

# pytest overview

It's a framework

Unittest --> pytest

# Start

It is possible to run unittest-based tests with pytest.

```
$ python -m unittest
```

```
$ pytest
```

# Less boilerplate

```
import unittest

class TestStringMethods(unittest.TestCase):

    def test_upper(self):
        self.assertEqual('foo'.upper(), 'FOO')

    def test_isupper(self):
        self.assertTrue('FOO'.isupper())
        self.assertFalse('Foo'.isupper())

    def test_split(self):
        s = 'hello world'
        self.assertEqual(s.split(), ['hello', 'world'])
        # check that s.split fails when the separator is not a string
        with self.assertRaises(TypeError):
            s.split(2)
```

```
import pytest

class TestStringMethods:

    def test_upper(self):
        assert 'foo'.upper() == 'FOO'

    def test_isupper(self):
        assert 'FOO'.isupper()
        assert not 'Foo'.isupper()

    def test_split(self):
        s = 'hello world'
        assert s.split() == ['hello', 'world']
        # check that s.split fails when the separator is not a string
        with pytest.raises(TypeError):
            s.split(2)
```

```
import pytest

def test_upper():
    assert 'foo'.upper() == 'FOO'

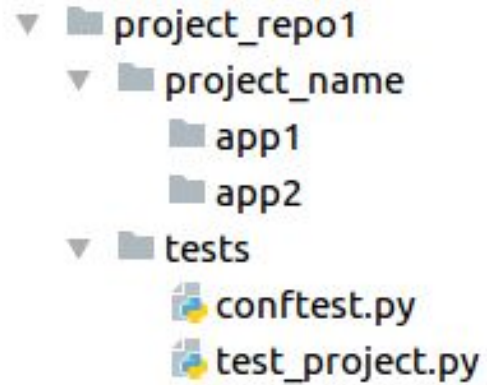
def test_isupper():
    assert 'FOO'.isupper()
    assert not 'Foo'.isupper()

def test_split():
    s = 'hello world'
    assert s.split() == ['hello', 'world']
    # check that s.split fails when the separator is not a string
    with pytest.raises(TypeError):
        s.split(2)
```

# Project structure



# Basic



auto-discovery

composition over inheritance

# Implicit conftest inheritance

▼ inheritance

▼ level1

▼ level2

conftest.py

test\_smth.py

conftest.py

conftest.py

```
import pytest
```

```
@pytest.fixture
```

```
def fx_from_level0():
```

```
    return 3
```

```
import pytest
```

```
@pytest.fixture
```

```
def fx_from_level1(fx_from_level0):
```

```
    return fx_from_level0 * 10
```

```
import pytest
```

```
@pytest.fixture
```

```
def fx_from_level2(fx_from_level1):
```

```
    return fx_from_level1 * 2
```

```
def test_smth(fx_from_level2):
```

```
    assert fx_from_level2 == 3 * 10 * 2
```

# Modules

- ▼ project\_repo3
  - ▼ project\_name
    - app1
    - app2
  - ▼ tests
    - ▼ app1
      - conftest.py
      - mocks\_for\_app1.py
      - test\_app1.py
    - ▼ app2
      - conftest.py
      - db\_fixtures.py
      - redis\_fixtures.py
      - test\_app2.py
    - conftest.py

# conftest.py

pytest\_plugins = ['db\_fixtures', 'redis\_fixtures']

# Fixtures

# Simple fixture

```
import pytest

@pytest.fixture
def letter_a():
    return 'a'

def test_upper(letter_a):
    assert letter_a.upper() == 'A'
```

# Setup/Teardown via `yield`

```
# schematic example
import pytest

@pytest.fixture(scope='session')
def db():
    # "CREATE DATABASE test_db"
    yield
    # "DROP DATABASE test_db"

@pytest.fixture
def tables(db):
    # "CREATE TABLE users (FirstName varchar(255), LastName varchar(255))"
    yield
    # "DROP TABLE users"

@pytest.fixture
def sample_data(tables):
    # "INSERT INTO users ('John', 'Smith')"

def test_db1(sample_data):
    cursor.execute("SELECT FirstName, LastName FROM users")
    records = cursor.fetchall()
    assert records == [('John', 'Smith')]

def test_db2(tables):
    cursor.execute("SELECT FirstName, LastName FROM users")
    records = cursor.fetchall()
    assert records == []
```




# Fixture scope

- session
- module
- class
- function [default]
- package scope (experimental)

```
@pytest.fixture(scope="module")  
def test_smth():  
    ...
```

# Parameterization

```
import pytest

@pytest.mark.parametrize("x, y, z", [
    (2, 3, 6),
    (2, 4, 8),
])
def test_mul(x, y, z):
    print(x, y, x*y) # 2 3 6; 2 4 8
     assert x * y == z
```

# API versions

```
import pytest

@pytest.mark.parametrize("ver", ["v1", "v2", "v3"])
def test_mul(ver):
    url = f"http://host/{ver}/path/"
    print(url)
```

```
import pytest
```

```
# permutations
```

```
@pytest.mark.parametrize("x", [2, 3, 4])
```

```
@pytest.mark.parametrize("y", [10, 20])
```

```
def test_mul(x, y):
```

```
    print(x * y) # 20, 30, 40, 40, 60, 80
```

```
    assert x * y < 100
```

# Parameterized fixtures

---

```
import pytest

@pytest.fixture(params=["apple", "orange"])
def non_random_string(request):
    return request.param

def test_upper(non_random_string):
    print(non_random_string.upper()) # APPLE, ORANGE
    assert non_random_string.upper() in ("APPLE", "ORANGE")
```

# Slow tests

`pytest -m "not slow" # only run tests matching given mark expression`

```
import pytest

def test_func_fast():
    print('--fast test--')

@pytest.mark.slow
def test_func_slow():
    print('--slow test--')
```

# Skip tests

```
@pytest.mark.skip(reason="no way of currently testing this")  
def test_the_unknown():  
    ...
```

```
import sys  
@pytest.mark.skipif(sys.version_info < (3,6),  
                    reason="requires python3.6 or higher")  
def test_function():  
    ...
```

# Plugins



# Frameworks

pytest-django

\*-flask, -aiohttp, -twisted

pytest-sanic (requires `aiohttp` ͇\_(ツ)\_/͇)

# pytest-django

```
def test_with_client(client):  
    response = client.get('/')  
    assert response.content == 'Foobar'
```

- useful fixtures
- database creation/re-use

# pytest-xdist

Test run parallelization:  
multiple CPUs, remote hosts, subprocesses etc

## **Note:**

You may not need it.

- avoid slow tests
- let CI care about them
- `$ django-admin test --parallel [N]`
- async approach is different

pytest-cov

pytest-socket

... many more

# Asyncio

- pytest-asyncio vs pytest-aiohttp
- async tests are ok

```
@pytest.fixture
async def client(aiohttp_client):
    config = {'db': 'test'}
    app = await init_app(config)
    return await aiohttp_client(app)

async def test_index_view(client):
    resp = await client.get('/')
    assert resp.status == 200
```

# Command line

\$ pytest tests/test\_file.py::TestClass::test\_method      # run specific method

-s      # do not capture output (like prints)

-q, --quiet      # decrease verbosity

\$ pytest --fixtures test\_file.py      # show available fixtures

-m MARKEXPR      # only run tests matching given mark expression. E.g.

\$ pytest -m slow      # run tests decorated with @pytest.mark.slow

--pdb      # drop into pdb on failure

\$ pytest -k "MyClass and not method"      # by keyword expressions

<https://docs.pytest.org/en/latest/usage.html>

# Configuration

- command line
- pytest.ini
- setup.cfg
- tox.ini ([pytest])

# Nuances

- PYTHONPATH

```
python -m pytest [...]
```

- custom django settings configuration (e.g. modified manage.py)

Solution depends. Configure in root `conftest.py`, use `--ds` option etc

- `pytest -o addopts= tests` # to ignore options from tox.ini



# Useful links

Productive pytest with PyCharm

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ixqeebhUa-w>

Продвинутое использование py test, Андрей Светлов, Python Core Developer

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7KgihdKTWY4>

Thanks.