

Unit Testing with Python

Emily Bache

<http://coding-is-like-cooking.info>

emily@bacheconsulting.com



pluralsight 
hardcore developer training

Course Summary

- Unit testing vocabulary & basic example using **unittest**
- Unit testing - Why and When
- An alternative to unittest: **pytest**
- Testable documentation using **doctest**
- Test Doubles
- Assessing Test Coverage
- Maintainable Unit Tests



"Goat in Tree" - Cuno de Boer (flickr)

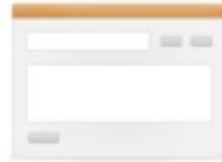
Module Summary

- Unit Testing vocabulary & “Phonebook” example
- Test Case design



“Goat in Tree” - Cuno de Boer (flickr)

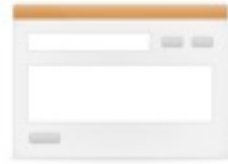
Review of Fundamentals



System Under Test

- a Unit Test checks the behaviour of an **element of code**
 - a method or function
 - a module or class
- an automated test
 - is designed by a human
 - runs without intervention
 - reports results unambiguously as “pass” or “fail”

Strictly speaking



System Under Test

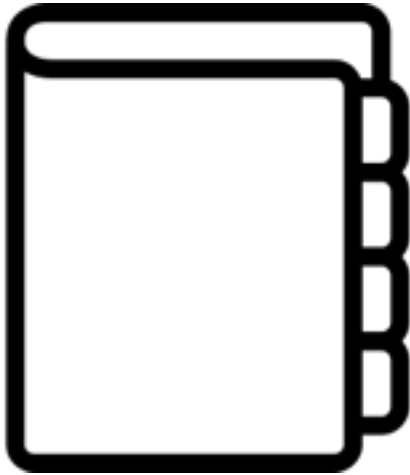
It's not a unit test if it uses...

- the file system
- a database
- the network

(but it might still be a useful test)

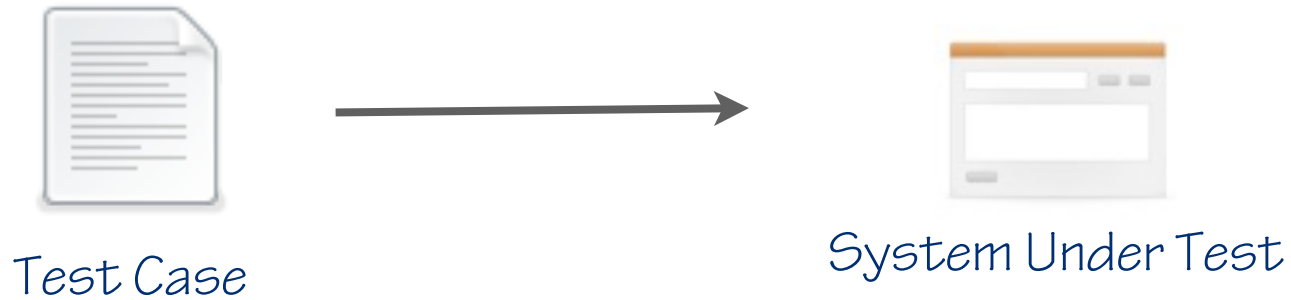


Exercise - Phone Numbers

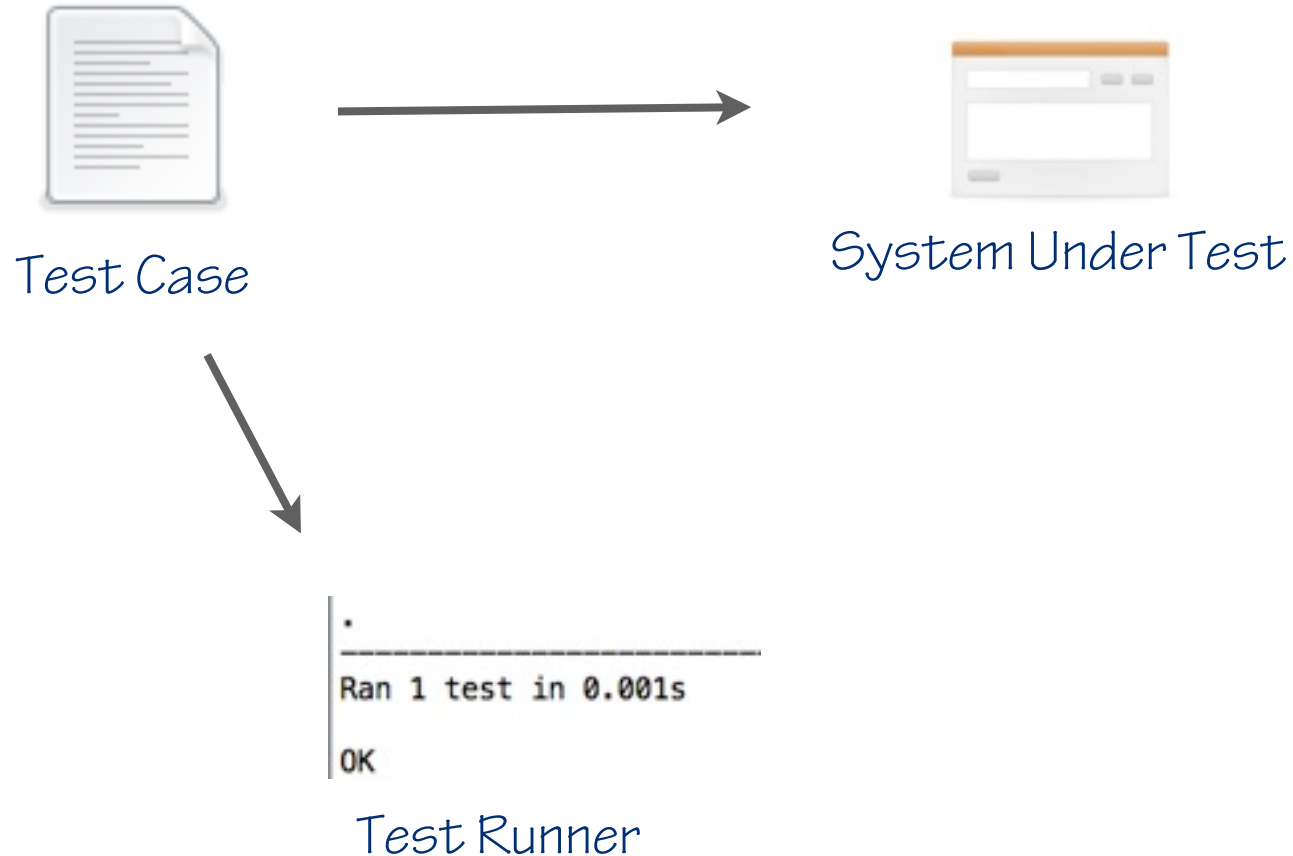


- Given a list of names and phone numbers, make a Phonebook that allows you to look up numbers by name.
- Determine if a given Phonebook is consistent.
 - In a consistent phone list no number is a prefix of another.
 - For Example:
 - Bob 91125426
 - Alice 97 625 992
 - Emergency 911
 - Bob and Emergency are inconsistent

Unit test vocabulary: TestCase



Unit Test Vocabulary



Unit Test Vocabulary



Test Case

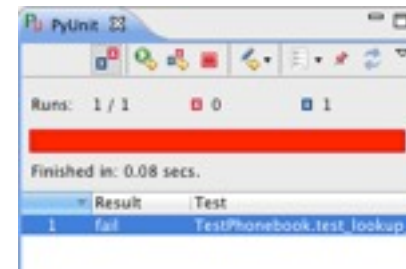


System Under Test



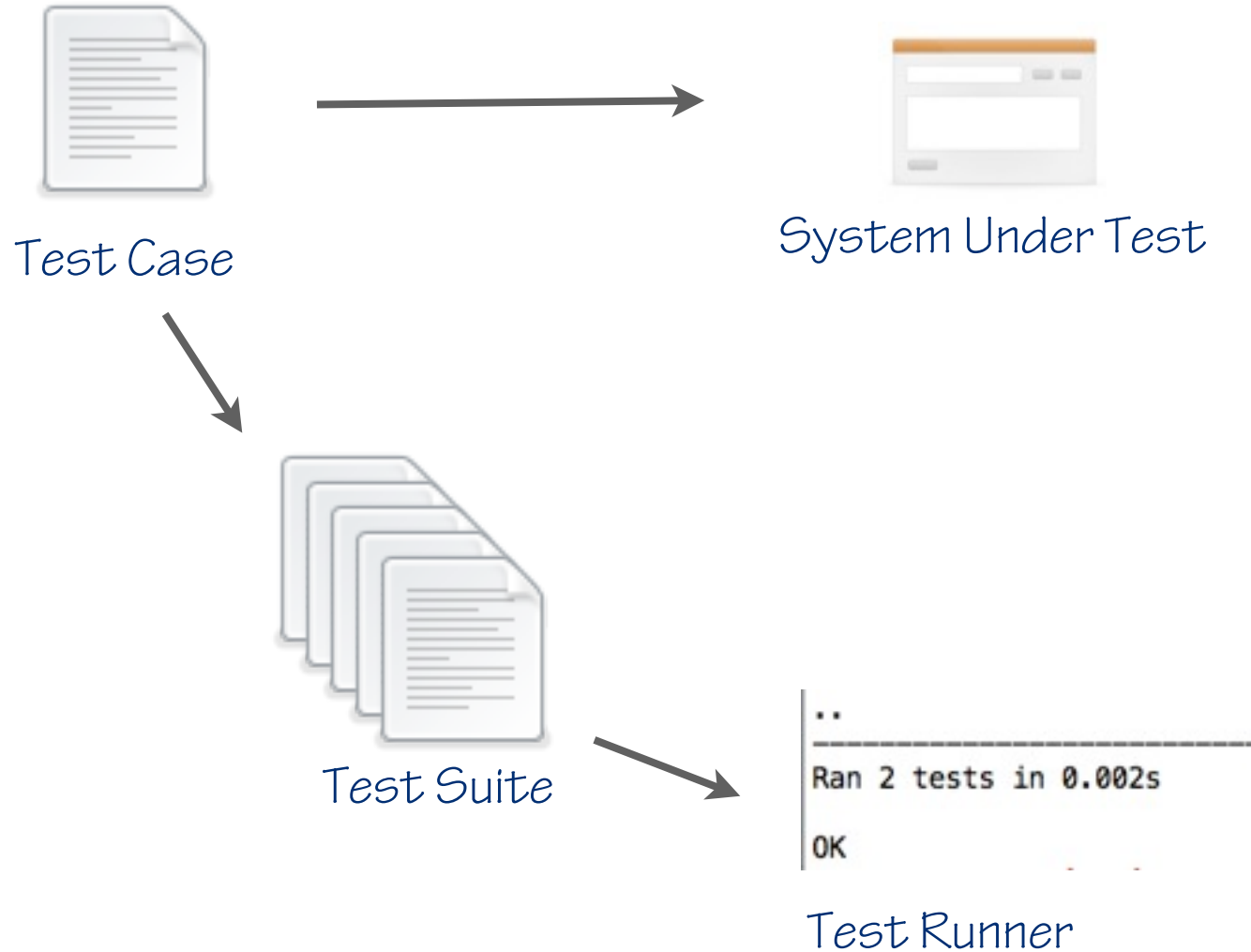
```
•
-----
Ran 1 test in 0.001s
OK
```

or

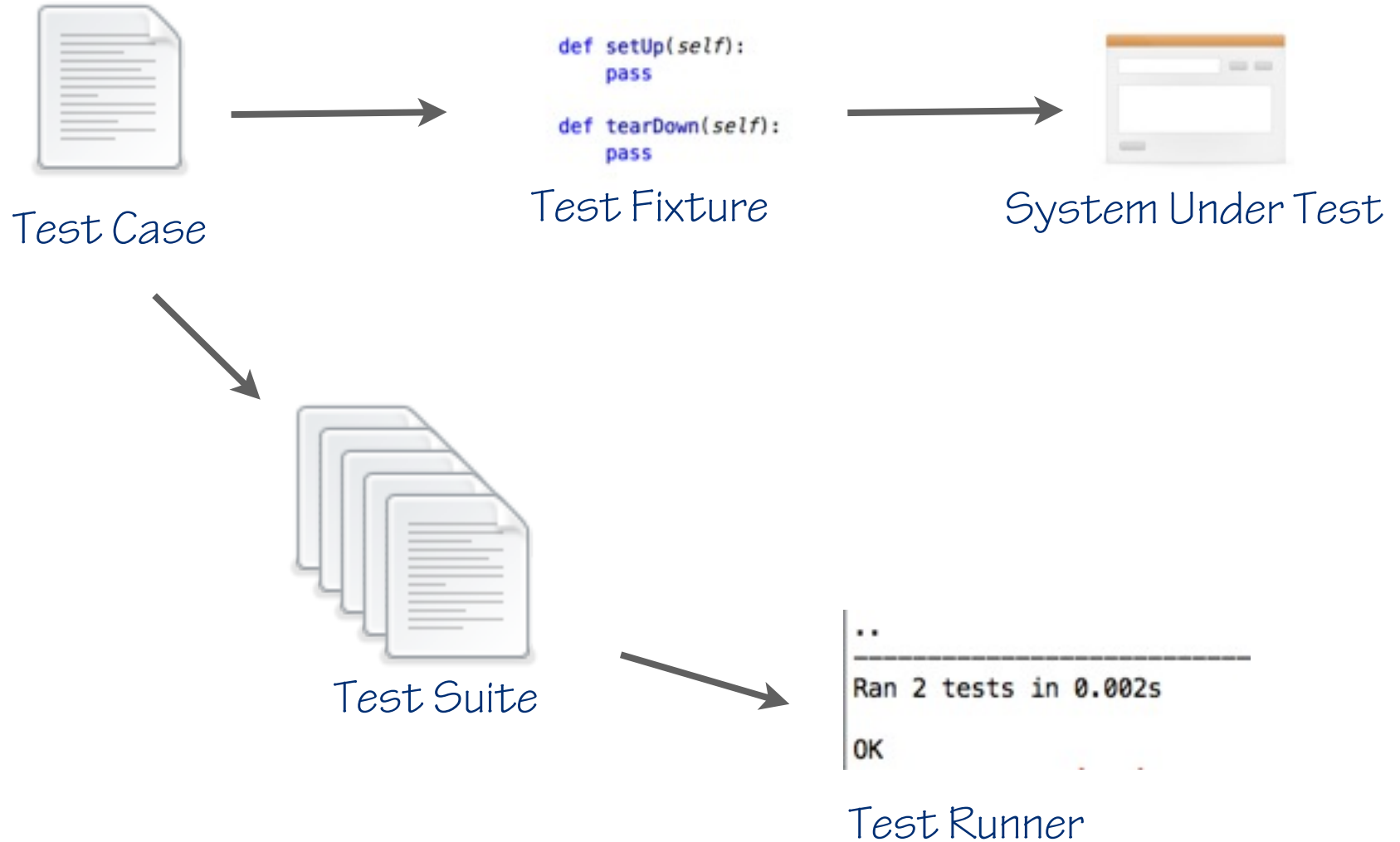


Test Runner

Unit Test Vocabulary



Unit Test Vocabulary



Test Fixture

```
def setUp(self):  
    self.phonebook = Phonebook()  
  
def test_lookup_entry_by_name(self):  
    self.phonebook.add("Bob", "12345")  
    self.assertEqual("12345", self.phonebook.lookup("Bob"))  
  
def tearDown(self):  
    pass
```

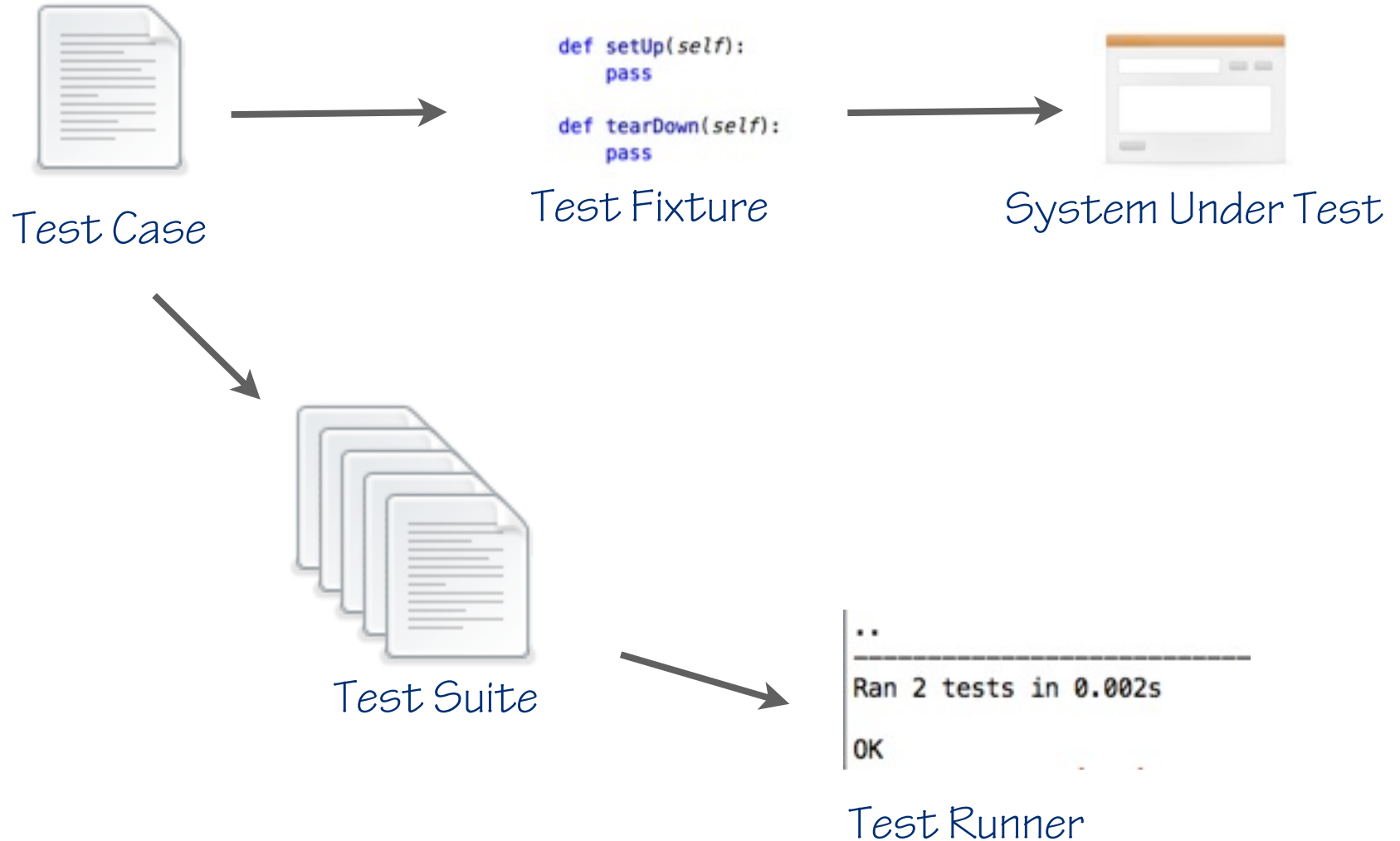
Test Fixture - Test Fails

```
def setUp(self):  
    self.phonebook = Phonebook()  
  
def test_lookup_entry_by_name(self):  
    self.phonebook.add("Bob", "12345")  
    self.assertEqual("123456", self.phonebook.lookup("Bob"))  
  
def tearDown(self):  
    pass
```

Test Fixture - Setup Fails

```
def setUp(self):  
    self.phonebook = Phonebook("extraneous argument")  
  
def test_lookup_entry_by_name(self):  
    self.phonebook.add("Bob", "12345")  
    self.assertEqual("123456", self.phonebook.lookup("Bob"))  
  
def tearDown(self):  
    pass
```

Unit Test Vocabulary



Test Case Design



Test Case



- *Test Case Name*
 - *Arrange*
 - *Act*
 - *Assert*

The Three Parts of a Test



Test Case

Arrange: Set up the object to be tested & collaborators.

Act: Exercise functionality on the object.

Assert: Make claims about the object & its collaborators

The Three Parts of a Test

Four



Test Case

Arrange: Set up the object to be tested & collaborators.

Act: Exercise functionality on the object.

Assert: Make claims about the object & its collaborators

Cleanup: Release resources, restore to original state

Method	Checks that	New in
<code>assertEqual(a, b)</code>	<code>a == b</code>	
<code>assertNotEqual(a, b)</code>	<code>a != b</code>	
<code>assertTrue(x)</code>	<code>bool(x) is True</code>	
<code>assertFalse(x)</code>	<code>bool(x) is False</code>	
<code>assertIs(a, b)</code>	<code>a is b</code>	3.1
<code>assertIsNot(a, b)</code>	<code>a is not b</code>	3.1
<code>assertIsNone(x)</code>	<code>x is None</code>	3.1
<code>assertIsNotNone(x)</code>	<code>x is not None</code>	3.1
<code>assertIn(a, b)</code>	<code>a in b</code>	3.1
<code>assertNotIn(a, b)</code>	<code>a not in b</code>	3.1
<code>assertIsInstance(a, b)</code>	<code>isinstance(a, b)</code>	3.2
<code>assertNotIsInstance(a, b)</code>	<code>not isinstance(a, b)</code>	3.2

Module Review

- Unit Testing vocabulary
 - Test Case
 - Test Runner
 - Test Suite
 - Test Fixture
- Test Case design
 - Test name
 - Arrange - Act - Assert



"Goat in Tree" - Cuno de Boer (flickr)