



# 50 Important BDD Cucumber Interview Questions





## 1. What is BDD?

BDD stands for Behavior Driven Development. It's a software development approach that encourages collaboration between developers, QA, and non-technical or business participants in a software project.

## 2. What are the main benefits of using BDD?

BDD ensures better communication between stakeholders, improves understanding of requirements, and bridges the gap between technical and non-technical teams.

## 3. What is Cucumber?

Cucumber is a tool that supports BDD. It allows writing tests in plain language that non-technical stakeholders can understand, known as Gherkin language.

## 4. What is Gherkin language?

Gherkin is a plain English language parser used by Cucumber to define test cases. It helps in writing features and scenarios that are easy to understand by both technical and non-technical teams.

## 5. What are the main keywords used in Gherkin?

The main keywords are:

- Feature: Describes what the application does.
- Scenario: Represents a particular scenario of the feature.
- Given: Describes the initial context of the system.
- When: Describes an event or action.
- Then: Describes the outcome or result.





## 6. What is the structure of a Gherkin feature file?

A Gherkin feature file follows this structure:

- Feature
- Scenario
- Given, When, Then steps

## 7. Can non-technical people write Cucumber scenarios?

Yes, non-technical people can write scenarios because Cucumber scenarios are written in plain English using Gherkin language.

## 8. What is a ‘Feature’ in Cucumber?

A ‘Feature’ in Cucumber represents a specific aspect of the application’s behavior or functionality. It groups related scenarios together.

## 9. What is a ‘Scenario’ in Cucumber?

A ‘Scenario’ in Cucumber describes a single test case in a feature. It outlines specific steps (Given, When, Then) for testing the behavior.

## 10. What is the difference between BDD and TDD?

BDD focuses on the behavior of an application and is written in natural language, while TDD (Test Driven Development) focuses on writing tests based on system logic and is more developer-centric.

## 11. What is the purpose of the ‘Given’ step?

The ‘Given’ step sets the initial context or preconditions before an action is performed.

## 12. What is the purpose of the ‘When’ step?

The ‘When’ step represents the action or event that triggers the test scenario.





### **13. What is the purpose of the ‘Then’ step?**

The ‘Then’ step describes the expected outcome or result of the action performed in the ‘When’ step.

### **14. What is the difference between a ‘Scenario’ and ‘Scenario Outline’?**

A ‘Scenario’ tests a single set of data, while a ‘Scenario Outline’ allows testing multiple sets of data using placeholders and an ‘Examples’ section.

### **15. What is ‘Step Definition’ in Cucumber?**

A Step Definition is the actual code or logic that defines the behavior of each Given, When, Then step in a Cucumber scenario.

### **16. What is the purpose of the ‘Background’ keyword in Gherkin?**

The ‘Background’ keyword is used to define steps that are common to all scenarios in a feature file, eliminating repetition.

### **17. Can Cucumber tests be automated?**

Yes, Cucumber tests are designed to be automated, often integrated with testing frameworks like Selenium or API testing tools.

### **18. How does BDD enhance collaboration?**

BDD uses plain language for writing tests, making it easier for stakeholders from various domains (developers, testers, and business teams) to collaborate on defining requirements and understanding application behavior.

### **19. What are ‘Tags’ in Cucumber?**

Tags in Cucumber are used to categorize scenarios or features so that you can selectively run certain tests by tag name.



## **20. What are some common Cucumber tags?**

Common tags include @Smoke, @Regression, @UI, or any custom name you wish to assign.

## **21. Can you skip a Cucumber scenario using tags?**

Yes, you can exclude scenarios from execution by specifying their tags when running the tests.

## **22. What is the 'Examples' section used for in a 'Scenario Outline'?**

The 'Examples' section provides multiple sets of data for a 'Scenario Outline', allowing the same test steps to be executed with different inputs.

## **23. What is the role of a business analyst in BDD?**

A business analyst collaborates closely with developers and testers to define and write feature files and scenarios, ensuring that business requirements are accurately represented.

## **24. Can Cucumber be integrated with JUnit?**

Yes, Cucumber can be integrated with JUnit to run BDD tests within a JUnit testing framework.

## **25. What is the difference between a Cucumber feature file and a step definition file?**

A feature file contains the Gherkin language scenarios, whereas the step definition file contains the actual code logic to execute those steps.

## **26. Can we write multiple scenarios in a single feature file?**

Yes, you can write multiple scenarios in a single feature file as long as they are related to the feature being tested.



## **27. What is the purpose of Cucumber Hooks?**

Hooks in Cucumber (like @Before and @After) allow you to run specific code before or after each scenario, such as setup or teardown processes.

## **28. What are Before and After hooks in Cucumber?**

Before hooks are used to set up the test environment, and After hooks are used to clean up after the test scenario execution.

## **29. What is a feature file extension in Cucumber?**

The feature file extension is .feature.

## **30. Can you provide an example of a basic Gherkin scenario?**

Feature: Login functionality

Scenario: Successful login

Given the user is on the login page

When the user enters valid credentials

Then the user is redirected to the homepage

## **31. How does BDD help in preventing misunderstandings in requirements?**

BDD uses clear and shared language to define tests and requirements, ensuring all stakeholders have a common understanding of what needs to be built.

## **32. What is the role of a tester in BDD?**

A tester helps in writing scenarios, automating them, and ensuring that the application meets the expected behavior outlined in the feature files.





### **33. What is the advantage of using Cucumber in Agile projects?**

Cucumber supports continuous collaboration, test automation, and ensures that the developed features meet the agreed-upon acceptance criteria, aligning well with Agile principles.

### **34. What tools are commonly used with Cucumber for test automation?**

Cucumber is commonly used with tools like Selenium for UI testing, REST Assured for API testing, and JUnit/TestNG for running tests.

### **35. What is a scenario that fails due to missing step definitions?**

If a step in a scenario doesn't have a corresponding step definition, Cucumber will mark the scenario as failed or pending.

### **36. Can Cucumber support behavior testing for non-web applications?**

Yes, Cucumber can be used for testing behavior in non-web applications, such as APIs or desktop applications.

### **37. What happens when a Cucumber scenario fails?**

When a scenario fails, Cucumber provides a report indicating which step failed and why, helping in debugging.

### **38. What is the difference between Cucumber and SpecFlow?**

Cucumber is primarily used for Java, JavaScript, and Ruby projects, while SpecFlow is the .NET equivalent of Cucumber for writing BDD tests.

### **39. Why is Gherkin language important for BDD?**

Gherkin language is important because it allows non-technical stakeholders to understand and participate in writing tests, bridging the communication gap between teams.





## 40. What is the role of examples in BDD?

Examples help in defining concrete scenarios that describe how the system should behave, ensuring that all edge cases and business rules are covered.

## 41. How does BDD promote ‘Shift Left’ in testing?

BDD promotes early testing by defining requirements in terms of behavior before development starts, allowing testers to be involved from the beginning.

## 42. What is a Cucumber runner?

A Cucumber runner is used to execute the Cucumber tests, often integrated with tools like JUnit or TestNG.

## 43. Can we use Cucumber for manual testing?

While Cucumber is primarily designed for automation, the scenarios can be used as a reference for manual testing.

## 44. What are the limitations of BDD?

Some limitations include the initial investment in writing scenarios, possible over-reliance on tests written in plain language, and challenges when testing complex logic.

## 45. Can BDD be used in waterfall projects?

While BDD is typically used in Agile projects, it can be adapted to a waterfall model, though it may not align with the iterative nature of BDD.

## 46. How do you maintain Cucumber tests as the project grows?

Tests should be modular, reusable, and follow best practices like grouping related scenarios in feature files and using tags for easy test management.



## **47. How does Cucumber support reusability in testing?**

By creating reusable step definitions and modularizing test logic, Cucumber promotes reusability across different scenarios and features.

## **48. What is the purpose of scenario prioritization in BDD?**

Scenario prioritization ensures that the most critical business functionality is tested first, allowing teams to focus on the most important features.

## **49. How can BDD improve test coverage?**

BDD encourages writing test scenarios for all possible behaviors, ensuring broader test coverage by involving all stakeholders in the process.

## **50. What is the relationship between acceptance criteria and BDD?**

BDD tests are often written based on the acceptance criteria provided by the business team, ensuring that the software behaves as expected.



**GroTechMinds**  
Making Life Better Everyday

Thank  
you!

**FOLLOW FOR MORE**



+91 80099 00785



contact@grotechminds.com



www.grotechminds.com