

You need a local emulator?



# Yves Goeleven



## Independent Solution Architect

- My mission is to simplify distributed software development on Azure
- 22 years of experience, in Azure since 2008
- Co-founder AZUG, crew member Cloudbrew, first belgian Azure MVP
- Still building software (for) myself
  - [www.clubmanagement.io](http://www.clubmanagement.io)
  - [www.messagehandler.net](http://www.messagehandler.net)





I need a local emulator!





# I need a local emulator

Most common feedback for all Azure Services

Local development story? #223

Open jbogard opened this issue on Aug 15, 2018 · 88 comments

jbogard commented on Aug 15, 2018

Trying to get an understanding of what the local development story is. RabbitMQ for example can be installed on a dev machine, or run as a Docker container. If I have development/build images that need Azure Service Bus, what's the story of getting a runnable instance locally?

SeanFeldman commented on Aug 15, 2018

There's no story Jimmy. Either MSDN or another Azure subsc...

Like · 2 | Reply

James Galyen · 2nd  
Application Developer at Press Ganey LLC

But when can we run this locally for our dev environment?

Like · 3 | Reply · 2 Replies

Milan Jovanović Author  
I help you become a better .NET software engineer 🚀 M...

No local development for Azure Service Bus, sadly

Posted in [API Management](#)

109

Microsoft · 7 years ago

### Deploy APIM in Azure Emulator to allow for local testing of configurations

Add APIM to the Azure emulator to allow testing of routing and policies

Under Review API management experience

0 Comments · Follow · Share · 0 Flags

2,631

Microsoft · 6 years ago

### Add DocumentDB Emulator support for Mac OS X and \*nix

The DocumentDB Emulator currently only supports Windows 10. It would be great if support for Mac OS X could be added or documentation to run it on other platforms.

Planned Emulator

Microsoft Company Response · 1 year ago

We are going to move this back to Planned until we release support for all database APIs. Will then mark as completed. Thank you.

3 Comments · Follow · Share · 0 Flags

# Origin of the question

## Good reasons people ask for this

- The ability to run an app offline
- To eliminate latency
- Improve test performance
- Environment per developer
- Test isolation
- Easier to debug state locally
- Avoiding development costs







You don't need no stinking emulator!



# Why not?

## Good reasons not to use emulators

- When your system fits on your laptop, do you really need a cloud?
- Emulators behave different from the real service
  - E.g. different response codes
  - Service limits are vastly different. (rps)
- Emulators are not hostile towards your code
  - E.g. throttling
- Latency matters: more likely to result in chatty code
- You need to know your operational costs asap
  - How you code makes a massive difference



# The tension is rising

## Old men arguing on the internet



 **Clemens Vasters**     
@clemensv Follow 

Replying to @purekrome

There's no "localhost development" for anything of serious complexity. Develop on the cloud.

8:46 PM  mgressman commented on Nov 7, 2019 

There's no "localhost development" for anything of serious complexity. Develop on the cloud.

This just amazes me.

I don't know how many times I have been in a disconnected situation (e.g. 14 hour plane flight overseas) where I would love to get some of my development work done but can't because somebody, somewhere decides to take that kind of a stance.

Can I work around it or on something besides the ASB part? Sure. But why should I have to be told what I can and can't work on based on my connected status.





How to solve this dilemma?





Root cause: Bad testing practices

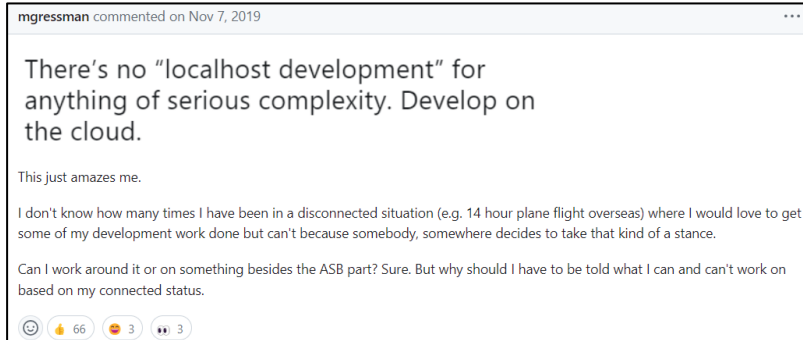




# The testing pyramid

## How it is supposed to work

- 1 Manual test
  - 10 Integration tests
  - 100 Component tests
  - 1000 Unit tests
- 
- This person is testing manually







# What most of us do

Our pyramids tend to be a bit top heavy

- 100 Manual tests
- 1000 Integration tests
- 100 Component tests
- 1000 Unit tests



# Why ?

## Multiple reasons

- Don't trust unit tests
- Desire to visually confirm
- Fail to decompose our business domain
- Disconnect QA & Dev





# Distrust in unit tests

## Fake data not matching real data

- Unit tests use fake data
- Not in correspondence with reality
- Therefore need for more
  - Manual & Integration tests
- Using real data
- Thus, need for a live system
  - Works only for small systems





# Testing Strategy





# Add contract testing

## Tests for your test data

- Tests for your test data
- Perform a few narrow integration tests
  - Against the real service
  - Serialize and store output in a verification file
- In a contract test
  - Assert the test data against verification
  - Use equality or equivalence assertions
- You can now trust your test data suite
  - Reuse in 1000s of unit and component tests
  - Without hitting the network





# Manual assertions

## Using string comparison

- Serialize actual test data to file
- Expectation in verification file
- `Assert.Equal(expected, actual)`
  
- Benefits
  - Absolute equality
  - Diff tools allow you to inspect the file content visually
  
- Downsides
  - Manual file management
  - Some properties may vary between runs, e.g. timestamps





# Verification frameworks

## Using Verify (By Simon Cropp)

- No file management needed
- Available for multiple dependency types
- Supports 'Scrubbers'
  - Replaces values of certain types
  - Timestamps, guids, machine name, ...
- Alternatives:
  - Use BeEquivalentTo comparison of Fluent Assertions on deserialized verification files
  - Pact.Net, biased towards API output only





DEMO: Integration testing





DEMO: Contract testing





# New testing pyramid

How it can actually work

- 1 Manual test
- 10 Integration tests
- **100 Contract tests**
- 1000 Component tests
- 10000 Unit tests





10 Seconds







# I challenged my team

Keep individual test runs below 10 seconds

- Additional practices
  - IO To the boundary
  - Proper functional decomposition



# IO to the boundary

## Only IO at specific points in call stack

- At an entry point
  - e.g. API controller
  - Load all data needed for the transition
- No IO in the middle
- At the exit point
  - 1 outbound IO operation
  - e.g. Save
  - Maximum 1!!!!!!!
- Makes component testing a lot easier





# Demo: IO to the boundary & Component tests





# DEMO: Full Test Run & Unit Tests





# Functional Decomposition





# Failure to decompose business processes

## Need for proper functional decomposition

- All data is the result of process transitions (business capabilities)
- Tendency to see, and test, this process as a whole
- Resulting in manual tests or broad integration tests (E2E tests)

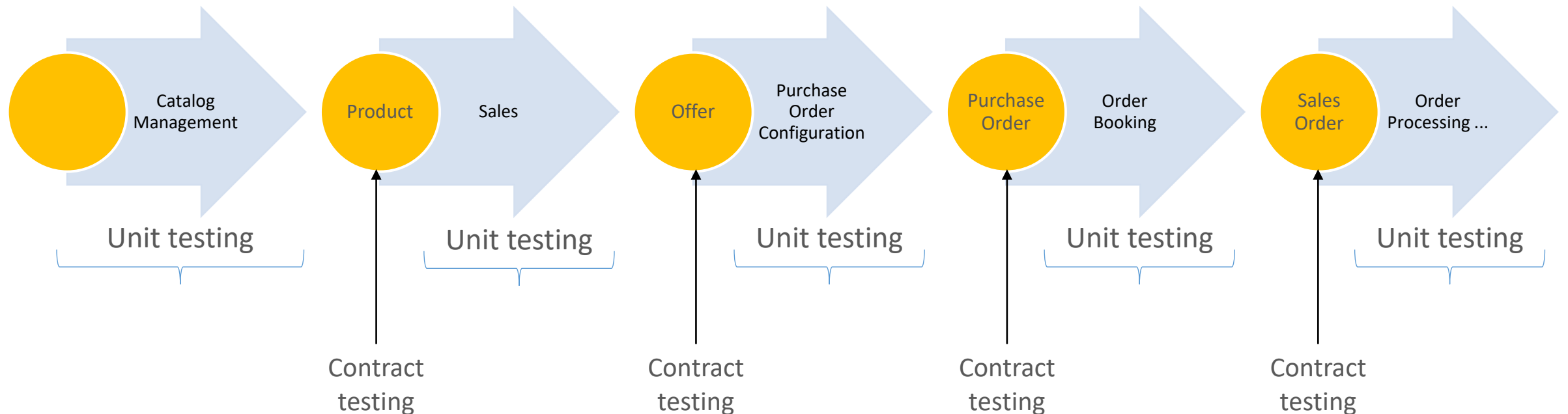




# Replace slow end to end tests

With sequences of unit testing and contract testing

- The transitions can be tested using unit testing
- The exchanged data through contract testing





# Share contract tests

With the dependents of your API

- Write contract tests for your own API
- Embed tests & verification files in source package
- Share with dependents
- Run tests on both ends
- Both teams can now trust the test suite

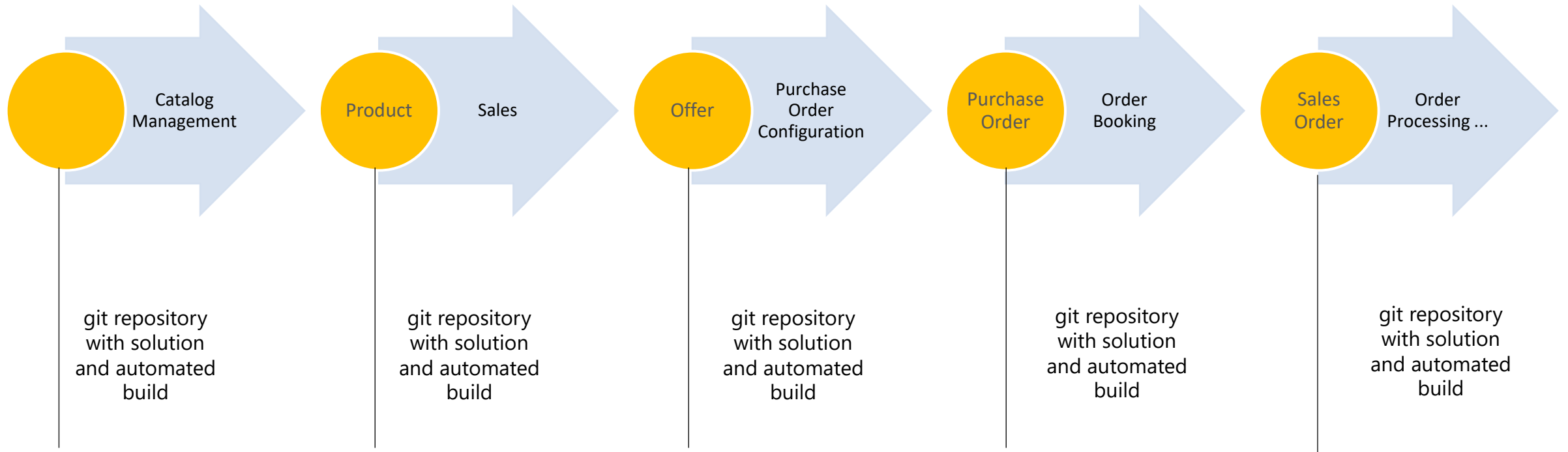




# Split your code base

To keep test runs short

- Separate git repository or solution per business capability
- With automated build and test run







# UI snapshot test

## Just another contract test

- Instead of serializing in JSON
- Serialize in HTML (or XAML, or bitmap)
- Perform equality or equivalence comparisons
- Verify: Blazor, Images, Xamarin, Xaml, ...
- Jest: HTML, CSS, JS, Images, ...





QA Feedback loop



# Organizational Trust

It does not matter you trust your tests

- When QA doesn't know about, or does not trust, the unit test set
- They will still test manually
- Or use slow end to end integration tests





# Set up feedback loop

## Part 1

- During sprint planning talk about the end to end scenarios
- Map the end to end scenarios to Unit tests
  - Visual Studio / Azure Devops
- Let QA team review the unit tests for readability





# Set up feedback loop

## Part 2

- Replicate any bug as a failing unit test
  - Before fixing it
- Let QA report exploratory tests that succeeded
  - Add these as a unit test
- Eventually all scenarios will get covered
- Visualize on a dashboard
  - Report unit tests results
  - Aggregate per end to end scenario





# Before you run

## A Summary

- Adjust your testing practices
- Use real services, but sparingly
- Ensure an in-memory dataset that you and your organization can trust.
- Set up a feedback loop to improve your test suite over time





# Thank you for your attention

## Additional resources

- Simon Cropp's Verify Framework
  - <https://github.com/VerifyTests/>
- Dennis Doomen's Fluent Assertion Framework
  - <https://github.com/fluentassertions/fluentassertions>
- Pact Foundation, Pact.Net
  - <https://github.com/pact-foundation/pact-net>
- Jest Snapshot Testing
  - <https://jestjs.io/docs/snapshot-testing>
- Associate automated unit tests with test cases
  - <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/test/associate-automated-test-with-test-case?view=azure-devops>





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