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Python Testing With Pytest

Pytest – a powerful, modern, and easy-to-use testing framework that supports simple test functions, advanced features like fixtures, parameterization, mocking, and rich reporting.

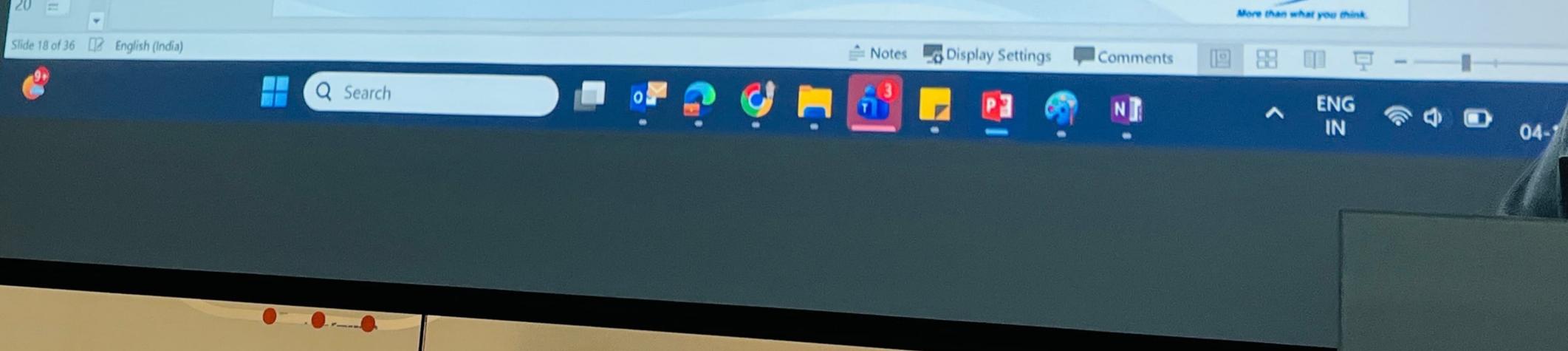
Among these, **pytest** is the most popular choice today because it allows developers to:

- Write clean, readable test cases with minimal boilerplate code.
- Automatically discover tests without extra configuration.
- Reuse setup code efficiently using fixtures.
- Run tests with detailed output and integrate easily with CI/CD tools.

In short, **pytest** makes testing in Python faster, simpler, and more productive—helping teams maintain reliable and maintainable codebases.



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pytest Test Discovery Conventions

Pytest automatically discovers and runs tests based on naming conventions and file structure.
Here's how it works:

Default Test Discovery Behaviour

- If no arguments are passed, pytest searches for tests in:
 - The directories listed in `testpaths` (if configured in `pytest.ini`), or
 - The current working directory by default.
 - Pytest looks for files that match these naming patterns:
 - `test_*.py` or `*_test.py`

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» File Discovery Rules

Test File Naming Pattern

pytest automatically identifies test files that match:

Starting with: `test_*.py` (e.g., `test_calculator.py`)
Ending with: `*_test.py` (e.g., `calculator_test.py`)

Examples of Valid Test Files

```
test_calculator.py    # ✓ Matches - starts with 'test_'
calculator_test.py    # ✓ Matches - ends with '_test'
test_api.py          # ✓ Matches - starts with 'test_'
```

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Method/Function Discovery Rules

Test Function Identification

Outside classes: Functions prefixed with test (e.g., test_add_numbers())
Inside classes: Methods prefixed with test in classes prefixed with Test

Valid Test Structures

```
# Example 1: Test functions outside classes
def test_addition(): # ✓ Identified as test
    assert 1 + 1 == 2

def test_subtraction(): # ✓ Identified as test
    assert 5 - 3 == 2
```

```
# Example 2: Test methods inside test classes
class TestCalculator: # ✓ Class name starts with 'Test'
    def test_multiply(self): # ✓ Method starts with 'test'
        assert 2 * 3 == 6

    def test_divide(self): # ✓ Method starts with 'test'
        assert 6 / 2 == 3
```



Important Restrictions

Class Requirements

Test classes must not have an `__init__` method.
Class names must start with `Test` (e.g., `TestUser`, `TestAPI`).

Method Name Enforcement

- Only methods starting with "test" are recognized as tests.
 - Non-test-prefixed methods are ignored, even if explicitly requested to run.

Examples of Ignored Code

```
def helper_function(): # X Ignored - doesn't start with 'test'  
    return 42  
  
class TestMath:  
    def setup_data(self): # X Ignored - doesn't start with 'test'  
        self.data = [1, 2, 3]  
  
    def test_calculation(self): # ✓ Identified as test  
        assert 2 + 2 == 4
```

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Running Tests In Pytest

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Running Tests In Pytest

Running All Tests

> pytes

- > `pytest`
 - Searches current working directory **and** all subdirectories
 - Finds all test files (`test_*.py` **and** `*_test.py`)
 - Runs all discovered tests automatically

Example Structure

```
study_pytest/
├── test_sample1.py
├── test_sample2.py
├── test_sample3.py
└── subfolder/
    └── test_sample4.py
```

Running pytest executes tests from all files in this structure.

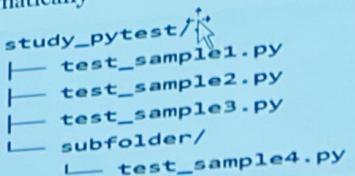
Running Tests In Pytest

Running All Tests

> pvtex

- > `pytest`
 - Searches current working directory and all subdirectories
 - Finds all test files (`test_*.py` and `*_test.py`)
 - Runs all discovered tests automatically

Example Structure



Running pytest executes tests from all files in this structure.



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➤ Running Specific Tests

1. Run Specific Test File
> pytest test_sample1.py # Runs all tests from a single specified file.

2. Run Specific Test Function
> pytest test_sample1.py::test_min
Runs only the test_min function from test_sample1.py using the :: separator.

3. Run Using Markers
>pytest -m smoke
Groups tests using custom markers
Runs only tests marked with @pytest.mark.smoke

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Run Using Keyword Expressions

> pytest -k "expression"

- Runs tests that match the expression in their names.
- Flexible filtering based on test function/**class** names.

Examples:

```
pytest -k "test_min" # Runs tests containing "test_min"  
pytest -k "min or max" # Runs tests with "min" OR "max"  
pytest -k "not slow" # Excludes tests with "slow"  
pytest -k "login and smoke" # Runs tests with both "login" AND "smoke"
```

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Controlling Test Execution

1. Stop After First Failure (-x or -exitfirst)

Use Case: When you want to stop immediately at the first test failure to fix it right away.

Run with stop after first failure:

```
*pytest -x test_sample.py  
or  
pytest -exitfirst
```

Note: Pytest will stop immediately after test_case2 fails.

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➤ Stop After N Failures (`--maxfail=N`)

Use Case: When you want to see multiple failures but stop before running all tests.

Stop after 2 failures
pytest -maxfail=2

```
# Stop after 5 failures  
pytest -maxfail=5
```

Stop after 1 failure (same as -x)
pytest --maxfail=1



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Pytest Exit Codes

When pytest finishes running, it gives an **exit code** to indicate what happened.
There are 6 **exit codes** in total:

Exit Code	Meaning	Scenario	Example
0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All Tests Passed	All tests executed successfully	pytest test_pass.py → Exit 0
1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tests Failed	One or more tests failed	pytest test_fail.py → Exit 1
2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> User Interrupted	User pressed <u>Ctrl+C</u>	Press <u>Ctrl+C</u> during test run
3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Internal Error	Pytest internal error	Bug in pytest itself
4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Command Error	Invalid command line usage	pytest --invalid-option
5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Tests Found	No test cases discovered	Run pytest in empty directory

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Installation & Verification

Installing Pytest

- pip install pytest

To test whether pytest is installed or not use the following command.

- py.test -h

Ex1:

```
import pytest
def test_method1():
    num=3
    num2=4
    assert num+1 == num2, "Test Passed"
    assert num == num2, "Test Failed"
```

Run: pytest basic.py or pytest if file name is **test_basic.py**

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Project Structure Example

```
my_project/
|
+-- src/
    +-- calculator.py
|
+-- tests/
    +-- test_calculator.py
    +-- test_advanced.py
    +-- conftest.py
```

➤ Pytest Ex-2

```
import pytest
def test_case1():
    num1=5
    num2=2
    assert num2+3 == num1, "First test failed"
    assert num1 == num2, "Test failed, num1 is not eq to num2"

def test_case2():
    lang="python"
    assert lang.upper() == 'PYTHON'

def test_case3():
    list_val=[1,2,3,4,5]
    assert len(list_val)==5
```

```
def test_case4():
    assert True
```

```
def test_Case5():
    assert False
```

>pytest basic.py



Pytest Ex-3:

basic.py

```
def max(values):
    _max = values[0]
    for val in values:
        if val > _max:
            _max = val
    return _max
```

```
def min(values):
```

```
_min = values[0]
for val in values:
    if val < _min:
        _min = val
return _min
```

min_max_test.py

```
import basic
def test_min():
    values = (2, 3, 1, 4, 6)
    val = basic.min(values)
    assert val == 1
```

```
def test_max():
    values = (2, 3, 1, 4, 6)
    val = basic.max(values)
    assert val == 6
```

Run: `pytest min_max_test.py`

➤ Pytest Ex- File:

Note- For file we have to name start with test.
Ex: test_demo1.py test_Dem2.py

```
test_demo1.py
import pytest
def test_case1():
    num1=5
    num2=2
    assert num2+3 == num1, "First test failed"
    assert num1 == num2, "Test failed, num1 is not
eq to num2"

def test_case2():
    lang= "python"
    assert lang.upper() == 'PYTHON'
```

```
test_demo2.py
def test_case3():
    list_val=[1,2,3,4,5]
    assert len(list_val)==5
```

```
def test_case4():
    assert True
```

```
def test_Case5():
    assert False
```

Run: [pytest](#) or [pytest](#)

Run a particular file:

➤ [pytest test_demo1.py](#)

Run from a particular folder file:

➤ [pytest auth/test_demo2.py](#)



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» Agenda

- Pytest skip.
- Python pytest fixtures.
- Where To Add Python Fixtures.
- When To Avoid pytest Fixtures.
- Parametrized test functions.
- Factories as Fixtures.

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Pytest – Skipping Tests (@pytest.mark.skip, @pytest.mark.skipif)

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➤ Pytest – Skipping Tests

With the skip decorator, we can skip the specified tests. There are multiple reasons for skipping test; for instance, a database/online service is not available at the moment, or we skip Linux specific tests on Windows.

Skip: This marker is used to skip the particular test method by applying the pytest decorator

Pytest provides two main decorators to skip tests:

`@pytest.mark.skip` - Unconditionally skip a test

`@pytest.mark.skipif` - Conditionally skip a test based on a condition



» Why Skip Tests?

Common scenarios for skipping tests:

- Database/online service unavailable
- Platform-specific tests (Linux tests on Windows)
- Feature not implemented yet
- External dependencies missing
- Python version compatibility
- Temporary test disablement



1. Unconditional Skip with `@pytest.mark.skip`

Basic Syntax

```
@pytest.mark.skip(  
    reason="Your reason here")  
def test_function():  
    # Test code that won't run  
    pass
```

Example

```
# test_skip_examples.py  
import pytest
```

```
import pytest

# Helper functions (simulating your 'basic' module)
def find_min(values):
    return min(values)

def find_max(values):
    return max(values)
```



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1. Unconditional Skip with `@pytest.mark.skip`

```
def test_max_function():
    values = (2, 3, 1, 4, 6)
    val = find_max(values)
    assert val == 6

# Skip without reason
@pytest.mark.skip
def test_always_skipped():
    assert False # This would fail if it ran

# Unconditional skip - test will NEVER run
@pytest.mark.skip(reason="Temporarily disabled for maintenance")
def test_min_function():
    values = (2, 3, 1, 4, 6)
    val = find_min(values)
    assert val == 1
```

Running the Tests

> pytest test_skip_examples.py -v

Output:

- test_skip_examples.py::test_max_function PASSED
- test_skip_examples.py::test_always_skipped SKIPPED
- test_skip_examples.py::test_min_function SKIPPED
(Temporarily disabled for maintenance)

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Basic Syntax

```
@pytest.mark.skipif(condition, reason="Your reason here")
def test_function():
    # Test code that runs only if condition is False
    pass
```

If you wish to skip something conditionally then you can use `skipif` instead. Here is an example of marking a test function to be skipped when run on an interpreter earlier than Python3.10:

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2. Conditional Skip with `@pytest.mark.skipif`

Example : Skip a test if Python version < 3.8

```
import pytest
@pytest.mark.skip(reason="This test is temporarily disabled")
def test_example_skip():
    assert True

@pytest.mark.skipif(sys.version_info < (3, 8),
                  reason="Requires Python 3.8 or higher")
def test_example_skipif():
    assert 2 + 2 == 4
```

Run: `pytest test_skip_condition.py`

Output (on Python 3.7):
`test_skip_condition.py` [100%]
===== 2 skipped =====

Output (on Python 3.10+):
`test_skip_condition.py` s. [100%]
===== 1 skipped, 1 passed =====

The second test only runs if Python ≥ 3.8.



Example

Ex:

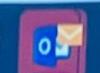
```
import pytest  
import sys
```

```
# A test that will always be skipped.  
@pytest.mark.skip(reason="This test is temporarily disabled.")  
def test_example_skip():  
    assert 2 + 2 == 4
```

```
# A test that will be skipped if it's run on a Python version earlier than 3.8.  
@pytest.mark.skipif(sys.version_info < (3, 8), reason="Requires Python 3.8 or later.")  
def test_example_skipif():  
    assert 3 * 3 == 9
```



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Pytest Markers?

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Pytest Markers?

We can use markers to organize tests into units. Pytest markers are a powerful feature that allows you to add metadata or labels to your test functions, making it easier to organize and customize your test suite. Markers help you categorize and select specific tests to run, especially when dealing with large test suites.

Pytest Markers are labels you can add to test functions to:

- Organize tests into categories/groups.
- Run specific subsets of tests.
- Add metadata to tests.
- Control test behaviour.

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» Why Use Markers?

When you have many test cases, you may not want to run them all at once.

For example:

- Run only fast tests
- Run only database-related tests
- Run tests related to a specific module

Markers let you easily select which group of tests to run.

Basic Marker Syntax

```
import pytest  
@pytest.mark.marker_name  
def test_function():  
    assert True
```



» Running Tests by Marker

You can now choose to run tests with a specific marker using the `-m` option.

Command Description

`pytest -m a marking.py` Run only tests marked with `@pytest.mark.a`

`pytest -m b marking.py` Run only tests marked with `@pytest.mark.b`



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Example

marking.py

```
# pytest -m a marking.py
# pytest -m b marking.py
import pytest
@pytest.mark.a
def test_a1():
    assert (1) == (1)

@pytest.mark.a
def test_a2():
    assert (1, 2) == (1, 2)

@pytest.mark.b
def test_b1():
    assert "falcon" == "fal" + "con"
@pytest.mark.b
def test_b2():
    assert "falcon" == f"fal{'con'}"
```

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Example

We have two groups of test identified by markers, a and b. These units are run by pytest -m a marking.py and pytest -m b marking.py.

You can then use markers to run specific types of tests, for instance:

```
pytest -m a # Run only a tests  
pytest -m b # Run only b tests
```

```
#pytest data/test_demo2.py -m a
```

