### Busting the BDD myths

http://gojko.net

@gojkoadzic

### Behaviour Driven Development

Specification by Example

**Story Testing** 

Acceptance Test Driven Development

# "automation applied to an efficient operation will magnify the efficiency....

# ...automation applied to an inefficient operation will magnify the inefficiency"

- Bill Gates.

### Cucumber in rear was 'failed suicide bid'

Save this story to read later





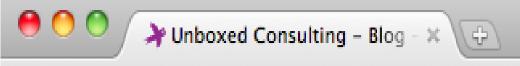
Be the first of your friends to recommend this.

A HONG Kong man, taken to the hospital to have a cucumber removed from his bottom, told doctors he inserted it in a suicide attempt.

The Sun reported Chin Wei, 62, said the method was a variation of the Japanese ritual suicide hara-kiri - usually carried out with a sword plunged into one's own stomach.

## myth #1: Instoolation

Instoolation (n): belief that process problems can be solved by installing a tool









As you can see, Cucumber allows you to easily describe the behaviour of your new feature. In fact, it's that good that some of our customers are using Cucumber descriptions as the acceptance criteria on their project's stories. So where's the catch? Well, not everything in cucumber is as easy as it may look. Even though cucumber has lot of pre-defined "phrases" to describe the behaviour of an application, you soon find out that sometimes it can be really tricky to preserve the readability of stories that are more complex than just: "And I should see 'a yellow box" for example. When it gets tricky it gets really time consuming. And even if you know that implementing the related functionality is really easy - writing the proper, readable cucumber test that makes sense is sometimes very hard.



#### **Fatal flaws**

Let me first summarize the fatal flaws of Fitnesse, and address them in more detail immediately thereafter:

- In practice it turns out to be extremely hard to get actual business involvement for the still rather technical (Wiki based) integration tests.
- "Programming" in Fitnesse has a steep learning curve and remains a nuisance due to its obsure syntax constructs
- Search the web on Fitnesse topics gives "health" related results.
- Resolving classpath issues suddenly becomes a daily practice (again?)
- Exceptions thrown in constructors disappear into oblivion

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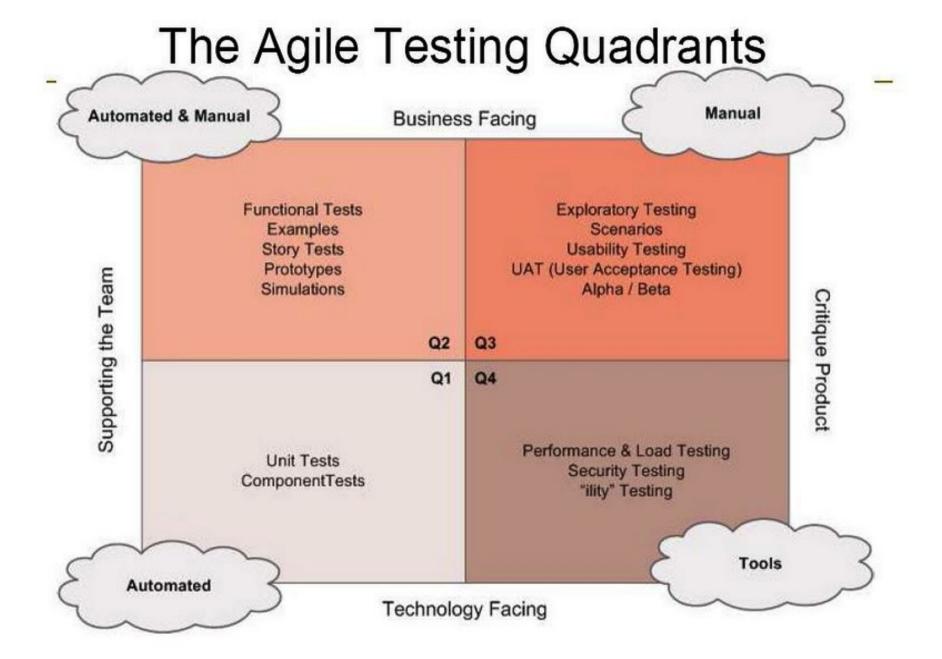
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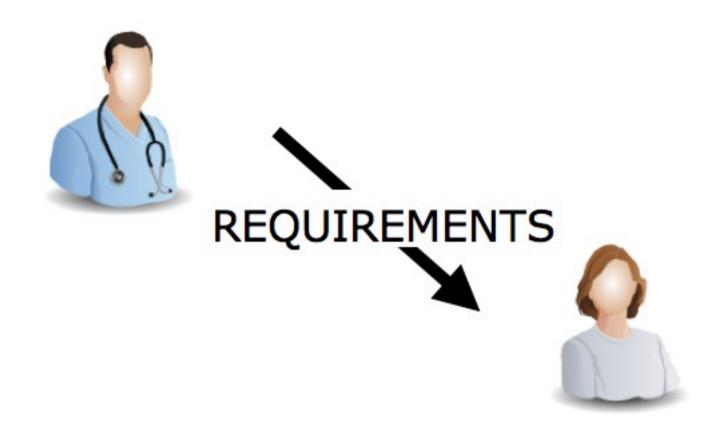
From "Agile Testing" Crispin/Gregory

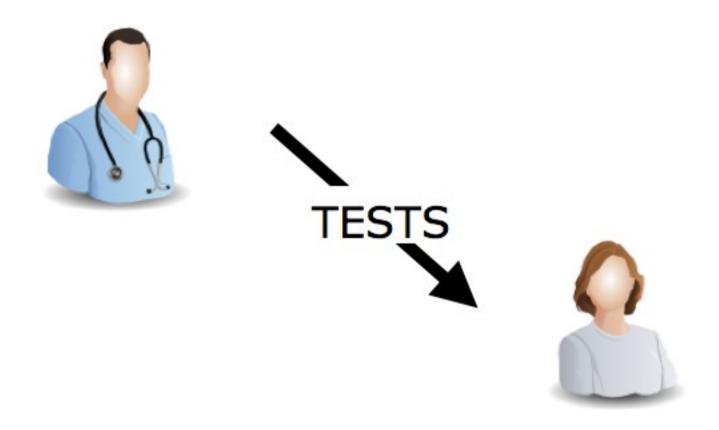
# myth #2: Businesting

### businesting (n): belief that business users should write acceptance tests

#### In my experience, I'm seeing -

- Customers/non-programmers never write the tests (because everything in given-when-then. They just want to tell us what to specify everything in that format anyway).
- Customers/non-programmers write the tests but it focuses to rather than other testing that seems to add more value.
- The tests are written in English, but what the test actually doe english phrases into code (so there's no guarantee it tests what t
- Avoidance of conversation (ie. tests as contracts).
- Cucumber and the related tools (through the toy examples the





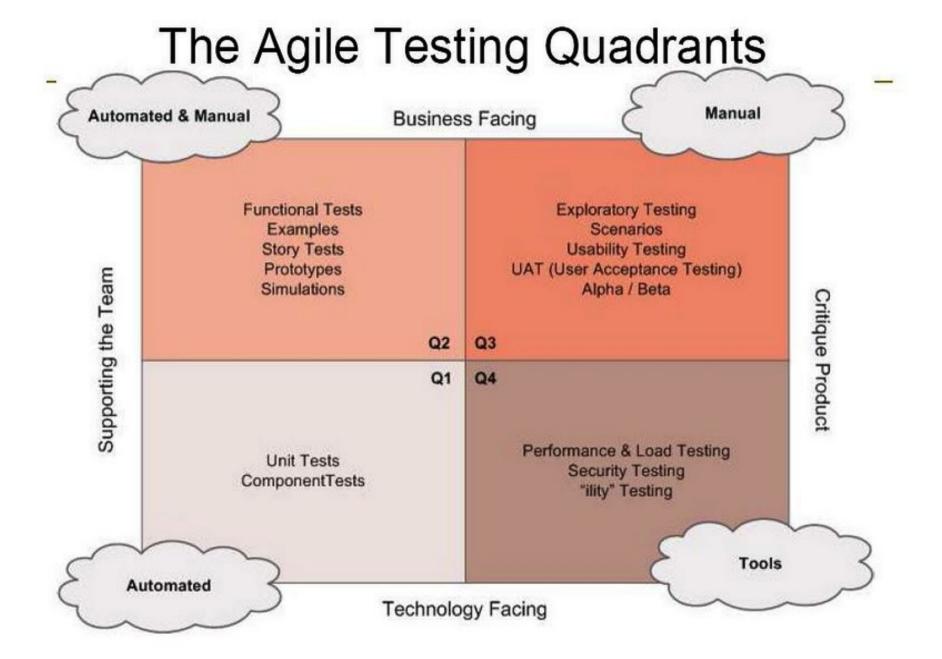
# myth #3: Acceptegration

Acceptegration (n): belief that tests are either unit or "other", a mix of acceptance, integration and everything else



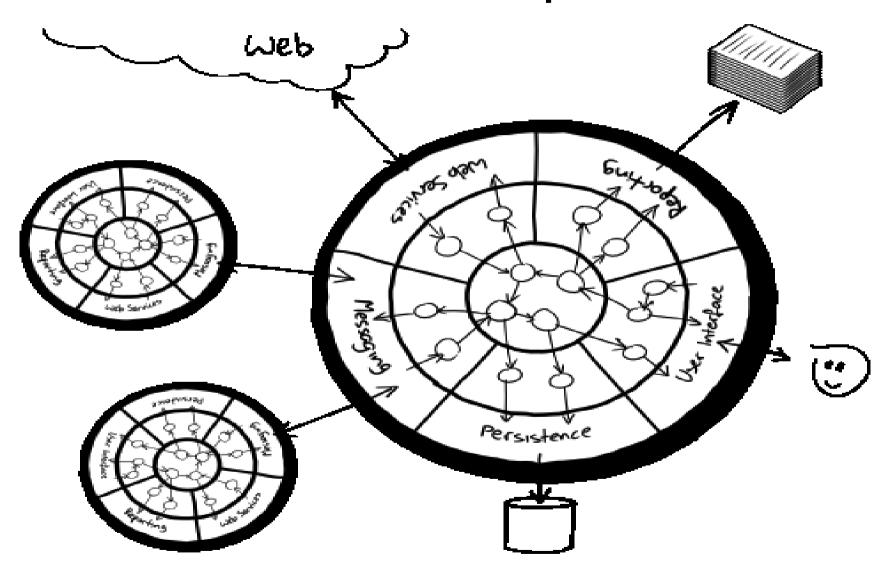
After all, isn't unit testing about isolating the class for test. Testing a set of classes is called by another name: acceptance tests.

http://twitter.com/#!/Iroal/status/23754744904294400



From "Agile Testing" Crispin/Gregory

### Ports & adapters



From "Growing Object Oriented Software" Pryce/Freeman

### myth #4: Rosolation

Rosolation (n): <insert role> should do BDD in isolation (eg testers do everything)

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Cucumber is very expensive -- it requires you to maintain a set of rules to map English to ruby. And it causes people to continually fiddle with stuff just so that the English reads write. And it adds an abstraction layer, which are also "expensive".

Great expense, little gain -> actively harmful to projects.

You end up spending lots of "testing time" fiddling with cucumber stuff. It feels productive, but you'd have more, better tests writing straight into webrat

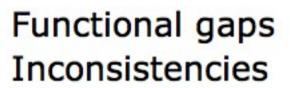
#### **Stories**

#### Programming

#### **Testing**









Misunderstood requirements

#### **Stories**

#### Programming

#### **Testing**







Functional gaps Inconsistencies Misunderstood requirements Unexpected stuff

# myth #5: Longression

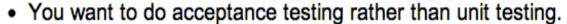
Longression (n): belief that the long term value of BDD is in regression testing

#### Using FitNesse rather than NUnit



As I've understood it, there's a couple of cases when you may want to use FitNesse.







You want to use it as a communication tool with the stake holder.



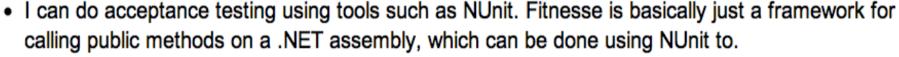
You want to do large scale tests rather than granular tests.



You want non-technical people to write the tests.



My personal opinion and experience is:



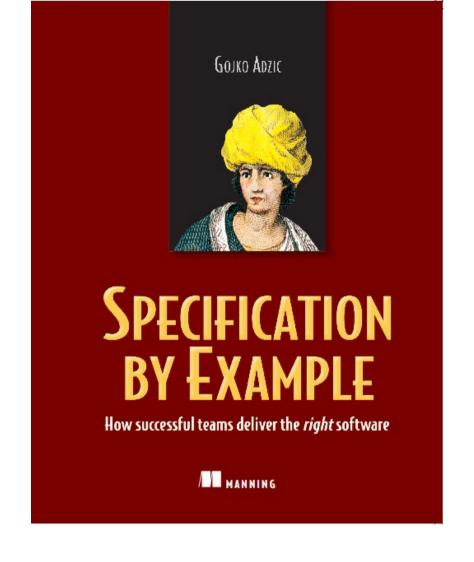
• The stakeholders tell me what they want. They are rarely interested in writing Fitnesse tests. They seem to have other/better/more important things to do.

http://stackoverflow.com/questions/2238176/using-fitnesse-rather-than-nunit

### Five ways to misuse FIT

- Misuse #1: Use Fit for Test Automation
- Misuse #2: Customer? What Customer?
- Misuse #3: Write Integration Tests
- Misuse #4: Spin Your Propeller
- Misuse #5: Specify Everything

http://jamesshore.com/Blog/Five-Ways-to-Misuse-Fit.html



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