

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 an 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
```

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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
```