**DIFFERENT KEYWORDS USED IN GHERKIN**

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| **Keyword** | **Description** |
| **Feature** | Each Gherkin file begins with a **Feature** keyword.  Feature defines the logical test functionality you will test in this featurefile.  For Eg,  if you are testing a payment gateway your Feature will become Payment Gateway or if you are testing the Login functionality then the Feature will become Login. |
| **Background** | **Background** keyword is used to define steps that are common to all the tests in the feature file. |
| **Scenario** | Each Feature will contain a number of tests to test the feature.  Each test is called a **Scenario**  and is described using the Scenario: keyword.  Each test can be **3** parts  Precondition  Test step  Verification. |
| **Scenario Outline** | In situations where one wants to execute the same **Scenario** with various combinations of values or arguments, one could use the **Scenario Outline**.  It facilitates the testing of the same scenario with multiple arguments.  The multiple arguments passed against the same scenario outline are called **Examples** which is another keyword in Cucumber.  **For Eg:**  **Scenario:** eat 3 out of 9  Given: there are 9 apple  When: I eat 3 apple  Then: I should have 6 apple  **Scenario:** eat 7 out of 15  Given: there are 15 apple  When: I eat 7 apple  Then: I should have 8 apple  **Scenario Outline: eating**  **Given: there are <total> apple**  When: I eat <eat> apple  Then: I should have <remaining > apple  **Example**:  | total **| eat | remaining |**  | 9 | 3 | 6 |  | 15 | 7 | 8 | |
| **Given** | **Given** defines a precondition to the test. For e.g. In the shopping website, assume that the Login pagelink is only present on the Home Page,  so the precondition for clicking the Login link is that the user is at the Home Page.  If user is not at the Home Page, user would not be able to enter Username & Password*.* |
| **When** | **When** keyword defines the test action that will be executed.  By test action we mean the user input action. |
| **Then** | **Then** keyword defines the Outcome of previous steps. We can understand it best by looking at the test above and adding a Then step there. |
| **And** | **And** keyword is used to add conditions to your steps.  Let's look at it by modifying our example a little |
| **But** | **But** keyword is used to add negative type comments. It is not a hard & fast rule to use but only for negative conditions.  It makes sense to use Butwhen you will try to add a condition which is opposite to the premise your test is trying to set. |