Unittest框架

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简介

- 单元测试框架:一段代码去测试另一段代码,相当于一个模版,我们在模版中填写我们的测试内容,执行测试,并生成测试报告
- 也可用作接口测试框架
- unittest (类似java的Junit)是python自带的,不需要重新搭建
- 怎么搭建框架?: 直接import unittest 就相当于搭建完成了

框架使用

- 注意事项:
 - 1. 文件名不能包含中文
 - 2. def 都是test开头: 如 testAdd1/testxxx

```
# 继承
class Dcstest(unittest.TestCase):
    # 测试用例
    def testAdd1(self):
        # python自带的断言方法
        assert 1 + 1 == 3

# pass
    def testAdd2(self):
        # 框架提供的断言方法
        self.assertEqual((1 + 3), 4)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    # pycharm使用: unittest.main()即可
    # ipython解释器需要指定参数避免报错
    unittest.main(argv=['ignored', '-v'], exit=False)
```

● 写个接口用例

```
import unittest, requests

class Dcstest(unittest.TestCase):
  # 接口测试用例,正常用例
```

```
def testCheckTotal(self):
        '''校验total值和实际数量是否一致'''
       url = 'http://127.0.0.1:5001/v1/signature'
       username = 'dcs'
       password = '123'
       res = requests.get(url, auth=(username, password))
       a = res.json()
       it = a["items"]
       # python断言
       assert len(it) == a["total"], "数量错误"
       # unittest断言
       self.assertTrue(len(it) == a["total"])
   def testCheckSize(self):
       '''校验page size是否等于10000'''
       url = 'http://127.0.0.1:5001/v1/signature'
       username = 'dcs'
       password = '123'
       res = requests.get(url, auth=(username, password))
       a = res.json()
       it = a["page_size"]
       # unittest断言
       self.assertTrue(it == 10000)
if __name__ == '__main__':
   # 执行本suite
   unittest.main(argv=['ignored', '-v'], exit=False)
```

```
testCheckSize (__main__.Dcstest)
校验page_size是否等于10000 ... ok
testCheckTotal (__main__.Dcstest)
校验total值和实际数量是否一致 ... ok

Ran 2 tests in 0.328s

OK
```

• 引入测试库

```
# from tsms import tsms_base
from tsms.tsms_base import Tsmstest
import unittest, requests
ts = Tsmstest()
class Addsign(unittest.TestCase):
```

```
def testAddsign(self):
    """创建签名成功"""
    data = {"signature": "测试", "source": "深圳", "pics": []}
    ts.req_post('sign', data)
    assert ts.status_code == requests.codes.ok
    assert isinstance(ts.json["sign_id"], int)

def testUserfail(self):
    """用户名错误"""
    data = {"signature": "测试", "source": "深圳", "pics": []}
    ts.req_post('sign', data, user='ddd')
    ts.check_fail(400, {'error': 'ER:0001', 'message': 'auth not pass'})

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

● 练习: 手动编写两个用例

前置与后置

- 代码中重复的部分,可以作为前置条件,这样可以优化代码,也方便修改
- 用例前置与后置:每个用例执行前和执行后,都会执行

```
import unittest, requests
import logging
logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format='%(asctime)-16s %(levelname)-8s
%(message)s')
class Dcstest(unittest.TestCase):
   # 前置
   def setUp(self):
       logging.info("每条测试用例前都会执行")
       logging.info("数据准备工作,准备需要的数据")
   # 后置, -> 是注释, 可以不写
   def tearDown(self) -> None:
       logging.info("每条测试用例之后都会执行")
       logging.info("数据清理工作,清理测试产生的垃圾数据")
   # 接口测试用例,正常用例
   def testCheckTotal(self):
       """用例1"""
       b = 1 + 1
       logging.info("我是执行操作")
       assert b==2
if __name__ == '__main__':
   # 执行本suite
```

```
unittest.main(argv=['ignored', '-v'], exit=False)
```

● 练习1: 测试删除签名接口, 在执行删除前, 先创建一个签名。

```
# from tsms import tsms_base
from tsms.tsms base import Tsmstest
from tsms.tsms_decorator import logging
import unittest, requests
ts = Tsmstest()
class Delsign(unittest.TestCase):
    def setUp(self):
        # 创建一个随机签名
        ts.req post("sign", ts.sign data)
    def tearDown(self) -> None:
        pass
    def testDelsign(self):
        """删除签名成功"""
        ts.req_delete("sign", ts.json)
        assert ts.status_code == requests.codes.ok
        assert ts.text == 'ok'
if __name__ == '__main__':
    # 执行本suite
    unittest.main(argv=['ignored', '-v'], exit=False)
```

● 练习2:添加后置条件,无论签名删除是否成功,都把数据清理干净

```
# from tsms import tsms_base
from tsms.tsms_base import Tsmstest
from tsms.tsms_decorator import logging
import unittest, requests
ts = Tsmstest()

class Delsign(unittest.TestCase):

def setUp(self):
    # 创建一个随机签名
    self.new_sign_id_dict = ts.req_post("sign", ts.sign_data)
```

```
def tearDown(self) -> None:
       try:
           ts.req_delete("sign", self.new_sign_id_dict)
       except:
           logging.warn("删除失败")
   def testDelsign(self):
       """删除签名成功"""
       ts.req_delete("sign", ts.json)
       assert ts.status code == requests.codes.ok
       assert ts.text == 'ok'
   def testDelNoExistSign(self):
       """删除不存在的签名"""
       ts.req_delete("sign", {"sign_id": 7})
       ts.check_fail(403, {'error': 'ER:0012', 'message': 'delete sign
fail'})
if __name__ == '__main__':
   # 执行本suite
   unittest.main(argv=['ignored', '-v'], exit=False)
```

● 练习3:测试审核接口,编写前置:创建签名,后置:删除签名

```
# from tsms import tsms_base
from tsms.tsms base import Tsmstest
from tsms.tsms_decorator import logging
import unittest, requests
ts = Tsmstest()
class Reviewsign(unittest.TestCase):
    def setUp(self):
        # 创建一个随机签名
        self.new_sign_id_dict = ts.req_post("sign", ts.sign_data)
        self.review_id = self.new_sign_id_dict["sign_id"]
    def tearDown(self) -> None:
        try:
            ts.req_delete("sign", self.new_sign_id_dict)
        except:
            logging.warn("删除失败")
    def testReviewSign(self):
        """删除签名成功"""
        ts.review("sign", self.review_id, "passed")
```

```
assert ts.status_code == requests.codes.ok
       assert ts.text == 'ok'
       # 通过接口结果验证是否成功
       ts.tsms_get("sign")
       audit_status = ts.get_field("audit_status", id=self.review_id)
       assert audit_status == "passed"
   def testReviewFailSignid(self):
       """删除不存在的签名"""
       ts.review("sign", "100", "passed")
       ts.check_fail(400, {"error": "ER:0004", "message": "prams fail"} )
   def testUserfail(self):
        """删除不存在的签名"""
       ts.review("sign", self.review_id, "passed", user=ts.gen_ranstr(2,2))
       ts.check_fail(400, {"error": "ER:0003", "message": "please use root
user request"} )
if __name__ == '__main__':
   # 执行本suite
   unittest.main(argv=['ignored', '-v'], exit=False)
```

● 套件前置与后置: 所有用例执行前, 执行一次; 所有用例执行完毕后, 执行一次

```
from tsms.tsms_base import Tsmstest
from tsms.tsms decorator import logging
import unittest, requests
ts = Tsmstest()
class CaptainTestCase(unittest.TestCase):
   # 用例前置
   def setUp(self) -> None:
       logging.info("用例前置")
       pass
   # 用例后置
   def tearDown(self) -> None:
       logging.info("用例后置")
   # 套件前置,所有用例前执行一次,需要用classmethod装饰(固定语法)
   @classmethod
   def setUpClass(cls) -> None:
       logging.info("所有用例前执行一次")
   # 套件后置
    @classmethod
```

```
def tearDownClass(cls) -> None:
    logging.info("所有用例执行完成后执行一次")
    logging.info("关闭数据库连接")

# 接口测试用例, 正常用例
    def testCheckTotal(self):
        assert 1==1

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

```
2019-10-12 21:06:56,103 INFO 所有用例前执行一次
testCheckTotal (__main__.CaptainTestCase) ... 2019-10-12 21:06:56,104 INFO 用例前置
2019-10-12 21:06:56,104 INFO 用例后置
ok
2019-10-12 21:06:56,106 INFO 所有用例执行完成后执行一次
2019-10-12 21:06:56,106 INFO 关闭数据库连接
```

● 练习: 前置登录tsms网站,登录完成之后,保存token; 因为只需要登录一次,即可重复使用 token获取页面数据

```
from tsms.tsms_base import Tsmstest
from tsms.tsms_decorator import logging
import unittest, requests, re
ts = Tsmstest()

class CaptainTestCase(unittest.TestCase):
    # 用例前置
    def setUp(self) -> None:
        logging.info("用例前置")
        pass

# 用例后置
    def tearDown(self) -> None:
        logging.info("用例后置")

# 套件前置, 所有用例前执行一次, 需要用classmethod装饰(固定语法)
```

```
@classmethod
   def setUpClass(cls) -> None:
       """前置完成登录"""
       cls.s = requests.session()
       url = 'http://127.0.0.1:5001/login'
       data = {
           "username": "dcs",
           "password": "123",
       }
       r = cls.s.get(url)
       csrf_token = re.findall(r'csrf_token.*?value="(.*?)">-', r.text)
       data["csrf_token"] = csrf_token
       r2 = cls.s.post(url, data=data)
   # 套件后置
   @classmethod
   def tearDownClass(cls) -> None:
       logging.info("所有用例执行完成后执行一次")
   # 接口测试用例,正常用例
   def testAddsign1(self):
       sign data = ts.sign data
       ts.req_post("sign", sign_data)
       # 打开页面
       a = self.s.get("http://127.0.0.1:5001/user/dcs/sign")
       logging.info("当前的签名内容为: {}".format(sign_data["signature"] ))
       # 断言随机的签名内容在前端页面可查
       assert sign_data["signature"] in a.text
   def testAddsign2(self):
       sign_data = {"signature": "hellokitty", "source": "深圳", "pics": []}
       ts.req_post("sign", sign_data)
       # 打开页面
       a = self.s.get("http://127.0.0.1:5001/user/dcs/sign")
       # 断言随机的签名内容在前端页面可查
       assert "hellokitty" in a.text
if __name__ == '__main__':
   # 执行本suite
   unittest.main(argv=['ignored', '-v'], exit=False)
```

断言

```
import unittest
class Test(unittest.TestCase):
   def test01(self):
```

```
'''判断 a == b '''
        a = 1
        b = 1
        self.assertEqual(a, b)
    def test02(self):
        '''判断 a in b '''
        a = "hello"
        b = "hello world!"
        self.assertIn(a, b)
   def test03(self):
        '''判断 a is True '''
        a = True
        self.assertTrue(a)
   def test04(self):
       '''失败案例'''
        a = "中文"
        b = "dsc"
        self.assertEqual(a, b)
if __name__ == "__main__":
    unittest.main(argv=['ignored', '-v'], exit=False)
```

汇总

- 1. assertEqual(self, first, second, msg=None): 判断两个参数相等: first == second
- 2. assertNotEqual(self, first, second, msg=None): 判断两个参数不相等: first! = second
- 3. assertIn(self, member, container, msg=None): 判断是字符串是否包含: member in container
- 4. assertNotIn(self, member, container, msg=None): 判断是字符串是否不包含: member not in container
- 5. assertTrue(self, expr, msg=None): 判断是否为真: expr is True
- 6. assertFalse(self, expr, msg=None): 判断是否为假: expr is False
- 7. assertIsNone(self, obj, msg=None): 判断是否为None: obj is None
- 8. assertIsNotNone(self, obj, msg=None): 判断是否不为None: obj is not None

pycharm执行

- 1. pycharm指定脚本运行方式: preferences -> Tools -> Python Intergrated Tools -> 选择自己的项目 -> Default Test runner: 选择unittest
- 2. 注意: 先选择运行方式, 再新建用例文件
- 3. 运行方式:
 - 。 点击左边的绿色三角箭头,即可执行对应用例
 - 在合适的位置,右击,选择: Run ...
 - 1. 右击 def 那一行,选择: Run ...,执行单条

- 2. 右击 def 下面部分,选择: Run ...,执行全部用例
- o 直接执行脚本,通过: unittest.main() 运行全部

项目设计

目录结构

APITestPro/ # 项目文件 ├── cases # 测试用例 | └── **init**.py ├── common # 公共模块(方法) | └── **init**.py ├── report # 测试报告 └── run_all_cases.py # 执行脚本

补充说明

- 写自动化就是把功能测试用例翻译成python代码,所以自动化难点不是在写用例,而是在翻译, 当然前提是功能测试用例要会写
- 测试用例设计需要注意,用例之间要相互独立,不要相互依赖