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Gutenberg 包含 PHP 和 JavaScript 代码，并鼓励对两者进行测试和代码风格检查。

为何需要测试？
除了测试将为你的生活带来乐趣之外，测试的重要性不仅在于它们有助于确保我们的应用程序按预期运行，还
因为它们提供了如何使用代码的简明示例。

测试也是我们代码库的一部分，这意味着我们对它们采用与所有应用程序代码相同的标准。

与所有代码一样，测试也需要维护。为了有测试而编写测试并非目标 —— 相反，我们应该努力在覆盖预期和意外行为、快速执行和代码维护之间找到适当的平衡。

编写测试时请考虑以下几点：

我们正在测试什么行为？
运行此代码时可能出现哪些错误？
测试是否确实测试了我们认为的内容？还是我们引入了误报 /漏报？
测试是否可读？其他贡献者能否通过查看相应的测试来理解我们的代码行为？

JavaScript 测试
JavaScript 测试使用 Jest作为测试运行器，并使用其 API 来处理 全局函数 （ describe、 test、 beforeEach
等）、 断言 、模拟 、监视 和模拟函数 。如果需要，你也可以使用 React Testing Library进行 React
组件测试。

需要注意的是，过去 React 组件曾使用 Enzyme进行单元测试。然而，现在所有现有和新的测试都改用
React Testing Library (RTL)。

Node NPM

```
npm test
```

ESLint TypeScript JavaScript `npm test` `npm run lint` `npm run lint:js:fix` JavaScript

`npm run test:unit`

#

`test`

```
+-- test
|   +-- bar.js
+-- bar.js
```

`/test`

- `test/mocks/[file-name].js`
- `test/fixtures/[file-name].js`

#

`import { bar } from '../bar';`

`import { bar } from 'components/foo/bar';`

Describing tests

Use a `describe` block to group test cases. Each test case should ideally describe one behaviour only.

In test cases, try to describe in plain words the expected behaviour. For UI components, this might entail describing expected behaviour from a user perspective rather than explaining code internals.

Good

```
describe( 'CheckboxWithLabel', () => {
    test( 'checking checkbox should disable the form submit button', () => {
        ...
    } );
} );
```

Not so good

```
describe( 'CheckboxWithLabel', () => {
    test( 'checking checkbox should set this.state.disableButton to `true`', () => {
        ...
    } );
} );
```

□□□□□□□

Jest API □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□ /□□□□□□□□□□□ `describe` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ Promise□ Jest □□□□□□□

```
// □*□□*□□□□□□□□□□
beforeAll( () =>
□someAsyncAction().then( ( resp ) => {
□□window.someGlobal = resp;
□} )
);

// □*□□*□□□□□□□□□□□
```

```
afterAll( () => {
  window.someGlobal = null;
} );
```

`afterEach` `afterAll`

" "


```
import VALID_VALUES_LIST from './constants';

function isValueValid( value ) {
  return VALID_VALUES_LIST.includes( value );
}
```

`VALID_VALUES_LIST`

`expect( isValueValid( VALID_VALUES_LIST[ 0 ] ) ).toBe( true );`

1) 2) `VALID_VALUES_LIST`

`VALID_VALUES_LIST` HTTP `isValueValid`

```
function isValueValid( value, validValuesList = [] ) {
  return validValuesList.includes( value );
}
```

`validValuesList`

`expect( isValueValid( 'hulk', [ 'batman', 'superman' ] ) ).toBe( false );`

`expect( isValueValid( 'hulk', null ) ).toBe( false );`

`expect( isValueValid( 'hulk', [] ) ).toBe( false );`

`expect( isValueValid( 'hulk', [ 'iron man', 'hulk' ] ) ).toBe( true );`

Imported dependencies

Often our code will use methods and properties from imported external and internal libraries in multiple places, which makes passing around arguments messy and impracticable. For these cases `jest.mock` offers a neat way to stub these dependencies.

For instance, lets assume we have `config` module to control a great deal of functionality via feature flags.

```
// bilbo.js
import config from 'config';
export const isBilboVisible = () =>
	config.isEnabled( 'the-ring' ) ? false : true;
```

To test the behaviour under each condition, we stub the config object and use a jest mocking function to control the return value of `isEnabled`.

```
// test/bilbo.js
import { isEnabled } from 'config';
import { isBilboVisible } from '../bilbo';

jest.mock( 'config', () => ( {
	// bilbo is visible by default
	isEnabled: jest.fn( () => false ),
} ) );

describe( 'The bilbo module', () => {
	test( 'bilbo should be visible by default', () => {
		expect( isBilboVisible() ).toBe( true );
	} );

	test( 'bilbo should be invisible when the `the-ring` config feature flag is enabled', () => {
		isEnabled.mockImplementationOnce( ( name ) => name === 'the-ring' );
		expect( isBilboVisible() ).toBe( false );
	} );
} );
```

□□□□□□

□□□□□□ Jest □□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□

```
import { myModuleFunctionThatOpensANewWindow } from '../my-module';

describe( 'my module', () => {
□beforeAll( () => {
□□jest.spyOn( global, 'open' ).mockImplementation( () => true );
□} );

□test( 'something', () => {
□□myModuleFunctionThatOpensANewWindow();
□□expect( global.open ).toHaveBeenCalled();
□} );
} );
```

User interactions

Simulating user interactions is a great way to **write tests from the user's perspective**, and therefore avoid testing implementation details.

When writing tests with Testing Library, there are two main alternatives for simulating user interactions:

1. The `fireEvent` API, a utility for firing DOM events part of the Testing Library core API.
2. The `user-event` library, a companion library to Testing Library that simulates user interactions by dispatching the events that would happen if the interaction took place in a browser.

The built-in `fireEvent` is a utility for dispatching DOM events. It dispatches exactly the events that are described in the test spec - even if those exact events never had been dispatched in a real interaction in a browser.

On the other hand, the `user-event` library exposes higher-level methods (e.g. `type`, `selectOptions`, `clear`, `doubleClick`...), that dispatch events like they would happen if a user interacted with the document, and take care of any react-specific quirks.

For the above reasons, **the `user-event` library is recommended when writing tests for user interactions**.

Not so good: using `fireEvent` to dispatch DOM events.

```
import { render, screen } from '@testing-library/react';

test( 'fires onChange when a new value is typed', () => {
  const spyOnChange = jest.fn();

  // A component with one `input` and one `select`.
  render( <MyComponent onChange={ spyOnChange } /> );

  const input = screen.getByRole( 'textbox' );
  input.focus();
  // No clicks, no key events.
  fireEvent.change( input, { target: { value: 62 } } );

  // The `onChange` callback gets called once with '62' as the argument.
  expect( spyOnChange ).toHaveBeenCalledTimes( 1 );

  const select = screen.getByRole( 'listbox' );
  select.focus();
  // No pointer events dispatched.
  fireEvent.change( select, { target: { value: 'optionValue' } } );

  // ...
```

Good: using `user-event` to simulate user events.

```
import { render, screen } from '@testing-library/react';
import userEvent from '@testing-library/user-event';

test( 'fires onChange when a new value is typed', async () => {
  const user = userEvent.setup();

  const spyOnChange = jest.fn();

  // A component with one `input` and one `select`.
  render( <MyComponent onChange={ spyOnChange } /> );

  const input = screen.getByRole( 'textbox' );
  // Focus the element, select and delete all its contents.
  await user.clear( input );
  // Click the element, type each character separately (generating keydown,
```

```
	// keypress and keyup events).
	await user.type( input, '62' );

	// The `onChange` callback gets called 3 times with the following arguments:
	// - 1: clear ('')
	// - 2: '6'
	// - 3: '62'
	expect( spyOnChange ).toHaveBeenCalledTimes( 3 );

	const select = screen.getByRole( 'listbox' );
	//
	await user.selectOptions( select, [ 'optionValue' ] );

	// ...
} );
```

UI

" "
Jest
UI

```
import { initializeEditor } from 'test/integration/helpers/integration-test-editor';

async function setup( attributes ) {
	const testBlock = { name: 'core/cover', attributes };
	return initializeEditor( testBlock );
}
```

`initializeEditor` `@testing-library/react` `render`

[illegible] `selectBlock` [illegible] aria-label [illegible] "Block: Cover"[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] [[illegible]][illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible] bug [illegible]

[illegible]

```
# --testPathPattern [illegible]
npm run test:unit -- --updateSnapshot --testPathPattern path/to/tests

# [illegible]
npm run test:e2e -- --update-snapshots path/to/spec
```

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

```
test( 'foobar test', () => {
	const foobar = { foo: 'bar' };

	expect( foobar ).toMatchSnapshot();
} );
```

[illegible]

```
exports[ `test foobar test 1` ] = `
  Object {
    "foo": "bar",
  }
```

```
`;
```

[illegible]

[illegible]

- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]

[illegible]

- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] _[illegible] _
[illegible] [illegible]

```
import { render, screen } from '@testing-library/react';
import SolarSystem from 'solar-system';

describe( 'SolarSystem', () => {
  test( 'should render', () => {
    const { container } = render( <SolarSystem /> );

    expect( container ).toMatchSnapshot();
  } );

  test( 'should contain mars if planets is true', () => {
    const { container } = render( <SolarSystem planets /> );

    expect( container ).toMatchSnapshot();
    expect( screen.getByText( /mars/i ) ).toBeInTheDocument();
  } );
} );
```

Reducer [illegible] ——
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] CI [illegible] [[illegible]] [illegible] `--updateSnapshot` [illegible] Jest[illegible]

```
npm run test:unit -- --updateSnapshot --testPathPattern path/to/tests
```

`--testPathPattern` [illegible]

[illegible] `npm run test:unit:watch` [illegible] Jest [illegible] `u` [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

```
// my-component.js
export { MyComponent };
export default connect( mapStateToProps )( MyComponent );

// test/my-component.js
import { MyComponent } from '..';
// [illegible] MyComponent [illegible]…
```

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

```
test( '[illegible] planets [illegible] true [illegible] mars', () => {
	const { container } = render( <SolarSystem planets /> );

	// [illegible]
	expect( container ).toMatchSnapshot();

	// [illegible]
	expect( screen.getByText( /mars/i ) ).toBeInTheDocument();
```

```
} );
```

[illegible] `toMatchDiffSnapshot` [illegible] [`snapshot-diff` [illegible]] [illegible] DOM [illegible] DOM [illegible]

```
test( '[illegible] isShady [illegible] true [illegible]', () => {
[illegible]const { container } = render( <CardBody>Body</CardBody> );
[illegible]const { container: containerShady } = render(
[illegible]<CardBody isShady>Body</CardBody>
[illegible]);
[illegible]expect( container ).toMatchDiffSnapshot( containerShady );
} );
```

[illegible] `toMatchStyleDiffSnapshot` [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

```
test( '[illegible]', () => {
[illegible]const { container: spacer } = render( <Spacer /> );
[illegible]const { container: spacerWithMargin } = render( <Spacer margin={ 5 } /> );
[illegible]expect( spacerWithMargin ).toMatchStyleDiffSnapshot( spacer );
} );
```

[illegible]

[illegible]

- [illegible] React [illegible] [[illegible]] [illegible]

[illegible] Jest [illegible] `ref.current` [illegible] `TypeError` [illegible]

[illegible] Jest [illegible]

[illegible] `npm run test:unit:debug` [illegible] [node [illegible]] [illegible] Google Chrome [illegible] Visual Studio Code [illegible] [wp-scripts [illegible]] [illegible]

[illegible]

单元测试套件包含一组 Jest 测试，用于运行基于 React Native 开发的原生移动端代码路径。由于这些测试在
Node 环境中运行，您可以在本地开发机上启动它们，无需特定的原生 Android 或 iOS 开发工具或 SDK 。这也意味着可以使用典型的开发工具进行调试。请继续阅读以下调试说明。

调试原生移动端单元测试

要在本地以调试模式运行测试，请按照以下步骤操作：

0. 确保已运行 npm ci 以安装所有包
1. 在 Gutenberg 根目录下的 CLI 中运行 npm run test:native:debug。此时 Node
正在等待调试器连接。
2. 在 Chrome 中打开 chrome://inspect
3. 在 "Remote Target" 部分，找到 ../../node_modules/.bin/jest 目标并点击 "inspect"
链接。这将打开一个新窗口，其中 Chrome DevTools 调试器已附加到进程，并停在 jest.js
文件的开头。或者，如果目标不可见，请点击同一页面上的 Open dedicated DevTools for Node
链接。
4. 您可以在代码（包括测试代码）中设置断点或 debugger; 语句来暂停执行并进行检查
5. 点击 "Play" 按钮以继续执行
6. 享受调试原生移动端单元测试的过程！

原生移动端到端测试

Gutenberg 贡献者会注意到， PR 包含在 Android 和 iOS 上运行原生移动端 E2E 测试的持续集成 E2E 测试。如需排查失败的测试，请查阅我们在持续集成中运行 原生移动测试的指南

。有关在本地运行这些测试的更多信息，请参见 此处 。

原生移动端集成测试

目前正在为原生移动端项目添加集成测试，使用 react-native-testing-library
库。编写集成测试的指南可在此处找到： 此处 。

端到端测试

端到端测试使用 Playwright作为测试框架。最佳实践和详细说明请参阅专门的 端到端测试指南 。

使用 wp-env

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] e2e [illegible]

```
npm run test:e2e
```

[illegible]

```
npm run test:e2e -- --ui
```

[illegible]

[illegible] GitHub Actions [illegible] CPU [illegible] CPU [illegible]

```
THROTTLE_CPU=4 npm run test:e2e
```

`THROTTLE_CPU` [illegible] 4 [illegible]

[illegible] Chrome [illegible] setCPUThrottlingRate

```
SLOW_NETWORK=true npm run test:e2e
```

`SLOW_NETWORK` [illegible] Chrome [illegible] “[illegible] 3G”[illegible]

[illegible] Chrome [illegible] emulateNetworkConditions [illegible] NetworkManager.js

```
OFFLINE=true npm run test:e2e
```

`OFFLINE` [illegible]

[illegible] Chrome [illegible] emulateNetworkConditions

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

CI

`report-flaky-tests` GitHub Action GitHub issues `[Type] Flaky Test`

issue

PHP

PHP [PHPUnit](#) PHP

```
npm run test:php
```

Jest

```
npm run test:php:watch
```

phpunit `wp-env` *composer* *wp-env*

`composer run test` `composer run test:watch`

PHP [PHP_CodeSniffer](#) [Composer](#) PHP_CodeSniffer [WordPress Coding Standards for PHP_CodeSniffer](#) Composer `composer install` `npm run test:php` `npm run lint:php`

`npm run test:unit:php`

#

Gutenberg PHP `gutenberg_` WordPress

WordPress

Writing Tests for Prefixed Functions & Classes

Always test the built (prefixed) function names and class names in your PHPUnit tests:

```
// phpunit/blocks/my-block-test.php
class My_Block_Test extends WP_UnitTestCase {
```

```
    public function test_my_function() {
        // Test the built function (with gutenberg_ prefix)
        $result = gutenberg_block_core_my_block_render_function( $args );
        $this->assertEquals( $expected, $result );
    }

    public function test_my_class() {
        // Test the built class (with _Gutenberg suffix)
        $handler = new WP_Example_Block_Handler_Gutenberg();
        $result = $handler->process( $input );
        $this->assertEquals( $expected, $result );
    }
}
```

For more detailed information about the build system and function prefixing, see the Build System: Function Prefixing and Block Loading documentation.

[illegible]

[illegible]

- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Gutenberg [illegible]

```
nvm use && npm install
npm run build
```

[illegible]

```
npm run test:performance
```

[illegible] /[illegible]

[illegible] `./bin/plugin/cli.js perf [branches]`
[illegible]

```
./bin/plugin/cli.js perf trunk v8.1.0 v8.0.0
```

[illegible] `--tests-branch` [illegible] /
[illegible]

```
./bin/plugin/cli.js perf trunk v8.1.0 v8.0.0 --tests-branch add/perf-tests-coverage
```

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] #2
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 2026-03-27 01:08:43 UTC
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 2026-03-27 01:08:43 UTC