First steps into the testing world of Python

A report on learning Software Testing



within 2 weeks, but if you need more time please reach out to us and keep us in the loop.

We're looking for API design, tested and documented code. If possible, please send us your solution back

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We're look

We're looking for

within 2 weeks, b



Software Testing

what does it mean?

exploratory testing

Repetitive is boring, boring leads to mistakes and makes

you look for a different job by the end of the week.

Ham Vocke

automated testing

where do I start?

unit testing

unittest

circles.py

```
1  from math import pi
2
3  def circle_area(r):
4  return pi*(r**2)
```

circles.py

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circles.py

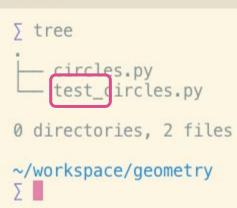
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1 from math import pi
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def circle_area(r):
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```

```
    tree
    circles.py
    test_circles.py

0 directories, 2 files
    workspace/geometry
```

. .



. .

what do I test?

Area of circle, using radius

The area of a circle is equal to its radius squared then multiplied by pi.

$$A = \pi(r^{**}2)$$

- ! Radius must be a real number.
- ! Radius cannot be negative.

how do I test?

```
import unittest
    from math import pi
    from circles import circle_area
 4
     class TestCircleArea(unittest.TestCase):
6
       def test_area_result(self):
         pass
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       def test_negative_value(self):
10
         pass
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       def test_parameter_type(self):
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         pass
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```

assert

```
python
Python 3.7.0 (default, Oct 10 2018, 15:51:07)
[Clang 10.0.0 (clang-1000.10.44.2)] on darwin
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>>
import unittest
```

. .

>>> help(unittest.TestCase)

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>>> import unittest
```

. .

→ help(unittest.TestCase)

Help on class TestCase in module unittest.case:

class TestCase(builtins.object)

. .

TestCase(methodName='runTest')

A class whose instances are single test cases.

By default, the test code itself should be placed in a method named 'runTest'.

If the fixture may be used for many test cases, create as many test methods as are needed. When instantiating such a TestCase subclass, specify in the constructor arguments the name of the test method that the instance is to execute.

Test authors should subclass TestCase for their own tests. Construction and deconstruction of the test's environment ('fixture') can be implemented by overriding the 'setUp' and 'tearDown' methods respectively.

If it is necessary to override the __init__ method, the base class __init__ method must always be called. It is important that subclasses should not change the signature of their __init__ method, since instances of the classes are instantiated automatically by parts of the framework in order to be run.

When subclassing TestCase, you can set these attributes:
* failureException: determines which exception will be raised when
the instance's assertion methods fail; test methods raising this

```
assertDictContainsSubset(self, subset, dictionary, msg=None)
   Checks whether dictionary is a superset of subset.
assertDictEqual(self, d1, d2, msg=None)
assertEqual(self, first, second, msg=None)
    Fail if the two objects are unequal as determined by the '=='
   operator.
assertEquals = deprecated func(*args, **kwargs)
assertFalse(self, expr, msg=None)
   Check that the expression is false.
assertGreater(self, a, b, msg=None)
   Just like self.assertTrue(a > b), but with a nicer default message.
assertGreaterEqual(self, a, b, msg=None)
   Just like self.assertTrue(a >= b), but with a nicer default message.
assertIn(self, member, container, msg=None)
   Just like self.assertTrue(a in b), but with a nicer default message.
assertIs(self, expr1, expr2, msg=None)
   Just like self.assertTrue(a is b), but with a nicer default message.
assertIsInstance(self, obj, cls, msg=None)
    Same as self.assertTrue(isinstance(obj, cls)), with a nicer
```

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>>>

>>> import unittest

. .

>>> help(unittest.TestCase assertAlmostEqual)

```
def test_area_result(self):
    self.assertAlmostEqual(circle_area(1), pi)
    self.assertAlmostEqual(circle_area(0), 0)
    self.assertAlmostEqual(circle_area(2.1), pi * 2.1**2)
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```

```
~/workspace/geometry
```

```
∑ python -m unittest test_circles.py
```

Ran 1 test in 0.000s

OK

. .

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python -m unittest test_circles.py

Ran 1 test in 0.000s

OK

```
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Ran 1 test in 0.000s
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0K

```
def test_negative_value(self):
    self.assertRaises(ValueError, circle_area, -2)
```

. .

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5 python -m unittest test_circles.py
FAIL: test_negative_value (test_circles.TestCircleArea)
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "/Users/amelie/workspace/geometry/test_circles.py", line 16, in te
st negative value
    self.assertRaises(ValueError, circle_area, -2)
AssertionError: ValueError not raised by circle_area
Ran 2 tests in 0.001s
FAILED (failures=1)
~/workspace/geometry
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. .

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AssertionError: ValueError not raised by circle area
Ran 2 tests in 0.001s
FAILED (failures=1)
~/workspace/geometry
```

```
1 from math import pi
2
3 def circle_area(r):
4    if r < 0:
5      raise ValueError("The radius cannot be negative.")
6    return pi*(r**2)</pre>
```

```
~/workspace/geometry
```

```
∑ python -m unittest test_circles.py
```

Ran 2 tests in 0.000s

OK

```
python -m unittest test_circles.py -v
test_area_result (test_circles.TestCircleArea) ... ok
test_negative_value (test_circles.TestCircleArea) ... ok
```

Ran 2 tests in 0.001s

OK

. .

```
Σ python -m unittest test_circles.py -v
test_area_result (test_circles.TestCircleArea) ... ok
test_negative_value (test_circles.TestCircleArea) ... ok
```

Ran 2 tests in 0.001s

OK

. .

```
python -m unittest test circles.py -v
test_area_result (test_circles) TestCircleArea) ... ok
test_negative_value (test_circles.TestCircleArea) ... ok
```

Ran 2 tests in 0.001s

OK

. .

```
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test_area_result (test_circles TestCircleArea) ... ok
test_negative_value (test_circles.TestCircleArea) ... ok
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Ran 2 tests in 0.001s

OK

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test_area_result (test_circles.TestCircleArea) ... ok
test_negative_value (test_circles.TestCircleArea) ... ok

Ran 2 tests in 0.001s

OK

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```
python -m unittest test_circles.py -v
test_area_result (test_circles.TestCircleArea) ... ok
test_negative_value (test_circles.TestCircleArea) ... ok
```

Ran 2 tests in 0.001s

OK

. .

```
python -m unittest -v
test_area_result (test_circles.TestCircleArea) ... ok
test_negative_value (test_circles.TestCircleArea) ... ok
```

Ran 2 tests in 0.001s

OK

. .

```
def test_parameter_type(self):
    self.assertRaises(TypeError, circle_area, 3+5j)
    self.assertRaises(TypeError, circle_area, True)
    self.assertRaises(TypeError, circle_area, "radius")
```

```
    ∑ python -m unittest -v

test_area_result (test_circles.TestCircleArea) ... ok
test_negative_value (test_circles.TestCircleArea) ... ok
test_parameter_type (test_circles.TestCircleArea) ... FAIL
FAIL: test_parameter_type (test_circles.TestCircleArea)
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "/Users/amelie/workspace/geometry/test_circles.py", line 20, in te
st_parameter_type
    self.assertRaises(TypeError, circle_area, True)
AssertionError: TypeError not raised by circle_area
Ran 3 tests in 0.002s
FAILED (failures=1)
~/workspace/geometry
```

```
from math import pi
def circle_area(r):
 if type(r) not in [int, float]:
  raise TypeError("The radius must be a real number.")
  if r < 0:
    raise ValueError("The radius cannot be negative.")
  return pi*(r**2)
```

```
python -m unittest -v
test_area_result (test_circles.TestCircleArea) ... ok
test_negative_value (test_circles.TestCircleArea) ... ok
test_parameter_type (test_circles.TestCircleArea) ... ok
```

Ran 3 tests in 0.001s

0K

. .

```
3
    from circles import circle_area
 4
 5
    class TestCircleArea(unittest.TestCase):
 6
      def test_area_result(self):
         self.assertAlmostEqual(circle_area(1), pi)
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         self.assertAlmostEqual(circle area(0), 0)
         self.assertAlmostEqual(circle_area(2.1), pi * 2.1**2)
10
11
      def test negative value(self):
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         self.assertRaises(ValueError, circle_area, -2)
13
      def test_parameter_type(self):
14
         self.assertRaises(TypeError, circle_area, 3+5j)
15
16
         self.assertRaises(TypeError, circle_area, True)
         self.assertRaises(TypeError, circle_area, "radius")
17
```

import unittest

from math import pi

why should I test?

identify bugs early

confidence on the code

what's next?

Integration	PyTest	Selenium	nose
TDD	BDD	DDT	ATDD
Black-box	Hypothesis	Property-based	Mock
Maintainability	Test Pyramid	Continuous Integration	?

references

https://github.com/katyanna/talk-testing#references

References

books

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[~] Python Testing Cookbook, by Greg L. Turnquist

[] Test Driven Development: By Example, by Kent Beck

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[v] Introduction to Unit Testing in Python with Pytest, by Michael Tom-Wing and Christie Wilson

https://github.com/katyanna/talk-testing/README.md

Thank you! <3

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