Unit testing using Python nose

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Scientific code must not just produce nice looking output, but actually be correct.
Some recent code-related scientific catastrophes:

- Geoffrey Chang
- Abortion reduces crime? maybe not so much once you fix the bug
- Rogoff’s “Growth in a Time of Debt” paper is a famous example (even if the bug itself is only a small part of the counter-argument)
- East Anglia “Climagegate”
Why do things go wrong?

1. Your code is correct, but input files are wrong/missing/, the network goes down ...
2. Your code is buggy.
Never fail silently!

- The worst thing is to fail silently.
- Fail loudly and clearly

(This is partially why Unix tradition is to produce no output when things go well)
Defensive programming means writing code that will catch bugs early.
def stddev(values):
    
    S = stddev(values)

    Compute standard deviation
    
    assert len(values) > 0, 'stddev: got empty list.'
    ...
def stddev(values):
    
    S = stddev(values)

    Compute standard deviation
    
    if len(values) <= 0:
        raise AssertionError(
            'stddev: got empty list.'
        )

    ...

In computer programming, a precondition is a condition or predicate that must always be true just prior to the execution of some section of code.

(Wikipedia)
Other Languages

- **C/C++** #include <assert.h>
- **Java** assert pre-condition
- **Matlab** assert () (in newer versions)
- ...  ...
Assertions Are Not Error Handling!

- Error handling protects against outside events; assertions protect against programmer mistakes.
- Assertions should never be false.
1. pre-conditions.
2. post-conditions.
3. invariants.
Pre-condition
What must be true before calling a function.

Post-condition
What is true after calling a function.
Do you test your code?
def test_stddev_const():
    assert stddev([1]*100) < 1e-3

def test_stddev_positive():
    assert stddev(range(20)) > 0.
Nose software testing framework:

- Tests are named `test_something`.
- Conditions are asserted.
1. Test everything. Test it twice.
2. Write tests first.
3. Regression testing.
Regression Testing

Make sure bugs only appear once!
Practical Session: some preliminaries

**statistics.py**

```python
def stddev(xs):
    ...
```

**test_statistics.py**

```python
def test_stddev_const():
    assert stddev([1]*100) < 1e-3

def test_stddev_positive():
    assert stddev(range(20)) > 0.
```
Practical Session: some preliminaries

**statistics.py**

```python
def stddev(xs):
    ...
```

**test_statistics.py**

```python
import statistics
def test_stddev_const():
    assert statistics.stddev([1]*100) < 1e-3

def test_stddev_positive():
    assert statistics.stddev(range(20)) > 0.
```
1. You can either start from scratch or check the files I give you (or any combination of both).

2. Goal is to write code to do a simple task & test it.
Types of tests

- Smoke test: just check it runs
- Corner/edge cases: check “complex” cases.
- Case testing: test a “known case”
- Regression testing: create a test when you find a bug.
- Integration test: test that different parts work together.
Goals

1. Download files from https://github.com/luispedro/2014-06-10-cyi-support/testing
2. There is a data file (data.txt)
3. See the code in main.py, which loads it.
4. Write a function average in a file called robust.py, which computes the average of a sequence of numbers, whilst ignoring the maximum and minimum.
5. Write tests for robust.average.
6. (If you have the time, you can look at plots.py)