Given/When/Then

In this lesson, we'll learn how to build a DSL expression request using the Given/When/Then methods.



given()

It is used in building the DSL expression request with any additional information like headers, params, message body, authentication, etc., before making any HTTP Request like POST, GET, PUT, DELETE using given() method.

Example 1:

```
RestAssured.given()
          .header("header1","value1")
          .header("header2", "value2")
          .param("param1","paramValue")
          .body(body)
          .post(url);
```

In the example above, before sending the **POST** request, *headers(...)*, *params(...)* and *body(...)* are added to the request builder.

Example 2:

```
RestAssured.given()
.get(url);
```

In this example, no extra information is added to the request builder before making a GET request.

when()

Using when(), you can start building the DSL expression by sending a request without any parameters, headers or body etc.

when() can be used with given() or independently in the DSL expression.

Example 1:

In the example above, when() is used with given() in the DSL expression to pass some parameters with the request.

Example 2:

```
RestAssured.when()
.get(url);
```

In the DSL expression above, there is no additional information like headers or params passed while making a <code>get(URL)</code> call.

```
then()
```

It is always used with either given(), when(), or with both methods in the DSL
expression. It returns a validatable response.

Example:

In the next few lessons, we'll use the learning of given/when/then to automate

an HTTP request/response.

In the next lesson, we will learn how to automate an $\frac{\text{HTTP}}{\text{GET request}}$ using $\frac{\text{REST}}{\text{Assured}}$.