Decoupling Scenarios from Behavior-Driven Tests

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Outline

- Background
- Proposed Framework
- Implementation
- Case study
- Future Works

Background

- Testing is hard!
- TDD: Test Driven Development
- But...

Background (cntd.)

BDD

Scenario 1: Enrollments in an offering with no capacity must fail

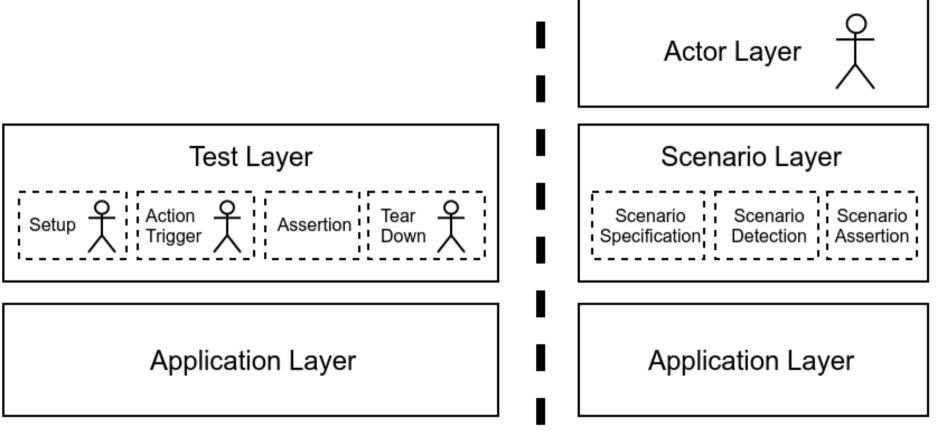
Given an offering o1 with no capacity, and a student s1

When \$1 tries to enroll in o1

Then enrollment must fail

Proposed Framework

- The problem with current BDD impl.
- Our proposed solution



General Test Architecture

Proposed 3-Layer Architecture

Proposed Framework (cntd.)

Pros:

- Reduced LOC
- Reduced maintenance cost
- Increased effectiveness

Actor

- Model-based user behavior simulation
- An operational system

From Criteria to Test

Scenario 1: Enrollments in an offering with no capacity must fail

Given an offering o1 with no capacity, and a student s1

When s1 tries to enroll in o1

Then enrollment must fail

Actor Layer

Scenario Layer

Scenario Scenario Scenario Assertion

Application Layer

Proposed 3-Layer Architecture

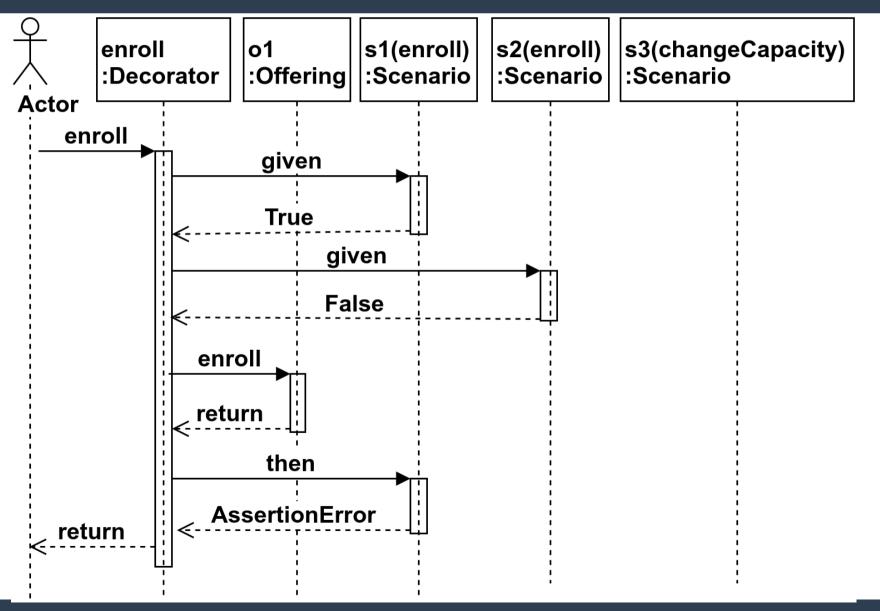
Final Solution: Scenario Specification

```
class EnrollmentShouldFailForOfferingWithZeroCapacity(Scenario):
    Scenario: Enrollment should fail for offering with zero capacity
    Given offering ol with zero capacity
    When someone enrolls in it
    Then it should fail with error
    11 11 11
    def given(scenario, self, **payload):
         return self.available capacity == 0
    when = 'edu.models.Offering.enroll'
    def then(scenario, exc type, **kwargs):
         assert issubclass(exc type, EnrollmentError)
```

Final Solution: Scenario Detection

```
class Offering(models.Model):
    course = models.ForeignKey('edu.Course')
    semester = models.ForeignKey('edu.Semester')
    professor = models.ForeignKey('edu.Professor')
    available capacity = models.IntegerField()
    @action()
    def enroll(self, student, commit=True):
        Enrollment = apps.get model('edu.Enrollment')
        enrollment = Enrollment(offering=self, student=student)
       enrollment.save()
       self.available capacity = self.available capacity - 1
       self.save()
```

Final Solution: Scenario Detection (ctd.) Given => When => Then



Future Works

- Different actor implementations
 - Integration with existing tools
- Scenario pruning
- New metrics (e.g. coverage)
- Automatic action detection
- Real-world case study

Thanks