

# Living Documentation

Version 0.11.0

# Table of Contents

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| <b>1. Introduction</b>  | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>2. Summary</b>   | <b>2</b>  |
| <b>3. Features</b>  | <b>3</b>  |
| <b>3.1. Manage database with DBUnit Rules Core</b>                              | <b>3</b>  |
| 3.1.1. Scenario: Seed database using yml dataset                                | 3         |
| <b>3.2. Manage database with DBUnit Rules CDI</b>                               | <b>5</b>  |
| 3.2.1. Scenario: Seed database using yml dataset                                | 6         |
| <b>3.3. Manage database with DBUnit Rules Cucumber</b>                          | <b>8</b>  |
| 3.3.1. Scenario: Seed database using DBUnit rules in Cucumber tests             | 11        |
| <b>3.4. Dynamic data using scribable datasets</b>                               | <b>13</b> |
| 3.4.1. Scenario: Seed database with groovy script in dataset                    | 13        |
| 3.4.2. Scenario: Seed database with javascript in dataset                       | 14        |
| <b>3.5. Database assertion using expected datasets</b>                          | <b>15</b> |
| 3.5.1. Scenario: Database assertion with yml dataset                            | 16        |
| 3.5.2. Scenario: Database assertion with regular expression in expected dataset | 17        |
| 3.5.3. Scenario: Database assertion with seeding before test execution          | 18        |
| 3.5.4. Scenario: Failling database assertion                                    | 20        |
| 3.5.5. Scenario: Database assertion using automatic transaction                 | 21        |

# Chapter 1. Introduction

**DBUnit Rules** aims for bringing [DBUnit](#) closer to your JUnit tests. Here are the main features:

- [JUnit rule](#) to integrate with DBUnit via annotations:

```
@Rule
public DBUnitRule dbUnitRule = DBUnitRule.instance(jdbcConnection);①

@Test
@DataSet(value = "datasets/yml/users.yml")
public void shouldSeedDataSet(){
    //database is seed with users.yml dataset
}
```

① The rule depends on a JDBC connection.

- CDI interceptor to seed database without rule instantiation;
- Json, Yaml, xml and flat xml support;
- Cucumber integration;
- JPA integration;
- Multiple database support;
- Date/time support in datasets;

The project is composed by 5 modules:

- [Core](#): Contains the dataset executor and JUnit rule;
- [CDI](#): provides the DBUnit interceptor
- [Cucumber](#): a CDI aware cucumber runner;
- [JPA](#): Comes with a dataset executor based on JPA entity manager
- [Examples module](#).

# Chapter 2. Summary

| Scenarios                                  |        |       | Steps  |        |         |         |           |         |       | Features: 5 |        |
|--|--------|-------|--------|--------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|-------|-------------|--------|
| Passed                                     | Failed | Total | Passed | Failed | Skipped | Pending | Undefined | Missing | Total | Duration    | Status |
| Manage database with DBUnit Rules Core     |        |       |        |        |         |         |           |         |       |             |        |
| 1  | 0      | 1     | 4      | 0      | 0       | 0       | 0         | 0       | 4     | 013ms       | passed |
| Manage database with DBUnit Rules CDI      |        |       |        |        |         |         |           |         |       |             |        |
| 1  | 0      | 1     | 4      | 0      | 0       | 0       | 0         | 0       | 4     | 05s 711ms   | passed |
| Manage database with DBUnit Rules Cucumber |        |       |        |        |         |         |           |         |       |             |        |
| 1  | 0      | 1     | 5      | 0      | 0       | 0       | 0         | 0       | 5     | 001ms       | passed |
| Dynamic data using scribable datasets      |        |       |        |        |         |         |           |         |       |             |        |
| 2  | 0      | 2     | 7      | 0      | 0       | 0       | 0         | 0       | 7     | 019ms       | passed |
| Database assertion using expected datasets |        |       |        |        |         |         |           |         |       |             |        |
| 5  | 0      | 5     | 16     | 0      | 0       | 0       | 0         | 0       | 16    | 003ms       | passed |
| Totals                                     |        |       |        |        |         |         |           |         |       |             |        |
| 10   | 0      | 10    | 36     | 0      | 0       | 0       | 0         | 0       | 36    | 05s 749ms   |        |

# Chapter 3. Features

## 3.1. Manage database with DBUnit Rules Core

In order to manage database state in JUnit tests  
As a developer  
I want to use DBUnit in my tests.

DBUnit Rules Core module brings [DBunit](#) to your unit tests via [JUnit rules](#).

### 3.1.1. Scenario: Seed database using yml dataset

*Given*

The following junit rules 👍 (013ms)

```
@RunWith(JUnit4.class)
public class DBUnitRulesIt {
    @Rule
    public EntityManagerProvider emProvider =
        EntityManagerProvider.instance("rules-it"); ①

    @Rule
    public DBUnitRule dbUnitRule =
        DBUnitRule.instance(emProvider.connection()); ②
}
```

- ① [EntityManagerProvider](#) is a simple Junit rule that creates a JPA entityManager for each test. DBunit rule don't depend on EntityManagerProvider, it only needs a JDBC connection.
- ② DBUnit rule responsible for reading [@DataSet](#) annotation and prepare the database for each test.

*And*

The following dataset 🍌 (000ms)

*src/test/resources/dataset/yml/users.yml*

```
user:
  - id: 1
    name: "@realpestano"
  - id: 2
    name: "@dbunit"
tweet:
  - id: abcdef12345
    content: "dbunit rules!"
    user_id: 1
  - id: abcdef12233
    content: "dbunit rules!"
    user_id: 2
  - id: abcdef1343
    content: "CDI for the win!"
    user_id: 2
follower:
  - id: 1
    user_id: 1
    follower_id: 2
```

*When*

The following test is executed: 📌 (000ms)

```
@Test
@DataSet(value = "datasets/yml/users.yml", useSequenceFiltering =
true)
public void shouldSeedUserDataSet() {
    User user = (User) em().createQuery("select u from User u join
fetch u.tweets join fetch u.followers where u.id =
1").getSingleResult();
    assertNotNull(user);
    assertEquals(1, user.getId());
    assertNotNull(user.getTweets().hasSize(1));
    Tweet tweet = user.getTweets().get(0);
    assertNotNull(tweet);
    Calendar date = tweet.getDate();
    Calendar now = Calendar.getInstance();

    assertEquals(date.get(Calendar.DAY_OF_MONTH), now.get(Calendar.
DAY_OF_MONTH));
}
```

*Then*

The database should be seeded with the dataset content before test execution 📌 (000ms)

## 3.2. Manage database with DBUnit Rules CDI

In order to manage database state in **CDI** based tests  
As a developer  
I want to use DBUnit in a CDI test environment.

DBUnit CDI integration is done through a [CDI interceptor](#).

CDI must be enabled in your test, see the following example:



```
@RunWith(CdiTestRunner.class) ①  
public class DBUnitCDITest {  
  
}
```

① [CdiTestRunner](#) is provided by [Apache Deltaspike](#) but you should be able to use other CDI test runners.

### 3.2.1. Scenario: Seed database using yaml dataset

*Given*



DBUnit interceptor is enabled in your test beans.xml: 🍻 (05s 711ms)

*src/test/resources/META-INF/beans.xml*

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans xmlns="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/javaee"
       xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
       xsi:schemaLocation="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/javaee
http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/javaee/beans_1_0.xsd">
  <interceptors>

  <class>com.github.dbunit.rules.cdi.DBUnitInterceptor</class>
  </interceptors>
</beans>
```



Your test itself must be a CDI bean to be intercepted. if you're using [Deltaspike test control](#) just enable the following property in `test/resources/META-INF/apache-deltaspike.properties`:

```
deltaspike.testcontrol.use_test_class_as_cdi_bean=true
```

*And*

The following dataset 🍌 (000ms)

*src/test/resources/dataset/yml/users.yml*

```
user:
  - id: 1
    name: "@realpestano"
  - id: 2
    name: "@dbunit"
tweet:
  - id: abcdef12345
    content: "dbunit rules!"
    user_id: 1
  - id: abcdef12233
    content: "dbunit rules!"
    user_id: 2
  - id: abcdef1343
    content: "CDI for the win!"
    user_id: 2
follower:
  - id: 1
    user_id: 1
    follower_id: 2
```

*When*

The following test is executed: 🍌 (000ms)

```
Unresolved directive in documentation.adoc -
include:../../../src/test/java/com/github/dbunit/rules/DBUnitCDITest.java
[tags=seedDatabase]
```

*Then*

The database should be seeded with the dataset content before test execution 🍌 (000ms)

### 3.3. Manage database with DBUnit Rules Cucumber

In order to manage database state in **BDD** tests  
As a BDD developer  
I want to use DBUnit along side my BDD tests.

DBUnit enters the BDD world through a dedicated JUnit runner which is based on [Cucumber](#) and [Apache DeltaSpike](#).

This runner just starts CDI within your BDD tests so you just have to use [DBUnit rules CDI interceptor](#) on Cucumber steps, here is the so called Cucumber CDI runner declaration:

```
package com.github.dbunit.rules.bdd;

import com.github.dbunit.rules.cucumber.CdiCucumberTestRunner;
import cucumber.api.CucumberOptions;
import org.junit.runner.RunWith;

/**
 * Created by rmpestano on 4/17/16.
 */
@RunWith(CdiCucumberTestRunner.class)
@CucumberOptions(features = {
    "src/test/resources/features/core/core-seed-database.feature",
    "src/test/resources/features/cdi/cdi-seed-database.feature",
    "src/test/resources/features/cucumber/cucumber-seed-database.feature",
    "src/test/resources/features/general/dataset-replacements.feature",
    "src/test/resources/features/general/expected-dataset.feature"
},
    plugin = "json:target/dbunit-rules.json")
public class DBUnitRulesBdd {
}
```



As cucumber doesn't work with JUnit Rules, see [this issue](#), you won't be able to use Cucumber runner with *DBUnit Rules Core* because its based on JUnit rules.

## Dependencies

Here is a set of maven dependencies needed by DBUnit rules Cucumber:



Most of the dependencies, except CDI container implementation, are bring by DBUnit Rules Cucumber module transitively.

## Cucumber dependencies

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>com.github.dbunit-rules</groupId>
  <artifactId>cucumber</artifactId>
  <version>${project.parent.version}</version>
  <scope>test</scope>
</dependency>
<dependency> ❶
  <groupId>info.cukes</groupId>
  <artifactId>cucumber-junit</artifactId>
  <version>1.2.4</version>
  <scope>test</scope>
</dependency>
<dependency> ❶
  <groupId>info.cukes</groupId>
  <artifactId>cucumber-java</artifactId>
  <version>1.2.4</version>
  <scope>test</scope>
</dependency>
```

- ❶ You don't need to declare because it comes with DBUnit Rules Cucumber module dependency.

```
<dependency> ①
  <groupId>org.apache.deltaspike.modules</groupId>
  <artifactId>deltaspike-test-control-module-api</artifactId>
  <version>${ds.version}</version>
  <scope>test</scope>
</dependency>

<dependency> ①
  <groupId>org.apache.deltaspike.core</groupId>
  <artifactId>deltaspike-core-impl</artifactId>
  <version>${ds.version}</version>
  <scope>test</scope>
</dependency>

<dependency> ①
  <groupId>org.apache.deltaspike.modules</groupId>
  <artifactId>deltaspike-test-control-module-impl</artifactId>
  <version>${ds.version}</version>
  <scope>test</scope>
</dependency>

<dependency> ②
  <groupId>org.apache.deltaspike.cdictrl</groupId>
  <artifactId>deltaspike-cdictrl-owb</artifactId>
  <version>${ds.version}</version>
  <scope>test</scope>
</dependency>

<dependency> ②
  <groupId>org.apache.openwebbeans</groupId>
  <artifactId>openwebbeans-impl</artifactId>
  <version>1.6.2</version>
  <scope>test</scope>
</dependency>
```

① Also comes with DBUnit Rules Cucumber.

② You can use CDI implementation of your choice.

### 3.3.1. Scenario: Seed database using DBUnit rules in Cucumber tests

Given

The following feature 🍌 (000ms)

```
Unresolved directive in documentation.adoc -  
include:../../../../examples/src/test/resources/features/contacts.feature  
[]
```

*And*

The following dataset 🍌 (001ms)

```
Unresolved directive in documentation.adoc -  
include:../../../../examples/src/test/resources/datasets/contacts.yml[]
```

*And*

The following Cucumber test 🍌 (000ms)

```
Unresolved directive in documentation.adoc -  
include:../../../../examples/src/test/java/com/github/dbunit/rules/examples/  
cucumber/ContactFeature.java[]
```

*When*

The following cucumber steps are executed 🍌 (000ms)

```
Unresolved directive in documentation.adoc -  
include:../../../../examples/src/test/java/com/github/dbunit/rules/examples/  
cucumber/ContactSteps.java[]
```

- ① As the Cucumber cdi runner enables CDI, you can use injection into your Cucumber steps.
- ② Here we use the DBUnit Rules CDI interceptor to seed the database before step execution.

*Then*

The database should be seeded with the dataset content before step execution 🍌 (000ms)

## 3.4. Dynamic data using scritable datasets

In order to have dynamic data in datasets  
As a developer  
I want to use scripts in DBUnit datasets.

Scritable datasets are backed by JSR 223. [2: Scripting for the Java Platform, for more information access the official [docs here](#)].

### 3.4.1. Scenario: Seed database with groovy script in dataset

*Given*

Groovy script engine is on test classpath 🍌 (019ms)

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.codehaus.groovy</groupId>
  <artifactId>groovy-all</artifactId>
  <version>2.4.6</version>
  <scope>test</scope>
</dependency>
```

*And*

The following dataset 🍌 (000ms)

```
tweet:
- id: "1"
  content: "dbunit rules!"
  date: "groovy:new Date()" ①
  user_id: 1
```

① Groovy scripting is enabled by **groovy:** string.

*When*

The following test is executed: 🍷 (000ms)

```
@Test
@DataSet(value = "datasets/yml/groovy-with-date-
replacements.yml",cleanBefore = true, disableConstraints = true,
executorId = "rules-it")
public void shouldReplaceDateUsingGroovyInDataset() {
    Tweet tweet = (Tweet) emProvider.em().createQuery("select t from
    Tweet t where t.id = '1'").getSingleResult();
    assertThat(tweet).isNotNull();

    assertThat(tweet.getDate().get(Calendar.DAY_OF_MONTH)).isEqualTo(now.ge
    t(Calendar.DAY_OF_MONTH));

    assertThat(tweet.getDate().get(Calendar.HOUR_OF_DAY)).isEqualTo(now.get
    (Calendar.HOUR_OF_DAY));
}
```

*Then*

Dataset script should be interpreted while seeding the database 🍷 (000ms)

### 3.4.2. Scenario: Seed database with javascript in dataset



Javascript engine comes within JDK so no additional classpath dependency is necessary.



*Given*

The following dataset 🍌 (000ms)

```
tweet:
  - id: "1"
    content: "dbunit rules!"
    likes: "js:(5+5)*10/2" ①
    user_id: 1
```

① Javascript scripting is enabled by `js:` string.

*When*

The following test is executed: 🍌 (000ms)

```
@Test
@DataSet(value = "datasets/yml/js-with-calc-
replacements.yml",cleanBefore = true ,disableConstraints = true,
executorId = "rules-it")
public void shouldReplaceLikesUsingJavaScriptInDataset() {
    Tweet tweet = (Tweet) emProvider.em().createQuery("select t from
Tweet t where t.id = '1']").getSingleResult();
    assertThat(tweet).isNotNull();
    assertThat(tweet.getLikes()).isEqualTo(50);
}
```

*Then*

Dataset script should be interpreted while seeding the database 🍌 (000ms)

## 3.5. Database assertion using expected datasets

In order to verify database state after test execution

As a developer

I want to assert database state with datasets.

### 3.5.1. Scenario: Database assertion with yml dataset

*Given*

The following dataset 📁 (000ms)

*expectedUsers.yml*

```
user:
  - id: 1
    name: "expected user1"
  - id: 2
    name: "expected user2"
```

*When*

The following test is executed: 🍷 (000ms)

```
@RunWith(JUnit4.class)
public class ExpectedDataSetIt {

    @Rule
    public EntityManagerProvider emProvider =
        EntityManagerProvider.instance("rules-it");

    @Rule
    public DBUnitRule dbUnitRule =
        DBUnitRule.instance(emProvider.connection());

    @Test
    @DataSet(cleanBefore = true)①
    @ExpectedDataSet(value = "yaml/expectedUsers.yaml", ignoreCols = "id")
    public void shouldMatchExpectedDataSet() {
        EntityManagerProvider instance =
            EntityManagerProvider.newInstance("rules-it");
        User u = new User();
        u.setName("expected user1");
        User u2 = new User();
        u2.setName("expected user2");
        instance.tx().begin();
        instance.em().persist(u);
        instance.em().persist(u2);
        instance.tx().commit();
    }
}
```

① Clear database before to avoid conflict with other tests.

*Then*

Test must pass because database state is as in expected dataset. 🍷 (000ms)

### 3.5.2. Scenario: Database assertion with regular expression in expected dataset

*Given*

The following dataset 🍌 (000ms)

*expectedUsersRegex.yml*

```
user:
  - id: "regex:\\d+"
    name: regex:^expected user.* #expected user1
  - id: "regex:\\d+"
    name: regex:.*user2$ #expected user2
```

*When*

The following test is executed: 🍌 (000ms)

```
@Test
@DataSet(cleanBefore = true)
@ExpectedDataSet(value = "yaml/expectedUsersRegex.yml")
public void shouldMatchExpectedDataSetUsingRegex() {
    User u = new User();
    u.setName("expected user1");
    User u2 = new User();
    u2.setName("expected user2");
    tx().begin();
    em().persist(u);
    em().persist(u2);
    tx().commit();
}
```

*Then*

Test must pass because database state is as in expected dataset. 🍌 (000ms)

### 3.5.3. Scenario: Database assertion with seeding before test execution

### Given

The following dataset 🍌 (000ms)

*user.yml*

```
user:
  - id: 1
    name: "@realpestano"
  - id: 2
    name: "@dbunit"
```

### And

The following dataset 🍌 (000ms)

*expectedUser.yml*

```
user:
  - id: 2
    name: "@dbunit"
```

### When

The following test is executed: 🍌 (000ms)

```
@Test
@DataSet(value = "yaml/user.yml", disableConstraints = true)
@ExpectedDataSet(value = "yaml/expectedUser.yml", ignoreCols = "id")
public void shouldMatchExpectedDataSetAfterSeedingDataBase() {
    tx().begin();
    em().remove(em().find(User.class, 1L));
    tx().commit();
}
```

### Then

Test must pass because database state is as in expected dataset. 🍌 (000ms)

### 3.5.4. Scenario: Failing database assertion

*Given*

The following dataset 🍌 (000ms)

*expectedUsers.yml*

```
user:
  - id: 1
    name: "expected user1"
  - id: 2
    name: "expected user2"
```

*When*

The following test is executed: 🍌 (000ms)

```
@Test
@ExpectedDataSet(value = "yaml/expectedUsers.yml", ignoreCols = "id")
public void shouldNotMatchExpectedDataSet() {
    User u = new User();
    u.setName("non expected user1");
    User u2 = new User();
    u2.setName("non expected user2");
    tx().begin();
    em().persist(u);
    em().persist(u2);
    tx().commit();
}
```

*Then*

Test must fail with following error: 🍷 (000ms)



```
junit.framework.ComparisonFailure: value (table=USER, row=0,
col=name) expected:<[]expected user1> but was:<[non ]expected
user1>                                     at
org.dbunit.assertion.JUnitFailureFactory.createFailure(JUnitFailur
eFactory.java:39)                           at
org.dbunit.assertion.DefaultFailureHandler.createFailure(Default
FailureHandler.java:97)                     at
org.dbunit.assertion.DefaultFailureHandler.handle(DefaultFailure
Handler.java:223) at ...
```

### 3.5.5. Scenario: Database assertion using automatic transaction

### Given

The following dataset 🍌 (000ms)

*expectedUsersRegex.yml*

```
user:
  - id: "regex:\\d+"
    name: regex:^expected user.* #expected user1
  - id: "regex:\\d+"
    name: regex:.*user2$ #expected user2
```

### When

The following test is executed: 🍌 (000ms)

```
@Test
@DataSet(cleanBefore = true, transactional = true)
@ExpectedDataSet(value = "yaml/expectedUsersRegex.yml")
public void shouldManageTransactionAutomatically() {
    User u = new User();
    u.setName("expected user1");
    User u2 = new User();
    u2.setName("expected user2");
    em().persist(u);
    em().persist(u2);
}
```



**Transactional** attribute will make DBUnit Rules start a transaction before test and commit the transaction **after** test execution but **before** expected dataset comparison.

### Then

Test must pass because inserted users are committed to database and database state matches expected dataset. 🍌 (000ms)