

Write Tests with **UnitTest**

Python unit testing framework, based on Erich Gamma's JUnit and Kent Beck's Smalltalk testing framework.

Concepts

- **Test fixture:** represents the preparation needed to perform one or more tests, and any associated cleanup actions
- **Test case:** is the individual unit of testing. It checks for a specific response to a particular set of inputs.
- **Test suite:** is a collection of test cases, test suites, or both. It is used to aggregate tests that should be executed together.
- **Test runner:** is a component which orchestrates the execution of tests and provides the outcome to the user. The runner may use a graphical interface, a textual interface, or return a special value to indicate the results of executing the tests.

UnitTest

How to write a test:

test.py file

```
import unittest
```

Import unittest library

```
class TestClass(unittest.TestCase):
```

Create test class
extended from
unittest.TestCase class

```
    def test1(self):  
        self.[assert case](option)
```

```
    def test2(self):  
        self.[assert case](option)
```

Set the tests using
asserts methods

```
if __name__ == '__main__':  
    unittest.main()
```

Used if the test will run
using command line

How to Run the Test?

- Run tests from modules, classes or even individual test methods:

```
python -m unittest test_module1 test_module2
```

```
python -m unittest test_module.TestClass
```

```
python -m unittest test_module.TestClass.test_method
```

- Test modules can be specified by file path as well:

```
python -m unittest tests/test_something.py
```

- You can run tests with more detail (higher verbosity) by passing in the -v flag:

```
python -m unittest -v test_module
```

- When executed without arguments Test Discovery is started:

```
python -m unittest
```

- When using pytest:

```
python -m pytest
```

- When using coverage:

```
coverage run -m unittest
```

```
coverage report -m
```

At the Core of the Lesson

Lessons Learned:

- Write tests with unittest:
 - Create simple test.
 - Different ways to run the tests:
 - from modules, classes or even individual test methods
 - by file path
 - with more detail
 - without arguments (Test Discovery)
 - with pytest
 - with coverage

Overview of Assert Methods

Overview of Assert Methods

assertEqual	(a, b, optional message)	Pass if a = b	assertIsNone	(a, optional message)	Pass if x is None
assertNotEqual	(a, b, optional message)	Pass if a != b	assertIsNotNone	(a, optional message)	Pass if x is None
assertTrue	(a, optional message)	Pass if a = True	assertIn	(a, b, optional message)	Pass if a in b
assertFalse	(a, optional message)	Pass if a = False	assertNotIn	(a, b, optional message)	Pass if a not in b
with assertRaises	(a, optional message)	Pass if sub scope return error with type 'a' (TypeError, OverflowError, RecursionError,,)	assertIsInstance	(a, b, optional message)	Pass if a is an instant of b
assertIs	(a, b, optional message)	Pass if a is b	assertNotIsInstance	(a, b, optional message)	Pass if a is not an instant of b
assertIsNot	(a, b, optional message)	Pass if a is not b	pass		Force test to pass
			fail	(error message)	Force test to fail

At the Core of the Lesson

Lessons Learned:

- Overview of assert methods