# pytest-ethereum Documentation

Release 0.1.3-alpha.7

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Pytest library for ethereum projects.

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# CHAPTER 1

Contents

**Warning:** Pytest-Ethereum is still under active development, and yet to reach a stable release. It should not be used in production yet.

### 1.1 Overview

This library is designed to make deploying and testing smart contracts simple, using Py-EthPM and pytest.

### 1.1.1 Deployer

This library exposes a Deployer fixture to help create contract instances for any contract types available in the manifest that generated the Deployer instance. To create a Deployer instance, you must provide a pathlib. Path object pointing towards a valid manifest according to the EthPM Specification.

To deploy any of the available *contract types* onto the default w3 instance, simply call deploy on the deployer and a newly created Package instance (which contains the newly created contract instance in its *deployments*) will be returned, along with the address of the newly deployed contract type.

```
from pathlib import Path
from ethpm import Package
from eth_utils import is_address

@pytest.fixture
def owned_deployer(deployer):
    owned_manifest_path = Path('to/owned/manifest.json')
    return deployer(owned_manifest_path)

def test_owned_contract(owned_deployer)
    owned_package = owned_deployer.deploy("owned")
    assert isinstance(owned_package, Package)
```

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```
Deployer.deploy(contract_type)
```

Returns a Package instance, containing a freshly deployed instance of the given *contract\_type* (if sufficient data is present in the manifest). To add transaction kwargs (i.e. "from"), pass them in as a dict to the transaction keyword.

```
deploy("Contract", arg1, transaction={"from": web3.eth.accounts[1]})
```

```
Deployer.register_strategy (contract_type, strategy)
```

If a *contract\_type* requires linking, then you *must* register a valid strategy constructed with the Linker before you can deploy an instance of the *contract\_type*.

#### 1.1.2 Linker

If a contract factory requires linking, you must register a "strategy" for a particular contract factory with the deployer. It is up to you to design an appropriate strategy for a contract factory.

Three linker functions are made available:

```
deploy (contract_name, *args=None)
```

To deploy an instance of *contract\_name*. If the contract constructor requires arguments, they must also be passed in

#### link (contract\_name, linked\_type)

Links a *contract\_name* to a *linked\_type*. The *linked\_type* must have already been deployed.

#### run\_python(callback\_fn)

Calls any user-defined *callback\_fn* on the contracts available in the active *Package*. This can be used to call specific functions on a contract if they are part of the setup. Returns the original, unmodified *Package* that was passed in.

For example, the *Escrow* contract factory requires linking to an instance of the *SafeSendLib* before an *Escrow* contract instance can be deployed. This is how you would set up a strategy for *Escrow* 

```
@pytest.fixture
  def escrow_deployer(deployer, manifest_dir):
        escrow_manifest_path = manifest_dir / "escrow_manifest.json"
        return deployer(escrow_manifest_path)

@pytest.fixture
  def escrow_contract_instance(escrow_deployer, w3):
        escrow_strategy = linker(
            deploy("SafeSendLib"),
            link("Escrow", "SafeSendLib"),
            deploy("Escrow", w3.eth.accounts[0]),
        )
        escrow_deployer.register_strategy("Escrow", escrow_strategy)
        linked_escrow_package, _ = escrow_deployer.deploy("Escrow")
        return linked_escrow_package.deployments.get_deployment("Escrow")
```

### 1.1.3 Log

The Log class is available to help with testing for contract events, and the contents of the emitted logs.

tests/fixtures/ping.vy

```
Ping: event({first: indexed(bytes32), second: bytes32})

@public
def __init__():
    pass

@public
def ping(_first: bytes32, _second: bytes32):
    log.Ping(_first, _second)
```

```
# SETUP
ping_package = deployer.deploy("ping")
ping_instance = ping_package.deployments.get_contract_instance("ping")
tx_hash = ping_instance.functions.ping(b"one", b"two")
receipt = w3.eth.waitForTransactionReceipt(tx_hash)
```

### 1.2 Release Notes

### 1.2.1 v0.1.0-alpha.1

• Launched repository, claimed names for pip, RTD, github, etc

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# CHAPTER 2

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