## Testing with Python

for fun and profit!

with Alex Todorov, Kiwi TCMS



## \$ whoami



**Alex Todorov** 

Career tester with almost 2 decades of experience

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https://github.com/atodorov/testing-with-python

https://kiwitcms.org/



#### Introduction

- Anatomy of test automation frameworks
- pytest
- unittest.TestCase
- [Doctest]



## **Technical setup & pre-conditions**

- Python 3 https://www.python.org/downloads/
- A Python 3 venv https://docs.python.org/3/library/venv.html
  - Linux (use bash):
    - python -m venv ~/workshop
    - source ~/workshop/bin/activate
  - Windows (use cmd.exe):
    - C:\> python -m venv C:\workshop
    - C:\> C:\workshop\Scripts\activate.bat

















## **Technical setup & pre-conditions**

- Preferably git (or zip)
- Clone (or download) the workshop repository

\$ git clone https://github.com/atodorov/testing-with-python

- Install Python dependencies from the Internet
  - Note the active veny!

```
(workshop) $ cd testing-with-python/
(workshop) [testing-with-python] pip install -r requirements.txt
```













## **Technical setup & pre-conditions**

Verify

(workshop) \$ python --version

(workshop) \$ pytest --version



## **Anatomy of test automation frameworks**

- Discovery & runner
  - https://docs.python.org/3/library/unittest.html#load-tests-protocol
  - Find out what tests are out there & possibly execute them
  - Usually based on naming conventions & class inheritance
- Test writing framework
  - Provides structure
  - Imposes some syntax
- Assertions library
  - Helps us check conditions



## Function based testing with pytest



 https://docs.pytest.org/en/6.2.x/assert.html#the-writing-and-re porting-of-assertions-in-tests

```
def test_...():
    result = <some actions>
    assert expected == result
```

- Open ex01/test.py and add more tests inside
- Execute with pytest -v ex01/test.py



## Assert on exceptions with pytest

```
import pytest
def test_...():
    with pytest.raises(IndexError):
        print(['a', 'b'][5])
@pytest.mark.xfail(raises=IndexError)
def test_f():
    print(['a', 'b'][0])
```



## pytest fixtures

- https://docs.pytest.org/en/6.2.x/fixture.html
- Open ex02/test\_without\_fixtures.py and add more tests inside
- Copy your tests to ex02/test\_with\_fixtures.py and update them to use fixtures



## Fixture scope in pytest

- https://docs.pytest.org/en/6.2.x/fixture.html#fixture-scopes
  - **function**: the default scope, the fixture is destroyed at the end of the test.
  - class: the fixture is destroyed during teardown of the last test in the class.
  - module: the fixture is destroyed during teardown of the last test in the module.
  - package: the fixture is destroyed during teardown of the last test in the package.
  - session: the fixture is destroyed at the end of the test session.
- pytest --setup-show --capture=no ex03/



## Fixture setup/teardown in pytest

- https://docs.pytest.org/en/6.2.x/fixture.html#yield-fixtures-recommended
  - Use yield instead of return

```
@pytest.fixture
def sending_user(mail_admin):
    user = mail_admin.create_user() ← setup
    yield user ← result
    mail_admin.delete_user(user) ← teardown
```





## Class based testing with unittest.TestCase

https://docs.python.org/3/library/unittest.html

```
import unittest

class TestStringMethods(unittest.TestCase):
    def test_upper(self):
        self.assertEqual('foo'.upper(), 'F00')
        self.assertTrue('F00'.isupper())

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



#### **Assert methods in unittest.TestCase**

https://docs.python.org/3/library/unittest.html#assert-methods

```
assertEqual(a, b)
                          assertNotEqual(a, b)
assertTrue(x)
                          assertFalse(x)
assertIs(a, b)
                          assertIsNot(a, b)
assertIsNone(x)
                          assertIsNotNone(x)
assertIn(a, b)
                          assertNotIn(a, b)
assertIsInstance(a,
                          assertNotIsInstance(a,
                    b) |
                       & assertRaisesRegex()
assertRaises()
                       & assertWarnsRegex()
assertWarns()
assertLogs()
                          assertNoLogs()
```





#### **Assert methods in unittest.TestCase**

https://docs.python.org/3/library/unittest.html#assert-methods

```
assertAlmostEqual(a, b) | assertNotAlmostEqual(a, b)
assertGreater(a, b) | assertGreaterEqual(a, b)
assertLess(a, b) | assertLessEqual(a, b)
assertRegex(s, r) | assertNotRegex(s, r)
assertCountEqual(a, b)
```

- Used by assertEqual() internally
- assertMultiLineEqual(a, b)
- assertSequenceEqual(a, b)
- assertListEqual(a, b)
- assertTupleEqual(a, b)
- assertSetEqual(a, b)
- assertDictEqual(a, b)



#### **Exercise with unittest.TestCase**

- Open ex04/test.py and add more tests inside
- Execute with python -m unittest discover -v ex04/





## Setup/teardown with unittest.TestCase

- X
- https://docs.python.org/3/library/unittest.html#organizing-tests
- https://docs.python.org/3/library/unittest.html#class-and-modul e-fixtures
- setUp / tearDown
- setUpClass / tearDownClass
- setUpModule / tearDownModule
- Execute python -m unittest discover -v ex05/



## unittest.TestCase inheritance example

X

https://github.com/kiwitcms/Kiwi/blob/master/tcms/bugs/tests/test\_permissions.py

tcms.bugs.tests.test\_permissions.TestNew - testdata & asserts \* tcms.tests.PermissionsTestCase - verify\_get|post\_with|without tcms.tests.PermissionsTestMixin - setup/teardown/execution tcms.tests.LoggedInTestCase - simulate logged in session django.test.testcases.TestCase - DB wrappers & setUpTestData django.test.testcases.TransactionTestCase - DB connection django.test.testcases.SimpleTestCase - browser client & helpers unittest.case.TestCase - basic structure and runtime



## Test interactive examples with doctest

- https://docs.python.org/3/library/doctest.html
- Try python -m doctest -v ex06/example.py
- Or see the **doctest.testmod()** method!





## How does doctest parse docstrings?

```
>>> # comments are ignored
>>> x = 12
                        ← expression
                        ← another expression or function call ✓
>>> X
                        ← expected result
12
>>> if x == 13:
      print("yes")
... else:
    print("NO")
                        ← last line of multi-line expression
NO
                        ← expected output (stdout)
>>>
```



## How does doctest parse exceptions?

 https://docs.python.org/3/library/doctest.html#what-about-exc eptions

```
>>> <some expression>
Traceback (most recent call last): ← this is required
File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module> ← this is ignored
ValueError: list.remove(x): x not in list ← this is matched
>>>
```



## Write your own doctest examples

```
    Try python -m doctest -o ELLIPSIS -v ex07/bank.py

Trying:
    b = BankAccount('Alex', 'Savings Account', 100, 'EUR')
Expecting nothing
ok
Trying:
Expecting:
    <bank.BankAccount object at 0x...>
ok
 items had no tests:
                                                ← write some examples for these
    bank. BankAccount
    bank.BankAccount.__init
    bank.BankAccount.deposit
    bank.BankAccount.transfer
    bank.BankAccount.withdraw
```



#### setUp, tearDown & more

https://docs.python.org/3/library/doctest.html#unittest-api

```
import unittest
import doctest
import my_module_with_doctests

def load_tests(loader, tests, ignore):
    tests.addTests(doctest.DocTestSuite(my_module_with_doctests))
    return tests
```

Other ideas?



### **Summary**

- Now you know the basics
- Python is rich with [more] test frameworks
- Go write some tests
- Make mistakes and learn from them!



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# Happy Testing

