



Tree in the Forest

Managing Details in BDD Scenarios

HUSTEF 2023
5th October, 2023



HUSTEF

HUNGARIAN SOFTWARE TESTING FORUM

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CAUTION!

bdd addict

on air

given . when . then

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Today...

- Super brief BDD intro
- Scenarios as Tests
- Scenarios as Specification
- Types of Details
- Wrap-up, Q&A

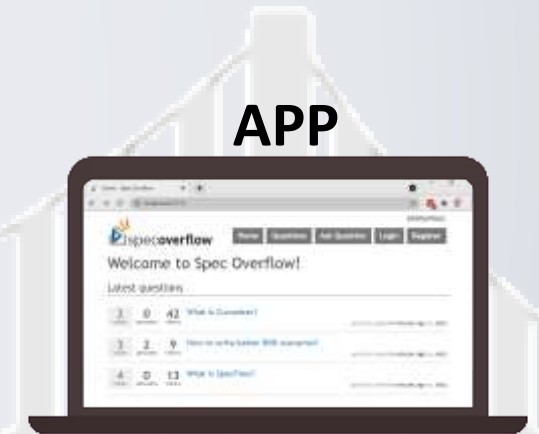
BDD in 3 minutes...

BDD scenario: bridge between requirements and the solution



make requirements testable

Scenario: User votes up a question
Given a question asked with 2 votes
And the user is authenticated
When the user votes up the question
Then the votes should be changed to 3



make tests understandable

Behaviour Driven Development is about
understanding, documenting & validating
business requirements
through illustrative scenarios

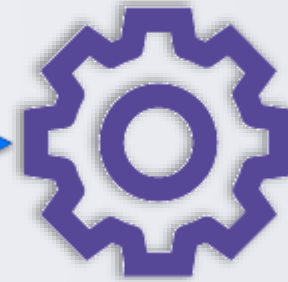
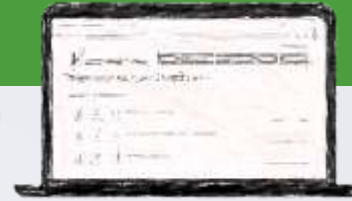
Purposes of scenarios

Scenario: The one where...
Given some context
When perform an action
Then the outcome happens

illustration of
the requirements

automated test

documentation of
the behavior



implementation phase
(test-driven)

maintenance phase
(regression)

BDD is not (only) testing!

Scenarios as Tests

All *details* that are required for exercising the application has to be available *during execution* latest

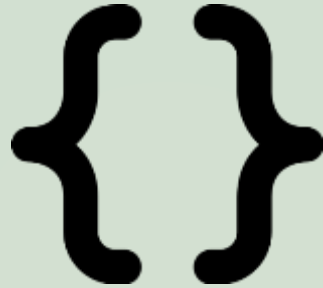
This brings up a couple of interesting questions...

- What are those *details*? What kind of details we should consider?
- How do we agree on those details?
- Where do we document (store/code) those details?

Where to document the details?



In the text of
the **scenario** in
the feature file



In the
automation
code



In **external**
sources (Excel,
existing data,
etc.)

managed by code

The details are not removed from the scenario, but
pushed down to the code

Scenario

Details in Gherkin

Pro

- Visible
- Easier test result analysis (debugging)

Con

- Makes scenario hard to read
- Maintainability problems

VS

Code

Details coded or processed by code

Pro

- Easy to reuse
- Different abstractions can be defined
- Maintainable
- Visible during execution (dynamic visibility)

Con

- Harder to see details in code (static visibility)
- Code is not a shared asset

It is easier to manage details in code,
but we need to work extra for visibility

Scenarios as Specification

How to make scenarios to good specification

- Easy to read, review & discuss
 - Not too long (brief)
 - Free of “noise”
 - Business language (ubiquitous language)
- Should only change when the requirement changes
 - No technical/solution details
 - Focus on the what (intention) and not the how (steps to achieve)
- Concrete, so that the validity can be checked
 - Contain essential (relevant) details
 - Contain real/concrete data
 - Should focus on a single business rule

6 BRIEF principles of good scenarios

- **Business language** — Business terminology aids cross-discipline collaboration
- **Real data** — Using actual data helps reveal assumptions and edge cases
- **Intention revealing** — Describe the desired outcomes, rather than the mechanism of how they are achieved
- **Essential** — Omit any information that doesn't directly illustrate behaviour
- **Focused** — Each scenario should only illustrate a single rule
- **Brief** — Shorter scenarios are easier to read, understand and maintain

What details are essential?

There are no fixed guidelines to decide on this... and the answer might be context specific...

- The details that influence the outcome (=Then steps)
- The details that are relevant for the “rule” (=AC, business rule, requirement) the scenario illustrates (“focuses on”, purpose)

Deciding on essential details in scenarios without clear outcome and purpose is not possible

You need to fix those first

Types of Details

Detail types

Scenario Related

Implicit Context Related

1. Entity property

2. Entity existence

3. Hierarchical data

4. Technical details

5. Contextual details (scenario execution context)

6. Baseline

7. Workflow steps

8. System status

I show 4 of them today, but the slides contain examples for the others too

1. Entity property

Given the customer has an order

| | | | |
|---------|----------------|------------|-----------|
| status | payment method | issue date | due date |
| created | bank_transfer | 7/25/2023 | 8/24/2023 |

used defaults

Given the customer has an order

defaults can be overridden

Given the customer has a **dispatched** order

Given the customer has an order

| |
|------------|
| status |
| dispatched |

- Many properties of the entity might not be relevant for the scenario
- These properties change and extended independently of the scenario
- Push down: maintain a default (test) values for the properties of the entities in code

2. Entity existence

Given there is a customer

And the customer has an address

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|--|
| street | city | |
| 18 Holyrood Park Road | Edinburgh | |

Given there is a customer

*pre-populate with
default address*

required prerequisites

Given there is a customer

And there is an order of the customer

Given there is an order

*ensure customer
prerequisite*

- The existence of some entities might be required for execution, but not relevant for the outcome (e.g. address record of a customer; customer for an order)
- These requirements might change independently of the scenario
- Push down:
 - populate the records with defaults automatically
 - ensure that all prerequisite is created

3. Hierarchical data

Given there is a customer "AA"
And the customer "AA" has an order "0293445"
And the order "0293445" has an item

| item id | product | quantity |
|---------|-----------|----------|
| 268 | Flipchart | 13 |

And the order item "268" has a comment "..."

Given there is an order with

| product | quantity | comment |
|-----------|----------|---------|
| Flipchart | 13 | ... |

*relevant
details only*

- Some tests require a hierarchical set of data
- Complex data hierarchies are hard to understand, so should be simplified
- Push down:
 - ensure that prerequisite is created
 - build up hierarchy as a story by relevant steps
 - use custom format to express (e.g. yaml)
 - use internal IDs

4. Technical details

When the user clicks on button

```
"/[*[@id="orders_0293445"]/td[3]/a"
```

*identified
business action*

When the user attempts to start changing in the order

- Technical details and steps might be needed to execute a particular business action (e.g. enter the name to a textbox with ID “tb1234”)
- These details are bound to the implementation, not the specification
- Documenting this details in scenarios requires intensive maintenance
- Push down:
 - Identify & express business needs or actions
 - Translate these to the technical details in code (reusable!)

5. Contextual details (scenario execution context)

Given there is a customer "AA"
And the customer "AA" has an order "0293445"
When the customer "AA" changes
the order "0293445"

Given the customer has an order
When they change the order

refer to
context

can use more explicit form as well

Given the customer has an order
When the customer changes the order

- The “story” that the scenario explains might need to introduce details that are referred in later steps – they are part of the scenario execution context
- Duplicating these details makes the scenario verbose and hard to understand
- Push down:
 - Store these contextual details in scenario-lifetime storage provided by the BDD framework (World, ScenarioContext)
 - Resolve the references to these details from the storage

6. Baseline

Given there are the following products

| name | unit price |
|--------------|------------|
| Flipchart | 250 |
| Sticky Notes | 18 |

And there is an order with

| product | quantity |
|-----------|----------|
| Flipchart | 13 |

Given there is an order with

| product | quantity |
|-----------|----------|
| Flipchart | 13 |

*Flipchart and
Sticky Notes are
always there*

- The scenarios of a product might need “usual” data for expressing the examples
- Many team has an implicit agreement to use the same data over and over, so it might became noise
- Push down:
 - Make a team agreement of “default” test data and make sure those can be used without explicitly listing them
 - Special scenarios can still override
 - There might be multiple baseline sets

Personas in “Baseline” details

NAME: Femi **AGE:** 35

FROM: Lagos, Nigeria

LIVES: Lagos, Nigeria

OCCUPATION: Entrepreneur

BIOGRAPHY
Femi is the founder of EduChap, a children's education app. Coming from a long line of educators, he believes deeply in the role of education to empower the next generation and transform his country.

After getting his MBA from the prestigious University of Lagos, Femi worked at a computer business owned by a family friend. Though his salary was modest, Femi worked hard and spent little. After six years, he left and, with his savings and some support from family, started EduChap.

Today, most of Femi's internet use is for work. Running a startup, he is working seemingly 24/7. Checking and sending email on his phone is often the last thing he does every night before falling asleep and the first thing he does when he wakes up in the morning.

Given how much he is on the move for sitting in Lagos traffic, his internet usage largely happens via his mobile phone. His iPhone 6 is his primary gateway online—he uses it for email, browsing, LinkedIn, and constantly checking on EduChap. His Blackberry is mostly for social media—he likes Twitter and Facebook for news—and for managing contacts. His MacBook Air is kept at the office for word processing, presentations, and some light browsing. He spends ₦5,000 to ₦10,000 (\$17.70 to \$35.40) on monthly data plans and can use up to 1 GB in a day. Last month, his friend told him about a great new MyFi service in Lagos. Femi needs ₦18,000 to get set-up on the plan and is willing to give it a shot after his current plan expires. He had tried a couple of these types of plans in the past and had left them because the service deteriorates after a while.

Femi knows that for EduChap to be successful he must invest in his own professional growth. He is currently trying to improve his coding skills (via international sites such as lynda.com, w3schools.com, etc.) and knowledge about primary school curricula and pedagogy (via basic online research to find relevant articles and events).

Femi developed a fondness for Wikipedia at UNILAG. His professors would tell him not to use, but Femi couldn't understand why, beyond the fact that they wanted to profit from their own textbook sales. He also noticed his professors using Wikipedia material for their lectures and thought this double standard was unfair. He eventually figured out a loophole: he would use Wikipedia content, but just to cite other sources. Today, a modified version of his practice continues: he uses Wikipedia content for EduChap modules and supplements it with information from other sources.

DEVICE USE

iPhone 6
PRIMARY USE: Voice calling, emailing, LinkedIn, and EduChap.
NETWORK: Etisalat. Spends ₦5,000 (\$17.70) on a 5GB monthly plan for his smartphone and to tether his other devices. Spends another ₦1,500 (\$5.30) weekly for calls.
APPS USED: In order of preference: Twitter, Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram, Wikipedia.

Blackberry Z10
PRIMARY USE: Social media, and voice calling.
NETWORK: Etisalat. Spends ₦2,000 (\$7.70) for data on his Blackberry and ₦500 (\$1.77) on airtime top-up each month. Taps up 2 to 4 times a month.

iPad
PRIMARY USE: Reading, taking and looking at photos.
DETAILS: Not data-enabled, only accesses internet through WiFi and tethering. iPad was a status symbol—frequently carried, but with limited usage.

Macbook Air
PRIMARY USE: Primary desktop device for word processing, presentations, etc.
DETAILS: Kept at the office, primarily for typing, preparing presentations, and light browsing while at his desk.

REBOOT

Low Digital Confidence ————— High Digital Confidence

Low Economic Status ————— High Economic Status

Access to Internet

Picture source: Wikipedia

- A persona is a fictional character created to represent a user type that might use a [...] product in a similar way. (Wikipedia)
 - Well known to the team
 - Helps discussions as it saves time of explaining the context
- Similarly you might have fictional, well-known data that we use in discussions
 - Jenny Martin refers to these as “Data Personas” (<https://jennyjmar.com/2016/04/15/data-personas/>)
- Personas and Data Personas are also useful for specification & testing!

7. Workflow steps

```
Given the customer has logged in
And the customer dismissed the newsletter
subscription
And the customer started to create an order
And the customer added the line to the order
```

```
| product | quantity |
| Flipchart | 13 |
And the customer has placed the order
```

removed non-relevant workflow steps



```
Given the customer has placed an order with
| product | quantity |
| Flipchart | 13 |
```

- The different user or workflow steps might also represent details that are not relevant
- Keeping these details in the scenario causes maintainability issues once the workflow changes
- It is better to state the intentions and the relevant steps only
- Push down:
 - Express intention revealing steps and ensure the state by repaying the necessary steps or by applying a shortcut in the automation code

8. System status

Given there is a customer

And the customer is not blocked

removed non-relevant status declaration

Given there is a customer

- The details might be shown as declaration of the system or entity status
- Declaring “normal” status makes the scenarios harder to understand
- Push down:
 - Remove unnecessary status declarations from the scenario
 - Optionally add precondition checks to different actions to make sure that the system is in the expected state

Wrap-up

We covered...

- That scenarios need details for execution, but you don't necessarily need to store those in the scenario itself, but push down to automation code
- That in order to use scenarios as specification, we need to make them focused and express only essential details in the steps
- That there are different detail types, watch for them and apply the mentioned “push-down” strategies if required

Be aware of the details

Push them down

Make a team agreement on implicit details



Thank you!



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