

Практическа работа №5

Ход работы:

Установили JMeter

Запустили сервер на python

Код

```
from fastapi import FastAPI, HTTPException, Depends
from pydantic import BaseModel
from typing import List, Optional
import sqlite3
from contextlib import contextmanager

app = FastAPI()

# Database connection manager
@contextmanager
def get_db_connection():
    conn = sqlite3.connect('auction.db')
    conn.row_factory = sqlite3.Row # This allows accessing columns by name
    try:
        yield conn
    finally:
        conn.close()

# Database setup with better error handling
def init_db():
    try:
        with get_db_connection() as conn:
            cursor = conn.cursor()
            cursor.execute('''
                CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS items (
                    id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,
                    name TEXT NOT NULL,
                    description TEXT,
                    price REAL NOT NULL CHECK(price >= 0),
                    created_at DATETIME DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
                )
            ''')
            conn.commit()
    except sqlite3.Error as e:
        print(f"Database initialization error: {e}")

init_db()

class ItemCreate(BaseModel):
    name: str
    description: Optional[str] = None
    price: float

    class Config:
        schema_extra = {
            "example": {
                "name": "Vintage Watch",
                "description": "A beautiful vintage timepiece",
                "price": 150.50
            }
        }

class Item(ItemCreate):
```

```

id: int
created_at: Optional[str] = None

class Config:
    orm_mode = True

# Dependency for database connection
def get_db():
    with get_db_connection() as conn:
        yield conn

@app.post("/items/", response_model=Item, status_code=201)
def create_item(item: ItemCreate, conn: sqlite3.Connection = Depends(get_db)):
    try:
        if item.price < 0:
            raise HTTPException(status_code=400, detail="Price cannot be negative")

        cursor = conn.cursor()
        cursor.execute('''
            INSERT INTO items (name, description, price)
            VALUES (?, ?, ?)
            ''', (item.name, item.description, item.price))
        conn.commit()

        # Get the created item with all fields
        cursor.execute('SELECT * FROM items WHERE id = ?',
            (cursor.lastrowid,))
        row = cursor.fetchone()

        return dict(row)

    except sqlite3.Error as e:
        raise HTTPException(status_code=500, detail=f"Database error: {str(e)}")

@app.get("/items/", response_model=List[Item])
def get_items(conn: sqlite3.Connection = Depends(get_db)):
    try:
        cursor = conn.cursor()
        cursor.execute('SELECT * FROM items ORDER BY created_at DESC')
        rows = cursor.fetchall()
        return [dict(row) for row in rows]
    except sqlite3.Error as e:
        raise HTTPException(status_code=500, detail=f"Database error: {str(e)}")

@app.get("/items/{item_id}", response_model=Item)
def get_item(item_id: int, conn: sqlite3.Connection = Depends(get_db)):
    try:
        cursor = conn.cursor()
        cursor.execute('SELECT * FROM items WHERE id = ?', (item_id,))
        row = cursor.fetchone()

        if row is None:
            raise HTTPException(status_code=404, detail="Item not found")

        return dict(row)
    except sqlite3.Error as e:
        raise HTTPException(status_code=500, detail=f"Database error: {str(e)}")

@app.put("/items/{item_id}", response_model=Item)

```

```
def update_item(item_id: int, item: ItemCreate, conn: sqlite3.Connection = Depends(get_db)):
    try:
        cursor = conn.cursor()
        cursor.execute('''
            UPDATE items SET name = ?, description = ?, price = ?
            WHERE id = ?
        ''', (item.name, item.description, item.price, item_id))
        conn.commit()

        if cursor.rowcount == 0:
            raise HTTPException(status_code=404, detail="Item not found")

        cursor.execute('SELECT * FROM items WHERE id = ?', (item_id,))
        row = cursor.fetchone()
        return dict(row)

    except sqlite3.Error as e:
        raise HTTPException(status_code=500, detail=f"Database error: {str(e)}")

@app.delete("/items/{item_id}")
def delete_item(item_id: int, conn: sqlite3.Connection = Depends(get_db)):
    try:
        cursor = conn.cursor()
        cursor.execute('DELETE FROM items WHERE id = ?', (item_id,))
        conn.commit()

        if cursor.rowcount == 0:
            raise HTTPException(status_code=404, detail="Item not found")

        return {"message": "Item deleted successfully"}
    except sqlite3.Error as e:
        raise HTTPException(status_code=500, detail=f"Database error: {str(e)}")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    import uvicorn
    uvicorn.run(app, host="127.0.0.1", port=8000)
```

Сервер стал доступен по адресу <http://127.0.0.1:8000>

Создание тестов в JMeter

Теперь создадим тесты для этого бэкенда в JMeter.

1. Создание тестового плана

Откройте JMeter.

- Создайте новый тестовый план (Test Plan).

2. Добавление Thread Group

- Правый клик на Test Plan → Add → Threads (Users) → Thread Group.
- Установите "Number of Threads (users)" на 5, "Ramp-Up Period (seconds)" на 10 и "Loop Count" на 1.

3. Добавление HTTP Request Sampler для POST запроса

- Правый клик на Thread Group → Add → Sampler → HTTP Request.
- В настройках HTTP Request:

Name: Create Item

Server Name or IP: 127.0.0.1

Port Number: 8000

Method: POST

Path: /items/

Body Data: Вставьте пример данных:

json

Копировать код

```
{  
  "name": "Item 1",  
  "description": "A description of Item 1",  
  "price": 100.0  
}
```

4. Добавление HTTP Request Sampler для GET запроса

- Правый клик на Thread Group → Add → Sampler → HTTP Request.
- В настройках HTTP Request: **Name:** Get Items

Server Name or IP: 127.0.0.1

Port Number: 8000

Method: GET

Path: /items/

5. Добавление Listener

- Правый клик на Thread Group → Add → Listener → View Results Tree.

6. Запуск тестов

- Нажмите кнопку "Start" на панели инструментов JMeter.
- После завершения теста, просмотрите результаты в "View Results Tree".

Пример тестов

POST запрос добавляет новый элемент на аукцион и возвращает его данные.

GET запрос получает список всех элементов на аукционе.

