Maintaining your code and tests

Because you are never finished

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ADACS Code Testing Workshop 2019

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 - Python is also increasingly becoming more popular:
 - Currently the 3rd most popular programming language, after C and Java.
 - Future you is a different person.
- Python code/packages become outdated incredibly quickly.

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- Solution: Write these down in a requirements.txt file;
 - Setup files can take these requirements into account automatically.

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- Two common mistakes:
 - Not specifying all requirements;
 - Not specifying minimum required versions.
- Both are annoying and tedious to deal with as a user, especially the latter.

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• TODO: Specify all YOUR imports as requirements, unless they are builtins.

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TODO: Use your current versions as the minimum versions.

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 - pytest-mpl: Tools for testing and comparing Matplotlib figures;
 - pytest-pep8: Tests if your code is PEP8-compliant;
 - pytest-cov: Check the code coverage of your tests.
- Can be easily installed using pip and enabled with pytest --xxx.

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- Special test-cases help in the future.

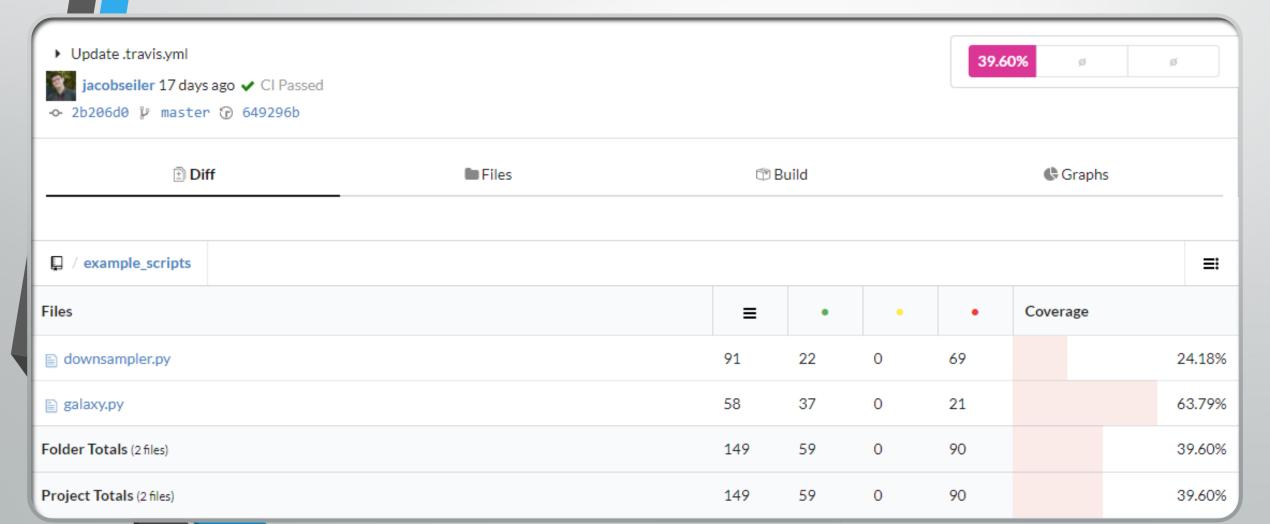
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```
main_code()
if flag: # pragma: no cover
    do_action()
    do_another_action()
main_code_continued()
```

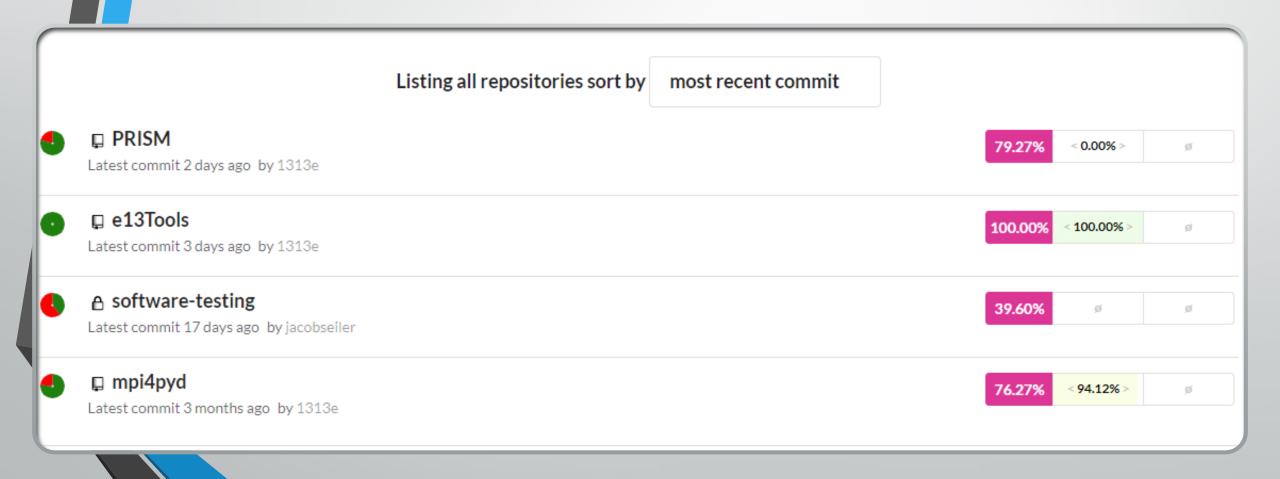
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- Make sure to write a single test for a single coverage case (e.g., do not cover multiple exception cases in the same test).

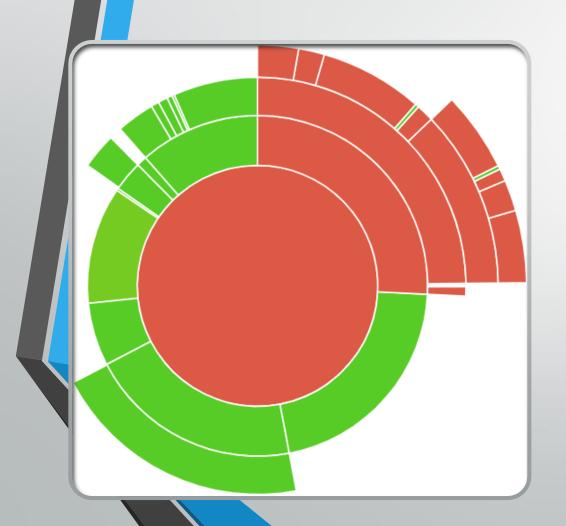


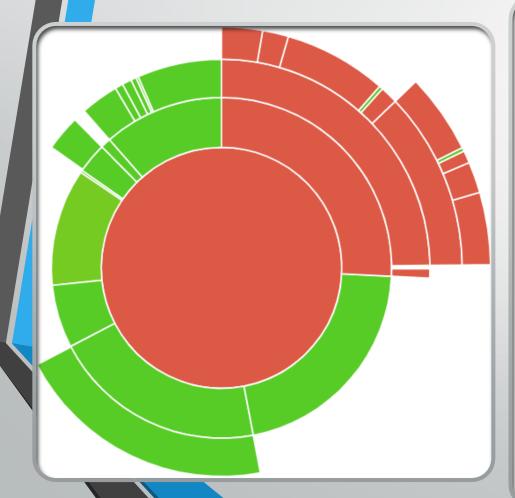
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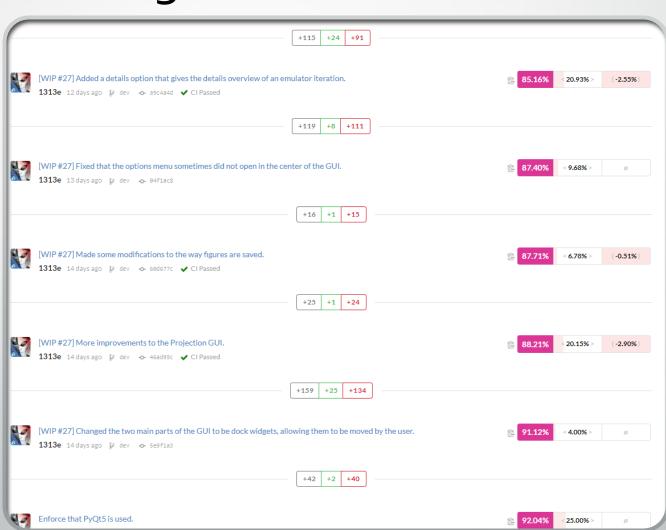
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- It can also provide commit status messages.









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Use a CI service to automate most of the process...

Coverage TL; DR

- "pip install pytest-cov";
- 2. Add arguments "--cov --cov-report=term-missing" to pytest (or to "addopts");
- 3. Optionally add "--cov-branch" for branch coverage;
- 4. Activate repo on CodeCov to start monitoring coverage.