
testcontainers Documentation

Release 2.0.0

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Jun 14, 2022

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Python port for testcontainers-java that allows using docker containers for functional and integration testing. Testcontainers-python provides capabilities to spin up docker containers (such as a database, Selenium web browser, or any other container) for testing.

Currently available features:

- Selenium Grid containers
- Selenium Standalone containers
- MySQL Db container
- MariaDb container
- Neo4j container
- OracleDb container
- PostgreSQL Db container
- ClickHouse container
- Microsoft SQL Server container
- Generic docker containers
- LocalStack
- RabbitMQ
- Keycloak

INSTALLATION

The testcontainers package is available from [PyPI](#), and it can be installed using `pip`. Depending on which containers are needed, you can specify additional dependencies as `extras`:

```
# Install without extras
pip install testcontainers
# Install with one or more extras
pip install testcontainers[mysql]
pip install testcontainers[mysql,oracle]
```


BASIC USAGE

```
import sqlalchemy
from testcontainers.mysql import MySqlContainer

with MySqlContainer('mysql:5.7.17') as mysql:
    engine = sqlalchemy.create_engine(mysql.get_connection_url())
    version, = engine.execute("select version()").fetchone()
    print(version)  # 5.7.17
```

The snippet above will spin up a MySQL database in a container. The `get_connection_url()` convenience method returns a sqlalchemy compatible url we use to connect to the database and retrieve the database version.

More extensive documentation can be found at [Read The Docs](#).

USAGE WITHIN DOCKER (I.E. IN A CI)

When trying to launch a testcontainer from within a Docker container two things have to be provided:

1. The container has to provide a docker client installation. Either use an image that has docker pre-installed (e.g. the [official docker images](#)) or install the client from within the *Dockerfile* specification.
2. The container has to have access to the docker daemon which can be achieved by mounting */var/run/docker.sock* or setting the *DOCKER_HOST* environment variable as part of your *docker run* command.

SETTING UP A DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENT

We recommend you use a [virtual environment](#) for development. Note that a python version ≥ 3.6 is required. After setting up your virtual environment, you can install all dependencies and test the installation by running the following snippet.

```
pip install -r requirements/${python -c 'import sys; print("%d.%d" % sys.version_
↪info[:2])'}.txt
pytest -s
```

4.1 Adding requirements

We use `pip-tools` to resolve and manage dependencies. If you need to add a dependency to `testcontainers` or one of the extras, modify the `setup.py` as well as the `requirements.in` accordingly and then run `pip install pip-tools` followed by `make requirements` to update the requirements files.

4.2 Contributing a new container

You can contribute a new container in three steps:

1. Create a new module at `testcontainers/[my fancy container].py` that implements the new functionality.
2. Create a new test module at `tests/test_[my fancy container].py` that tests the new functionality.
3. Add `[my fancy container]` to the list of test components in the GitHub Action configuration at `.github/workflows/main.yml`.

USAGE MODES

5.1 Database containers

Allows to spin up database images such as MySQL, PostgreSQL, MariaDB, Oracle XE, MongoDB, ClickHouse or Neo4j.

```
class testcontainers.mysql.MySqlContainer(image='mysql:latest', **kwargs)
```

MySQL database container.

Example

The example will spin up a MySQL database to which you can connect with the credentials passed in the constructor. Alternatively, you may use the `get_connection_url()` method which returns a sqlalchemy-compatible url in format `dialect+driver://username:password@host:port/database`.

```
with MySqlContainer('mysql:5.7.17') as mysql:
    e = sqlalchemy.create_engine(mysql.get_connection_url())
    result = e.execute("select version()")
    version, = result.fetchone()
```

```
class testcontainers.mysql.MariaDbContainer(image='mariadb:latest', **kwargs)
```

Maria database container, a commercially-supported fork of MySQL.

Example

```
with MariaDbContainer("mariadb:latest") as mariadb:
    e = sqlalchemy.create_engine(mariadb.get_connection_url())
    result = e.execute("select version()")
```

```
class testcontainers.postgres.PostgresContainer(image='postgres:latest', port=5432, user=None,
                                              password=None, dbname=None, driver='psycopg2',
                                              **kwargs)
```

Postgres database container.

Example

The example spins up a Postgres database and connects to it using the psycopg driver.

```
with PostgresContainer("postgres:9.5") as postgres:
    e = sqlalchemy.create_engine(postgres.get_connection_url())
    result = e.execute("select version()")
```

```
class testcontainers.oracle.OracleDbContainer(image='wnameless/oracle-xe-11g-r2:latest', **kwargs)
    Oracle database container.
```

Example

```
with OracleDbContainer() as oracle:
    e = sqlalchemy.create_engine(oracle.get_connection_url())
    result = e.execute("select 1 from dual")
```

```
class testcontainers.elasticsearch.ElasticSearchContainer(image='elasticsearch',
                                                         port_to_expose=9200, **kwargs)
    ElasticSearch container.
```

Example

```
with ElasticSearchContainer() as es:
    connection_url = es.get_url()
```

```
class testcontainers.mongodb.MongoDbContainer(image='mongo:latest', **kwargs)
    Mongo document-based database container.
```

Example

```
with MongoDbContainer("mongo:latest") as mongo:
    db = mongo.get_connection_client().test
    # Insert a database entry
    result = db.restaurants.insert_one(
        {
            "address": {
                "street": "2 Avenue",
                "zipcode": "10075",
                "building": "1480",
                "coord": [-73.9557413, 40.7720266]
            },
            "borough": "Manhattan",
            "cuisine": "Italian",
            "name": "Vella",
            "restaurant_id": "41704620"
        }
    )
    # Find the restaurant document
    cursor = db.restaurants.find({"borough": "Manhattan"})
```

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```

for document in cursor:
    # Do something interesting with the document

```

```

class testcontainers.mssql.SqlServerContainer(image='mcr.microsoft.com/mssql/server:2019-latest',
                                             user='SA', password=None, port=1433,
                                             dbname='tempdb', dialect='mssql+pymssql', **kwargs)

```

Microsoft Sql Server database container.

Example

```

with SqlServerContainer() as mssql:
    e = sqlalchemy.create_engine(mssql.get_connection_url())
    result = e.execute("select @@VERSION")

```

Notes

Requires ODBC Driver 17 for SQL Server.

```

class testcontainers.clickhouse.ClickHouseContainer(image='clickhouse/clickhouse-server:latest',
                                                    port=9000, user=None, password=None,
                                                    dbname=None)

```

ClickHouse database container.

Example

The example spins up a ClickHouse database and connects to it using the clickhouse-driver.

```

with ClickHouseContainer("clickhouse/clickhouse-server:21.8") as clickhouse:
    with clickhouse_driver.Client.from_url(self.get_connection_url()) as client:
        result = client.execute("SELECT version()")

```

```

class testcontainers.neo4j.Neo4jContainer(image='neo4j:latest', **kwargs)

```

Neo4j Graph Database (Standalone) database container.

Example

```

::

```

```

with Neo4jContainer() as neo4j:
    with neo4j.get_driver() as driver:
        with driver.session() as session: result = session.run("MATCH (n) RETURN n LIMIT 1")
        record = result.single()

```

5.2 Selenium containers

Allows to spin up selenium containers for testing with browsers.

class testcontainers.selenium.**BrowserWebDriverContainer**(*capabilities, image=None, **kwargs*)
Selenium browser container for Chrome or Firefox.

Example

```
from selenium.webdriver import DesiredCapabilities

with BrowserWebDriverContainer(DesiredCapabilities.CHROME) as chrome:
    webdriver = chrome.get_driver()
    webdriver.get("http://google.com")
    webdriver.find_element_by_name("q").send_keys("Hello")
```

You can easily change browser by passing `DesiredCapabilities.FIREFOX` instead.

5.3 Docker Compose Support

Allows to spin up services configured via `docker-compose.yml`.

class testcontainers.compose.**DockerCompose**(*filepath, compose_file_name='docker-compose.yml', pull=False, build=False, env_file=None*)

Manage docker compose environments.

Parameters

- **filepath** (*str*) – The relative directory containing the docker compose configuration file
- **compose_file_name** (*str*) – The file name of the docker compose configuration file
- **pull** (*bool*) – Attempts to pull images before launching environment
- **build** (*bool*) – Whether to build images referenced in the configuration file
- **env_file** (*str*) – Path to an env file containing environment variables to pass to docker compose

Example

```
with DockerCompose("/home/project",
    compose_file_name=["docker-compose-1.yml", "docker-compose-2.yml",
↪],
    pull=True) as compose:
    host = compose.get_service_host("hub", 4444)
    port = compose.get_service_port("hub", 4444)
    driver = webdriver.Remote(
        command_executor=("http://{}/wd/hub".format(host,port)),
        desired_capabilities=CHROME,
    )
    driver.get("http://automation-remarks.com")
```

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```

stdout, stderr = compose.get_logs()
if stderr:
    print("Errors\n:{}".format(stderr))

```

```

hub:
image: selenium/hub
ports:
- "4444:4444"
firefox:
image: selenium/node-firefox
links:
- hub
expose:
- "5555"
chrome:
image: selenium/node-chrome
links:
- hub
expose:
- "5555"

```

docker_compose_command()

Returns command parts used for the docker compose commands

Returns The docker compose command parts

Return type list[str]

exec_in_container(service_name, command)

Executes a command in the container of one of the services.

Parameters

- **service_name** (str) – Name of the docker compose service to run the command in
- **command** (list[str]) – The command to execute

Returns stdout, stderr, return code

Return type tuple[str, str, int]

get_logs()

Returns all log output from stdout and stderr

Returns stdout, stderr

Return type tuple[bytes, bytes]

get_service_host(service_name, port)

Returns the host for one of the services.

Parameters

- **service_name** (str) – Name of the docker compose service
- **port** (int) – The internal port to get the host for

Returns The hostname for the service

Return type str

get_service_port(*service_name*, *port*)

Returns the mapped port for one of the services.

Parameters

- **service_name** (*str*) – Name of the docker compose service
- **port** (*int*) – The internal port to get the mapping for

Returns The mapped port on the host

Return type *str*

start()

Starts the docker compose environment.

stop()

Stops the docker compose environment.

wait_for(*url*)

Waits for a response from a given URL. This is typically used to block until a service in the environment has started and is responding. Note that it does not assert any sort of return code, only check that the connection was successful.

Parameters **url** (*str*) – URL from one of the services in the environment to use to wait on

5.4 Google Cloud Emulators

Allows to spin up google cloud emulators, such as PubSub.

```
class testcontainers.google.PubSubContainer(image='google/cloud-sdk:latest', project='test-project',  
                                           port=8432, **kwargs)
```

PubSub container for testing managed message queues.

Example

The example will spin up a Google Cloud PubSub emulator that you can use for integration tests. The pubsub instance provides convenience methods `get_publisher` and `get_subscriber` to connect to the emulator without having to set the environment variable `PUBSUB_EMULATOR_HOST`.

```
def test_docker_run_pubsub():  
    config = PubSubContainer('google/cloud-sdk:latest')  
    with config as pubsub:  
        publisher = pubsub.get_publisher()  
        topic_path = publisher.topic_path(pubsub.project, "my-topic")  
        topic = publisher.create_topic(topic_path)
```

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