错误重试

问题引入

- 程序或用例的某些步骤,由于一些时效性的问题,可能执行失败,一旦失败则抛出异常,终止执 行。例如:
 - 1. 创建redis/db连接的时候失败,若无重试机制,则判定本次请求失败,缺乏健壮性
 - 2. 异步请求的结果更新有时效性, 若第一次查询失败则判定为失败, 用例的失败率会增高
 - 3. 某些不稳定场景的测试,比如对接第三方接口,由于网络或环境的问题,导致请求本身不稳定。
- 引入失败重试机制,并手动控制重试次数,重试间隔等,提高代码或自动化的健壮性

场景案例

● 若请求一个get接口,必须得到200,才能进行后续的操作,但该接口偶尔会返回非200

```
def add():
    # 模拟随机获取到的http返回码
    a = random.randint(200, 201)
    print("当前返回码是", a)
    assert a == 200

# 有概率执行失败,一旦失败,则终止
add()
```

通过try解决

通过方法封装来实现重试

```
def add():
    # 模拟随机获取到的http返回码
    a = random.randint(200, 201)
    print("当前返回码是", a)
    assert a == 200

# 改造函数

def do_1(retry=10):
    # 循环指定次数
    for i in range(retry):
        try:
        # 模拟随机返回码
        a = random.randint(200, 202)
        # 如果返回码异常,则抛出异常
        if a != 200:
```

```
raise IOError("code is not 200, try again", a)
else:
    # 如果返回码是200, 则返回
    print("get expect result", a)
    return a

except Exception as e:
    # 捕获刚刚抛出的异常
    print(e)

# 指定重试次数
do_1(retry=5)
```

```
get expect result 200
```

```
200
```

通过装饰器

用函数不太方便,单个实现尚可。若用例/程序中需要大量使用,则无法满足

```
import logging, random
from functools import wraps
# 定义装饰器, 带参数则是三层嵌套
def retry_test(func):
   # 复制元信息
   @wraps(func)
   def wrapped(*args, **kwargs):
       last_raised = None
       # 重试次数,写死
       RETRIES LIMIT = 3
       for i in range(RETRIES_LIMIT):
               return func(*args, **kwargs)
           except Exception as e: # 捕获异常
               print(e)
               last_raised = e
       if last raised:
           raise last_raised
   return wrapped
```

```
@retry_test
def add():
    # 模拟随机获取到的http返回码
    a = random.randint(200, 202)
    print("当前返回码是", a)
    assert a == 200

add()
```

```
当前返回码是 201
当前返回码是 201
当前返回码是 200
```

带参数装饰器

```
from functools import wraps
import time, random
def do_retry(retry_times=1, delay_seconds=0):
   """通过参数指定重试次数,重试的间隔时间"""
   def decorator(func):
       @wraps(func)
       def wrapper(*args, **kwargs):
           err = None
           print(retry_times)
           # retry_times = retry_times + 1
           # 当重试次数大于0, 一直执行循环
           while retry_times > 0:
               try:
                   err = None
                   # 执行函数, 并返回结果
                  return func(*args, **kwargs)
               except Exception as e:
                  # 捕获异常
                  err = e
                  if delay seconds > 0:
                      time.sleep(delay seconds)
                   # 重试次数-1
                   retry_times -= 1
           # 如果err不为空,则抛出异常
           if err:
               raise err
       return wrapper
   return decorator
```

```
@do_retry(retry_times=10)
def add():
    # 模拟随机获取到的http返回码
    a = random.randint(200, 300)
    print("当前返回码是", a)
    assert a == 200
```

```
UnboundLocalError Traceback (most recent call last)

<ipython-input-7-fb6a849f6d8a> in <module>
43
44
---> 45 add()
```

UnboundLocalError: local variable 'retry_times' referenced before assignment

• 思考题: 为什么闭包里面不能使用外部变量呢? print(retry_times) 报错

```
return wrapper

return decorator

@do_retry(retry_times=10)
def add():
    # 模拟随机获取到的http返回码
    a = random.randint(200, 300)
    print("当前返回码是", a)

# assert a == 200

add()
```

- 1. 现象解释: 当在wrapper的局部作用于里面操作**不可变类型**的数据时,会生成新的局部变量,但是新生成的局部变量retry_times在使用时还没来得及初始化,因此会提示找不到变量。
- 2. 如何解决?将不可变参数用可变容器封装即可,即:闭包下如何捕获变量

```
from functools import wraps
import time, random
# 当对于装饰器参数,仅仅是使用,而不改变,则不会报错
# 当需要对装饰器参数进行改变时,则会报错: referenced before assignment
def do_retry(retry_times=1, delay_seconds=0):
   temp_dict = {
       'retry_times': retry_times,
       'delay seconds': delay seconds
   def decorator(func):
       @wraps(func)
       def wrapper(*args, **kwargs):
           # 通过可变容器(字典)来获取参数
           retry_times = temp_dict.get('retry_times')
           print(retry_times)
           return func(*args, **kwargs)
       return wrapper
   return decorator
@do_retry(retry_times=4)
def add():
   # 模拟随机获取到的http返回码
   a = random.randint(200, 300)
   print("当前返回码是", a)
    assert a == 200
add()
```

```
4
当前返回码是 203
```

优化版本

```
from functools import wraps
import time, random
def do_retry(retry_times=1, delay_seconds=0):
    """通过参数指定重试次数,重试的间隔时间"""
   temp dict = {
       'retry_times': retry_times,
        'delay_seconds': delay_seconds
   def decorator(func):
       @wraps(func)
       def wrapper(*args, **kwargs):
           err = None
           retry_times = temp_dict.get('retry_times')
           # retry_times = retry_times + 1
           # 当重试次数大于0, 一直执行循环
           while retry_times > 0:
               try:
                   err = None
                   # 执行函数, 并返回结果
                   return func(*args, **kwargs)
               except Exception as e:
                   # 捕获异常
                   err = e
                   if delay seconds > 0:
                       time.sleep(delay_seconds)
                   # 重试次数-1
                   retry_times -= 1
           # 如果err不为空,则抛出异常
           if err:
               raise err
       return wrapper
   return decorator
@do_retry(retry_times=10)
def add():
   # 模拟随机获取到的http返回码
   a = random.randint(200, 210)
   print("当前返回码是", a)
```

```
assert a == 200
add()
```

```
当前返回码是 209
当前返回码是 207
当前返回码是 203
当前返回码是 203
当前返回码是 203
```

最终版本

```
from functools import wraps
import time, random
def do_retry(retry_times=1, delay_seconds=0):
    """通过参数指定重试次数,重试的间隔时间"""
    temp_dict = {
        'retry_times': 3 if retry_times < 0 or retry_times > 5 else
retry_times,
        'delay_seconds': 2 if delay_seconds < 0 or delay_seconds > 5 else
delay_seconds
    }
   def decorator(func):
       @wraps(func)
        def wrapper(*args, **kwargs):
            err = None
            retry_times = temp_dict.get('retry_times')
            while retry_times > 0:
               try:
                    err = None
                    return func(*args, **kwargs)
                except Exception as e:
                    err = e
                    if delay seconds > 0:
                       time.sleep(delay_seconds)
                    retry times -= 1
            if err:
               raise err
        return wrapper
   return decorator
@do_retry(retry_times=4)
def add():
```

```
# 模拟随机获取到的http返回码

a = random.randint(200, 205)

print("当前返回码是", a)

assert a == 200

add()
```

当前返回码是 200

第三方库

有两个第三方库,针对重试情况实现了装饰器: tenacity 和 retrying

- pip install tenacity
- pip install retring

```
from retrying import retry
@retry
def add():
    # 模拟随机获取到的http返回码
    a = random.randint(200, 205)
    print("当前返回码是", a)
    assert a == 200
add()
```

```
当前返回码是 202
当前返回码是 203
当前返回码是 205
当前返回码是 201
当前返回码是 205
当前返回码是 204
当前返回码是 204
当前返回码是 202
当前返回码是 202
```

使用说明:

- 1. stop_max_attempt_number: 用来设定最大的尝试次数,超过该次数就停止重试
- 2. stop_max_delay: 比如设置成10000,那么从被装饰的函数开始执行的时间点开始,到函数成功运行结束或者失败报错中止的时间点,只要这段时间超过10秒,函数就不会再执行了
- 3. wait_fixed: 设置在两次retrying之间的停留时间
- 4. wait_random_min和wait_random_max: 用随机的方式产生两次retrying之间的停留时间
- 5. wait_exponential_multiplier和wait_exponential_max:以指数的形式产生两次retrying之间的停留时间,产生的值为2^previous_attempt_number * wait_exponential_multiplier,

previous_attempt_number是前面已经retry的次数,如果产生的这个值超过了wait_exponential_max的大小,那么之后两个retrying之间的停留值都为wait_exponential_max。这个设计迎合了exponential backoff算法,可以减轻阻塞的情况。

6. 我们可以指定要在出现哪些异常的时候再去retry,这个要用retry_on_exception传入一个函数对象:

```
from retrying import retry
@retry(stop_max_attempt_number=10, stop_max_delay=2000, wait_fixed=1000)
def add():
    # 模拟随机获取到的http返回码
    a = random.randint(200, 300)
    print("当前返回码是", a)
    assert a == 200
add()
```

推荐tenacity

官方文档: https://tenacity.readthedocs.io/en/latest/

● 简单场景应用

```
from tenacity import retry, stop_after_attempt, wait_fixed
# stop_after_attempt指定重试次数
# wait_fixed指定重试间隔, 单位秒
@retry(stop=stop_after_attempt(3), wait=wait_fixed(1))
def add():
    # 模拟随机获取到的http返回码
    a = random.randint(200, 300)
    print("当前返回码是", a)
    assert a == 200
add()
```

• 重试间隔指数递增

```
from tenacity import retry, stop_after_attempt, wait_fixed, wait_exponential import random

# 重试时间间隔满足: 2^n * multiplier, n为重试次数,但最多间隔10秒
@retry(stop=stop_after_attempt(3), wait=wait_exponential(multiplier=1, max=10))
def add():
    # 模拟随机获取到的http返回码
    a = random.randint(200, 201)
    print("当前返回码是", a)
    assert a == 200
add()
```

● 特殊场景

- 1. requests获取网页出错
- 2. 解析ISON出错
- 3. info_dict字典里面没有data这个key

```
from tenacity import retry, stop_after_attempt, wait_fixed,
retry_if_exception_type
from json.decoder import JSONDecodeError
import json
@retry(stop=stop_after_attempt(3),
retry=retry_if_exception_type(JSONDecodeError))
def add():
    # 模拟随机获取到的http返回码
    # {"name": "dcs", "age": None}
    print("ok")
    a = json.loads('''{"name": "dcs", "age": None}''')
    print("当前返回码是", a)
add()
```

自动化用例场景

消息发送场景

- 1. 理清消息推送过程
- 2. 手动测试, 关注: 数据库/redis/celery
- 3. 练习:完成一个自动化用例,通过前端来校验结果

```
from tsms.tsms_web import TsmsWeb
from tsms.tsms_base import Tsmstest
import unittest
from time import sleep
from tenacity import retry
class TestWeb(unittest.TestCase):
    @classmethod
    def setUpClass(cls):
       cls.tb = TsmsWeb()
        cls.ts = Tsmstest()
        # 登录
        cls.tb.login_c()
        assert cls.tb.is login()
    @classmethod
    def tearDownClass(cls):
        cls.tb.close()
    def test_add_sign(self):
        # 调接口
        phone = self.ts.gen phones(1)
        data = {"sign_id": 424, "temp_id": 180, "mobiles": phone}
```

```
self.ts.req_post('message', data)
assert self.ts.status_code == 200
assert isinstance(self.ts.json["uuid"], str)
# 查前端
send_list = self.tb.reg_send()
real_res = self.tb.get_res(phone[0], send_list)
assert real_res[1] == phone[0]
assert real_res[3] == "success", "期待返回{}, 实际返回
{}".format("success", real_res[3])
assert real_res[4] == "1"

if __name__ == '__main__':
# 执行本suite
unittest.main(argv=['ignored', '-v'], exit=False)
```

失败重试

练习:针对异步请求结果的获取,进行失败重试/重新获取

```
from tsms.tsms web import TsmsWeb
from tsms.tsms base import Tsmstest
import unittest
from time import sleep
from tenacity import retry, stop_after_attempt, wait_exponential
import logging
logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format='%(asctime)-16s %(levelname)-8s
%(message)s')
class TestWeb(unittest.TestCase):
    @classmethod
    def setUpClass(cls):
        cls.tb = TsmsWeb()
       cls.ts = Tsmstest()
        # 登录
        cls.tb.login_c()
        assert cls.tb.is_login()
    @classmethod
    def tearDownClass(cls):
        cls.tb.close()
    @retry(stop=stop_after_attempt(5), wait=wait_exponential(multiplier=1,
max=10))
    def check_web(self, phone):
        logging.info("start check web")
        send list = self.tb.reg send()
        real_res = self.tb.get_res(phone, send_list)
```

```
assert real_res[1] == phone
        assert real_res[3] == "success", "期待返回{}, 实际返回
{}".format("success", real res[3])
        assert real_res[4] == "1"
    def test add sign(self):
       # 调接口
       phone = self.ts.gen phones(1)
        data = {"sign_id": 424, "temp_id": 180, "mobiles": phone}
        self.ts.req post('message', data)
       assert self.ts.status_code == 200
        assert isinstance(self.ts.json["uuid"], str)
        # 查前端
       self.check_web(phone[0])
if __name__ == '__main__':
   # 执行本suite
   unittest.main(argv=['ignored', '-v'], exit=False)
```

```
2019-10-26 22:46:11,773 INFO
                               [获取页面token]:
ImFhZGNiMDE0MWJiYWJlOGIwNWJjYzg2NWJkMjcxNjc2NDY3ZmU1YjUi.EJXtsw.ezUVMaCacwDjZ0
mTRnBB88wzoaU
2019-10-26 22:46:11,926 INFO
                              [现在登录页面是]: http://127.0.0.1:5001/user/dcs
2019-10-26 22:46:11,940 INFO
                              登录成功
test add sign ( main .TestWeb) ... 2019-10-26 22:46:11,941 INFO [当前被调
用方法是]: gen phones
2019-10-26 22:46:11,942 INFO
                             [num is]: 1
2019-10-26 22:46:11,942 INFO
                             [执行结果为]: ['17049642058']
2019-10-26 22:46:11,943 INFO
                              [当前被调用方法是]: req post
2019-10-26 22:46:11,944 INFO
                              [url type is]: message
2019-10-26 22:46:11,944 INFO
                              [data is]: {'sign id': 424, 'temp id': 180,
'mobiles': ['17049642058']}
2019-10-26 22:46:11,945 INFO
                             [当前请求的地址是]:
http://127.0.0.1:5001/v1/message
2019-10-26 22:46:11,946 INFO
                             [发送内容是]: {'sign id': 424, 'temp id': 180,
'mobiles': ['17049642058']} <class 'dict'>
2019-10-26 22:46:12,121 INFO
                              [返回码是:] 200
2019-10-26 22:46:12,122 INFO
                              [返回内容是]: {'uuid': '5aa6e3c4-f7ff-11e9-
92de-acde48001122'}
2019-10-26 22:46:12,124 INFO
                             [执行结果为]: {'uuid': '5aa6e3c4-f7ff-11e9-
92de-acde48001122'}
2019-10-26 22:46:12,125 INFO
                             start check web
2019-10-26 22:46:12,126 INFO
                              [现在要正则匹配的页面是]:
http://127.0.0.1:5001/user/dcs/history
2019-10-26 22:46:13,149 INFO
                             start check web
2019-10-26 22:46:13,150 INFO
                             [现在要正则匹配的页面是]:
http://127.0.0.1:5001/user/dcs/history
ok
```

Ran 1 test in 1.405s
OK