

## pytest Markers

There are built-in and custom markers; important built-in markers to put before functions or classes:

```
@pytest.mark.skip(reason="Not yet implemented")  
@pytest.mark.skipif(sys.platform == "win32", reason="does not run on windows")  
@pytest.mark.xfail(reason="division by zero not handled yet")
```

## Handle Exceptions

Checks that a exception is raised:

```
import pytest  
  
def square_root(value):  
    if value < 0:  
        raise ValueError(...)  
    return value**0.5  
  
def test_square_root():  
    with pytest.raises(ValueError):  
        square_root(-1)
```



pytest tests saved in **test\_\*.py** or **\*\_test.py** can be written as functions or grouped in classes:

```
import pytest  
  
def test_addition():  
    assert 1 + 1 == 2  
  
class TestMathOperations:  
    def test_addition(self):  
        assert 1 + 1 == 2
```

Image credit: Holger Krekel, CC BY 2.5, <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.5>

## How to Run Tests

Running **pytest** executes all tests in your folder or select specific ones:

```
pytest test_example.py  
pytest tests/  
pytest -k "keyword"  
pytest test_abc.py -k "key"  
pytest test_abc.py:: test_ab  
pytest test_abc.py:: TestClass  
pytest test_abc.py:: TestClass::test_add
```

## pytest Fixtures

Provision of reusable default data to be used across multiple tests.

```
@pytest.fixture  
def users():  
    return [  
        {"n": "A", "a": 30},  
        {"n": "M", "a": 25}]  
  
def test_user_exists(users):  
    user = {"n": "A",  
            "a": 30}  
    assert user in users
```

## Parametrization

Feature to run the same test with multiple data sets.

```
@pytest.mark.parametrize(  
    "input_value,  
    expected_output",  
    [(2, 4), (-3, 9),  
     (0, 0)])  
  
def test_square(input_value,  
               expected_output):  
    assert fun(input_value) == expected_output
```