整体介绍

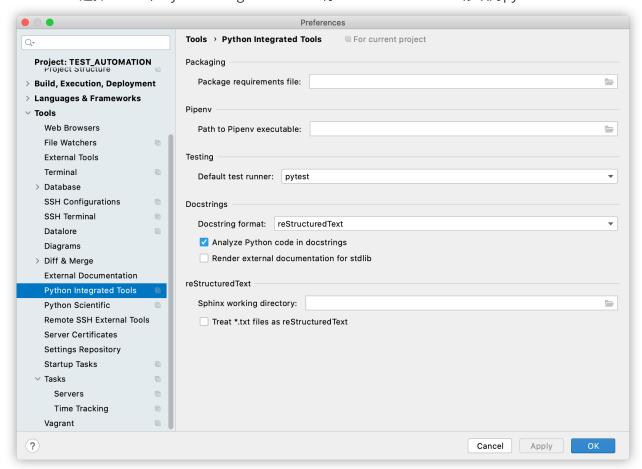
项目基于Python开发,使用Pytest测试框架,因为unittest等其他框架三方插件比较少,开发复杂,因此 采用pytest,具备许多第三方插件,且兼容unittest以及其他框架下开发的测试脚本。

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 pytest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, log等fixture,database为返回当前模块的数据库连接信息,log fixture会自动传入log handler,以及UI测试中日志失败插入截图等等
- 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 每个测试用例需要加入marker装饰器,比如 这是用户模块的api测试,则需要在测试函数上添加@pytest.marker.z_user_org_right_api或者其他类型,方便区分的marker
- 7 启动入口目前定义的不太完善,通过工程目录下的run.py启动,启用方式为cmd中 python run.py --marker=z_user_org_right 则会自动测试所有marker为z_user_org_right的用例
 - 8 本地调试/开发推荐使用Jetbrain 的 Pycharm,需要在设置中操作以下步骤

8.1 选择Tools 下 Python Integrated Tools 将 Default test runner修改为pytest



8.2 修改启动模板



配置好后,开发测试时只需在需要运行测试函数上右键即可测试该函数

要求

Python 版本为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: 1920*1080

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

负责UI自动化的浏览器驱动检测,如果已存在驱动则返回驱动地址供Selenium使用,如不存在驱动则会根据指定源地址下载当前平台的Chrome版本适配的驱动

主体为Browser类,通过Browser实例的set_browser()方法完成驱动配置,会自动检测当前操作平台,位数(目前仅适配MAC以及Windows 的Chrome 以及 IE,firefox浏览器以及Linux不支持)

该方法已经在TestCase/UI/conftest.py中定义了fixture,编写测试用例时仅需要传入browser参数

browser实现代码

```
import os
import re
import subprocess
import zipfile
import requests
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
from config.globalVars import G
from utils.Others.OSOperation import mk_dir
from logFile.logger import Logger
import selenium
log = Logger()
class Browser(object):
    @classmethod
    def set_browser(cls):
       # 检查Chrome版本号
        global version
        if "mac" in G.platform:
            result = subprocess.Popen([r'{}/Google\ Chrome --
version'.format(G.chrome_app)],
                                      stdout=subprocess.PIPE, shell=True)
            version = [x.decode("utf-8") for x in result.stdout]
[0].strip().split(" ")[-1]
```

```
log.warning("您的电脑为 %s 平台, 浏览器为 %s 版本号 %s " % (G.platform,
G.browser, version))
       elif "win" in G.platform and G.browser == "CHROME":
           import winreg
           try:
               key = winreg.OpenKey(winreg.HKEY CURRENT USER, G.chrome reg)
               version = winreg.QueryValueEx(key, "version")[0] # 查询注册表
chrome版本号
           except Exception:
               raise Exception("查询注册表chrome版本失败!")
           log.warning("您的电脑为 %s 平台, 浏览器为 %s 版本号 %s " % (G.platform,
G.browser, version))
       elif "win" in G.platform and G.browser == "IE":
           log.warning("您的电脑为 %s 平台, 浏览器为 %s , %s 是不被完整支持的浏览器 "
% (G.platform, G.browser, G.browser))
           version = selenium.__version__
       G.browser ver = version
       file_vr = cls.search_ver(version)
       if file_vr is None:
           raise Exception("未获取到版本号! 请检查!")
       status, file = cls.check_driver(file_vr)
       if not status:
           log.warning("未查询到本地驱动")
           cls.gen driver(file vr)
       else:
           log.warning("系统已存在%sdriver, 无需下载!" % G.browser)
           G.DRIVER_PATH = os.path.join(G.web_driver_path, file)
    @classmethod
   def check_driver(cls, version):
       status, filename = False, None
       if os.path.exists(G.web_driver_path):
           pass
           mk_dir(G.web_driver_path)
       for root, dirs, files in os.walk(G.web driver path):
           for file in files:
               if version not in file:
                   trv:
                       os.remove(os.path.join(root, file))
                   except Exception:
                       continue
               else:
```

```
status, filename = True, file
       return status, filename
    @classmethod
    def search ver v2(cls, version):
       ver = ".".join(version.split(".")[:2])
       r = requests.get(G.driver url)
       bs = BeautifulSoup(r.text, features='html.parser')
       rt = [x for x in bs.select("pre a")]
       if not rt:
           raise Exception("可能淘宝镜像挂了, 请重试")
       for x in rt:
            if x.text.startswith(ver):
               return x.text.rstrip("/")
       else:
            raise Exception("没有找到当前版本的合适驱动: {}".format(version))
    @classmethod
    def search_ver(cls, version):
        if version != "unknown":
            file vr = None
            if G.browser == "CHROME":
                number = version.split(".")[0]
               url = G.driver url + "LATEST RELEASE"
                r = requests.get(url)
               bs = BeautifulSoup(r.text, 'html.parser')
               latest = bs.text.strip()
                record = "{}/{}/notes.txt".format(G.driver_url, latest)
                info = requests.get(record)
                text = info.text
               vr = re.findall(r"-+ChromeDriver\s+v(\d+\.+\d+)[\s|.|-|]+",
text)
               br = re.findall(r"Supports\s+Chrome\s+v(\d+-\d+)", text)
                if not br:
                    return cls.search_ver_v2(version)
                for v, b in zip(vr, br):
                    small, bigger = b.split("-")
                    if int(small) <= int(number) <= int(bigger):</pre>
                        # 找到版本号
                        log.info("找到浏览器对应驱动版本号: {}".format(v))
                        file vr = v
                        break
            elif G.browser == "IE" and G.platform == "windows":
                global req_version
                if version.endswith('0'):
                    req_version = version[:-2]
```

```
url = G.ie driver url + req version + "/"
                r = requests.get(url)
               bs = BeautifulSoup(r.text, 'lxml')
               url list = bs.find all(['a'])
                import platform
                posix = platform.architecture()
                log.warning("您的设备为%s%s" % posix)
               vr = "Win32 %s" % version
               v_1 = []
                for i in url list:
                    v l.append(i.attrs['href'])
                if vr in str(v_l):
                    log.info("找到浏览器对应驱动版本号: {}".format(file_vr))
                    file vr = vr
           return file_vr
    @classmethod
   def gen_driver(cls, file_vr):
        if file_vr:
           driver =None
           file = None
           r = None
           if G.browser == "CHROME":
                if G.platform == "mac":
                    file = "chromedriver mac64.zip".format(file vr)
                    driver = "chromedriver"
                elif "win" in G.platform:
                    file = "chromedriver win32.zip".format(file vr)
                    driver = "chromedriver.exe"
                else:
                    file = "chromedriver linux64.zip".format(file vr)
                    driver = "chromedriver"
                r = requests.get("{}{}/{}".format(G.driver_url, file_vr, file))
           elif G.browser == "IE":
                file = "IEDriverServer_{}.zip".format(file_vr)
                driver = "IEdriverServer.exe"
                r = requests.get("{}
{}/IEDriverServer {}.zip".format(G.ie driver url, req version, file vr))
           file_path = os.path.join(G.web_driver_path, file)
           print("开始下载!")
           with open(file_path, "wb") as f:
                f.write(r.content)
           cls.unzip_driver(file)
            cls.change_driver_name(file_vr, driver)
    @classmethod
    def unzip_driver(cls, filename):
```

```
if G.platform == "mac":
        # 解压zip
        os.system('cd {};unzip {}'.format(G.web driver path, filename))
        os.path.join(G.web driver path, filename)
    elif "win" in G.platform:
        cls.unzip win(os.path.join(G.web driver path, filename))
        os.remove(os.path.join(G.web_driver_path, filename))
    else:
        pass
@classmethod
def change_driver_name(cls, version, filename):
    if G.platform == "mac":
        new_file = "{}_{}".format(filename, version)
   elif G.platform == "windows":
        L = filename.split(".")
        new_file = "{}_{{}}.{}".format("".join(L[:-1]), version, L[-1])
    else:
        new_file = ""
   os.rename(os.path.join(G.web_driver_path, filename),
              os.path.join(G.web driver path, new file))
   G.DRIVER_PATH = os.path.join(G.web_driver_path, new_file)
@classmethod
def unzip win(cls, filename):
    """unzip zip file"""
   with zipfile.ZipFile(filename) as f:
        for names in f.namelist():
            f.extract(names, G.web driver path)
```

driver fixture实现代码

fixture为Pytest一大特性,十分方便,推荐使用。

UI相关测试用例编写例子

在项目工程中/TestCase/Ul/test_baidu.py中定义了两个简单的样本,后续可根据该例子来进行组合编写 fixture使用样例

```
@pytest.mark.z_user_org_right
def test_loginPlatform(drivers, Init):
    """ fixture可以直接当做参数传入测试代码, 其中driver为上面driver fixture, 传入之后
driver fixture会先完成用例执行的前置操作, 即设置驱动, 设置好后, 会将设置好的driver返回, 在
测试脚本中可以使用该driver完成后续操作, 本例中的LoginPlatform为封装的Selenium类, 后面再进
行讲解
    """
    Init.info("开始登录平台")
    A = LoginPlatform(driver=drivers)
    A.login()
    assert drivers.title == "HH"
```

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
   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

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

```
2020-11-03 15:55:57,673 - [test_baidu.py-_jb_pytest_runner:20]- INFO - 开始登录平台
```

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,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

```
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

result文件夹

对测试结果进行整合以及linja2模板渲染,不详细讲述

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

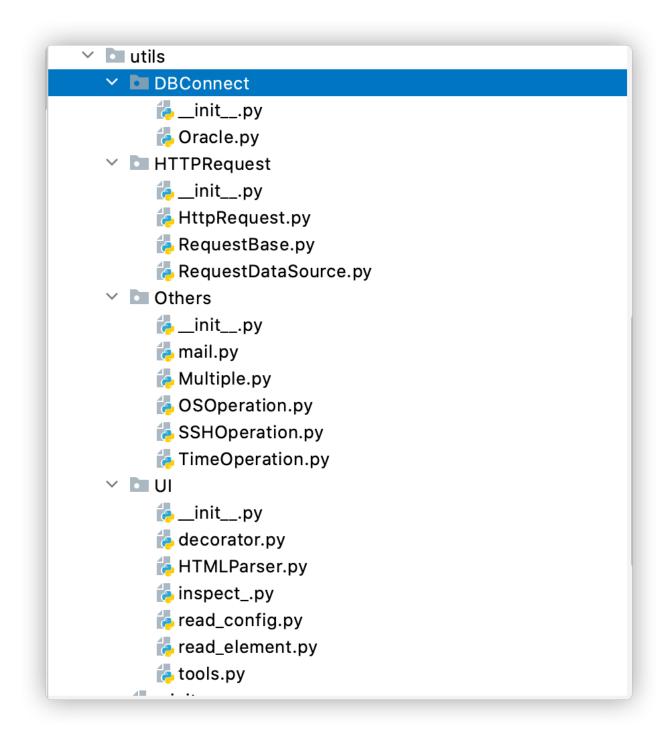
存放测试用例模块,其中分三个小模块,API,DataBase,UI,分别对应接口自动化,数据库,以及UI自动化,在对应文件夹中写对应的测试用例代码,每个文件夹中的conftest.py可以添加自定义fixture,仅对该文件夹生效,放置在工程总目录中conftest.py是全局fixture的所在地

tips

三个文件夹中如果需要自定义fixture,可以在文件夹中添加conftest.py文件,在该文件中定义fixture,该文件夹内用例可直接使用

utils模块

存放各种工具的目录,是本工程代码量最大的文件夹,结构如图。



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):
        . . . .
        :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
            0.000
            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
   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.DataSource 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
```

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
本初始化一个ZUserOrgRight实例对象,并返回迭代器
@pytest.fixture(scope="function")
def example_USER_fixture():
   USER_FIXTURE = ZUserOrgRight(pattern="/z_user_org_right")
   yield USER FIXTURE
"""调用该fixture并请求"""
@pytest.mark.z user org right
def test Login Api Get Token GET(example USER fixture, Init):
   Init.info("这是测试一个用例")
   Init.info("测试USER fixture")
   sss = example_USER_fixture.Login_Api_Get_Token_GET()
   Init.info("本次测试状态码为 %s " % sss[0])
   Init.info("本次测试返回值为 %s " % sss[1])
   Init.info("本次测试响应头为 %s " % sss[2])
```

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

```
class RequestDataSource(object):
    def RequestHeader(self):
        headers = {
```

```
'User-Agent': 'Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64)
AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/63.0.3239.132 Safari/537.36 QIHU
360SE'
}
return headers

def DataSource_Login_Api_Get_Token_GET(self):
    source = {
        "name": "Admin",
        "pwd": "zjugis1402"
        }
    return source
```

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"
}
####测试用例无需传入参数,在Database对应文件夹中定义fixture,自动返回连接,
database = DataBaseOperation(configs) # 实例初始化, 开始连接,
查询 query方法:
database.query(instance,filter,order) #查询 instance为必填参数,为需要查询的ORM对象
##例: 查询登录表空间下某个表的所有数据, database.query(instance) return值为对象列表,
列表中的每个元素均为一条数据
filter为过滤器, 非必填, 例: database.query(instance,filter=instance.id<5) 表示查询ID
小于5的数据对象
order为排序, 非必填,
database.query(instance,fileter=instance.id<5,order=instance.id) 表示查询ID小于5
的数据对象并根据id排序
增加 insert方法:
从Models中导入对应的表ORM, 创建该实例, 并赋值, 例:
 a是当前登录账号下Models的一张表
 a.id = 5
 a.bz1 = 1
 a.bz2=3
```

```
database.insert(a) #如果保存失败,session自动回滚
删除 delete方法:
假设a是通过query查询出来的对象,
database.delete(a) #操作失败自动回滚,暂时只支持该方法,后续会支持根据条件删
修改 update方法:
修改后的实例a
database.update(a) #操作失败自动回滚
```

```
import sqlalchemy
import os
from sqlalchemy.orm import sessionmaker
from sqlalchemy.ext.declarative import declarative_base
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:%s0%s:%s/%s' % (
                data_base_account, data_base_password, data_base_ip,
data_base_listener_port, data_base_instance_name
            ), echo=True)
            session maker = sessionmaker(bind=self.db engine)
            self.session = session_maker()
    def query(self, table_name, filer=None, order=None):
```

```
:param table name: 表名
        :param filer: 过滤器
        :param order: 排序
        :return: 符合条件的数据实例
       data = None
       if filer:
           if order:
self.session.query(table_name).filter_by(filer).order_by(order)
           else:
               data = self.session.query(table_name).filter_by(filer)
       else:
           if order:
               data = self.session.query(table_name).order_by(order)
               data = self.session.query(table_name)
       return data
   def insert(self, instance):
       :param instance:ORM实例,通过query查询得到
        :return:
       0.000
       try:
           self.session.add(instance)
       except Exception as e:
           # 如果插入失败,则回退
           self.session.rollback()
   def delete(self,instance):
        0.00
       :param instance: 删除的ORM实例, 通过query查询得到
        0.00
           self.session.delete(instance)
       except Exception as e :
           # 删除实例失败, oracle回退
           self.session.rollback()
   def update(self, instance):
        """实例"""
       if hasattr(instance, 'id'):
           try:
```

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)
    yield DBsession
```

使用该fixture的示例代码

```
"""数据库用例的用例编号命名规则为: test_DataBase_表名
使用该fixture后,数据库连接成功,可以直接使用它继续增删改查,参照上面ORacle.py的操作
"""

@pytest.mark.z_workflow
def test_DataBase_TACTIVITYTEMPLATECopy1(DataBaseSession):
    data = {
        "function": sys._getframe().f_code.co_name,
        "filename": os.path.dirname(__file__)
    }

try:

oracle_instance = DataBaseSession
    query_result = oracle_instance.query(z_workflow.TACTIVITYTEMPLATECopy1)
    if query_result:
```

```
for i in query result:
               logFile.debug("确认%s表id为%s的数据的isvalid字段为1"%
(i. tablename , i.id))
               try:
                   assert i.isvalid == 1
               except Exception as e:
                   error_data = "ERROR: id 为%s 的数据 isvalid 为%s\r" %
(i.id, i.isvalid)
                   logFile.error(error_data)
                   with open(os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__),
                                         "DataBaseError %s %s.txt" % (
                                         data["filename"].split("/")[-1],
data["function"].split("_")[-1])),
                             'a+') as f:
                       f.write(error data)
               logFile.debug("确认%s表id为%s的数据的bz1-bz4字段为空"%
(i.__tablename__, i.id))
                   assert i.bz1 is None and i.bz2 is None and i.bz3 is None
and i.bz4 is None
               except Exception as e:
                   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)
                   logFile.error(error data)
                   with open(os.path.join(os.path.dirname( file ),
                                         "DataBaseError_%s_%s.txt" % (
                                                 data["filename"].split("/")
[-1], data["function"].split("_")[-1])),
                             'a+') as f:
                       f.write(error_data)
               logFile.debug("确认%s表id为%s的数据的创建时间创建人字段不为空"%
(i.__tablename__, i.id))
               try:
                   assert i.create_time is not None and i.create_worker is not
None
               except Exception as e:
                                         id 为%s 的数据 创建时间为%s /创建人为
                   error_data = "ERROR:
%s \r" % (i.id, i.create time, i.create worker)
                   logFile.error(error data)
                   with open(os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__),
                                         "DataBaseError %s %s.txt" % (
                                                 data["filename"].split("/")
[-1], data["function"].split(" ")[-1])),
                             'a+') as f:
                       f.write(error data)
               logFile.debug("确认%s表id为%s的数据的最后修改时间最后修改人字段不为空"
% (i.__tablename__, i.id))
               try:
```

```
assert i.latest_modify_worker is not None and
i.latest_modify_time is not None
               except Exception as e:
                   error data = "ERROR: id 为%s 的数据最后修改时间为%s /最后修
改时间人为%s \r" % (
                       i.id, i.latest_modify_time, i.latest_modify_worker)
                   logFile.error(error_data)
                   with open(os.path.join(os.path.dirname( file ),
                                          "DataBaseError_%s_%s.txt" % (
                                                  data["filename"].split("/")
[-1], data["function"].split(" ")[-1])),
                             'a+') as f:
                       f.write(error_data)
   except Exception as e:
       TestCaseException(e, data)
   finally:
       logFile.info("关闭数据库连接池")
       if oracle_instance:
           oracle_instance.__del__()
```

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, 0o755) # 注意这里的权限是八进制的,八进制需要使用0o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

```
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
模糊杳询
```

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

WEBPage模块

存放UI工具的地方(后续会移步至UTILS中)

BasePage.py

封装Selenium基类,以及定位元素方法

```
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
class WebPage(object):
    """selenium基类"""
   def __init__(self, driver):
       # self.driver = webdriver.Chrome()
       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()
       sleep()
       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
```

LoginPlatform.py

封装两个简单的方法

LoginPlatform类实现登录平台操作,CreateWorkFlow类实现打开创建测试流程操作,后续可自定义封装、减少用例代码

```
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
       self.port = G.Server Port
       self.basePage = WebPage(driver=self.driver)
       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")
       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"])
```