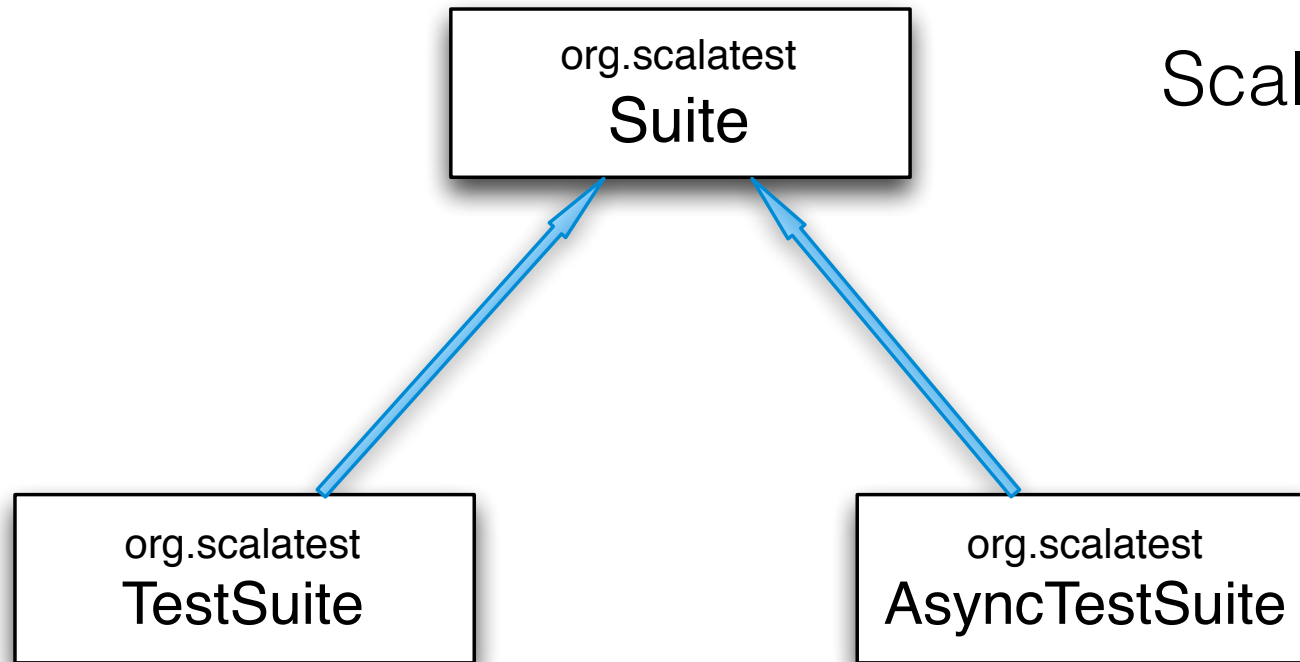
```
class SampleServiceSuite extends AsyncFunSuite {  
  
  test("getData") {  
  
    val future = SeedService.getData("")  
  
    future map { sd => assert(sd.contains("total_rows")) }  
  }  
}
```

```
// Note: Result type of test is Future[Assertion],  
// though we also provide an implicit conversion from  
// Assertion to Future[Assertion]
```

```
def withFixture(test: () => Outcome): Outcome = {  
  test()  
}
```

This won't work for async styles, because:

- *According to the types, the test has already completed once the test function returns.*



// Now in org.scalatest.**TestSuite**:

```
def withFixture(test: () => Outcome): Outcome = {  
  test()  
}
```

// In org.scalatest.**AsyncTestSuite**:

```
def withFixture(test: () => FutureOutcome): FutureOutcome = {  
  test()  
}
```

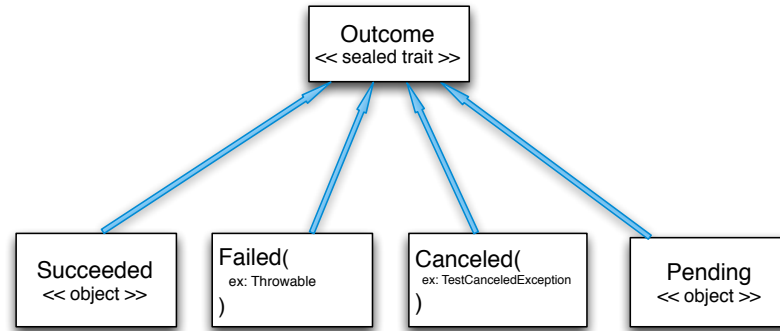
ScalaTest 3.0.x

// SuiteMixin traits that overrode withFixture will need to be changed:

```
trait SeveredStackTraces extends TestSuiteMixin { this: TestSuite =>
```

```
  abstract override def withFixture(test: NoArgTest): Outcome = {  
    super.withFixture(test) match {  
      case Exceptional(e: StackDepth) => Exceptional(e.severedAtStackDepth)  
      case 0 => 0  
    }  
  }  
}
```


ScalaTest 3.0.x



// In `org.scalatest.AsyncTestSuite`:

```
def withFixture(test: () => FutureOutcome): FutureOutcome = {  
  test()  
}
```

// Users can override in their own async suites:

```
override def withFixture(test: () => FutureOutcome): FutureOutcome = {  
  // Setup fixture  
  complete {  
    super.withFixture(test)  
  } lastly {  
    // cleanup fixture  
  }  
}
```

Added assertThrows in 3.0

```
// Has result type StringIndexOutOfBoundsException  
intercept[StringIndexOutOfBoundsException] {  
  "hi".charAt(3)  
}
```

```
// Has result type Assertion  
assertThrows[StringIndexOutOfBoundsException] {  
  "hi".charAt(3)  
}
```

// Wouldn't work

```
future map { sd => assertThrows[Exception] { ... } }
```

// Wouldn't work

```
assertThrows[Exception] {  
  future  
}
```

Added `recoverTo` methods
in `AsyncSuite` in 3.0.x

```
// Has result type Future[IllegalStateException]  
recoverToExceptionIf[IllegalStateException] {  
  emptyStackActor ? Peek  
}
```

```
// Has result type Future[Assertion]  
recoverToSucceededIf[IllegalStateException] {  
  emptyStackActor ? Peek  
}
```

Lots more to the story

- Tests execute one after another
- Default `SerialExecutionContext`
- We tried to make async consistent with sync
- Before & After work
- `ParallelTestExecution` works, even on Scala.js!
- Plan to release 3.0 final for ScalaDays NYC

ScalaTest Stickers!

Q \Rightarrow A