# Python - Teil 6

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# Agenda

- Properties
- Unit Tests
- Code coverage

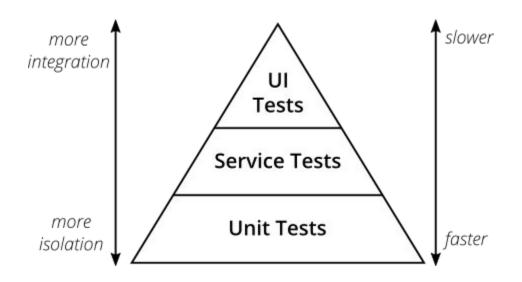
#### Getter/Setter oder öffentliche Variablen

- Getter/Setter wenn zugriff geschützt werden soll
- Bei einfachen Variablen auch öffentlich
  - Und nachträglich als Property falls Zugriffsschutz nötigt

## **Properties**

```
class P3:
31
         def __init__(self, x):
             self.x = x
         @property
         def x(self):
             return self._x
         @x.setter
         def x(self, x):
             if x < 0:
42
                 self. x = 0
             elif x > 1000:
                 self. x = 1000
             else:
                 self. x = x
     p3 = P3(42)
     print(p3.x)
     p3.x = 47
     print(p3.x)
```

# Test Pyramide



#### **Unit Tests**

- Automatisierte Tests für den Code
- Klasse ableiten von "unittest.TestCase"
- Methoden mit "def test\_\*\*\*"
- def setUp(self)
- def tearDown(self)
- python -m unittest discover
- python -m unittest test\_module.TestClass

## Testing Std in/out

```
@contextmanager
def captured_std():
   new out, new err, new in = StringIO(), StringIO(), StringIO()
   old out, old err, old in = sys.stdout, sys.stderr, sys.stdin
   try:
       sys.stdout, sys.stderr, sys.stdin = new out, new err, new in
       yield sys.stdout, sys.stderr, sys.stdin
   finally:
        sys.stdout, sys.stderr, sys.stdin = old out, old err, old in
class stdTest(unittest.TestCase):
   def testPrint(self):
        with captured_std() as (out, err, inp):
           Std().print123()
        # This can go inside or outside the `with` block
        output = out.getvalue().strip()
        self.assertEqual(output, '123')
```

### Coverage

- Aufzeigen der Testabdeckung
- pip install coverage
- coverage run -m unittest discover
- coverage html

```
Coverage for util: 80%

5 statements 4 run 1 missing 0 excluded

1 from math import ceil, pi

2 def borkify(i):
    return int(ceil(i/pi) + 1)

5 def fnord(j):
    return j/2 - 3
```