# Genesys Rules System Deployment Guide

Supporting Building Test Scenarios

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To support building test scenarios, the rule developer should provide a mapping between the parameters (which the rule author is familiar with) and the underlying fact model. In this way, when the rule author provides a sample value for say, `orderValue`, GRAT will know how to build the appropriate Fact object to run the test.

In this case, it would create a Customer fact and set the order field to the specified value. For this example, we will map the parameters to the Fact model in the following way:

- `customerSegment` -> `Customer.segment`
- `orderValue` -> `Customer.order`
- `specialOffer` -> `Customer.offer`

In GRDT, right-click on each parameter and choose `Associate Property`. Then choose the appropriate Fact and field from the pop-up window.
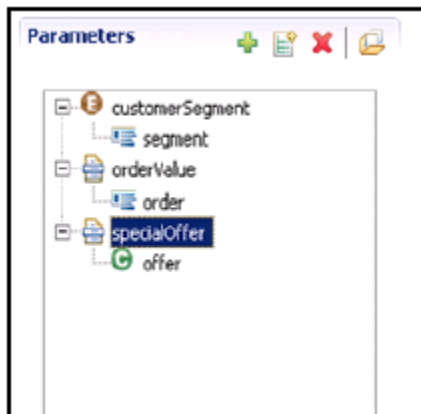


Mapping Parameters Popup Window

## Mapping Parameters Window

Navigate to the `Test Scenarios` tab and create a test scenario to test our decision table rule at the Finance Department node. Select test values `customerSegment` and `orderValue` from the `Add Given` drop-down. Then select `specialOffer` from the `Add Expectation` drop-down.

Now, insert rows of data. In these rows you can put some test values and also choose what your predicted or expected result should be.

When you click on the Run `Test Scenario` button, these test values will be passed into the rule package and the result will be compared to your expectations. If they match, you will see a green check mark in the `Results` column.

Note that we purposely passed in data that we predicted would return a positive result (for example, the customer gets the special offer) as well as a negative result (for example, the customer does not qualify). These test scenarios are then saved and can be executed in the future when rules are added or modified.



Test Scenario Tab 1

Note, the 4th row of the table, shows our Bronze customer with an order value of 9000 NOT receiving a special offer. This is because the test was run against the Finance Department node of the hierarchy. In our example, we added a linear rule to the Accounts Payable department which addresses the Bronze customer.

We can now create a new test scenario which targets the Accounts Payable department and validates that, in this case, the Bronze customer gets an offer. In our new test scenario (TS-116), we set the Business Hierarchy to the `Finance Department > Accounts Payable` department. We copy the same test data and when we run it, notice that the Bronze customer shows an unsuccessful result when our expectation is that they do NOT receive an offer.

Test Scenario Tab 2

We simply adjust the test scenario so that we now expect an offer for this customer by checking the `specialOffer` box. We now get a successful result when running the test.


Test Scenario Tab 3