





PROPERTY BASED BDD EXAMPLES

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BDD

- Behavior Driven Development
- ~Specification by Example (SbE)
- ~Acceptance Test Driven
 Development (ATDD)
- ~Keyword Driven Testing

PBT

Property Based Testing

- Property Testing
- ~Random Testing
- ~Model-based Testing









What is BDD? - Classic model

As a team

I want to get scores for my answers

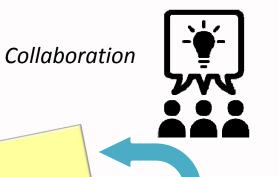
So that I can compare my results with other teams

implement feedback 





What is BDD?





Automation with Cucumber/SpecFlow

As a team

| want to get scores for my
answers
answers

So that I can compare my results with other team



These bands began their careers in the music scene of which city?

The Beatles, Gerry and the Pacemakers and Atomic Kitten

London Manchester

Liverpool

Scenario: Correct easy answer scores 10

Given I register a team

When I submit a correct easy answer

Then my score should be 10

User Conference on Advanced Automated Testing







This is an example!

Scenario: Correct easy answer scores 10
Given I register a team
When I submit a correct easy answer
Then my score should be 10







How many examples you need?

Scenario: Add two numbers

Give

And

When

Then

 BDD uses the examples to help understanding the requirements

 You need as many examples as many makes you understand the business problem

"Full coverage" is not a direct goal

he calculator calculator

n the screen

on the screen





Scenario Outlines

Scenario Outline: Add two numbers
Given I have entered <a> into the calculator
And I have entered into the calculator
When I press add
Then the result should be <result> on the screen

Examples:

а	b	result
1	2	3
5	-7	-2
2	0	2







BDD is for...

understanding & validating business requirements through illustrative examples







PBT is for...

verifying

the "properties"

implementation

through checking statements about the output for many different possible inputs

source: http://blog.jessitron.com/2013/04/property-based-testing-what-is-it.html







For example for addition...

- Commutative property: a + b = b + a
- Associative property: (a + b) + c = a + (b + c)
- Identity property: a + 0 = a
- Distributive property: a * (b + c) = a*b + a*c

We would like to verify these for ~ALL input combinations!







There is a tool for doing this!

- QuickCheck (Haskell) is the canonical framework, but there are many different ports of it to other programming languages
 - QuickCheck for Java
 - PhpQuickCheck for PHP
 - ScalaCheck for Scala
 - FsCheck for .NET (F#, C#)
 - ... (see more at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/QuickCheck)







FsCheck Sample

```
[TestMethod]
public void Addition Identity()
    Func<int, bool> identity =
        (a) => Addition.Add(a, 0) == a;
    Prop.ForAll(identity).QuickCheckThrowOnFailure();
}
[TestMethod]
public void Addition Commutativity()
    Func<int, int, bool> commitative =
        (a, b) => Addition.Add(a, b) == Addition.Add(b, a);
    Prop.ForAll(commitative).QuickCheckThrowOnFailure();
```





When the implementation is wrong...

```
public static int Add(int op1, int op2)
{
    // after 38, every year counts twice
    return op1 >= 38 ? op1 + op2 * 2 : op1 + op2;
}
```

Addition_Commutativity

Source: FsCheckDemo.cs line 30

▼ Test Failed - Addition_Commutativity

Message: Test method MyCalculator.Tests.FsCheckDemo.Addition_Commutativity threw exception: System.Exception: Falsifiable, after 68 tests (9 shrinks) (StdGen (1826352274,296211082)):

Original:

(66, 53)

Shrunk:

(1, 38)

Elapsed time: 78 ms







BDD

PBT

•
$$1 + 2 = 3$$

•
$$5 + -7 = -2$$

$$2 + 0 = 2$$

- Commutative
- Associative
- Identity
- Distributive

Both are important for understanding the requirements







Examples in SpecFlow

```
Feature: Addition
                                                       □Scenario: Add two numbers
                                                             Given I have entered 1 into the calculator
   [Binding]
   public class AdditionSteps
                                                             And I have entered 2 into the calculator
                                                             When I press add
       private readonly Calculator calculator
                                                             Then the result should be 3 on the screen
                                                    8
       [Given]
       public void Given_I_have_entered_NUMBER_into_the_calculator(int number)
           calculator.Enter(number);
                                                                                AddTwoNumbers
                                                                                     Source: Addition.feature line 3
       [When]
                                                                                 Test Passed - AddTwoNumbers
       public void When I press add()
                                                                                    Elapsed time: 34 ms
           calculator.Add();
                                                                                    Output
       }
       [Then]
       public void Then_the_result_should_be_EXPECTEDRESULT_on_the_screen(int expectedResult)
           Assert.AreEqual(expectedResult, calculator.Result);
                                                                                                 specsolutions
15 }
```

Addition.feature + X AdditionSteps.cs





Identity property BDD style...

@propertyBased

☐Scenario: Identity property

Given I have entered any number into the calculator

And I have entered 0 into the calculator

When I press add

Then the result should be the first number on the screen







Defining constraints and expectations...

■Scenario: Identity property Given I have entered any number into the calculator And I have entered ∅ into the calculator When I press add Then the result IdentityProperty [Binding] Source: Addition.feature line 11 public class Constraints : ConstraintsBase Test Failed - IdentityProperty Message: TestCleanup method MyCalculator.Tests.AdditionFo [StepArgumentTransformation("any number")] Falsifiable, after 87 tests (4 shrinks) (StdGen (284620898,296 Original: public int AnyNumber() 74 Shrunk: 38 return AsParam("any", Arb.Default.Int32()); //could be constrainded: AsParam("any", Gen.Choose(0, 100)); } [StepArgumentTransformation("the first number")] public int TheFirstNumber() return AsFormula(actualParams => actualParams.First().Value);







More real life examples...

- Given the user is logged in

 And selected a product with color variations
 When the user adds the product to the basket
 Then it should be able to choose the color
- Scenario: Restricted pages require login

 Given the user has not logged in yet

 When the user tries to access a restricted page

 Then the user should be redirected to the login page
- Scenario: Do not let the user type while driving

 Given the vehicle is driving with speed greater than 5 km/h

 When the driver attempts to type in an address

 Then a warning should be displayed







Summary

- BDD turns examples into automated tests
- PBT automates rules with many different input
- The power of this two can be combined to achieve an executable specification
- The BDD and the PBT tools can work together for this
- See http://github.com/gasparnagy/SpecFlow.FsCheck









QUESTIONS?

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Special thanks to

- Ciaran McNulty
- Konstantin Kudryashov

