

Ferramentas e Práticas de TDD em Python

Patrick Porto



7 anos de experiência em Python

Praticante de TDD há 5 anos

Software Engineer na Globo.com





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Agenda

- Introdução ao TDD
- Ferramentas para testes unitários em Python
- Anatomia de um teste
- Abordagens de TDD em Python
- Mock de objetos
- Considerações finais

Teste é um procedimento que
conduz a aceitação ou
rejeição

Código que não é testado não
funciona

Por que escrever Testes
Automatizados?

Escrevendo bons Testes Automatizados

- Devemos projetar organicamente com o código, executando e recebendo feedback constante sobre o seu funcionamento.
-
-
-

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- Devemos escrever nossos próprios testes, pois não podemos esperar 20 vezes por dia para outra pessoa escrever um teste.
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- Nosso ambiente de desenvolvimento deve fornecer resposta rápida a pequenas mudanças.
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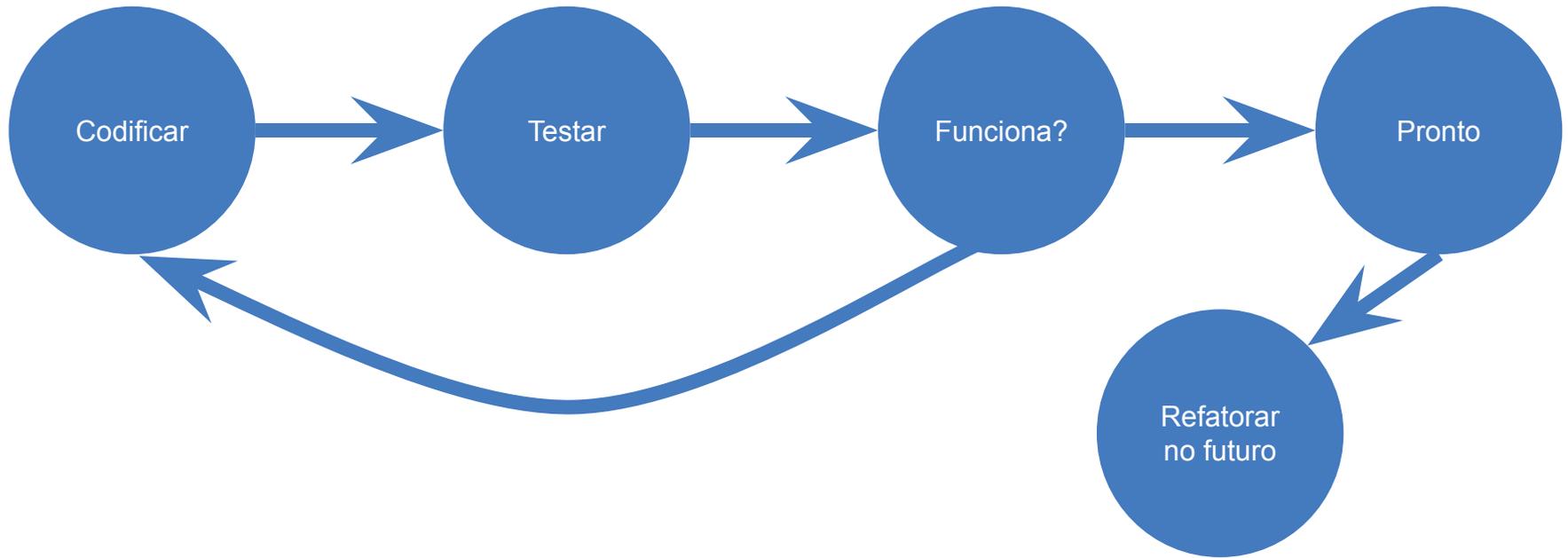
Escrevendo bons Testes Automatizados

- Devemos projetar organicamente com o código, executando e recebendo feedback constante sobre o seu funcionamento.
- Devemos escrever nossos próprios testes, pois não podemos esperar 20 vezes por dia para outra pessoa escrever um teste.
- Nosso ambiente de desenvolvimento deve fornecer resposta rápida a pequenas mudanças.
- Nosso projeto deve consistir em muitos componentes altamente coesos e fracamente acoplados para tornar os testes fáceis.

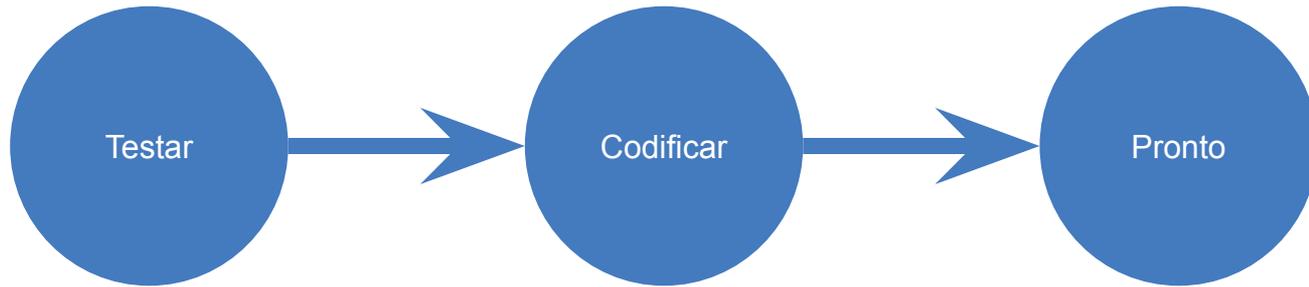
O que é Test-Driven
Development?

Test First

Feedback sem TDD



Feedback com TDD



TDD não é Teste Unitário

TDD não é uma Técnica de
Teste

O que guia um
desenvolvimento que não tem
TDD?

"Esse é um problema difícil e eu não consigo ver o fim a partir do começo".

~ Bob

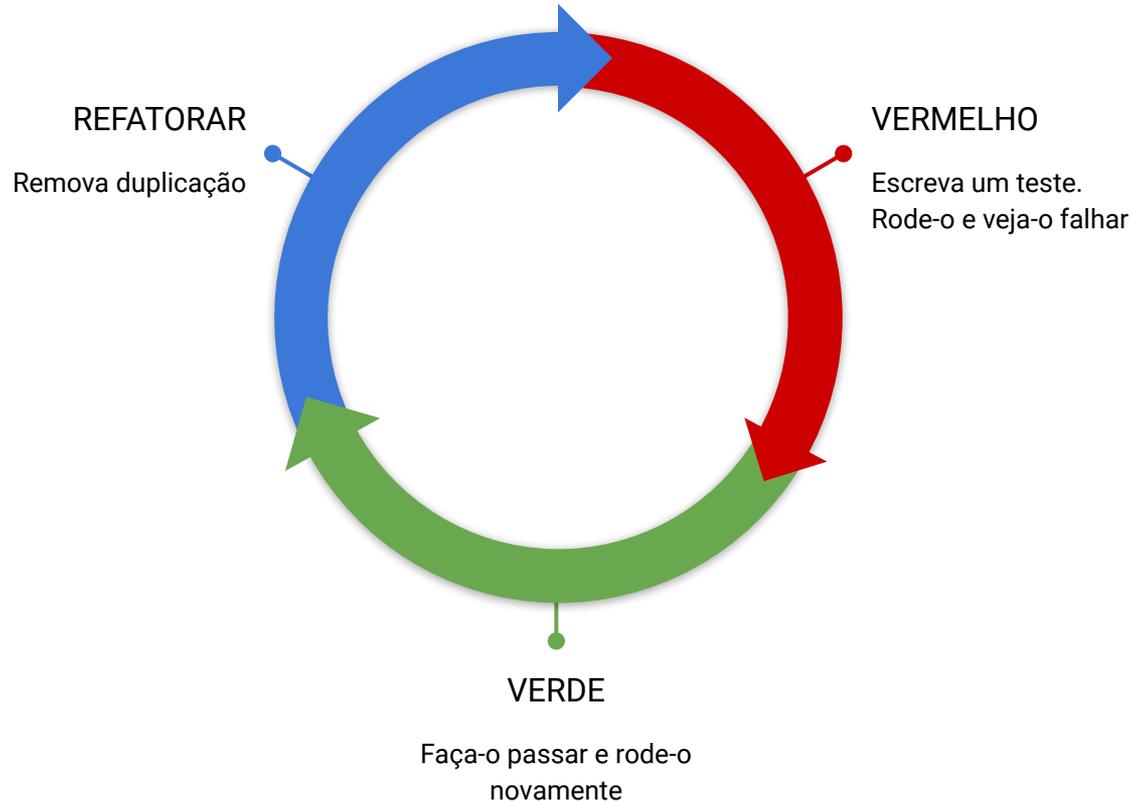
Regras do TDD

- Escrevemos código novo apenas se um teste automatizado falhou
-

Regras do TDD

- Escrevemos código novo apenas se um teste automatizado falhou
- Eliminamos duplicação

Test-Driven Development em Python



Ferramentas para Testes Unitários em Python



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`unittest` — Unit testing framework

- Basic example
- Command-Line Interface
 - Command-line options
- Test Discovery
- Organizing test code
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- Classes and functions
 - Test cases
 - Deprecated aliases
 - Grouping tests
 - Loading and running tests
 - `load_tests` Protocol
- Class and Module Fixtures
 - `setUpClass` and

`unittest` — Unit testing framework

Source code: [Lib/unittest/__init__.py](#)

(If you are already familiar with the basic concepts of testing, you might want to skip to [the list of `assert` methods](#).)

The `unittest` unit testing framework was originally inspired by JUnit and has a similar flavor as major unit testing frameworks in other languages. It supports test automation, sharing of setup and shutdown code for tests, aggregation of tests into collections, and independence of the tests from the reporting framework.

To achieve this, `unittest` supports some important concepts in an object-oriented way:

test fixture

A *test fixture* represents the preparation needed to perform one or more tests, and any associated cleanup actions. This may involve, for example, creating temporary or proxy databases, directories, or starting a server process.

test case

A *test case* is the individual unit of testing. It checks for a specific response to a particular set of inputs. `unittest` provides a base class, `TestCase`, which may be used to create new test cases.

test suite

A *test suite* is a collection of test cases, test suites, or both. It is used to aggregate tests that should be executed together.



pytest: helps you write better programs

The `pytest` framework makes it easy to write small tests, yet scales to support complex functional testing for applications and libraries.

An example of a simple test:

```
# content of test_sample.py
def inc(x):
    return x + 1

def test_answer():
    assert inc(3) == 5
```

To execute it:

```
$ pytest
===== test session starts =====
platform linux -- Python 3.x.y, pytest-4.x.y, py-1.x.y, pluggy-0.x.y
cachedir: $PYTHON_PREFIX/.pytest_cache
rootdir: /home/sweet/project
collected 1 item

test_sample.py F [100%]

===== FAILURES =====
_____ test_answer _____
```

About pytest

pytest is a mature full-featured Python testing tool that helps you write better programs.

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standardise testing in Python

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- vision: standardize testing in Python
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Welcome to the tox automation project

vision: standardize testing in Python

tox aims to automate and standardize testing in Python. It is part of a larger vision of easing the packaging, testing and release process of Python software.

What is tox?

tox is a generic [virtualenv](#) management and test command line tool you can use for:

- checking your package installs correctly with different Python versions and interpreters
- running your tests in each of the environments, configuring your test tool of choice
- acting as a frontend to Continuous Integration servers, greatly reducing boilerplate and merging CI and shell-based testing.

Basic example

First, install tox with `pip install tox`. Then put basic information about your project and the test environments you want your project to run in into a `tox.ini` file residing right next to your `setup.py` file:

```
# content of: tox.ini , put in same dir as setup.py
[tox]
envlist = py27,py36
```

v: latest

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Installation

Coverage.py command line usage

Configuration files

Specifying source files

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Measuring sub-processes

Coverage.py API

How Coverage.py works

Plug-ins

Contributing to coverage.py

Things that cause trouble

FAQ and other help

Change history for Coverage.py

Coverage.py

Coverage.py is a tool for measuring code coverage of Python programs. It monitors your program, noting which parts of the code have been executed, then analyzes the source to identify code that could have been executed but was not.

Coverage measurement is typically used to gauge the effectiveness of tests. It can show which parts of your code are being exercised by tests, and which are not.

The latest version is coverage.py 4.5.3, released March 9, 2019. It is supported on:

- Python versions 2.6, 2.7, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, and alpha 3.8.
- PyPy2 6.0 and PyPy3 6.0.
- Jython 2.7.1, though only for running code, not reporting.
- IronPython 2.7.7, though only for running code, not reporting.



Professional support for coverage.py is available as part of the [Tidelift Subscription](#). Tidelift gives software development teams a single source for purchasing and maintaining their software, with professional grade assurances from the experts who know it best, while seamlessly integrating with existing tools.

Anatomia de um Teste

Anatomia de um teste

A expectativa vem em primeiro lugar



```
assert Money(100 / 2 * (1-0.015), "GBP") == result
```

Anatomia de um teste

```
result = bank.convert(Money(100, "USD"), "GBP")  
  
assert Money(100 / 2 * (1-0.015), "GBP") == result
```

Anatomia de um teste

```
bank = Bank()  
bank.add_rate("USD", "GBP", STANDARD_RATE)  
bank.commission(STANDARD_COMMISSION)  
  
result = bank.convert(Money(100, "USD"), "GBP")  
  
assert Money(100 / 2 * (1-0.015), "GBP") == result
```

Anatomia de um teste

```
# arrange
bank = Bank()
bank.add_rate("USD", "GBP", STANDARD_RATE)
bank.commission(STANDARD_COMMISSION)

# act
result = bank.convert(Money(100, "USD"), "GBP")

# assert
assert Money(100 / 2 * (1-0.015), "GBP") == result
```

Teste iterativo por exemplos

```
def factorial(n):
    """Return the factorial of n, an exact integer >= 0.
    >>> factorial(5)
    120
    >>> factorial(-1)
    Traceback (most recent call last):
        ...
    ValueError: n must be >= 0
    """
    if not n >= 0:
        raise ValueError("n must be >= 0")
    result = 1
    factor = 2
    while factor <= n:
        result *= factor
        factor += 1
    return result
```

Abordagens de TDD em Python

Um Só Passo

RUIM

```
def test_sum():  
    assert 4 == calc.add(2, 2)  
    assert 0 == calc.sub(2, 2)
```



Como saber que calc.sub não está quebrado?

BOM

```
def test_sum():  
    assert 4 == calc.add(2, 2)  
  
def test_sub():  
    assert 0 == calc.sub(2, 2)
```

Dados evidentes

RUIM

```
# arrange
bank = Bank()
bank.add_rate("USD", "GBP", STANDARD_RATE)
bank.commission(STANDARD_COMMISSION);
# act
result = bank.convert(Money(100, "USD"), "GBP")
# assert
assert result == Money(49.25, "GBP")
```

BOM

```
# arrange
bank = Bank().
bank.add_rate("USD", "GBP", STANDARD_RATE)
bank.commission(STANDARD_COMMISSION);
# act
result = bank.convert(Money(100, "USD"), "GBP")
# assert
assert result == Money(100 / 2 * (1-0.015), "GBP")
```

Fixture

```
import pytest
```

```
@pytest.fixture
```

```
def bank()
```

```
    bank = Bank()
```

```
    bank.add_rate("USD", "GBP", STANDARD_RATE)
```

```
    bank.commission(STANDARD_COMMISSION)
```

```
def test_bank_convert(bank)
```

```
    result = bank.convert(Money(100, "USD"), "GBP")
```

```
    assert result == Money(100 / 2 * (1-0.015), "GBP")
```



Como fica o isolamento?

Fixture externa

```
import pytest
```

```
@pytest.fixture
```

```
def bank()
```

```
    bank = Bank.objects.create()
```

```
    bank.add_rate("USD", "GBP", STANDARD_RATE)
```

```
    bank.commission(STANDARD_COMMISSION)
```

```
    yield bank
```

```
    bank.delete()
```

```
def test_bank_convert(bank)
```

```
    result = bank.convert(Money(100, "USD"), "GBP")
```

```
    assert Money(100 / 2 * (1-0.015), "GBP") == result
```

Cria o registro no banco de dados



Apaga o registro no banco de dados



Assertões customizadas

```
import pytest

def assert_gbp(expected, actual):
    assert Money(expected, "GBP") == actual

def test_bank_convert(bank):
    bank = Bank()
    bank.add_rate("USD", "GBP", STANDARD_RATE)
    bank.commission(STANDARD_COMMISSION)
    result = bank.convert(Money(100, "USD"), "GBP")
    assert_gbp(100 / 2 * (1-0.015), result)
```

Teste de aprendizado

```
def test_json_response():
    response = requests.get("https://httpbin.org/json")
    data = response.json()
    assert data is not None
    assert "Yours Truly" == data["slideshow"]["author"]
```

Teste de regressão

- Escreva um teste para um bug encontrado
-
-

Teste de regressão

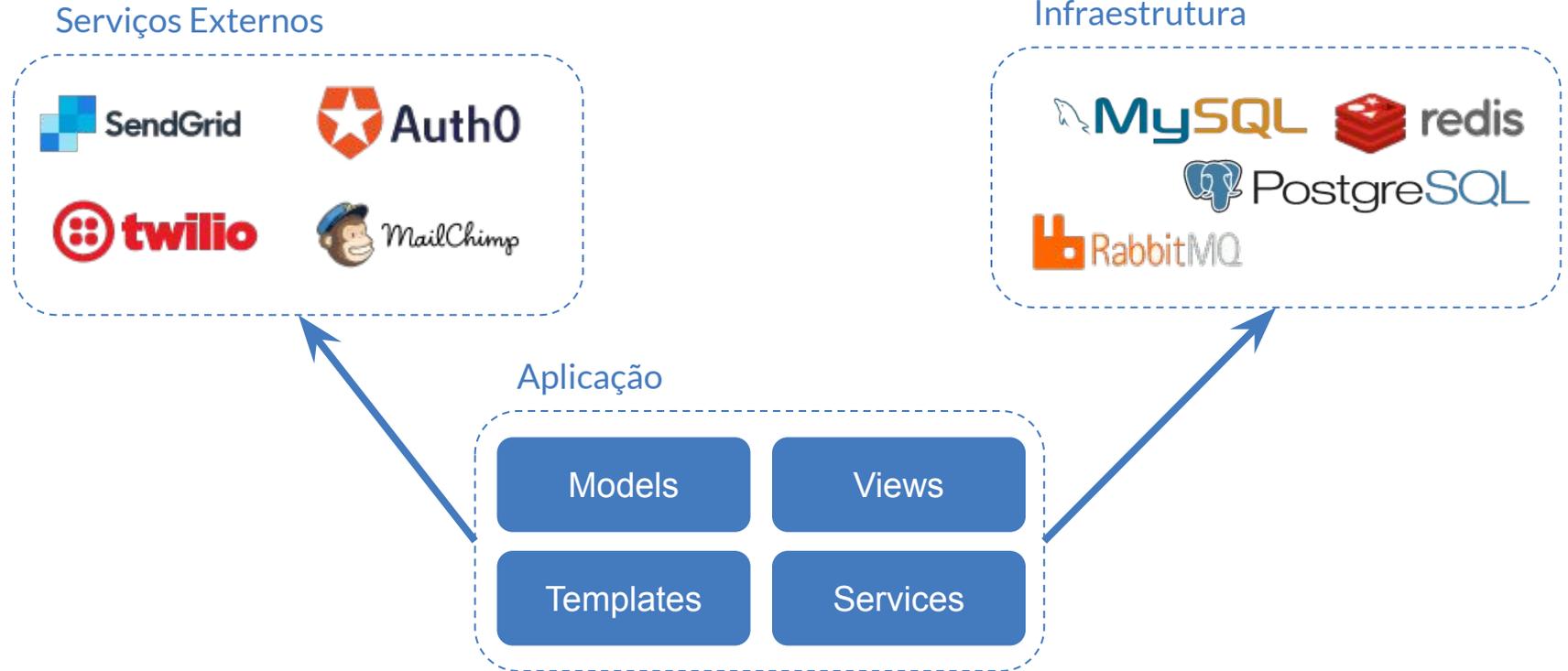
- Escreva um teste para um bug encontrado
- Faça o menor teste possível que reproduza o problema
-

Teste de regressão

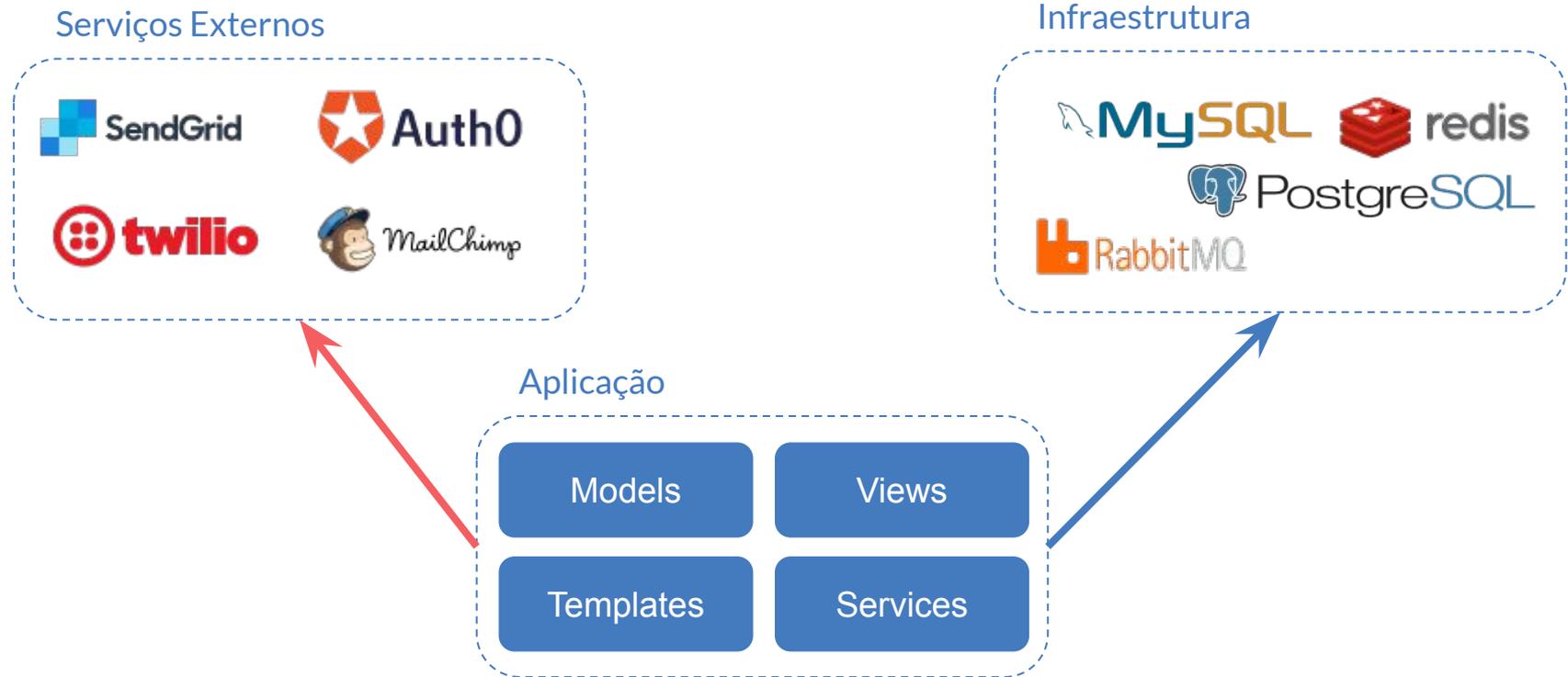
- Escreva um teste para um bug encontrado
- Faça o menor teste possível que reproduza o problema
- Você deveria ter escrito esse teste antes

Mock de Objetos

Simulação de recursos caros



Simulação de recursos caros (Classicista)



Simulação de recursos caros (Mockista)

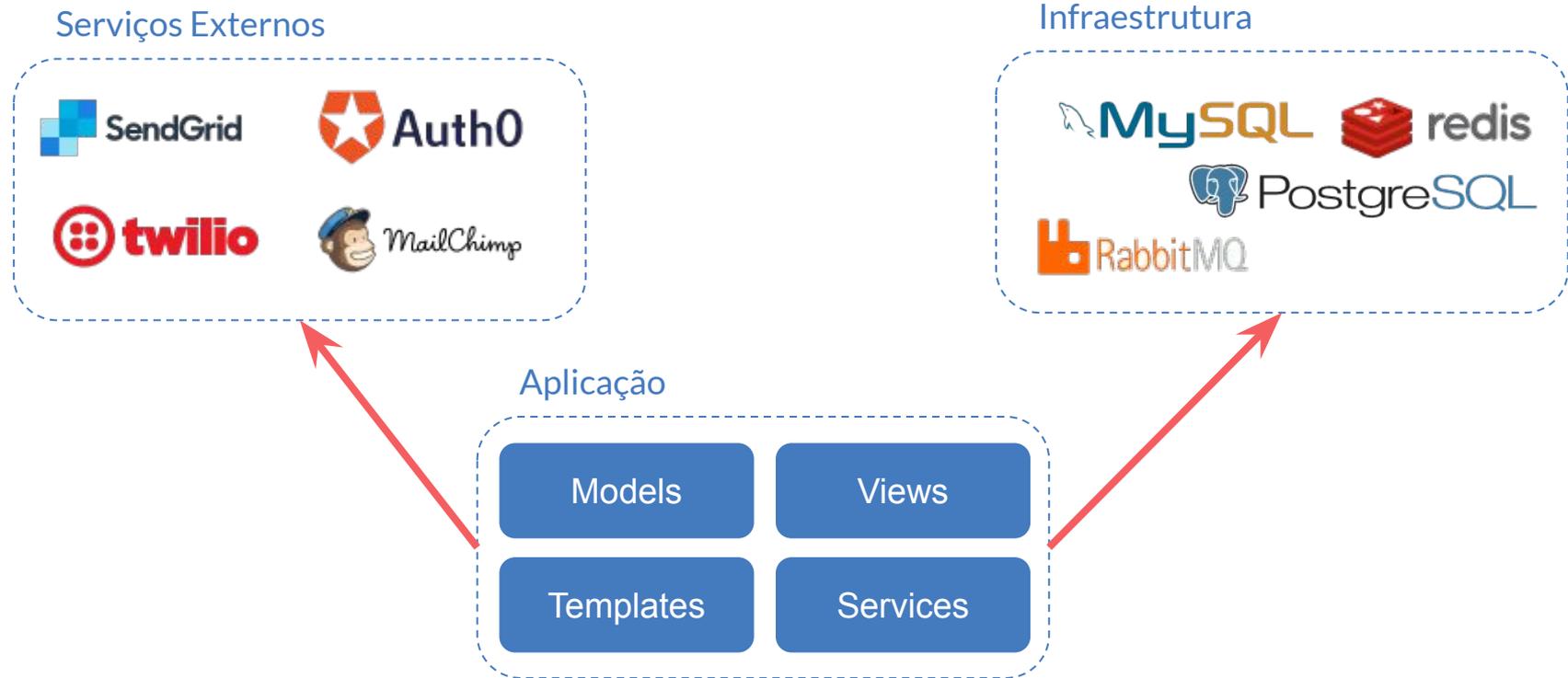




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`unittest.mock` — mock object library

New in version 3.3.

Source code: [Lib/unittest/mock.py](#)

`unittest.mock` is a library for testing in Python. It allows you to replace parts of your system under test with mock objects and make assertions about how they have been used.

`unittest.mock` provides a core `Mock` class removing the need to create a host of stubs throughout your test suite. After performing an action, you can make assertions about which methods / attributes were used and arguments they were called with. You can also specify return values and set needed attributes in the normal way.

Additionally, mock provides a `patch()` decorator that handles patching module and class level attributes within the scope of a test, along with `sentinel` for creating unique objects. See the [quick guide](#) for some examples of how to use `Mock`, `MagicMock` and `patch()`.

Mock is very easy to use and is designed for use with `unittest`. Mock is based on the ‘action -> assertion’ pattern instead of ‘record -> replay’ used by many mocking frameworks.

There is a backport of `unittest.mock` for earlier versions of Python, available as [mock on PyPI](#).

Quick Guide

Mock de Objetos

```
from unittest.mock import MagicMock

def test_form():
    form = Form()
    form.is_valid = MagicMock(return_value=True)

    form.submit() # True

    form.is_valid.assert_called_once()
```

Modelo de teste de acidentes

```
from unittest.mock import patch
import requests

@patch('requests.get', side_effect=requests.ConnectTimeout)
def test_recursion():
    with pytest.raises(ConnectTimeout) as excinfo:
        requests.get("https://httpbin.org/json")
    assert excinfo is not None
```

Considerações finais

O que devemos testar?

- Condicionais
-
-
-

O que devemos testar?

- Condicionais
- Loops
-
-

O que devemos testar?

- Condicionais
- Loops
- Operações
-

O que devemos testar?

- Condicionais
- Loops
- Operações
- Polimorfismo

Vantagens do TDD

- Você sabe quando está pronto sem ter que se preocupar com uma longa trilha de erros
-
-
-

Vantagens do TDD

- Você sabe quando está pronto sem ter que se preocupar com uma longa trilha de erros
- Você pode escrever códigos melhores
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- Você sabe quando está pronto sem ter que se preocupar com uma longa trilha de erros
- Você pode escrever códigos melhores
- Melhora a vida dos usuários de seu software
-

Vantagens do TDD

- Você sabe quando está pronto sem ter que se preocupar com uma longa trilha de erros
- Você pode escrever códigos melhores
- Melhora a vida dos usuários de seu software
- Melhora a confiança do time de desenvolvimento

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Obrigado!



Patrick Porto

Software Engineer | Speaker |
Agilist

