



› 20º Meetup GruPy RN 2025

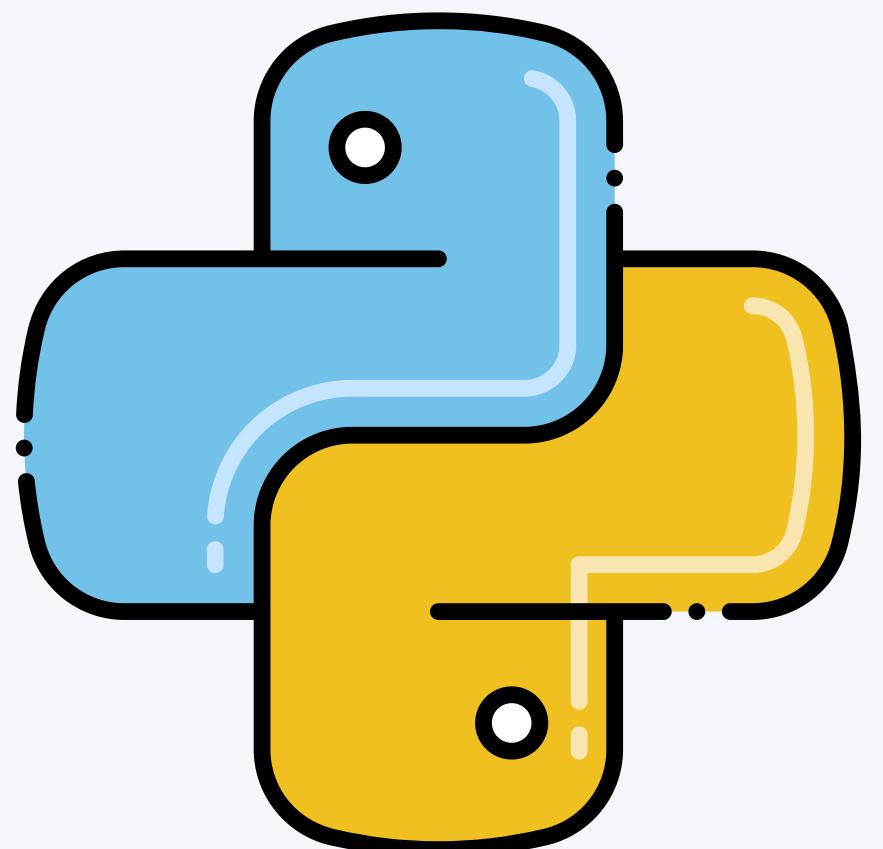
Testando múltiplas versões do Python em monorepos

Lições aprendidas com Tox



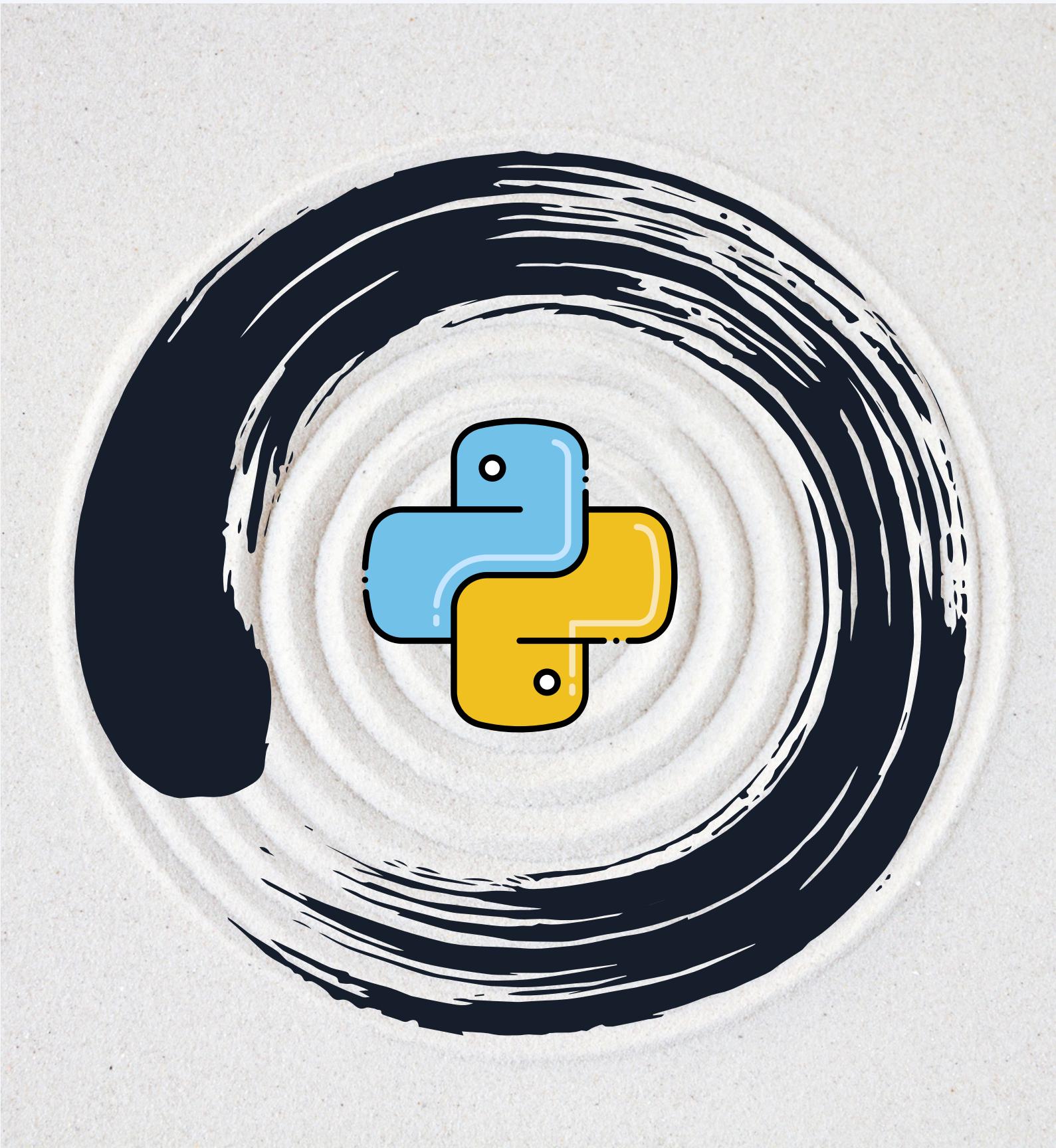
Emídio Neto
PicPay

Agenda



- 1 Por que testar múltiplas versões ?
- 2 Como o Tox ajuda (ou não)
- 3 Desafios e lições aprendidas
- 4 Q&A

**Por que testar múltiplas
versões ?**

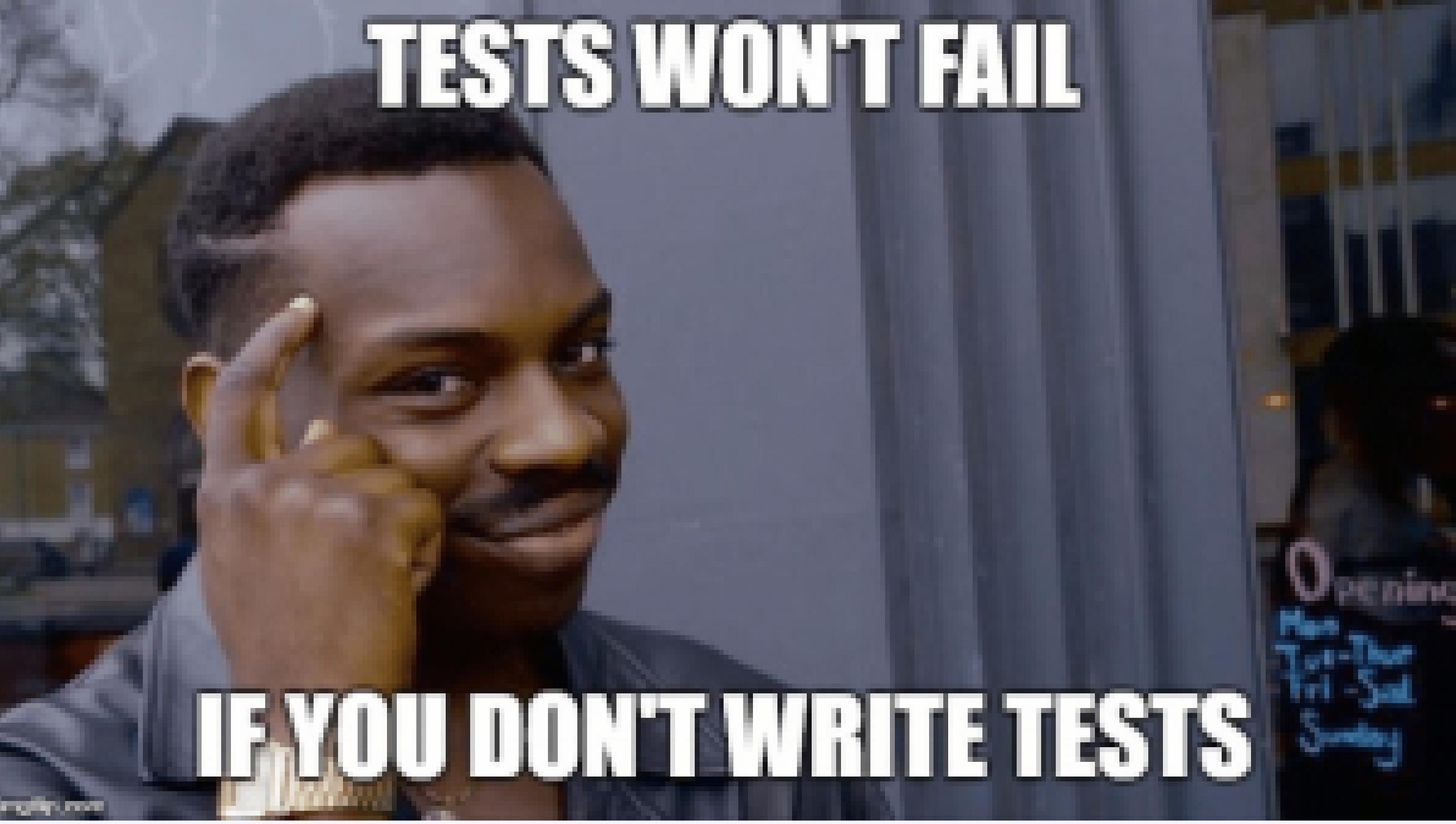


“

Errors should never
pass silently

Unless explicitly
silenced

PEP 20 – The Zen of Python



TESTS WON'T FAIL

IF YOU DON'T WRITE TESTS

Por que testar múltiplas versões ?

1

Garantir
compatibilidade

2

Preparação para o
futuro e detecção
de depreciações

3

Requisitos
específicos a
depender do
ambiente/cliente

“

PEP 585 – Built-in Generic Types (Python 3.9)

A partir do Python 3.9, você pode usar os tipos integrados diretamente (por exemplo, `list[int]`), o que pode quebrar o código que depende do estilo antigo.

• • •

snippet.py

```
def double_numbers(nums: list[int]) -> list[int]:  
    return [n * 2 for n in nums]
```

• • •

snippet

```
$ python3.8 snippet.py
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
```

```
  File "snippet.py", line 1, in <module>  
    def double_numbers(nums: list[int]) -> list[int]:  
TypeError: 'type' object is not subscriptable
```

“

PEP 604 – Allow writing union types as X | Y

No Python 3.9, embora você pudesse usar tipos integrados (como `list[int]`) graças ao PEP 585, os tipos union ainda precisam da sintaxe `“typing.Union”` se você quiser compatibilidade com versões anteriores (<3.10).



snippet

```
def get_items(data: list[int] | None) -> list[str] | None:
    if data is None:
        return None
    return [str(x) for x in data]
```



snippet

```
$ python3.9 snippet.py
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "snippet.py", line 1, in <module>
    def get_items(data: list[int] | None) -> list[str] | None:
TypeError: unsupported operand type(s) for |: 'types.GenericAlias' and 'NoneType'
```

**Breaking changes que
afetam a execução em
runtime não são legais**



Vocês estão testando o
código que escrevem???



Uma boa prática é
rodar testes para todas
versões Python que
sua biblioteca suporta

Matriz de
Testes

Static Type
Checkers





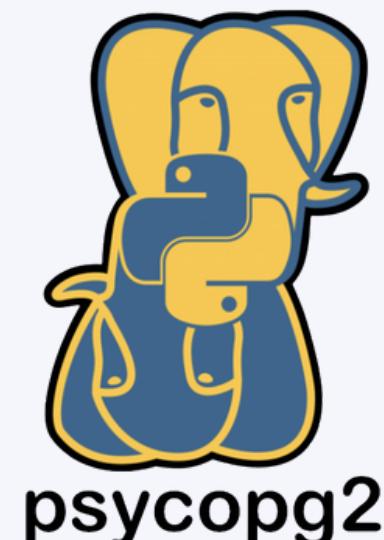
Pacotes populares fazem
isso



Requests
http for humans



pytest

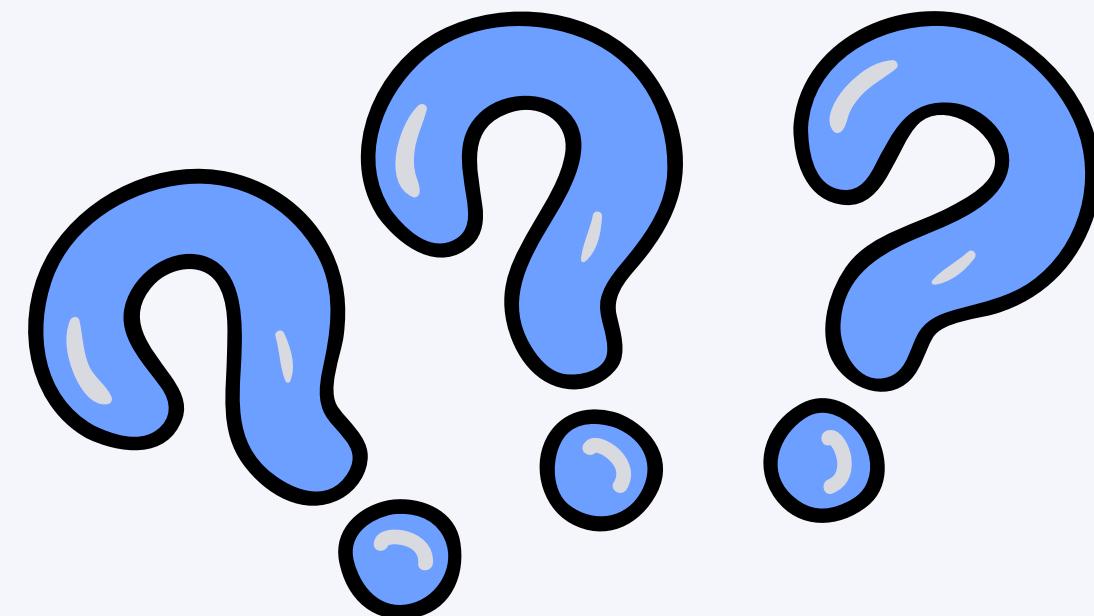


psycopg2



urllib³

Quem já precisou testar
código para múltiplas
versões do Python?



Testes

Considere a seguinte matriz de testes:

```
package: ["opentelemetry-api"]
OS: ["Ubuntu"]
python: ["3.8", "3.9", "3.10",
        "3.11", "3.12", "3.13"]
```

Jobs

✓ opentelemetry-api 3.8 Ubuntu

✓ opentelemetry-api 3.9 Ubuntu

✓ opentelemetry-api 3.10 Ubuntu

✓ opentelemetry-api 3.11 Ubuntu

✓ opentelemetry-api 3.12 Ubuntu

✓ opentelemetry-api 3.13 Ubuntu

urllib³

Jobs
✓ package
✓ macOS 3.9
✓ Windows 3.9
✓ Ubuntu 3.9
✓ macOS 3.10
✓ Windows 3.10
✓ Ubuntu 3.10
✓ macOS 3.11
✓ Windows 3.11
✓ Ubuntu 3.11
✓ macOS 3.12
✓ Windows 3.12
✓ Ubuntu 3.12
✓ macOS 3.13
✓ Windows 3.13
✓ Ubuntu 3.13
✓ macOS 3.14
✓ Windows 3.14
✓ Ubuntu 3.14



FastAPI

✓ test (3.13, pydantic-v1)
✓ test (3.13, pydantic-v2)
✓ test (3.12, pydantic-v1)
✓ test (3.12, pydantic-v2)
✓ test (3.11, pydantic-v1)
✓ test (3.11, pydantic-v2)
✓ test (3.10, pydantic-v1)
✓ test (3.10, pydantic-v2)
✓ test (3.9, pydantic-v1)
✓ test (3.9, pydantic-v2)
✓ test (3.8, pydantic-v1)
✓ test (3.8, pydantic-v2)

Testes

```
46    test:
47        runs-on: ubuntu-latest
48        strategy:
49            matrix:
50                python-version:
51                    - "3.13"
52                    - "3.12"
53                    - "3.11"
54                    - "3.10"
55                    - "3.9"
56                    - "3.8"
57        pydantic-version: ["pydantic-v1", "pydantic-v2"]
```

Para uma biblioteca parece OK mas e pra 80?

The image shows a screenshot of a Continuous Integration (CI) status page. At the top, there is a green circular icon with a checkmark and the text "All checks have passed" followed by "1 skipped, 711 successful checks". Below this, there is a list of 8 successful test runs, each with a green checkmark icon and a small GitHub logo. The tests are listed as follows:

- Test 0 / instrumentation-falcon-4 3.13 Ubuntu (pull_request) Successful in 11s
- Test 0 / instrumentation-falcon-4 pypy-3.8 Ubuntu (pull_request) Successful in 30s
- Test 0 / instrumentation-fastapi 3.8 Ubuntu (pull_request) Successful in 18s Required
- Test 0 / instrumentation-fastapi 3.9 Ubuntu (pull_request) Successful in 15s Required
- Test 0 / instrumentation-fastapi 3.10 Ubuntu (pull_request) Successful in 13s Required
- Test 0 / instrumentation-fastapi 3.11 Ubuntu (pull_request) Successful in 13s Required
- Test 0 / instrumentation-fastapi 3.12 Ubuntu (pull_request) Successful in 12s Required
- Test 0 / instrumentation-fastapi 3.13 Ubuntu (pull_request) Successful in 12s Required



opentelemetry-python

Public

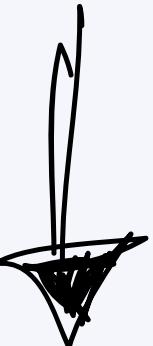
18 Python Packages



opentelemetry-python-contrib

Public

63 Python Packages



opentelemetry-python

Public

~283 Jobs na CI



opentelemetry-python-contrib

Public

~715 Jobs na CI



All checks have passed

1 skipped, 384 successful checks



Test 0 / opentelemetry-api 3.12 Ubu

Quase 1000 Jobs

712 checks passed

✓ instrumentation-openai-v2-latest 3.11 Ubuntu

✓ instrumentation-urllib3-0 pypy-3.8 Ubuntu

Só criar uma matriz dos 80 pacotes

...

Até funcionou por um tempo, mas...

- **Job matrix** - A job matrix can generate a maximum of 256 jobs per workflow run. This limit applies to both GitHub-hosted and self-hosted runners.

**Como o Tox ajuda
(ou não)**

“

Tox automatiza e
padroniza testes em
Python.
Como um orquestrador

<https://tox.wiki>

python 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.10 | 3.11 | 3.12 | 3.13 downloads 18M/month





Verifica se o pacote é buildado e instalado corretamente em diferentes implementações/versões de Python, dependências etc.

Executa os testes em cada ambiente com a ferramenta de teste da sua preferência

Atua como um frontend para CI

Altamente customizável com Plugins
Ex: tox-uv

Tox não substitui
ferramentas como
Pytest

Você pode usar essas ferramentas em conjunto com Tox
para criar ambientes reproduzíveis

```
$ pip install tox
```

```
● ● ● tox.ini
```

```
[tox]  
env_list =  
    py3{8,9,10,11,12,13}  
type
```

```
[testenv]  
deps =  
    pytest  
commands =  
    pytest tests
```

```
[testenv:type]  
deps =  
    pyright  
commands =  
    pyright
```



Definição dos ambientes

\$ tox

```
py38: OK (0.20=setup[0.00]+cmd[0.19] seconds)  
py39: OK (0.19=setup[0.00]+cmd[0.19] seconds)  
py310: OK (0.19=setup[0.00]+cmd[0.18] seconds)  
py311: OK (0.17=setup[0.00]+cmd[0.17] seconds)  
py312: OK (0.20=setup[0.00]+cmd[0.20] seconds)  
py313: OK (0.12=setup[0.00]+cmd[0.12] seconds)  
type: OK (2.80=setup[1.31]+cmd[1.49] seconds)  
congratulations :) (3.92 seconds)
```



tox.ini

[tox]

env_list =

py3{8,9,10,11,12,13}-mypackageA

py3{8,9,10,11,12,13}-mypackageB



[testenv]

deps =

pytest

mypackageA: -r requirementsA.txt

mypackageB: -r requirementsB.txt

commands =

mypackageA: pytest {toxinidir}/mypackageA

mypackageB: pytest {toxinidir}/mypackageB

```
py38-mypackageA: OK (0.20=setup[0.01]+cmd[0.19] seconds)
py39-mypackageA: OK (0.19=setup[0.01]+cmd[0.18] seconds)
py310-mypackageA: OK (0.19=setup[0.00]+cmd[0.18] seconds)
py311-mypackageA: OK (0.18=setup[0.01]+cmd[0.18] seconds)
py312-mypackageA: OK (0.17=setup[0.00]+cmd[0.17] seconds)
py313-mypackageA: OK (0.12=setup[0.00]+cmd[0.12] seconds)

py38-mypackageB: OK (0.13=setup[0.00]+cmd[0.12] seconds)
py39-mypackageB: OK (0.15=setup[0.00]+cmd[0.15] seconds)
py310-mypackageB: OK (0.13=setup[0.01]+cmd[0.12] seconds)
py311-mypackageB: OK (0.12=setup[0.00]+cmd[0.11] seconds)
py312-mypackageB: OK (0.13=setup[0.01]+cmd[0.13] seconds)
py313-mypackageB: OK (0.12=setup[0.00]+cmd[0.11] seconds)
```

- 2 Pacotes
- 2 diretórios diferentes de Testes
- Dependências diferentes para cada ambiente

```
● ● ● tox.ini  
[tox]  
env_list =  
    py3{8,9,10,11,12,13}-mypackageA-{lowest,highest}  
  
[testenv]  
deps =  
    pytest  
    mypackageA-lowest: Flask==2.0.0  
    mypackageA-highest: Flask==2.3.2  
commands_pre =  
    uv pip freeze  
commands =  
    mypackageA: pytest {toxinidir}/mypackageA
```

```
py313-mypackageA-lowest: commands_pre[0]> uv pip freeze  
Using Python 3.13.1 environment at: .tox/py313-mypackageA-lowest  
click==8.1.8  
flask==2.0.0  
iniconfig==2.0.0  
itsdangerous==2.2.0  
jinja2==3.1.6  
markupsafe==3.0.2  
packaging==24.2  
pluggy==1.5.0  
pytest==8.3.5  
werkzeug==3.1.3  
  
py313-mypackageA-highest: commands_pre[0]> uv pip freeze  
Using Python 3.13.1 environment at: .tox/py313-mypackageA-highest  
blinker==1.9.0  
click==8.1.8  
flask==2.3.2  
iniconfig==2.0.0  
itsdangerous==2.2.0  
jinja2==3.1.6  
markupsafe==3.0.2  
packaging==24.2  
pluggy==1.5.0  
pytest==8.3.5  
werkzeug==3.1.3
```

```
py38-mypackageA-lowest: OK (0.65=setup[0.01]+cmd[0.02,0.63] seconds)  
py38-mypackageA-highest: OK (0.51=setup[0.01]+cmd[0.01,0.49] seconds)  
py39-mypackageA-lowest: OK (0.52=setup[0.01]+cmd[0.02,0.49] seconds)  
py39-mypackageA-highest: OK (0.48=setup[0.00]+cmd[0.01,0.47] seconds)  
py310-mypackageA-lowest: OK (0.51=setup[0.00]+cmd[0.01,0.49] seconds)  
py310-mypackageA-highest: OK (0.45=setup[0.01]+cmd[0.02,0.43] seconds)  
py311-mypackageA-lowest: OK (0.52=setup[0.01]+cmd[0.01,0.50] seconds)  
py311-mypackageA-highest: OK (0.44=setup[0.00]+cmd[0.01,0.42] seconds)  
py312-mypackageA-lowest: OK (0.51=setup[0.01]+cmd[0.01,0.49] seconds)  
py312-mypackageA-highest: OK (0.46=setup[0.00]+cmd[0.01,0.44] seconds)  
py313-mypackageA-lowest: OK (0.47=setup[0.01]+cmd[0.02,0.45] seconds)  
py313-mypackageA-highest: OK (0.56=setup[0.01]+cmd[0.01,0.54] seconds)  
congratulations :) (6.13 seconds)
```



tox.ini

```
[tox]
env_list =
    py3{8,9,10,11,12,13}-mypackageA
```

```
ruff
```

```
[testenv]
deps =
    pytest
    ruff: ruff
commands =
    mypackageA: pytest {toxinidir}/mypackageA
    ruff: ruff check --fix
    ruff: ruff format
```

```
$ tox -e ruff
```

```
ruff: commands[0]> ruff check --fix
Found 1 error (1 fixed, 0 remaining).
ruff: commands[1]> ruff format
1 file reformatted, 8 files left unchanged
    ruff: OK (0.11=setup[0.01]+cmd[0.08,0.02] seconds)
congratulations :) (0.17 seconds)
```



opentelemetry-python

Public

18 Python Packages

X

6 versões Python
+ pypy3 + lint

```
1 [tox]
2 isolated_build = True
3 skipsdist = True
4 skip_missing_interpreters = True
5 envlist =
6     ; Environments are organized by individual package, allowing
7     ; for specifying supported Python versions per package.
8
9 py3{8,9,10,11,12,13}-test-opentelemetry-api
10 pypy3-test-opentelemetry-api
11 lint-opentelemetry-api
12
13 py3{8,9,10,11,12,13}-test-opentelemetry-proto-protobuf5
14 pypy3-test-opentelemetry-proto-protobuf5
15 lint-opentelemetry-proto-protobuf5
16
17 py3{8,9,10,11,12,13}-test-opentelemetry-sdk
18 pypy3-test-opentelemetry-sdk
19 lint-opentelemetry-sdk
20 benchmark-opentelemetry-sdk
21
22 py3{8,9,10,11,12,13}-test-opentelemetry-semantic-conventions
23 pypy3-test-opentelemetry-semantic-conventions
24 lint-opentelemetry-semantic-conventions
```

```
[testenv]
deps =
    lint: -r dev-requirements.txt
    coverage: pytest
    coverage: pytest-cov

mypy,mypyinstalled: -r {toxinidir}/mypy-requirements.txt

api: -r {toxinidir}/opentelemetry-api/test-requirements.txt

sdk: -r {toxinidir}/opentelemetry-sdk/test-requirements.txt
benchmark-opentelemetry-sdk: -r {toxinidir}/opentelemetry-sdk/benchmark-requirements.txt

semantic-conventions: -r {toxinidir}/opentelemetry-semantic-conventions/test-requirements.txt
```

Para cada pacote, instalar as dependências
necessárias pro teste

```
commands =  
    test-opentelemetry-api: pytest {toxinidir}/opentelemetry-api/tests {posargs}  
    lint-opentelemetry-api: pylint {toxinidir}/opentelemetry-api  
  
    test-opentelemetry-sdk: pytest {toxinidir}/opentelemetry-sdk/tests {posargs}  
    lint-opentelemetry-sdk: pylint {toxinidir}/opentelemetry-sdk  
    benchmark-opentelemetry-sdk: pytest {toxinidir}/opentelemetry-sdk/benchmarks --ben  
  
    test-opentelemetry-proto-protobuf5: pytest {toxinidir}/opentelemetry-proto/tests {posargs}  
    lint-opentelemetry-proto-protobuf5: pylint {toxinidir}/opentelemetry-proto  
  
    test-opentelemetry-semantic-conventions: pytest {toxinidir}/opentelemetry-semantic-conv  
    lint-opentelemetry-semantic-conventions: pylint {toxinidir}/opentelemetry-semantic-conv
```

**Para cada pacote, rodar os testes, lint ou
benchmark**

**e se eu quiser rodar todos testes somente de
um pacote?**

```
$ tox -f test- opentelemetry-sdk
```

Vai executar a matriz de testes para todas versões definidas no ambiente

```
py38-test-opentelemetry-sdk: 0K (19.48=setup[3.69]+cmd[15.80] seconds)
py39-test-opentelemetry-sdk: 0K (17.54=setup[1.19]+cmd[16.34] seconds)
py310-test-opentelemetry-sdk: 0K (17.13=setup[0.77]+cmd[16.36] seconds)
py311-test-opentelemetry-sdk: 0K (16.15=setup[0.68]+cmd[15.48] seconds)
py312-test-opentelemetry-sdk: 0K (15.79=setup[0.63]+cmd[15.16] seconds)
py313-test-opentelemetry-sdk: 0K (15.38=setup[0.51]+cmd[14.88] seconds)
pypy3-test-opentelemetry-sdk: 0K (27.29=setup[6.15]+cmd[21.14] seconds)
```

```
$ tox -e py38-test-opentelemetry-api
```



```
315  
316     changedir =  
317         tests/opentelemetry-docker-tests/tests  
318  
319     commands_pre =  
320         pip freeze  
321         docker-compose up -d  
322     commands =  
323         otlpexporter: pytest otlpexporter {posargs}  
324         opencensus: pytest opencensus {posargs}  
325  
326     commands_post =  
327         docker-compose down -v
```

Você
pode integrar
com diversas ferramentas
disponíveis no seu sistema operacional

```
254 [testenv:docs]
255 basepython: python3
256 recreate = True
257 deps =
258     -c {toxinidir}/dev-requirements.txt
259     -r {toxinidir}/docs-requirements.txt
260 setenv =
261     ; We need this workaround to allow generating docs
262     ; See https://github.com/open-telemetry/opentelemetry-python/issues/1000
263     ; We can remove the workaround when opentelemetry-python
264     ; adds support for PROTOCOL_BUFFERS_PYTHON_IMPLEMENTATION=python
265     changedir = docs
266 commands =
267     sphinx-build -E -a -W -b html -T . _build/html
```

Incluindo gerar as docs da
biblioteca :)

```
344 [testenv:shellcheck]
345 commands_pre =
346     sh -c "sudo apt update -y && sudo apt install --assume-yes shellcheck"
347 commands =
348     sh -c "find {toxinidir} -name \*.sh | xargs shellcheck --severity=warning"
349
```

E até rodar shellscript hehe



Desafios e Lições Aprendidas

1. Arquivos tox.ini imensos -- Chegando a ~1040 linhas
2. Difícil manter sincronizado o que está no tox.ini VS o que roda na CI
3. Instalação de pacotes lenta em alguns testes
4. CI de Lint demorava séculos para rodar
5. Testar um mesmo pacote em múltiplas versões do Python só que também para múltiplas versões de uma dependência específica

1. Matriz no Github Action tem limite de 250 Jobs -- sem chances
2. Testar o “básico” do repo -contrib em todo PR no repositório core
3. Testes no -contrib apontam para branch main no -core

```
[testenv]
test_deps =
    opentelemetry-api@{env:CORE_REPO}\#egg=opentelemetry-api&subdirectory=opentelemetry-api
    opentelemetry-semantic-conventions@{env:CORE_REPO}\#egg=opentelemetry-semantic-convention
    opentelemetry-sdk@{env:CORE_REPO}\#egg=opentelemetry-sdk&subdirectory=opentelemetry-sdk
    opentelemetry-test-utils@{env:CORE_REPO}\#egg=opentelemetry-test-utils&subdirectory=tests
```

Tox tem vários plugins
Um deles é o tox-uv

Ajudar bastante se você já usa uv em seu projeto
Instalação de pacotes ultra mega rápido

Você pode integrar tox com
outras ferramentas, como
docker

Facilita ter testes mais robustos

**Comece com poucos
ambientes e “divida”
conforme necessário**

Separar em vários ambientes pode reduzir o tempo de execução
dos testes na CI

Para repositórios menores: simplesmente funciona

Você vai automatizar várias tarefas “tediosas” e vai ter a garantia de que o que tá rodando localmente é o que tá rodando na CI



Obrigado!



@emdneto



emidioneto





CLOUD NATIVE — COMMUNITY GROUPS — RN

SAVE THE
DATE

12 de abril



Sebrae RN
Av. Lima e Silva, 76



CLOUD NATIVE
COMPUTING FOUNDATION



SEBRAE