

# TECHNOLOGY



## Automation Testing

## Scenarios



# A Day in the Life of an Automation Test Engineer

Sam now understands how to set up a Cucumber development environment.

He has now decided to build a cucumber project. He needs to understand the scenarios to build them.

To achieve the above, he will learn a few concepts in this lesson that can help him find a solution for the scenario.





# Learning Objectives

By the end of this lesson, you will be able to:

- 👁 Describe undefined scenarios
- 👁 Illustrate pending scenarios
- 👁 Comprehend failed scenarios
- 👁 Describe variables and refactoring



## Undefined Scenario

# Undefined Scenario

If Cucumber informs a user that your steps are undefinable despite the existence of defined step definitions, this indicates that Cucumber is unable to locate your step definitions.

```
Given I click on battery setting          # null
Then battery settings should be displayed # null

Undefined scenarios:
/Users/admin/IdeaProjects/appium/src/main/java/org/softpost/features/Settings.feature:3 # addition

1 Scenarios (1 undefined)
2 Steps (2 undefined)
0m0.811s

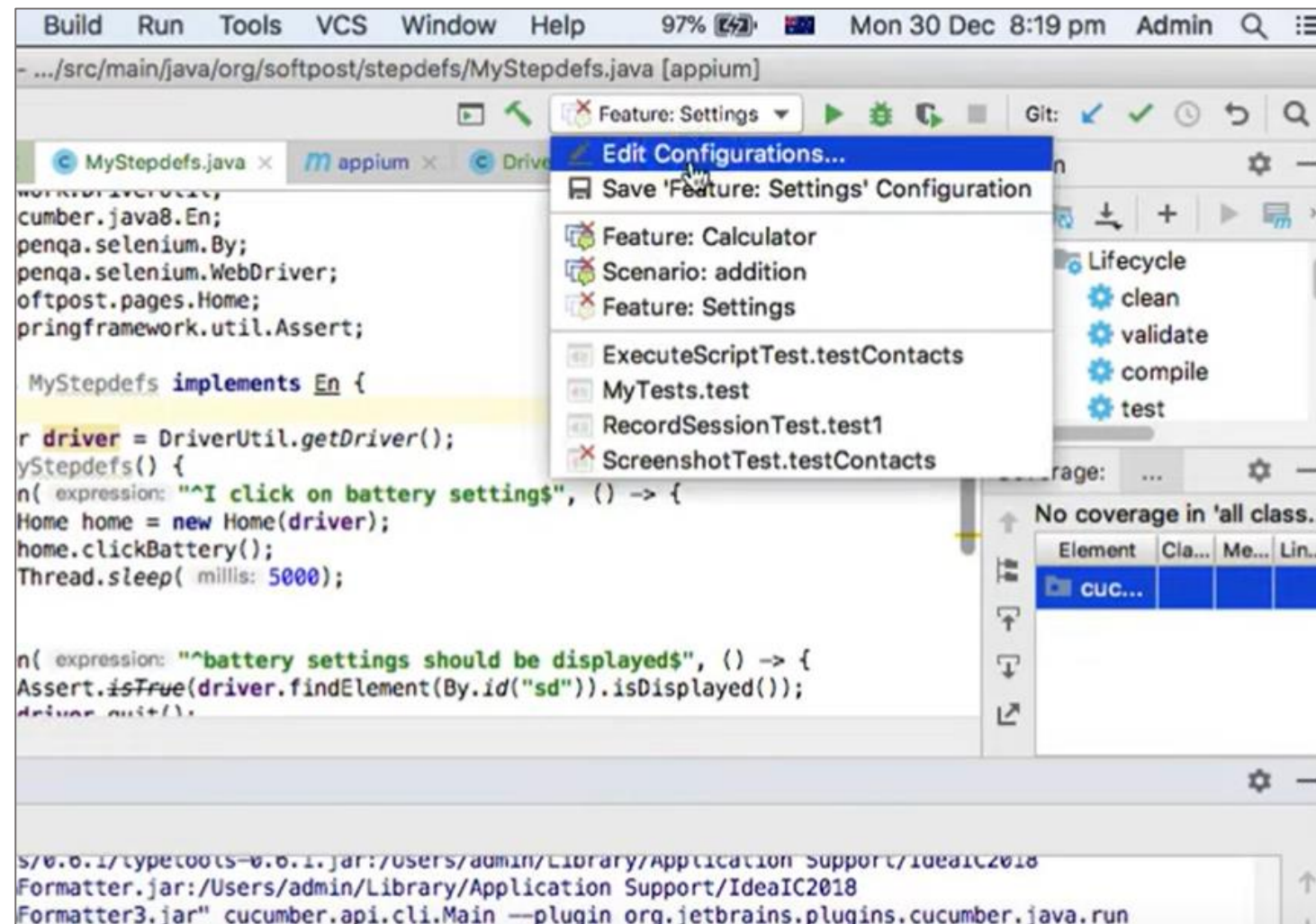
You can implement missing steps with the snippets below:

Given("I click on battery setting", () -> {
    // Write code here that turns the phrase above into concrete actions
    throw new io.cucumber.java8.PendingException();
});
```



# Handling Undefined Scenario

These are the steps to handle an undefined scenario:



Step 1:

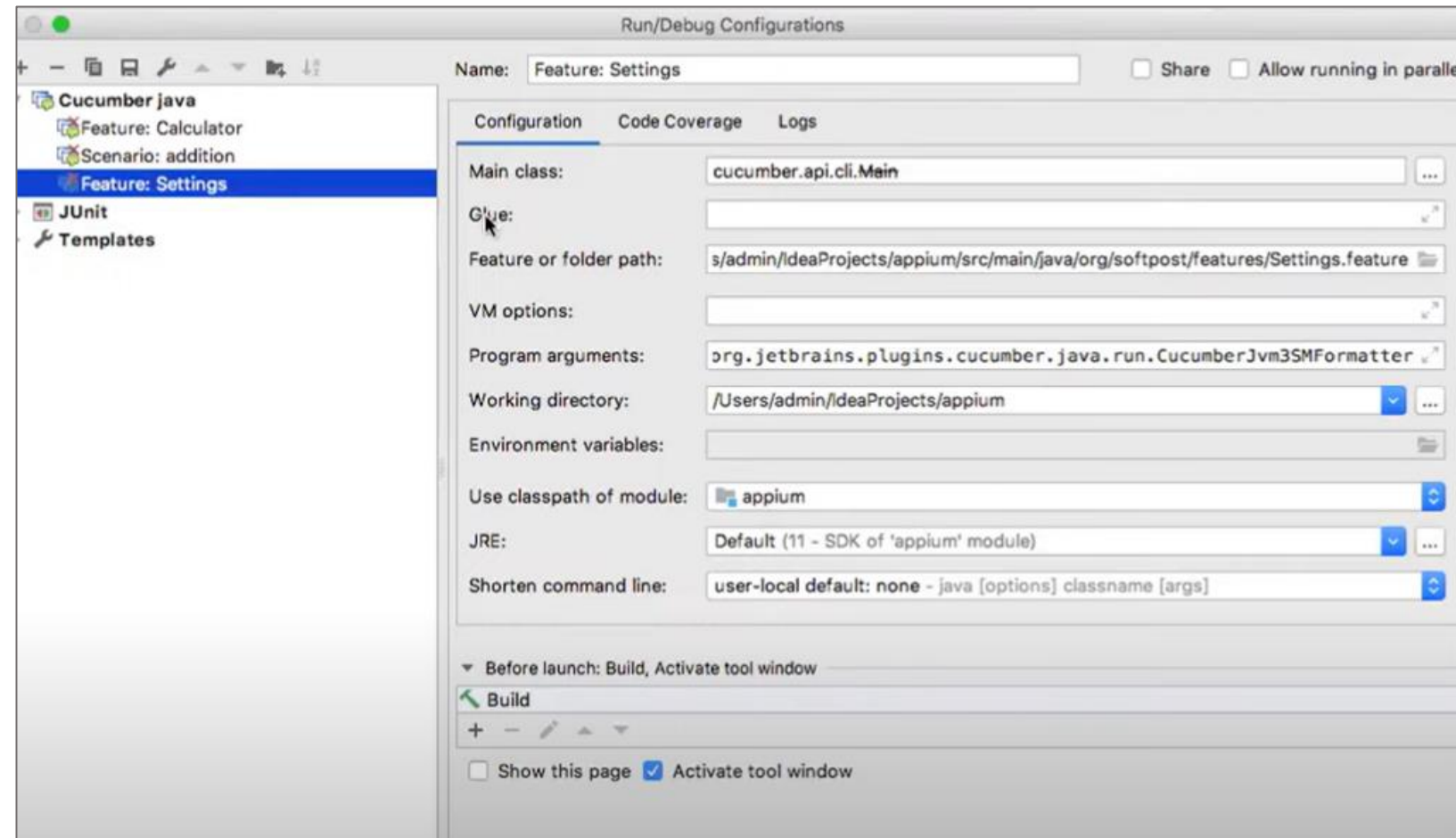
- Click on **Run** or **Feature Settings**

Step 2:

- Click on **Edit Configurations**



# Handling Undefined Scenario



## Step 3:

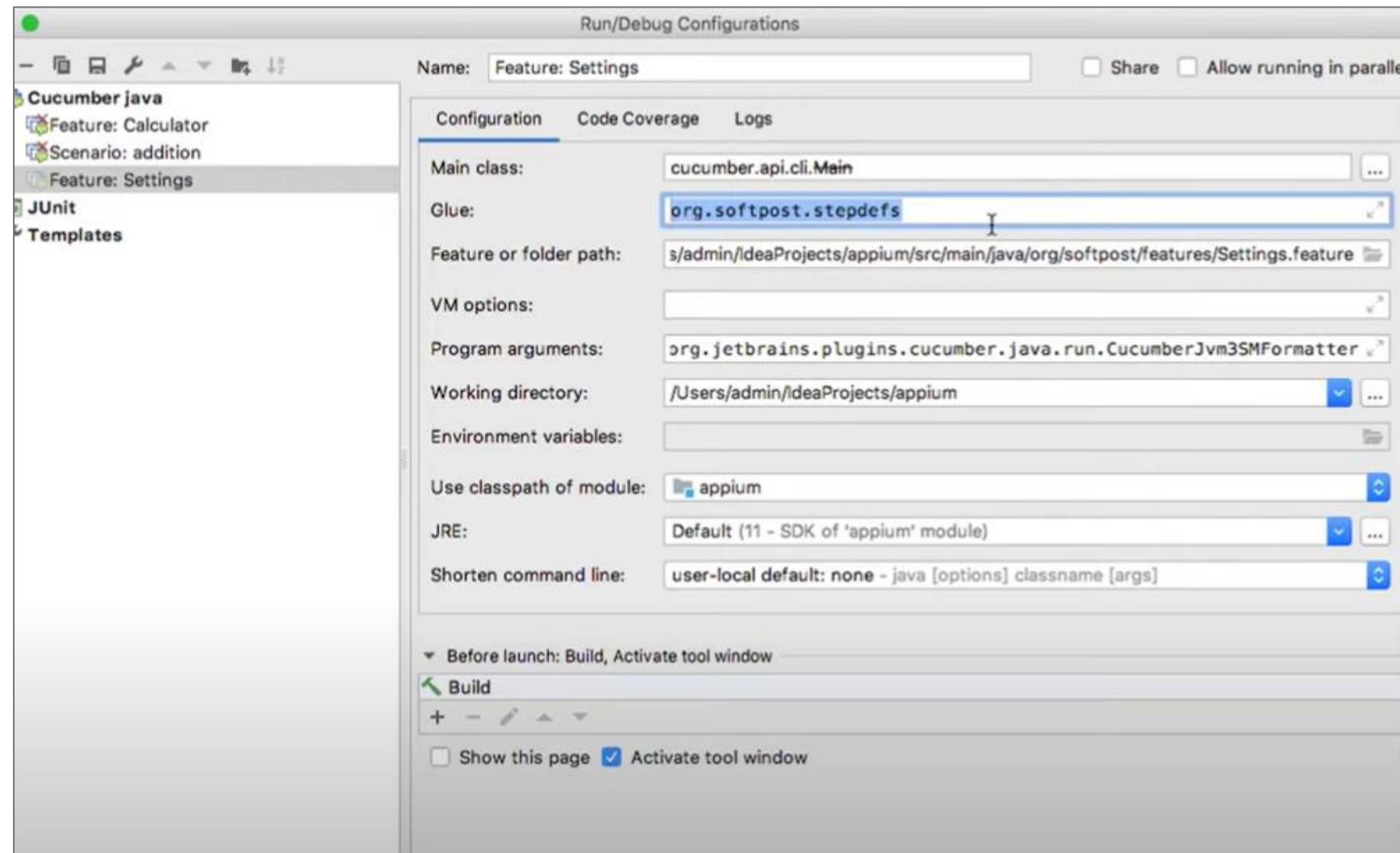
Select your Cucumber java class from the "**Cucumber java**" list.



# Handling Undefined Scenario

## Step 4:

Fill the "**Glue**" with the path where your Cucumber implementation is in.

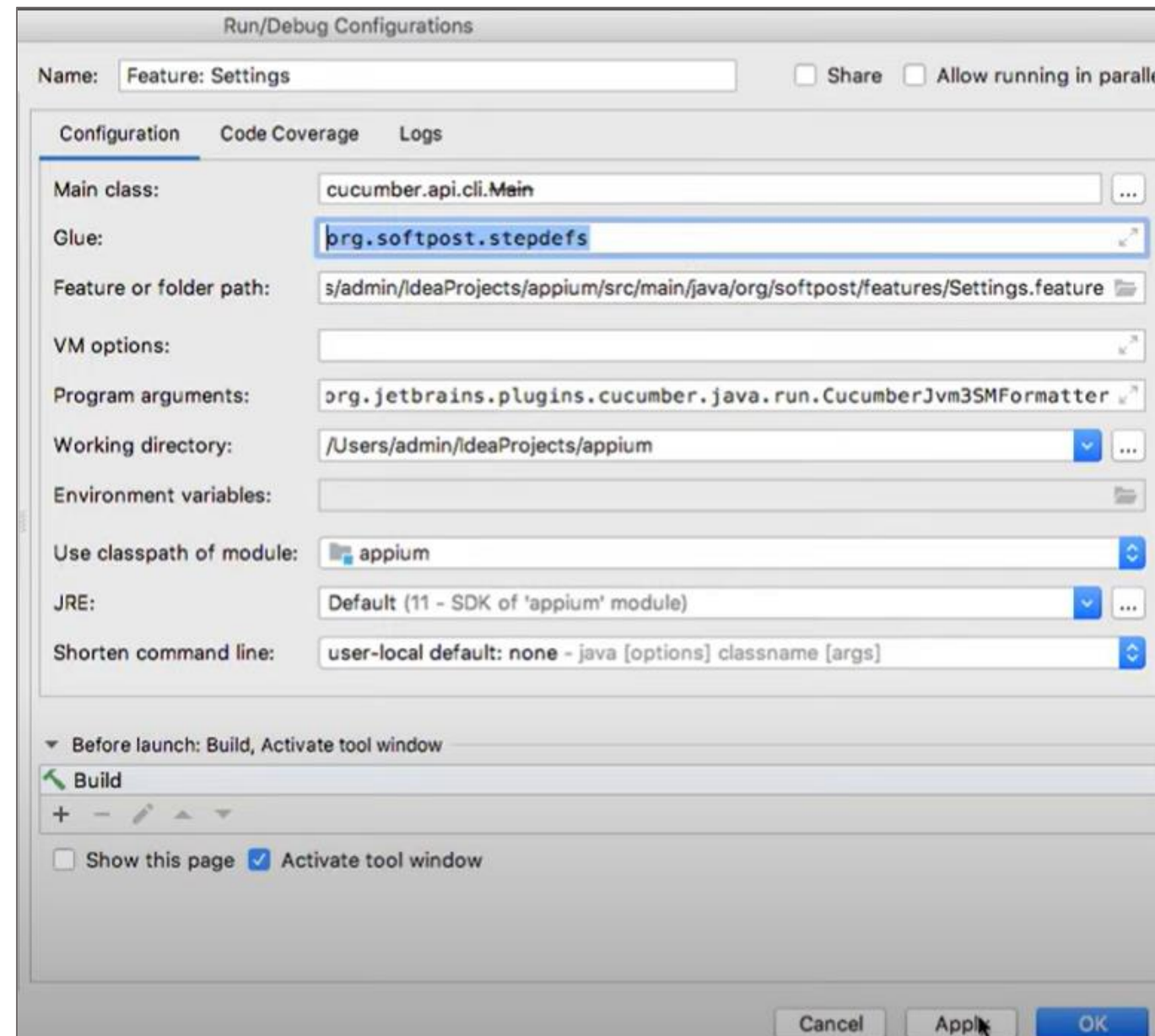


For example, "com.dice.test.steps"

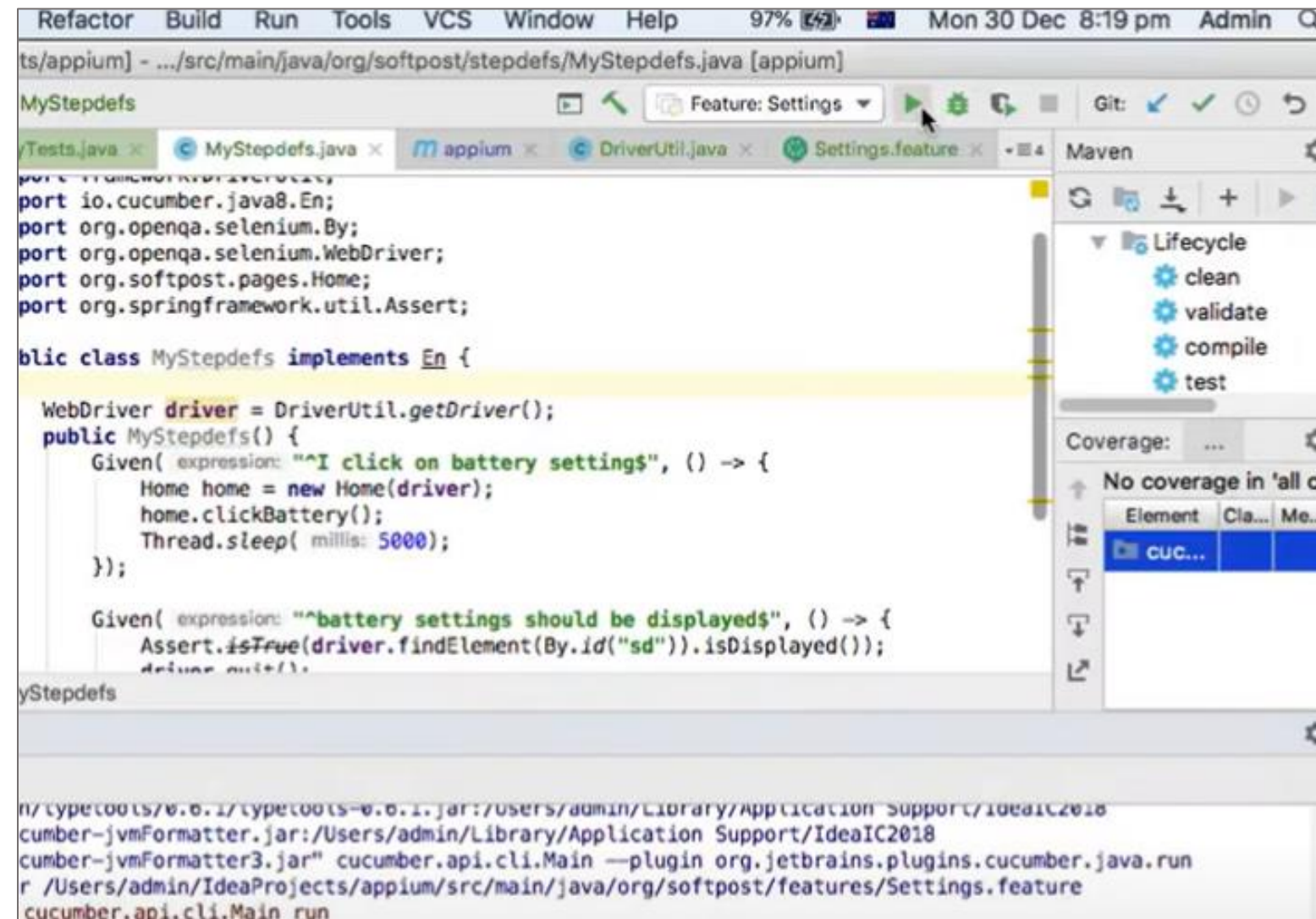
# Handling Undefined Scenario

## Step 5:

Click on the "Apply" button.



# Handling Undefined Scenario

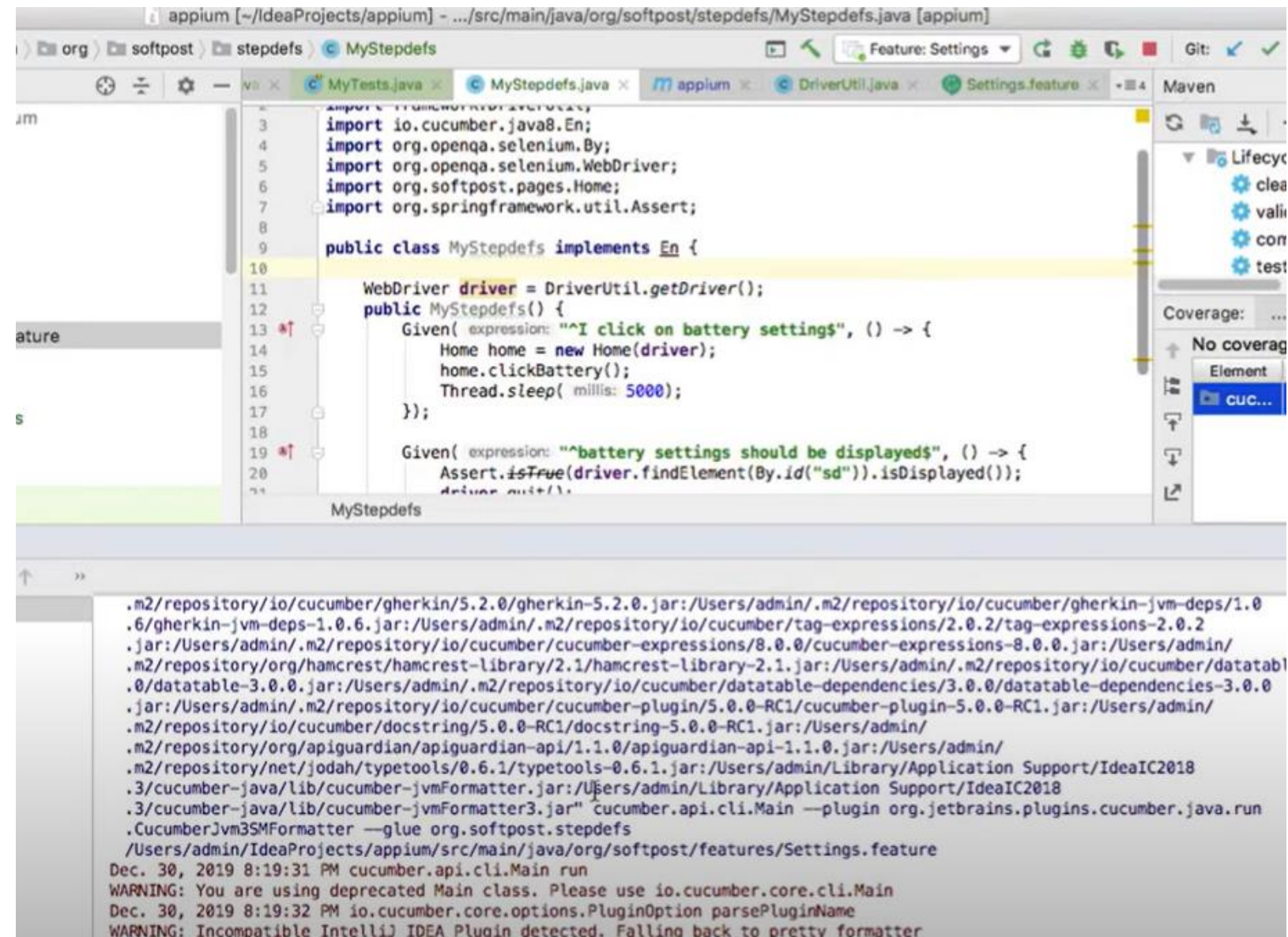


## Step 6:

Try to **run/debug** your Cucumber feature file.



# Handling Undefined Scenario



The screenshot shows an IDE window with the file `MyStepdefs.java` open. The code defines a `MyStepdefs` class implementing `En` with two `Given` methods. The first method, `Given( expression: "^I click on battery settings$", () -> {`, calls `Home home = new Home(driver);`, `home.clickBattery();`, and `Thread.sleep( millis: 5000);`. The second method, `Given( expression: "^battery settings should be displayed$", () -> {`, calls `Assert.isTrue(driver.findElement(By.id("sd")).isDisplayed());` and `driver.quit();`. The terminal window at the bottom shows the output of a Cucumber test run, including the classpath and the command `cucumber.api.cli.Main --plugin org.jetbrains.plugins.cucumber.java.run`. The output indicates that the test run was successful, with a warning about a deprecated main class and an incompatible IntelliJ IDEA plugin.

```
.../src/main/java/org/softpost/stepdefs/MyStepdefs.java [appium]
org> softpost> stepdefs> MyStepdefs
MyStepdefs.java
import io.cucumber.java8.En;
import org.openqa.selenium.By;
import org.openqa.selenium.WebDriver;
import org.softpost.pages.Home;
import org.springframework.util.Assert;

public class MyStepdefs implements En {
    WebDriver driver = DriverUtil.getDriver();
    public MyStepdefs() {
        Given( expression: "^I click on battery settings$", () -> {
            Home home = new Home(driver);
            home.clickBattery();
            Thread.sleep( millis: 5000);
        });
        Given( expression: "^battery settings should be displayed$", () -> {
            Assert.isTrue(driver.findElement(By.id("sd")).isDisplayed());
            driver.quit();
        });
    }
}

MyStepdefs

.m2/repository/io/cucumber/gherkin/5.2.0/gherkin-5.2.0.jar:/Users/admin/.m2/repository/io/cucumber/gherkin-jvm-deps/1.0.6/gherkin-jvm-deps-1.0.6.jar:/Users/admin/.m2/repository/io/cucumber/tag-expressions/2.0.2/tag-expressions-2.0.2.jar:/Users/admin/.m2/repository/io/cucumber/cucumber-expressions/8.0.0/cucumber-expressions-8.0.0.jar:/Users/admin/.m2/repository/org/hamcrest/hamcrest-library/2.1/hamcrest-library-2.1.jar:/Users/admin/.m2/repository/io/cucumber/datatable/3.0.0/datatable-3.0.0.jar:/Users/admin/.m2/repository/io/cucumber/datatable-dependencies/3.0.0/datatable-dependencies-3.0.0.jar:/Users/admin/.m2/repository/io/cucumber/cucumber-plugin/5.0.0-RC1/cucumber-plugin-5.0.0-RC1.jar:/Users/admin/.m2/repository/io/cucumber/docstring/5.0.0-RC1/docstring-5.0.0-RC1.jar:/Users/admin/.m2/repository/org/apiguardian/apiguardian-api/1.1.0/apiguardian-api-1.1.0.jar:/Users/admin/.m2/repository/net/jodah/typetools/0.6.1/typetools-0.6.1.jar:/Users/admin/Library/Application Support/IdeaIC2018/cucumber-java/lib/cucumber-jvmFormatter.jar:/Users/admin/Library/Application Support/IdeaIC2018/cucumber-java/lib/cucumber-jvmFormatter3.jar" cucumber.api.cli.Main --plugin org.jetbrains.plugins.cucumber.java.run
CucumberJvm3SMFormatter --glue org.softpost.stepdefs
/Users/admin/IdeaProjects/appium/src/main/java/org/softpost/features/Settings.feature
Dec. 30, 2019 8:19:31 PM cucumber.api.cli.Main run
WARNING: You are using deprecated Main class. Please use io.cucumber.core.cli.Main
Dec. 30, 2019 8:19:32 PM io.cucumber.core.options.PluginOption parsePluginName
WARNING: Incompatible IntelliJ IDEA Plugin detected. Falling back to pretty formatter
```

That's how it looks after handling an undefined scenario.

## Pending Scenario

# Pending Scenario

The step is indicated as pending when a step definition's method or function calls the pending method, letting you know that you still have work to perform.

```
-----
T E S T S
-----
Running hellocucumber.RunCucumberTest
Feature: Is it Friday yet?
  Everybody wants to know when it's Friday

  Scenario: Sunday isn't Friday      # hellocucumber/is_it_friday_yet.feature:4
    Given today is Sunday           # Stepdefs.today_is_Sunday()
      io.cucumber.java.PendingException: TODO: implement me
        at hellocucumber.Stepdefs.today_is_Sunday(StepDefinitions.java:14)
        at ?.today is Sunday(classpath:hellocucumber/is_it_friday_yet.feature:5)

    When I ask whether it's Friday yet # Stepdefs.i_ask_whether_it_s_Friday_yet()
    Then I should be told "Nope"       # Stepdefs.i_should_be_told(String)

Pending scenarios:
hellocucumber/is_it_friday_yet.feature:4 # Sunday isn't Friday

1 Scenarios (1 pending)
3 Steps (2 skipped, 1 pending)
0m0.188s

io.cucumber.java.PendingException: TODO: implement me
  at hellocucumber.Stepdefs.today_is_Sunday(StepDefinitions.java:13)
  at ?.today is Sunday(classpath:hellocucumber/is_it_friday_yet.feature:5)
```





# How To Mark a Scenario As Pending?

These are the few steps through which we can mark scenarios as pending:

Write a non-defined step

Create a pending step

By default, a non-defined step will stop the execution of the scenario.

```
Scenario: login with valid credentials
    Given this is pending
    ...
```

This will show the scenario along with a note about defining the step.

# How To Mark a Scenario As Pending?

These are the few steps through which we can mark scenarios as pending:

Write a non defined step

Create a pending step

In one of the step definition files, add a step:

```
Given /^PENDING/ do
  pending
end
```

# How To Mark a Scenario As Pending?

These are the few steps through which we can mark scenarios as pending:

Write a non defined step

Create a pending step

Then users can use it like:

```
Scenario: login with valid credentials  
Given PENDING I have valid credentials
```



## Failed Scenario

# Failed Scenario

When a step definition's method or function is executed and raises an error, the step is marked as failed.

```
Jason@PDSS-JOgayon MINGW64 ~/dwh-tester (master)
$ cucumber -t '@policies and @desktop and @public and @bdo and @partial and @nonrefundable and @notallowed' -f summary
*** WARNING: You must use ANSICON 1.31 or higher (https://github.com/adoxa/ansicon/) to get coloured output on Windows
Check Desktop IBE Policies Copies, BDO Public Rate Plans
  ShowRooms Reservation Policies, BDO Partial Pay Upon Booking Non-Refundable Not Allowed
X

Failing Scenarios:
cucumber features/-ibe/policies/public/check_desktop_ibe_bdo_public_policy_copies.feature:22

1 scenario (1 failed)
4 steps (1 failed, 1 skipped, 2 passed)
0m1.296s
```



# How To Rerun a Failed Scenario?

These are the few steps through which we can rerun the failed scenarios:

Modify runner class

```
@CucumberOptions(  
    features = { "src/test/resources/features" },  
    glue = { "com.app.stepdefinition" }, // path of  
step definition  
    tags = "@Testcase1",  
  
    plugin = { "pretty",  
              "html:../reports/cucumber-reports/cucumber-  
html/index.html",  
              "rerun:target/failedrerun.txt"}  
)  
  
public class TestRunner extends AbstractTestNGCucumberTests {}
```

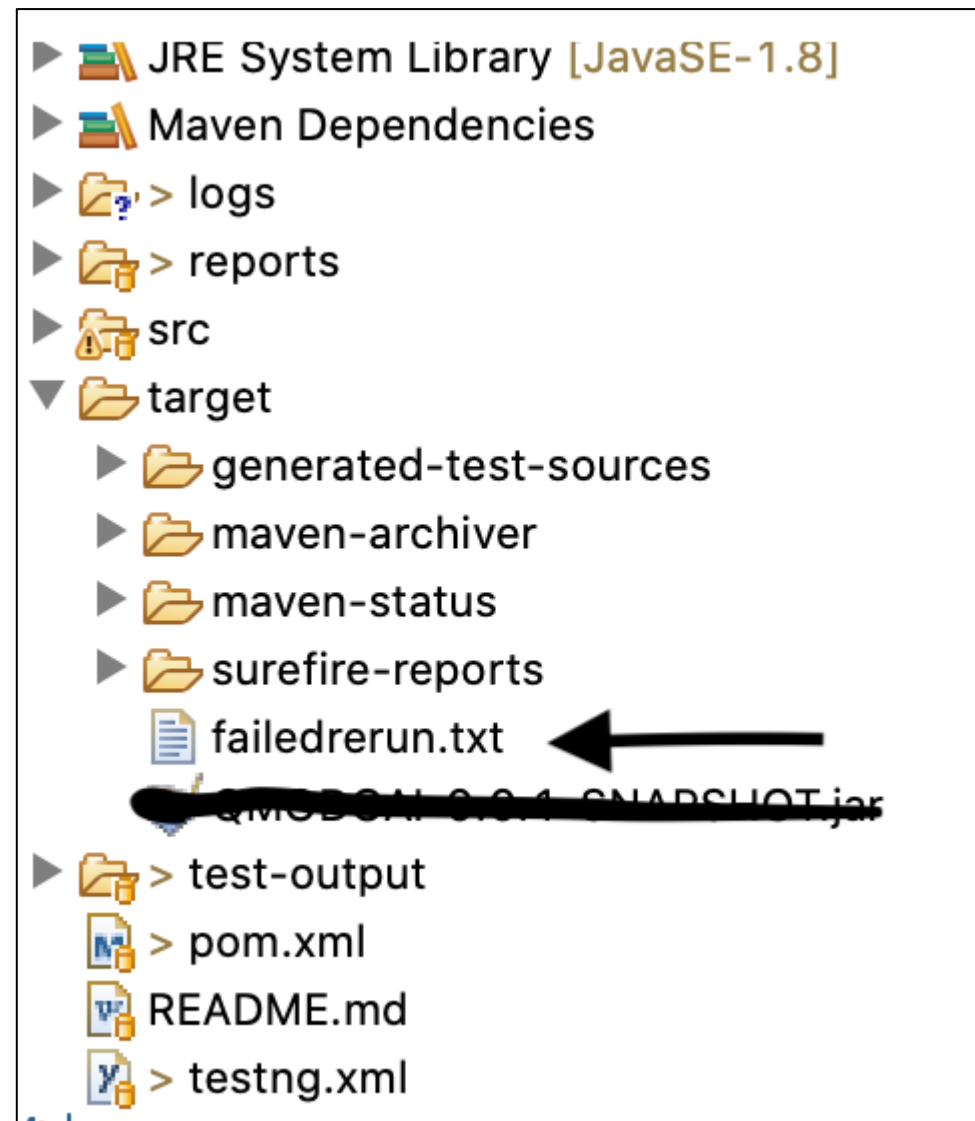
Add **rerun:target/failedrerun.txt** in the plugin.





# How To Rerun a Failed Scenario?

In case of execution failure, it will generate a text file in the target folder. This text file will contain the information on the scenarios that get failed.



# How To Rerun a Failed Scenario?

Create new runner class

```
@CucumberOptions(  
    glue = { "com.app.stepdefinition" }, // path of step  
    definition  
  
    plugin = { "pretty",  
              "html:../reports/cucumber-reports/cucumber-  
html/index.html",  
              "rerun:target/failedrerun.txt"},  
    monochrome =true,  
    features = { "@target/failedrerun.txt" }  
)  
  
public class FailedRun extends AbstractTestNGCucumberTests{}
```

Now users can simply run the FailedRun class after automation suite execution in case of test failures. It will execute only the failed scenarios and update the text file again.



## Variables

# Variables

Cucumber uses environment variables to enable certain features, such as publishing cucumber reports.



- It guides on how to define the **CUCUMBER\_PUBLISH\_TOKEN** environment variable with value **some-secret-token**.



# Variables

For security reasons users should not define environment variables containing secrets globally.

For MacOS and Linux users this means you should not define them in `~/.bashrc`, `~/.bash_profile`, `~/.zshrc`, `/etc.profile` or similar.

For Windows users this means you should not define them via **System/Control Panel** or **setx.exe**.



# Variables

Defining variables on different platforms:

## Terminal

- If users are using a terminal to run Cucumber, you should define environment variables in the same terminal.
- This also applies to terminals embedded in an editor such as Visual Studio Code or IntelliJ IDEA.

## Windows

```
setx /M CUCUMBER_PUBLISH_TOKEN "some-secret-token"
```

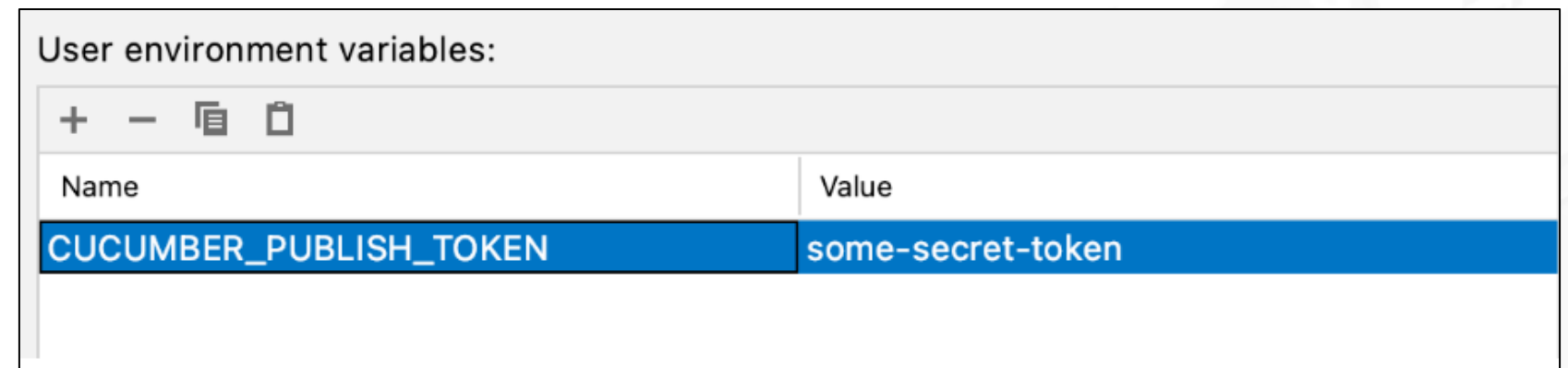
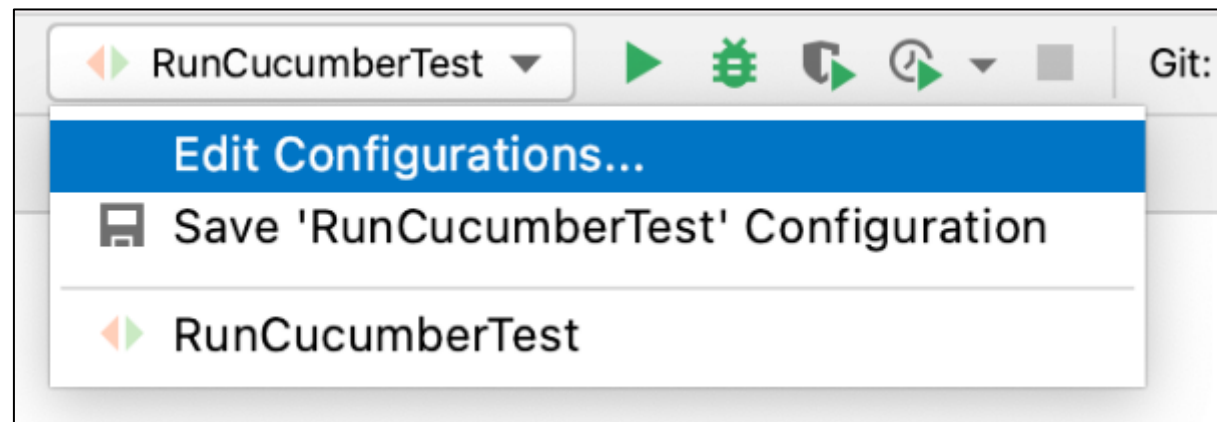


# Variables

Defining variables on different platforms:

## IntelliJ IDEA / WebStorm / RubyMine

Click the **Run/Debug Configuration** dropdown in the toolbar:

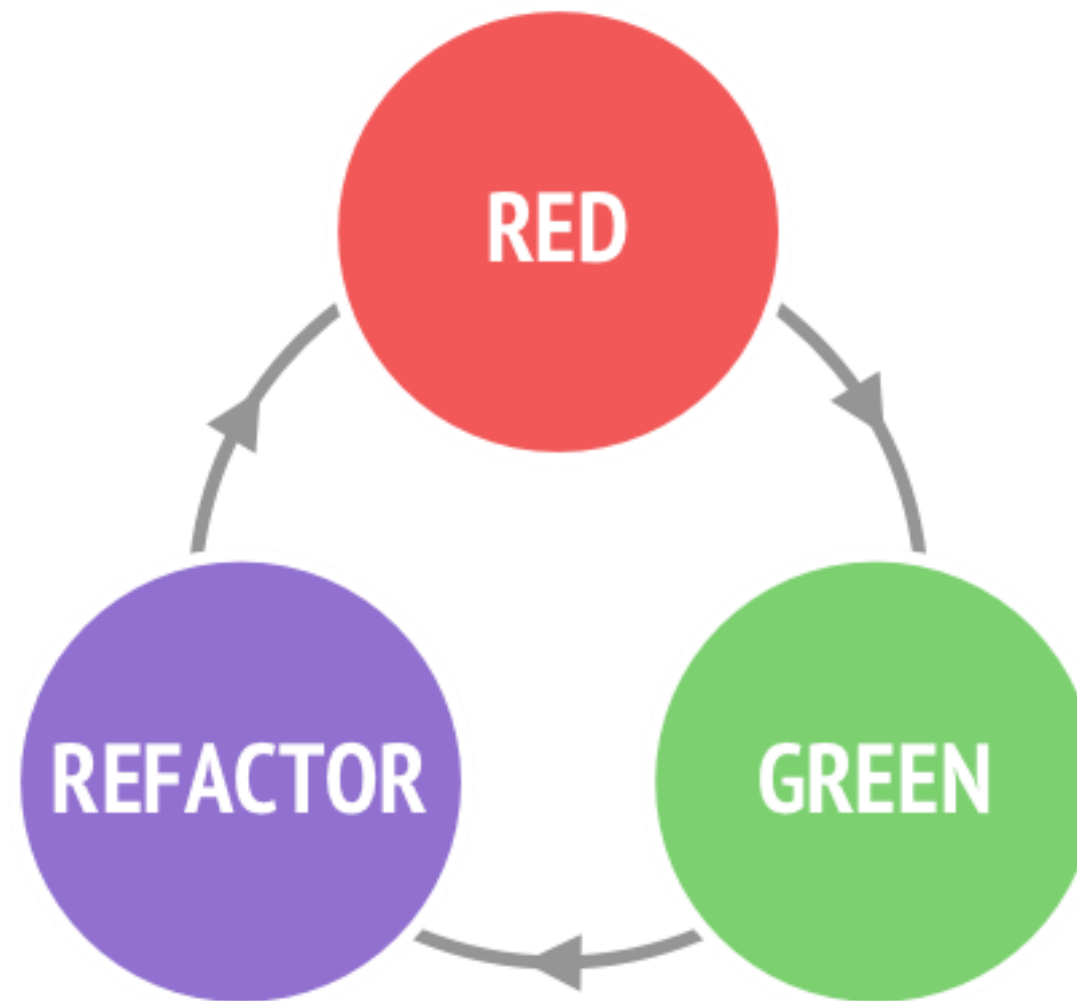


## Refactoring



# Refactoring

The process of restructuring the code, while not changing its original functionality.  
Tests should be reviewed and refactored continuously, just like code.



# Refactoring

This section describes the main refactoring principles:

Promote

Inline

Rename

- When user have a group of steps which they want to reuse across multiple scenarios, they can extract them into an action word.
- This refactoring technique makes your steps reusable and easy to maintain.

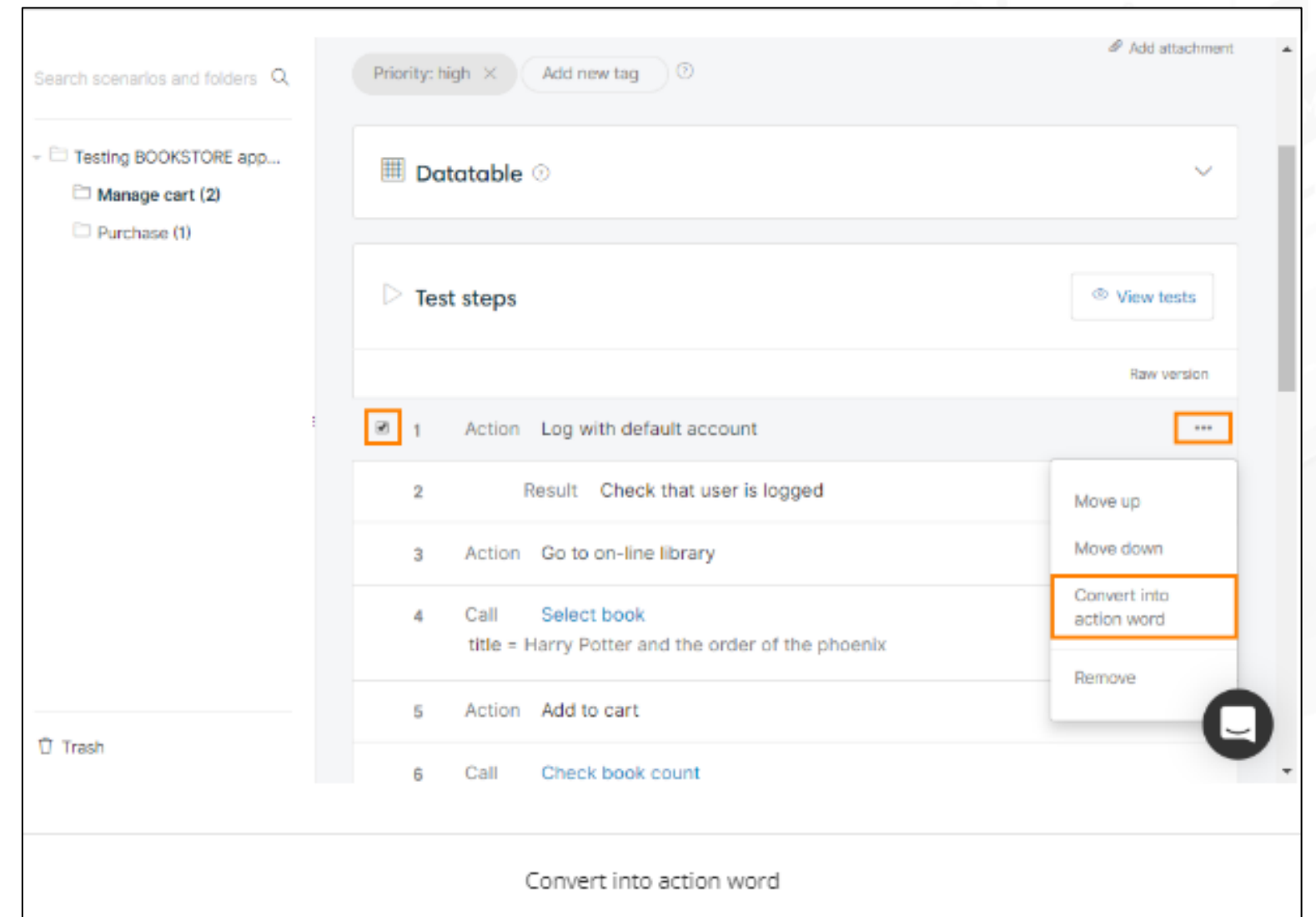
# Refactoring

Promote

Inline

Rename

First, select the **group of steps** and select **Convert** into action word:



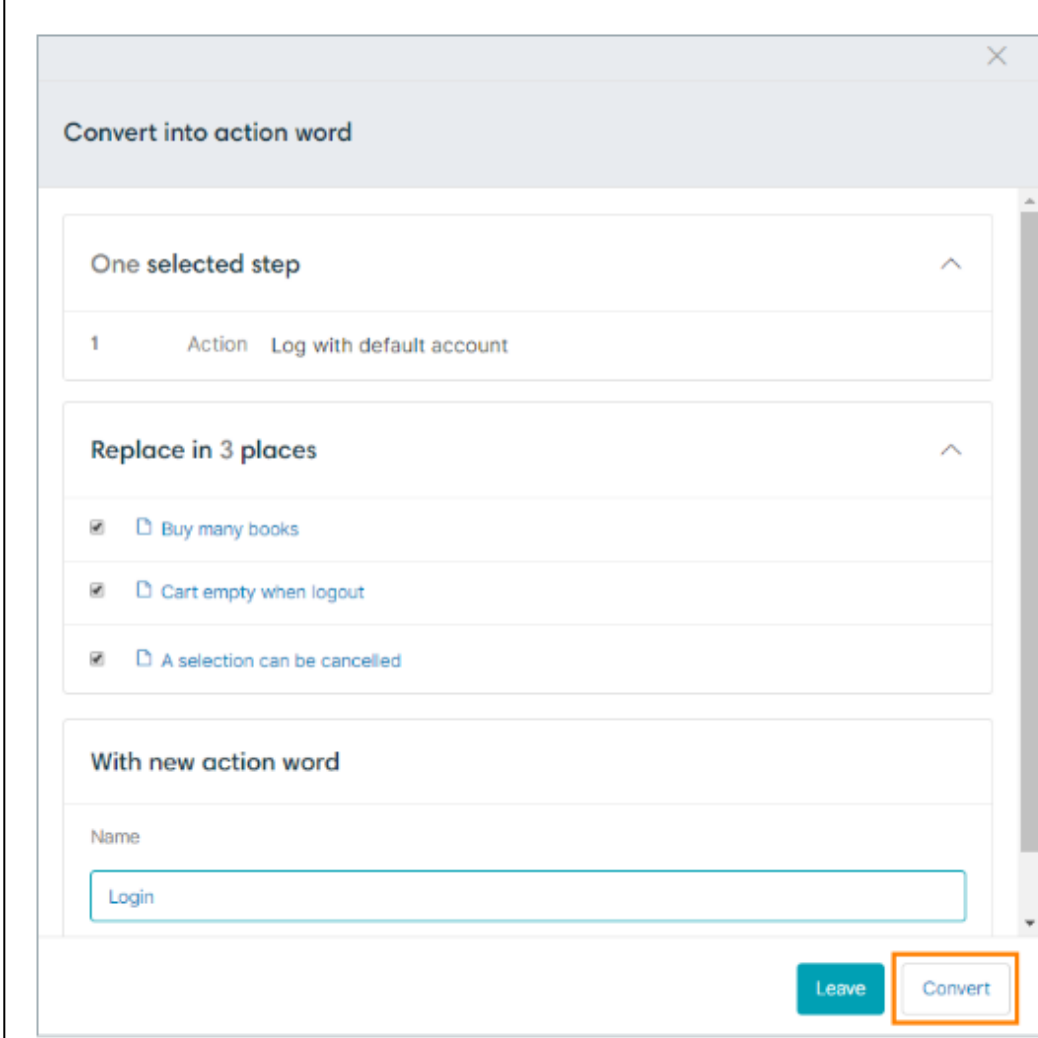
# Refactoring

If several scenarios already use this group of steps, then select the ones users want to apply the refactoring to:

Promote

Inline

Rename



The screenshot shows a modal dialog titled "Convert into action word". It contains three sections: "One selected step" with a single item "1 Action Log with default account"; "Replace in 3 places" with three checked items: "Buy many books", "Cart empty when logout", and "A selection can be cancelled"; and "With new action word" with a text input field containing "Login". At the bottom right are "Leave" and "Convert" buttons, with the "Convert" button highlighted by an orange border. The modal is labeled "Convert into action word modal" at the bottom.



# Refactoring

Refactoring is completed.

Promote

Inline

Rename

The screenshot displays a test management interface. On the left, a sidebar shows a search bar and a folder structure: 'Testing BOOKSTORE app...' containing 'Manage cart (2)' and 'Purchase (1)'. The main panel shows a test scenario with a 'Priority: high' tag and an 'Add new tag' button. Below this is a 'Datatable' section with a dropdown arrow. The 'Test steps' section is visible, with a 'View tests' button. A table of test steps is shown, with the first step highlighted by an orange box:

Step	Type	Action
1	Call	Login
2	Result	Check that user is logged
3	Action	Go to on-line library

At the bottom of the interface, there is a button labeled 'Convert into action word done'.

# Refactoring

Promote

Inline

Rename

- Inline is the opposite of promote.
- It replaces an action word by its steps in every object where this action word is called.

# Refactoring

Promote

Inline

Rename

Select **Action words** and click on **Inline**:

The screenshot displays the Simplilearn web application interface. On the left, a dark sidebar contains a menu with items: Dashboard, FORMULATION, Features, Action words (highlighted with an orange box), Metrics, TEST, Test runs, Automation, LEARN, Living documentation, and Project settings. The main content area is divided into two panels. The left panel, titled 'Action words', shows a search bar and a list of action words: 'Check book count (3 calls)', 'Login (4 calls)' (highlighted with an orange box), and 'Select book (4 calls)'. The right panel, titled 'Login', shows the details for the selected action word. It includes a description field, a tag input, and a 'Parameters' section. The 'Definition' section shows a table with one row: '1 Action Log with default account'. An 'Inline' button (highlighted with an orange box) is visible in the top right corner of the 'Login' panel. At the bottom of the interface, the text 'Action word inline' is displayed.



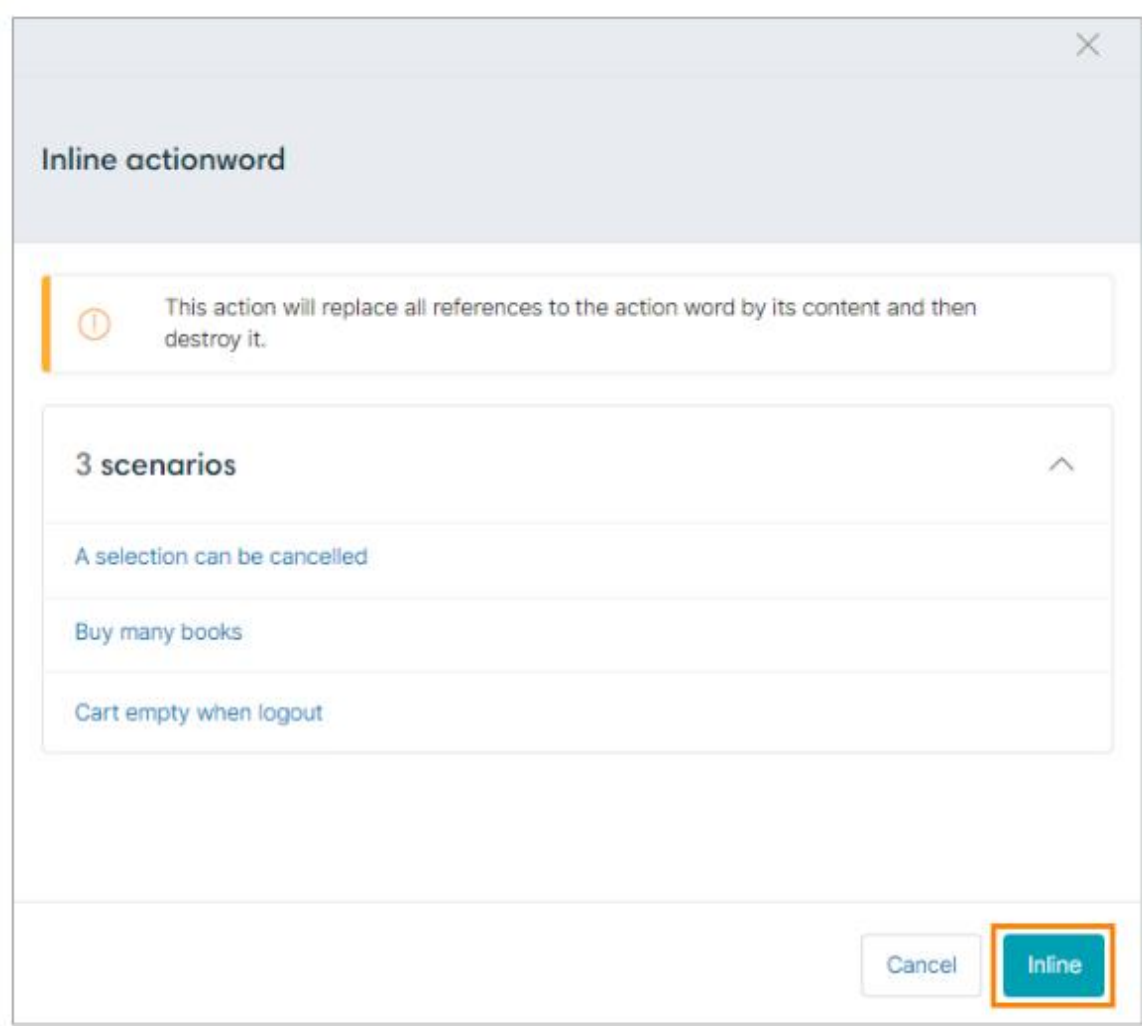
# Refactoring

Promote

Inline

Rename

Review all the objects (scenarios and action words) calling the action word to be inlined.



The screenshot shows a modal dialog titled "Inline actionword". It contains a warning message: "This action will replace all references to the action word by its content and then destroy it." Below this, there is a section titled "3 scenarios" with a list of three items: "A selection can be cancelled", "Buy many books", and "Cart empty when logout". At the bottom right of the modal, there are two buttons: "Cancel" and "Inline". The "Inline" button is highlighted with an orange border. The modal is set against a background of a person working at a desk with various tech-related icons floating around.

Action word inline modal



# Refactoring

Promote

Inline

Rename

All the references to this action word have been replaced by the steps of the action word.

The screenshot displays the Simplilearn testing tool interface. On the left, a sidebar menu shows the 'Features' section selected. The main panel is divided into two sections: 'Test steps' and 'Raw version'. The 'Test steps' section contains a table with three rows:

1	Action	Log with default account
2	Result	Check that user is logged
3	Action	Go to on-line library

An orange box highlights the first row, and an arrow points to it from a text box that says: "The reference to the Login action word has been replaced." The 'Raw version' section is currently empty. At the bottom of the interface, a status bar indicates "Action word inline done".

# Refactoring

Promote

Inline

Rename

Make sure that the action word naming is meaningful because it keeps test readability and do not hesitate to rename an action word: all the references (call) to this action word are updated automatically.

# Refactoring

Action word renaming:

Promote

Inline

Rename

The screenshot displays the 'Action words' management interface in the Simplilearn application. On the left, a dark sidebar contains a menu with options like 'Dashboard', 'FORMULATION', 'Features', 'Action words' (highlighted with an orange box), 'Metrics', 'TEST', 'Test runs', 'Automation', 'LEARN', 'Living documentation', and 'Project settings'. A vertical line with dots at both ends is positioned to the left of the main content area. The main content area is divided into two panels. The left panel, titled 'Action words', shows a search bar and a list of action words: 'Check book count (3 calls)', 'Login', and 'Select book (4 calls)' (highlighted with an orange box). The right panel, titled 'Action words / Select book', shows the details for the 'Select book' action word. It includes a title 'Select book' (highlighted with an orange box and an arrow pointing to it with the text 'Edit to change the action word name.'), an 'Inline' button, and a '...' menu icon. Below the title is a description field and a tag input field. The 'Parameters' section is collapsed. The 'Definition' section shows a table with one row: '1 Action Select the book \${title}'. Below this is an 'Add step' button. The 'Used by' section shows a list of objects using this action word: 'A selection can be cancelled', 'Buy many books', and 'Cart empty when logout'. An orange box highlights this list, with an arrow pointing to it from a text box that says 'All the objects using this action word will be updated automatically.' The bottom of the interface has a footer with the text 'Action word renaming'.

## Key Takeaways

- Steps that are undefinable despite the existence of defined step definitions are called undefined steps.
- When a step definition's method or function is executed and raises an error, the step is marked as failed.
- Cucumber uses environment variables to enable certain features.
- The process of restructuring code, while not changing its original functionality is known as refactoring.

