

@Nested Tests

This lesson demonstrates how to use @Nested annotation to configure the test hierarchy.

We'll cover the following ^

- @Nested Tests
- Explanation

@Nested Tests

`@Nested` annotation provides tests creator more functionality to show the relationship among several groups of tests.

This relationship is achieved by providing nested classes to the main test class. But, by default nested classes don't participate in test execution. In order to provide testing capabilities to nested classes `@Nested` annotation is used.

Let's take a look at a demo.

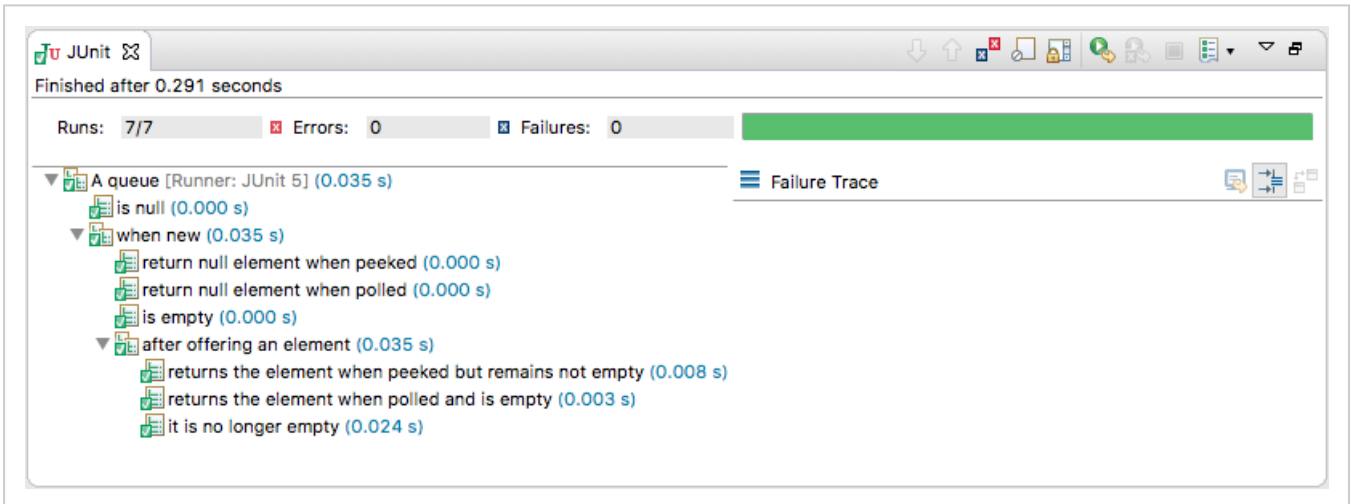
```
1 package io.educative.junit5;
2
3 import static org.junit.Assert
4 import static org.junit.jupiter
5 import static org.junit.jupiter
6 import static org.junit.jupiter
7
8 import java.util.LinkedList;
9 import java.util.Queue;
10
11 import org.junit.jupiter.api.Be
12 import org.junit.jupiter.api.D
13 import org.junit.jupiter.api.N
14 import org.junit.jupiter.api.Te
15
16 @DisplayName("A queue")
17 public class TestingAQueueDemo
18     Queue<String> queue; // A Q
19
20     @Test
21     @DisplayName("is null")
22     void isNotInstantiated() {
```



```

23     assertNull(queue);
24     }
25
26     @Nested
27     @DisplayName("when new")
28     class WhenNew {
29
30         @BeforeEach
31         void createNewStack()

```



Explanation

On running `TestingAQueueDemo.java` as JUnit Test case, the output generated is demonstrated in the above image.

`@Nested` annotation helps us writing test cases in a more descriptive way. Nested classes enforce the idea of Behaviour Driven Development. It separates our test class in logical groupings. It helps us in readability of test cases.

In the next chapter, we will discuss about JUnit 5 Integration with Maven.