## 整体介绍

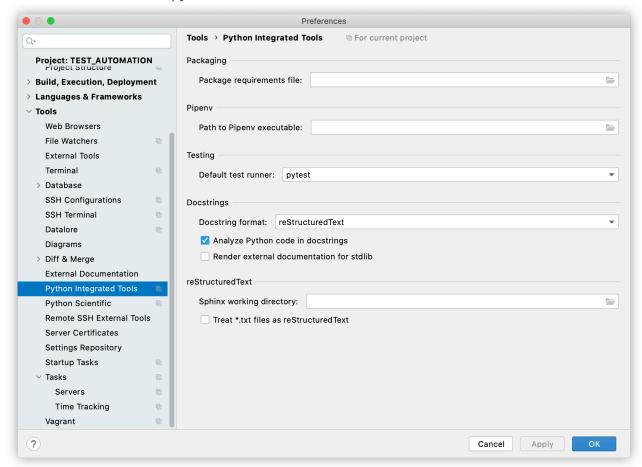
项目基于Python开发,使用Pytest测试框架,因此采用pytest,具备许多第三方插件,且兼容unittest以及其他框架下开发的测试脚本。

Pytest在不指定测试内容时,会收集当前文件夹以及子文件夹下所有以test*开头的py文件中的test*开头或者test结尾的函数作为测试对象进行收集,默认情况下会运行收集到的所有用例。

#### 因此在本项目开发中,规定了:

- 1 所有测试用例均放在/TestCase/文件夹下,API文件夹对应为接口测试,DataBase文件夹对应数据库,UI对应UI测试
  - 2 所有的测试文件均需要以 test\_开头,被测试函数/类也需要遵守该协议
- 3 测试用例函数为test\_开头,后续为用例编号,设计用例时需指定好用例编号,不能含有中文以及特殊字符
- 4 测试函数可以直接调用fixture作为实参传入,目前本工程中已定义的有database, ,driver,HTTPRequest等fixture,以上fixture均 定义在/TestCase对应文件夹的conftest中
- 5 fixture是pytest中的很大一个优势,可以使用它完成许多工作,fixture都需要定义在 conftest.py文件中,工程目录下的conftest 为全局共享fixture,而测试目录下各个文件夹中 conftest.py可自行创建并编写fixture,仅对该文件夹下的测试函数有效
- 6 每个测试用例需要使用@pytest.mark.TestCase("[用例等级]用例名称")装饰器,方便后续开发批量测试入口

7 本地调试/开发推荐使用Jetbrain 的 Pycharm,选择Tools 下 Python Integrated Tools 将 Default test runner修改为pytest



## 要求

开发时使用Python 版本为: MACOS\_x64\_3.8.6, 使用VirtualENV虚拟环境运行,首次同步工程需要安装 requirements.txt(cmd中pip install -r requirements.txt)

分辨率: 暂无, 如果测试UI需要 1920\*1080 以上

## 模块简介:

### Config 模块:

主要为工程配置相关模块,存放工程所有配置信息

### **Browser.py**

UI相关测试用例使用,会使用G中的browser以及对应平台,版本检测G变量下的driver\_path是否有selenium驱动,如果没有,会根据G变量中指定的driver\_url或者IE\_driver\_url 请求查询,beautifulsoup对html解析,如果没有找到驱动,会抛出异常

### globalVars.py

工程核心配置文件,主体为globalVars类,借用了Flask框架中的G变量,做到工程配置类均从全局变量中获取

核心API请求模块以及Selenium自动化等模块均从该模块的G变量取值

### 配置详解

```
import os
import sys
from selenium.webdriver.common.by import By
class GlobalVars(object):
   OPERATION_WORKER = "PYTHON AUTOMATION TEST"
   TASK NAME = "DAILY" # TASK NAME为Local不会上传测试结果至数据库,
["DAILY", "LOCAL", "Task name"]
   now_case_img_url = None
   now case startTime = None
   # API 服务器IP
   Server IP = ""
   Server Port = 80
   UploadFileAPI = "/FileInfoApi/uploadFileByOtherSystem"
    # API 测试验证ticket, 当前api无验证, 采用ticket, 如后续api增加验证, 则填入
Server Checking Username与password
    Server_Checking_ticket = {"zjugis.api.ticket": (None, "wwkj&key&zdww1402")}
   Server Checking Username = ""
   Server Checking password = ""
   # 工程路径相关
   root = os.path.dirname(__file__)
   suite dir = os.path.join(root, "TestCase")
   skip_suite = None
   project root = os.path.dirname(root)
   report path = os.path.join(project root, 'report')
    log_path = os.path.join(project_root, 'log')
   # 数据库配置,与服务器保持一致,默认根据Server IP连接,使用ORM映射获得数据
   data base config = {
       'Z AUTO DEPLOY':
           {'ip': 'ip', 'ListenerPort': 1521, 'password': '',
            'InstanceName': ''},
        'Z USER ORG RIGHT':
            {'ip': '', 'ListenerPort': 1521, 'password': '',
            'InstanceName': ''},
        'Z BUSSINESS COMMOM':
            {'ip': '', 'ListenerPort': 1521, 'password': '',
            'InstanceName': ''},
        'Z FILE MANAGEMENT':
            {'ip': '', 'ListenerPort': 1521, 'password': '',
             'InstanceName': ''},
```

```
'Z MIDDLEWARE MQ':
           {'ip': '', 'ListenerPort': 1521, 'password': '',
            'InstanceName': ''},
       'Z SPRING DEMO':
           {'ip': '', 'ListenerPort': 1521, 'password': '',
            'InstanceName': 'develop'},
       'Z WORKFLOW':
           {'ip': '1', 'ListenerPort': 1521, 'password': '',
            'InstanceName': ''},
       'Z WEB CONTAINER':
           {'ip': '', 'ListenerPort': 1521, 'password': '',
            'InstanceName': ''}}
   0.00
   UI相关
   请勿修改
   SYSUsername = ""
   SYSPassword = ""
   # selenium UI测试重试次数
   RETRY = 3
   # 等待时间,如果超过该时间浏览器未返回数据,自动停止测试
   TIME OUT = 1
   # selenium驱动存放地址
   resource_path = os.path.join(project_root, "resource")
   web driver path = os.path.join(resource path, "webdriver")
   ELEMENT_PATH = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(web_driver_path),
"PageElement")
   # 默认为CHROME, IE后续可能会适配,但是IE适配难度较高,暂时不考虑
   browser = "CHROME"
   # CHROME版本, 自动采集
   browser_version = None
   # selenium 驱动包TaoBao 镜像站
   ie driver url = "https://npm.taobao.org/mirrors/selenium/"
   driver_url = "https://npm.taobao.org/mirrors/chromedriver/"
   # 当前电脑平台,默认为mac,非mac设备运行时会自动改为windows或者linux(linux不适配,需
考虑排除无界面设备)
   platform = "mac" # 默认为mac
   kernel = sys.platform
   if "darwin" in kernel:
       # MAC os
       chrome_app = r"/Applications/Google\ Chrome.app/Contents/MacOS/" # mac
os chrome安装地址
```

```
elif "win" in kernel:
       platform = "windows"
       # Win
       chrome reg = r"SOFTWARE\Google\Chrome\BLBeacon" # win chrome注册表地址
       instant_client = os.path.join(resource_path, "instant_client")
    else:
       platform = "linux"
       browser = "firefox"
    # 根据后续自动安装驱动返回
   DRIVER PATH = None
    # 定位元素语法, selenium提供By
   LOCATE_MODE = {
        'css': By.CSS_SELECTOR,
        'xpath': By.XPATH,
        'name': By.NAME,
        'id': By.ID,
        'class': By.CLASS_NAME,
        "fulltext": By.LINK TEXT,
        "parttext": By.PARTIAL_LINK_TEXT
    }
G = GlobalVars()
```

# log文件夹

.gitnore忽略文件夹,需要自己在根目录创建,存放测试日志,日志文件格式为测试函数\_年月日-时分秒.log,日志文件中日志打印格式为

年-月-日 时-分-秒,毫秒 - [日志来源文件:当前文件行号]-日志等级-日志消息

### 重写pytest\_make\_report后的日志样本

```
2020-11-11 16:39:48,641141 -
[/Users/wangbaofeng/PycharmProjects/TEST_AUTOMATION/logFile/logger.py-
cmdOUT:22]- INFO - UsingMarker: [Mark(name='z user org right', args=(), kwargs=
{})]
2020-11-11 16:39:48,641184 -
[/Users/wangbaofeng/PycharmProjects/TEST AUTOMATION/logFile/logger.py-
cmdOUT:23]- INFO - Start Setting UP
drivers = <selenium.webdriver.chrome.webdriver.WebDriver</pre>
(session="bffea97ac429a01c30340b2bc4936c60")>
Init = <logFile.logger.Logger object at 0x10467d040>
    @pytest.mark.z user org right
   def test loginPlatform(drivers, Init):
       Init.info("开始登录平台")
       A = LoginPlatform(driver=drivers)
       A.login()
       assert drivers.title == "HH"
       AssertionError: assert '一体化平台' == 'HH'
test_baidu.py:12: AssertionError
-----Captured log setup-----
WARNING jb pytest runner:browser.py:27 您的电脑为 mac 平台, 浏览器为 CHROME 版本号
86.0.4240.193
WARNING _jb_pytest_runner:browser.py:46 未查询到本地驱动
drivers = <selenium.webdriver.chrome.webdriver.WebDriver</pre>
(session="bffea97ac429a01c30340b2bc4936c60")>
Init = <logFile.logger.Logger object at 0x10467d040>
    @pytest.mark.z user org right
   def test loginPlatform(drivers, Init):
       Init.info("开始登录平台")
       A = LoginPlatform(driver=drivers)
       A.login()
       assert drivers.title == "HH"
       AssertionError: assert '一体化平台' == 'HH'
test baidu.py:12: AssertionError
-----Captured stdout call-----
2020-11-11 16:39:48,642 - [test_baidu.py-_jb_pytest_runner:9]- INFO - 开始登录平
2020-11-11 16:39:48,642 - [LoginPlatform.py- jb pytest runner:22]- INFO - 读取登
录页元素定位配置
2020-11-11 16:39:48,645 - [LoginPlatform.py-_jb_pytest_runner:24]- INFO - 开始打
2020-11-11 16:39:49,462 - [BasePage.py-_jb_pytest_runner:31]- INFO - 打开网页:
http://ip:port/z_user_org_right/Login/index
```

```
2020-11-11 16:39:49,462 - [LoginPlatform.py- jb pytest runner:26]- INFO - 输入登
录名
2020-11-11 16:39:50,102 - [BasePage.py- jb pytest runner:69]- INFO - 输入文本:
2020-11-11 16:39:50,102 - [LoginPlatform.py- jb pytest runner:28]- INFO - 输入密
2020-11-11 16:39:50,678 - [BasePage.py- jb pytest runner:69]- INFO - 输入文本:
2020-11-11 16:39:50,678 - [LoginPlatform.py- jb pytest runner:30]- INFO - 点击登
录跳转
2020-11-11 16:39:51,717 - [BasePage.py-_jb_pytest_runner:75]- INFO - 点击元素:
('name', 'btnLogin')
drivers = <selenium.webdriver.chrome.webdriver.WebDriver</pre>
(session="bffea97ac429a01c30340b2bc4936c60")>
Init = <logFile.logger.Logger object at 0x10467d040>
    @pytest.mark.z user org right
   def test loginPlatform(drivers, Init):
       Init.info("开始登录平台")
       A = LoginPlatform(driver=drivers)
       A.login()
       assert drivers.title == "HH"
       AssertionError: assert '万一体化平台' == 'HH'
E
test_baidu.py:12: AssertionError
-----Captured log call-----
        _jb_pytest_runner:test_baidu.py:9 开始登录平台
INFO
        jb pytest runner:LoginPlatform.py:22 读取登录页元素定位配置
INFO
TNFO
        jb pytest runner:LoginPlatform.py:24 开始打开页面
        jb pytest runner:BasePage.py:31 打开网页:
TNFO
http://ip:port/z user org right/Login/index
        _jb_pytest_runner:LoginPlatform.py:26 输入登录名
INFO
        jb pytest runner:BasePage.py:69 输入文本: wangbf
TNFO
        _jb_pytest_runner:LoginPlatform.py:28 输入密码
INFO
        jb pytest runner:BasePage.py:69 输入文本: zjugis1402!
INFO
        jb pytest runner:LoginPlatform.py:30 点击登录跳转
INFO
TNFO
        _jb_pytest_runner:BasePage.py:75 点击元素: ('name', 'btnLogin')
drivers = <selenium.webdriver.chrome.webdriver.WebDriver</pre>
(session="bffea97ac429a01c30340b2bc4936c60")>
Init = <logFile.logger.Logger object at 0x10467d040>
    @pytest.mark.z_user_org_right
    def test loginPlatform(drivers, Init):
       Init.info("开始登录平台")
       A = LoginPlatform(driver=drivers)
       A.login()
       assert drivers.title == "HH"
       AssertionError: assert '一体化平台' == 'HH'
Е
test_baidu.py:12: AssertionError
```

# logFile模块

日志配置核心模块,封装logger,便于全局使用,只需了解如何使用,无需了解实现 使用方式为

```
from logFile.logger import Logger
log = Logger("DEBUG")

#打印消息,等级由低到高, 括号中间为打印消息
log.debug()
log.info()
log.warning()
log.error()
log.critical()
```

## Models模块

数据库ORM文件存放地址,(根据使用数据库切换,当前使用ORACLE数据库演示)存放着平台当前所有表空间的数据库模型,使用SQLAlchemy完成。每个模块对应数据库模型文件名为模块名,例 z\_user\_org\_right对应z\_user\_org\_right.py,需搭配后续utils/DBconnect/ORACLE.py使用,

本项目因采用数据库为ORACLE,因此是oracle+cx\_oracle,如果是采用Mysql 需要搭配pymysql 生成的ORM Model也会因数据库不同而不同

```
sqlacodegen oracle+cx_oracle://username:password@IP:port/instancename --outfile
filename.py
```

## report文件夹

存放生成的测试截图,仅仅对UI用例生效,失败时保存浏览器截图至该文件夹,格式为年月日 时分秒\_测试函数.png

## resource文件夹

包含三个文件夹,

instant\_client :存放 instant\_client的路径,如果是windows需要将其中对应版本包解压将dll文件全部放到/venv/lib/site-packeges下

Page\_element: 元素定位yml文件,

# TestCase模块

存放测试用例模块,其中分三个小模块,API,DataBase,UI,分别对应接口自动化,数据库,以及UI自动化,在对应文件夹中写对应的测试用例代码,每个文件夹中的conftest.py可以添加自定义fixture,仅对该文件夹生效,放置在工程总目录中conftest.py是全局fixture的所在地

测试用例样本(写的比较简单,可以根据业务逻辑更改为try,except,else,finally结构并自定义final fixture)

各个模块的fixture样本均在文件夹中conftest.py有定义

#### API用例

```
"""API用例用例代码样本
preInit为每个测试用例必须使用fixture,preInit fixture自带log,可以使用该
preInit.info preInit.debug preInit.error等打印消息

禁止使用print打印,print函数本工程已屏蔽,打印消息无法显示

其余fixture根据需求使用
"""

@pytest.mark.TestCase("[1]测试获取登录API验证是否正常")
def test_Login_Api_Get_Token_GET(preInit, example_USER_fixture):
    preInit.info("这是测试一个用例")
    preInit.info("测试USER fixture")
    sss = example_USER_fixture.Login_Api_Get_Token_GET()
    preInit.info("本次测试状态码为 %s " % sss[0])
    preInit.info("本次测试状态码为 %s " % sss[1])
    preInit.info("本次测试或回值为 %s " % sss[2])
```

#### DB用例

```
@pytest.mark.TestCase("[1]测试数据库")
def test_DataBase_TACTIVITYTEMPLATE(preInit, DataBaseSession):
    data = {
        "function": sys._getframe().f_code.co_name,
        "filename": os.path.dirname(__file__)
}
dbsession = DataBaseSession
try:

    queryset =
dbsession.query(z_workflow.TactivityTemplate).filter(or_(z_workflow.TactivityTemplate.bz1 != None,
```

```
z_workflow.TActivityTemplate.bz3 != None , z_workflow.TActivityTemplate.bz4 !=
None,
z_workflow.TActivityTemplate.isvalid != 1)
                                                                       )
       if queryset:
           with open(os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__),
                                  "DataBaseError %s %s.txt" % (
                                          data["filename"].split("/")[-1],
data["function"].split("_")[-1])),
                     'a+') as f:
               for i in queryset:
                   if i.bz1 != None or i.bz2 !=None or i.bz3 != None or i.bz4
!= None:
                       error_data = "ERROR: id 为%s 的数据 bz1-bz4 分别为
bz1:%s bz:%s bz3:%s bz4:%s\r" % (
                           i.id, i.bz1, i.bz2, i.bz3, i.bz4)
                       f.write(error_data)
                       preInit.error(error data)
                   if i.isvalid != 1 :
                       error_data = "ERROR: id 为%s 的数据 isvalid 为%s\r" %
(i.id, i.isvalid)
                       preInit.error(error data)
                       f.write(error data)
                   if i.create_time == None or i.create_worker == None:
                       error data = "ERROR:
                                              id 为%s 的数据 创建时间为%s /创建
人为 %s \r" % (i.id, i.create time, i.create worker)
                       preInit.error(error_data)
                       f.write(error_data)
       else:
           preInit.info("未查询到本数据库有违规数据")
   except Exception as e:
       dbsession.rollback()
```

#### UI用例

```
@pytest.mark.TestCase("[1]测试登录平台")
def test_loginPlatform(preInit, drivers):
    preInit.info("开始登录平台")
    A = LoginPlatform(driver=drivers)
    A.login()
    assert drivers.title == "HH"

"""其中LoginPlatform为封装完成的登录对象, 具体实现看如下"""
```

```
from config.globalVars import G
from utils.UI.read_element import Element
from .BasePage import WebPage
from logFile.logger import Logger
"""封装登录平台基类,后续可继承自该类再进行后续操作"""
log = Logger(set_level="DEBUG")
def read_config(configname):
   return Element(configname)
class LoginPlatform(object):
   def __init__(self, driver):
       self.driver = driver
       self.ip = G.Server IP # 根据G取ip, 端口
       self.port = G.Server Port
       self.basePage = WebPage(driver=self.driver) # 初始化WebPage类,
       self.LoginURL = "http://" + self.ip + ":" + str(self.port) +
"/z user org right/Login/index"
   def login(self):
       log.info("读取登录页元素定位配置")
       #####读取定位元素,文件位于/resource/pageelement/下的yml文件,
       #####定位方法查看下方WebPage类
       self.LoginConfig = read_config('z_user_org_rightLoginindex')
       log.info("开始打开页面")
       self.basePage.get url(self.LoginURL)
       log.info("输入登录名")
       self.basePage.input_text(self.LoginConfig["userName"], G.SYSUsername)
       log.info("输入密码")
       self.basePage.input_text(self.LoginConfig["userPwd"], G.SYSPassword)
       log.info("点击登录跳转")
       self.basePage.is click(self.LoginConfig["btnLogin"])
class CreateWorkFlow(LoginPlatform):
   def clickOpen(self):
       log.info("读取首页菜单配置")
       menu_config = read_config("z_web_containerHomeblueIndex")
       log.info("点击新建流程")
       self.basePage.is_click(menu_config["新建流程"])
       log.info("切换iframe至当前新建流程")
       self.basePage.switch(menu config["切换iframe"])
```

```
self.basePage.is_click(menu_config["系统流程"])
self.basePage.is_click(menu_config["新建新闻审核"])
```

#### WebPage实现

```
from selenium.webdriver.support import expected_conditions as EC
from selenium.webdriver.support.ui import WebDriverWait
from selenium.common.exceptions import TimeoutException
from config.globalVars import G
from utils.Others.TimeOperation import sleep
from logFile.logger import Logger
log = Logger("DEBUG")
selenium基类
本文件存放了selenium基类的封装方法,
locator为(定位方式,该方式对应的标志)
0.00
class WebPage(object):
    """selenium基类"""
   def __init__(self, driver):
       self.driver = driver
       self.timeout = 20
       self.wait = WebDriverWait(self.driver, self.timeout)
   def get_url(self, url):
        """打开网址并验证"""
       self.driver.maximize_window()
       self.driver.set_page_load_timeout(60)
       try:
           self.driver.get(url)
           self.driver.implicitly wait(10)
           log.info("打开网页: %s" % url)
       except TimeoutException:
           raise TimeoutException("打开%s超时请检查网络或网址服务器" % url)
    @staticmethod
   def element_locator(func, locator):
        """元素定位器"""
       name, value = locator
       return func(G.LOCATE_MODE[name], value)
   def find element(self, locator):
       """寻找单个元素"""
```

```
return WebPage.element_locator(lambda *args: self.wait.until(
       EC.presence_of_element_located(args)), locator)
def find elements(self, locator):
    """查找多个相同的元素"""
   return WebPage.element_locator(lambda *args: self.wait.until(
       EC.presence_of_all_elements_located(args)), locator)
def elements_num(self, locator):
    """获取相同元素的个数"""
   number = len(self.find elements(locator))
   log.info("相同元素: {}".format((locator, number)))
   return number
def switch(self,locator):
   sleep(0.5)
   ele = self.find_element(locator)
   log.info("切换至定位元素为%s%s的ifraeme" % locator)
   self.driver.switch_to_frame(ele)
def input text(self, locator, txt):
    """输入(输入前先清空)"""
   sleep(0.5)
   ele = self.find_element(locator)
   ele.clear()
   ele.send keys(txt)
   log.info("输入文本: {}".format(txt))
def is_click(self, locator):
   """点击"""
   self.find_element(locator).click()
   log.info("点击元素: {}".format(locator))
def element_text(self, locator):
    """获取当前的text"""
   _text = self.find_element(locator).text
   log.info("获取文本: {}".format(_text))
   return text
def get_source(self):
    """获取页面源代码"""
   return self.driver.page_source
def refresh(self):
    """刷新页面F5"""
   self.driver.refresh()
   self.driver.implicitly_wait(30)
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    pass
```

#### 读取yml作为locator

```
搜索框: "id==kw"

候选: "css==.bdsug-overflow"

搜索候选: "css==#form div li"

搜索按钮: "id==su"

yml内容如上,通过读取工具之后,返回值为{"搜索候选":("css",#form div li)}

再经过WebPage中的findelement方法进行定位,讲解稍微比较复杂,不做赘述
```

## utils模块

### HTTPRequest模块

存放API请求相关的工具代码,RequestBase存放着各自模块的一个类,对于API的请求均定义在各自模块的类中,

#### RequestBase.py

```
"""RequestBase: 所有模块请求的父类,后续定义其余模块均需要继承自该类,该类定义了请求方法以及
url处理等方法"""
from config.globalVars import G
import requests
from .RequestDataSource import RequestDataSource
from logFile.logger import Logger
RequestDataSource = RequestDataSource()
class RequestBase(object):
   def __init__(self, *args, **kwargs):
       self.ip = kwargs.get("ip") if kwargs.get("ip") else G.Server IP
       self.port = kwargs.get("port") if kwargs.get("port") else G.Server Port
       self.body_type = kwargs.get("body_type") if kwargs.get("body_type")
else "form"
       self.pattern = kwargs.get("pattern")
       self.auth = None
       self.logger = Logger()
    @staticmethod
   def remake_form(data):
        0.00
```

```
:param data: 请求数据 字典形式
        :return: 重组为form表单的请求body
       assert type(data) is dict
       remake data = dict()
       for i in data:
           remake data[i] = (None, data[i])
       return remake data
   def auth check(self, data):
       if self.auth:
           目前平台API均未加密,暂时不定义
           pass
       else:
           ticket = G.Server Checking ticket
           for i in ticket:
               data[i] = ticket[i]
       return data
   def remake_url(self, api_url):
       return "http://" + self.ip + ":"+ str(self.port) + "/" + self.pattern +
api url
   def begin_request(self, *args, **kwargs):
       request data = kwargs.get("request data")
       request method = kwargs.get("request method")
       request_header = kwargs.get("request_header")
       api_url = kwargs.get("api_url")
       request url = self.remake url(api url)
       cookie = kwargs.get("cookie") if kwargs.get("cookie") else None
       self.auth = kwargs.get("auth") if kwargs.get("auth") else None
       if request data:
           request_data = self.remake_form(data=request_data)
           request data = self.auth check(request data)
       self.logger.info("本地请求HEADER为 %s " % request_header )
       self.logger.info("本次请求URL为%s" % request url)
       self.logger.info("本次请求方式为%s" % request method)
       req = requests.request(method=request_method.upper(), url=request_url,
files=request_data, headers= request_header)
       if req:
           return req.status code, req.text, req.headers
           """返回值为tuple类型,第一个元素为状态码,第二个为ResponseBody,第三个为
ResponsHeader"""
```

```
"""Z_USER_ORG_RIGHT模块的实例为ZUserOrgRight,后续规定,定义API请求类类名为去除模块中的
_,并改为驼峰氏命名
0.00
class ZUserOrgRight(RequestBase):
   各模块区分,继承至RequestBase
   一个接口一个方法, 同一个接口不同的方式也分开定义
   函数定义方式为url中的/替换为 ,最后 加上请求方式
   0.00
   def Login_Api_Get_Token_GET(self, *args, **kwargs):
       request header = kwargs.get("request header") if kwargs.get(
           "request header") else RequestDataSource.RequestHeader()
       request method = "GET"
       request data = kwargs.get("request data") if kwargs.get("request data")
else RequestDataSource_Login_Api_Get_Token_GET()
       request_api = "/LoginApi/getToken"
       auth = kwargs.get("auth") if kwargs.get("auth") else None
       cookie = kwargs.get("cookie") if kwargs.get("cookie") else None
       return
self.begin request(request method=request method, request data=request data,
request_header=request_header, api_url= request_api,
                          auth=auth)
    """后续定义方法参照以上Login Api Get Token GET方法"""
```

与UI相关的broweser类一样,HTTPrequest也已经封装了一个实例fixture,位置是/TestCase/Api/conftest.py

代码如下

```
"""ZUserOrgRight继承至RequestBase,初始化需要一个pattern,
pattern等于/模块名,因目前API文档中仅仅只写后续API,模块名未加入无法强求成功
```

```
### with the content of the content
```

#### RequestDataSource.py

请求中的一些数据源: 定义一些借口的默认值,后续请求时如果使用默认值则可以直接调用,比较简单,不过分赘述,仅放示例代码

### DBConnect模块

#### Oracle.py

oracle数据连接工具,使用SQLAlchemy封装为ORM类,初始化实例需要python dict类型,调用方式

```
configs = {
  "account":"账号"
  "ip": "ip地址",
  "ListenerPort":"数据库监听端口",
  "InstanceName":"数据库实例名",
  "password":"密码"
}
```

```
import sqlalchemy
import os
from sqlalchemy.orm import sessionmaker
from sqlalchemy.ext.declarative import declarative base
from sqlalchemy.testing import entities
Base = declarative_base()
class DataBaseOperation(object):
   def __init__(self, configs):
        os.environ["NLS LANG"] = "GERMAN GERMANY.UTF8" # 解决中文乱码
        config = None
        data_base_account = None
        for k, v in configs.items():
            config = v
            data base account = k
        data_base_ip = config.get("ip")
        data_base_listener_port = config.get("ListenerPort")
        data_base_instance_name = config.get('InstanceName')
        data_base_password = config.get("password")
        self.db engine = None
        self.meta = None
        if data_base_ip and data_base_password and data_base_listener_port and
data_base_instance_name and data_base_account and data_base_password:
            self.db engine =
sqlalchemy.create_engine('oracle+cx_oracle://%s:%s@%s:%s/%s' % (
```

与之前一样,定义了一个实例fixture,位置/TestCase/DataBase/z\_workflow/conftest.py fixture代码如下

```
"""从G变量中获取当前模块的数据库账号密码,当前为z_workflow,因此取工作流账号密码,数据库连接成功后,返回当前实例"""

@pytest.fixture()
def DataBaseSession():
    connection_data = G.data_base_config
    connect_data = {"Z_WORKFLOW":connection_data['Z_WORKFLOW']}
    DBsession = DataBaseOperation(connect_data)
    dbsession = DBsession.session
    yield dbsession
    dbsession.close_all()
```

### UI模块

UI模块文件在TestCase模块中已经讲解过

### others模块

存放处了UI,HttpRequest以及DBConnect模块以外的其他工具

#### **OSoperiation.py**

与操作系统相关的操作均通过调用该文件中的方法,不能在用例中操作os

```
def mk_dir(path):
    # 去除首位空格
    path = path.strip()
    path = path.rstrip("\\")
    path = path.rstrip("/")
```

```
# 判断路径是否存在
is_exists = os.path.exists(path)

if not is_exists:
    try:
    os.makedirs(path)
    except Exception as e:
        log.error("目录创建失败: %s" % e)

else:
    # 如果目录存在则不创建, 并提示目录已存在
    log.debug("目录已存在: %s" % str(path))
    pass
```

#### SSHOperation.py

与SSH操作相关的工具均放置于此处,使用paramiko库完成,定义了SSH和SFTP两个类,SFTP继承自SSH,SSH类实现SSH连接,发送命令,读取终端输出功能,SFTP额外增加SFTP连接,可以上传文件以及下载文件

调用方式

```
import SSHBase
hostdict = {
"ip":"ip",
"port":int(port),
"username":用户名,
"password":密码
}
ssh = SSHBase(hostdict)
ssh.connect() #连接
ssh.send_cmd("ls") #发送ls命令
ssh.receive_message_from_terminal() #获取目标终端信息,
ssh.root() # 当前连接Socket root
SFTP同理
```

```
import time
import paramiko

class SSHBase(object):
    def __init__(self, host_dict):
        self.host = host_dict['host']
        self.port = host_dict['port']
        self.username = host_dict['username']
```

```
self.pwd = host_dict['password']
    self.transport = None
    self.channel = None
def connect(self):
    self.transport = paramiko.Transport((self.host, self.port))
    self.transport.start_client()
    self.transport.auth password(self.username, self.pwd)
    self.channel = self.transport.open_session()
   self.channel.get_pty()
    self.channel.invoke shell()
def send_cmd(self, string):
   send string = '%s\r' % string
    self.channel.send(send_string)
def receive_message_from_terminal(self, size=1024):
   rst = self.channel.recv(size)
   rst = rst.decode('utf-8')
   print(rst)
def root(self):
   self.channel.send(r'su - root')
   time.sleep(0.2)
   rst = self.channel.recv(1024)
   rst = rst.decode('utf-8')
   if 'Password' in rst:
        self.channel.send('%s\r' % self.pwd)
        time.sleep(0.5)
        ret = self.channel.recv(1024)
        ret = ret.decode('utf-8')
      print(ret)
def __del__(self):
   self.channel.close()
   self.transport.close()
```

```
class SFTPOperation(SSHBase):

def upload(self, local_path, target_path):
    sftp = paramiko.SFTPClient.from_transport(self.transport)
    sftp.put(local_path, target_path, confirm=True)
    sftp.chmod(target_path, 00755) # 注意这里的权限是八进制的,八进制需要使用00作为
前缀

def download(self, target_path, local_path):
    sftp = paramiko.SFTPClient.from_transport(self.transport)
    sftp.get(target_path, local_path)

def __del__(self):
    self.transport.close()
```

# TestReportOnline模块

该模块为web项目,负责测试结果查询API,后续会部署至服务器,一般人员无需关心其构建,采用Django+Django RestFrameWork编写,后续会提供以下API,遵从Restful接口规范

### API概览:

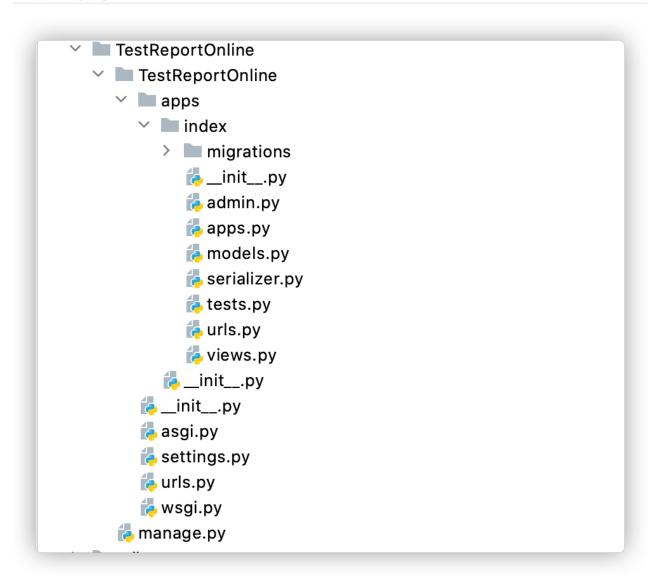
```
urlpatterns = [
   url(r'^$', TestCaseAPI.as_view({"get": "list", "post": "create"})),
   url(r'^(?P<pk>\d+)/$', TestCaseAPI.as view({"get": "retrieve", "delete":
"destroy", "put": "update"})),
   url(r'^getresultByresult=(?P<result>(passed|failed))/$',
TestSystemMultipleAPI2.as_view({"get": 'retrieve'})),
   url(r'^getresultBytaskname=(?P<taskname>\w+)/$',
TestSystemMultipleAPI2.as view({"get": 'retrieve'})),
   url(r'^getresultBycreate_worker=(?P<create_worker>.*)/$',
TestSystemMultipleAPI2.as view({"get": 'retrieve'})),
   url(r'^getresultBycase number=(?P<case number>.*)/$',
TestSystemMultipleAPI2.as_view({"get": 'retrieve'})),
   url(r'getresultByVague', TestSystemVagueQuery.as_view())
]
1 /TestReport/返回所有用例测试结构,GET方式,ResponseBOdy为JSON格式,数据量较大,post
为新建一个测试结果,需要验证
2 /TestReport/id id为测试结果数据库id主键, GET方式, ResponseBOdy为JSON格式, 返回当前
ID的测试用例详情
3 /TestReport/getresultByresult= 填passed或者failed, GET方式, ResponseBOdy为JSON
格式,返回测试结果为通过/失败的所有用例
4 /TestReport/getresultBytaskname= 填任务名, GET方式, ResponseBOdy为JSON格式, 返回测
试人物名为所查询的人物名的所有用例
```

- 5 /TestReport/getresultBycreate\_worker= 填创建人,GET方式,ResponseBOdy为JSON格式,返回测试创建为所查询的创建者的所有用例
- 6 /TestReport/getresultBycase\_number= 填用例编号,GET方式,ResponseBOdy为JSON格式,返回用例编号为所查询编号的所有记录 以上均为 精确查询

#### 模糊查询

7 /TestReport/getresultByVague GET方式,查询参数为create\_time(创建时间), marker(标记), ending\_time(结束时间), nodeid(测试节点) 根据查询参数模糊匹配出的结果, ResponseBody为Json格式

### 实现讲解



关于Django和DRF此处不做解释,只讲解views.py,Model与Sqlalchemy生成的有一些区别,Django也支持根据已生成库生成ORM文件,具体百度一下即可。

```
class TestCaseAPI(ModelViewSet):
    """
```

```
序列化器以及Model很简单、不解释
     继承至DRF的ModelViewSet
     GET方式请求 返回所有测试用例执行详情的JSON
     GET方式请求 指定了ID , 返回该ID的JSon
     POST 新增
     DELETE 删除
     PATCH 更新
   serializer_class = TestCaseSerializer
   queryset = Testcaseresult.objects.all()
class TestSystemMultipleAPI2(TestCaseAPI):
  """继承至以上、因为感觉只能一次返回比较麻烦、因此重写了ModelViewSet
 中的retreive方法以及get_object()方法,这个需要具体看源码才能知道为什么需要重写这里,解释
起来很麻烦
 DRF中 ModelViewSet继承了很多Mixin, 感兴趣点进去看一下就大概了解
 0.00
   # 局部配置过滤器类
   filter backends = [DjangoFilterBackend]
   # 参与分类筛选的字段:
   filter_class = ResultFilter
   def get object(self):
       queryset = self.filter_queryset(self.get_queryset())
       # Perform the lookup filtering.
       lookup_url_kwarg = self.lookup_url_kwarg or self.lookup_field
       assert lookup_url_kwarg in self.kwargs, (
               'Expected view %s to be called with a URL keyword argument '
               'named "%s". Fix your URL conf, or set the `.lookup field` '
               'attribute on the view correctly.' %
               (self.__class__.__name__, lookup_url_kwarg)
       )
       filter kwargs = {self.lookup field: self.kwargs[lookup url kwarg]}
       obj = get_list_or_404(queryset, **filter_kwargs)
       return obj
   def retrieve(self, request, *args, **kwargs):
       path = request.get_full_path()
       from urllib import parse
       path = parse.unquote(path.split("/")[-2])
       # getresultByresult=passed
```

```
req pa = path.split("By")[-1]
        req_a = req_pa.split("=")[0]
        if req a in ["result", "marker", "create worker", "taskname",
'case number']:
            self.lookup_url_kwarg = req_a
            self.lookup field = req a
        queryset = self.get_object()
        page = self.paginate queryset(queryset)
        if page is not None:
            serializer = self.get_serializer(page, many=True)
            return self.get paginated response(serializer.data)
        serializer = self.get_serializer(queryset, many=True)
        return Response(serializer.data)
class TestSystemVagueQuery(APIView):
    def get(self, request):
        vague list = ["create time", 'marker', "ending time", 'nodeid']
        now case filter = None
        for i in vague_list:
            request_param = request.query_params.get(i)
            if request param:
                now case filter = {"%s icontains" % i: request param}
        query_set = Testcaseresult.objects.filter(**now_case_filter)
        if query set:
            seriliazer = TestCaseSerializer(query_set, many=True)
            return Response(seriliazer.data)
        else:
            raise Http404('MMP')
```

# 项目工程中的conftest.py

pytest框架允许多个conftest,运行时从工程最外层收集用例,并收取conftest,pytest.ini,因此一次启动会收集多个配置信息,fixture。这个正好可以满足全局配置放在最外层,局部的fixture配置等放置在里层。

最外层conftest,定义了许多fixture

```
def pytest_runtest_setup(item):
    for mark in item.iter_markers(name="TestCase"):
        print("TestCase args={} kwargs={}".format(mark.args, mark.kwargs))
        sys.stdout.flush()
"""使用pytest自定义marker"""
"""该marker 为TestCase 接收一个字符串参数,本项目规定为[用例等级]用例编号"""
```

```
@pytest.fixture(scope="function", autouse=True)
def preInit(request, log):
   """初始化fixture 返回log对象
   fixture可以调用其他fixture
   ....
   log.info("Start Setting UP " + "\r")
   os.environ['NLS LANG'] = 'SIMPLIFIED CHINESE CHINA.UTF8'
   filepath = request.node.nodeid
   G.now case startTime = datetime strftime()
   log.info("TestCase: %s Start, Using Fixtures: %s " % (filepath,
str(request.fixturenames)))
   G.now case level = request.node.own markers[0].args[0].split("]")[0][1]
   G.now_case_name = request.node.own_markers[0].args[0].split("]")[1]
   G.now_case_number = request.node.name
   log.info("UsingMarker: %s CaseLevel: Level %s CaseName:%s" %
(request.node.own_markers[0].name, G.now_case_level, G.now_case_name ) + "\r")
   yield log
   """preInit fixture, 所有用例必须使用的fixture, 其作用为根据TestCase marker获取 用
例等级,名称,赋值给G变量,调整全局字体为UTF-8
   这里的作用是配合后续重写pytest make report,在生成报告时可以得到一个很详细的测试详情,
可以接着看下面
```

```
@pytest.hookimpl(hookwrapper=True, tryfirst=True)
def pytest_runtest_makereport(item, call):
    """"
    pytest后置处理fixture, 无需调用, 用例结束自动调用
    不能修改 该fixture负责生成日志, 上传记录等。

"""
    print('-----')
    out = yield
    report = out.get_result()
    if report.when == 'call':
```

```
logpath = os.path.join(G.log path, "%s %s.log" % (datetime strftime(),
report.head_line))
       logs = ''
       with open(logpath, "a+") as f:
           f.write("当前节点: %s " % report.nodeid + "\r")
           logs += "当前节点: %s " % report.nodeid + "\r"
           f.write("TestCaseName: %s Result: %s Duration: %sS " % (
               report.head_line, report.outcome, report.duration) + "\r")
           logs += "TestCaseName: %s Result: %s Duration: %sS " % (
               report.head line, report.outcome, report.duration) + "\r"
           for i in report.sections:
               for j in i:
                  if "Captured" in j:
                      f.write("-" * 20 + j + "-" * 20 + "\r")
                      logs += "-" * 20 + j + "-" * 20 + "\r"
                  else:
                      f.write(j + "\r")
                      logs += j + "\r"
               if report.longreprtext:
                   f.write(report.longreprtext + "\r")
                  logs += report.longreprtext + "\r"
       if G.TASK NAME != "Local":
           # TASK NAME 为Local时不会上传测试记录,但会在本地留下日志信息
           now case = Testcaseresult()
           now case.case number = G.now case number
           now case.case name = G.now case name
           now_case.Level = G.now_case_level
           now case.result = str(report.outcome)
           now case.create time = G.now case startTime
           now_case.create_worker = G.OPERATION_WORKER
           now_case.taskname = G.TASK_NAME
           now_case.ending_time = datetime_strftime()
           now case.ending worker = G.OPERATION WORKER
           now case.marker = str(report.keywords)
           now_case.imgurl = None if not G.now_case_img_url else
G.now_case_img_url
           now case.logs = logs
           saveCase(now_case)
 """Pytest在每次用例执行结束,无论失败均调用该fixture,重写它将后置处理调整为自己想要的,此
处我调整为生成日志, /log/时间_用例名称.log, 并且如果在测试任务名不为Local时会保存本次测试数
据至数据库
在正式自动化测试中,测试信息结果等均需保留,本地调试时无需上传,TestCasereult()是我自己定义
的Model, 采用的是ORacle, 也可以自定义使用Mysql 或者其他类型数据库,
## /Models/TestCase.py
class Testcaseresult(Base):
    __tablename__ = 'testcaseresult'
```

```
table args = { 'comment': '测试数据管理'}
   id = Column(Integer, primary key=True, comment='主键')
   create worker = Column(VARCHAR(36), comment='创建人')
   create_time = Column(VARCHAR(36), comment='创建时间')
   ending worker = Column(VARCHAR(36), comment='最后修改人')
   ending time = Column(VARCHAR(36), comment='最后修改时间')
   logs = Column(CLOB(10000), comment='测试日志')
   result = Column(NCHAR(200), comment='测试结果')
   case name = Column(NCHAR(200), comment='用例名')
   case_number = Column(NCHAR(200), comment='用例编号')
   marker = Column(NCHAR(200), comment='用例模块(Marker)')
   Level = Column(NCHAR(400), comment='用例等级')
   imgurl = Column(NCHAR(400), comment='截图')
   taskname = Column(NCHAR(400), comment='任务名')
   """这就是一个比较详细的测试结果保存,之前考虑过通过pytest-html自动生成结果,但是效果不
太满意, allure比较麻烦, 因此我个人认为保存至数据库, 再通过开发web项目是一个比较好的选择, 因为
可自定义程度大,毕竟可以集成其他功能,大型公司均采用这个模式
  def saveCase(instance):
   Session_class = sessionmaker(bind=engine)
   Session = Session class()
   try:
       Session.add(instance)
   except Exception as e:
       Session.rollback()
   Session.commit()
   Session.close_all()
"""SaveCase是保存方法,初始化ORM对象后可以采用sqlalchemy 提供的add方法,如果保存失败,需
要rollback(), Sqlalchemy是一个十分好用的三方库,有兴趣的同学可以学习Flask,里边会用到
flask-sqlalchemy,相比Django自带的orm会比较容易理解,能更深的理解python中的ORM"""
```

## Pytest.ini

在项目根目录下的conftest.py类似,我仅在里边增加了一个marker,因为如果仅仅在conftest.py中注册 TestCase Marker,日志中会有Warning提示