Testing and debugging Tools for Reproducible Research

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"I tried it, and it worked."

"It's not that we don't test our code, it's that we don't store our tests so they can be re-run automatically."

- Hadley Wickham

Types of tests

Unit tests

For each small function: does it give the right results in specific cases?

Integration tests

- Check that larger multi-function tasks are working.

Regression tests

 Compare output to saved results, to check that things that worked continue working.

Types of tests

Check inputs

- Stop if the inputs aren't as expected.

Unit tests

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Check inputs

```
winsorize <-
function(x, q=0.006)
 if(!is.numeric(x)) stop("x should be numeric")
  if(!is.numeric(q)) stop("q should be numeric")
  if(length(q) > 1) {
   q < -q[1]
    warning("length(q) > 1; using q[1]")
 if(q < 0 \mid \mid q > 1) stop("q should be in [0,1]")
 lohi <- quantile(x, c(q, 1-q), na.rm=TRUE)</pre>
  if(diff(lohi) < 0) lohi <- rev(lohi)
 x[!is.na(x) & x < lohi[1]] <- lohi[1]
 x[!is.na(x) & x > lohi[2]] <- lohi[2]
```

Check inputs

```
winsorize <-
function(x, q=0.006)
{
   stopifnot(is.numeric(x))
   stopifnot(is.numeric(q), length(q)==1, q>=0, q<=1)

   lohi <- quantile(x, c(q, 1-q), na.rm=TRUE)
   if(diff(lohi) < 0) lohi <- rev(lohi)

   x[!is.na(x) & x < lohi[1]] <- lohi[1]
   x[!is.na(x) & x > lohi[2]] <- lohi[2]
   x
}</pre>
```

assertthat package

```
#' import assertthat
winsorize <-
function(x, q=0.006)
  if(all(is.na(x)) || is.null(x)) return(x)
  assert that(is.numeric(x))
  assert_that(is.number(q), q > = 0, q < = 1)
  lohi <- quantile(x, c(q, 1-q), na.rm=TRUE)</pre>
  if(diff(lohi) < 0) lohi <- rev(lohi)
  x[!is.na(x) & x < lohi[1]] <- lohi[1]
  x[!is.na(x) & x > lohi[2]] \leftarrow lohi[2]
```

Tests in R packages

- ► Examples in .Rd files
- Vignettes
- tests/ directory
 - some_test.R and some_test.Rout.save

R CMD check is your friend.

An example example

```
#' @examples
#' x <- sample(c(1:10, rep(NA, 10), 21:30))
#' winsorize(x, 0.2)</pre>
```

A tests/ example

```
library(qtl)
# read data
csv <- read.cross("csv", "", "listeria.csv")</pre>
# write
write.cross(csv, "csv", filestem="junk")
# read back in
csv2 <- read.cross("csv", "", "junk.csv",</pre>
                    genotypes=c("AA", "AB", "BB",
                                 "not BB", "not AA"))
# check for a change
comparecrosses(csv, csv2)
unlink("junk.csv")
```

testthat package

Expectations

```
expect_equal(10, 10 + 1e-7)
expect_identical(10, 10)
expect_equivalent(c("one"=1), 1)
expect_warning(log(-1))
expect_error(1 + "a")
```

▶ Tests

```
test_that("winsorize small vectors", { ... })
```

▶ Contexts

```
context("Group of related tests")
```

- ► Store tests in inst/tests/
- tests/run-all.R file containing

```
library(testthat)
library(mypkg)
test_package("mypkg")
```

Example testthat test

Example testthat test

```
test_that("winsorize works for a long vector", {
  set.seed (94745689)
  n < -1000
  nmis <- 10
  p < -0.05
  input <- rnorm(n)
  input[sample(1:n, nmis)] <- NA
  quL <- quantile(input, p, na.rm=TRUE)</pre>
  quH <- quantile(input, 1-p, na.rm=TRUE)</pre>
  result <- winsorize(input, p)</pre>
  middle <- !is.na(input) & input >= quL & input <= quH
  low <- !is.na(input) & input <= quL
  high <- !is.na(input) & input >= quH
  expect_identical(is.na(input), is.na(result))
  expect_identical(input[middle], result[middle])
  expect_true( all(result[low] == quL) )
  expect_true( all(result[high] == quH) )
})
```

Workflow

- Write tests as you're coding.
- ► Run test()
 - with devtools, and working in your package directory
- ► Consider auto_test("R", "inst/tests")
 - automatically runs tests when any file changes

What to test?

- You can't test everything.
- Focus on the boundaries
 - Depends on the nature of the problem
 - Vector of length 0 or 1
 - Things exactly matching; things with no matches.
- Test handling of missing data.
 - NA, Inf, -Inf
- Automate the construction of test cases, or at least create a table of inputs and expected outputs and then run through the values in the table.

Debugging tools

- ▶ cat, print
- ▶ traceback, browser, debug
- RStudio breakpoints
- ▶ Eclipse/StatET
- ▶ gdb

Step 1: Reproduce the problem

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Step 2: Turn it into a test

Isolate the problem: where do things go bad?

Don't make the same mistake twice.

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The code is right, but your thinking is wrong.

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→ Write trivial programs to test your understanding.

Summary

- If you don't test your code, how do you know it works?
- ▶ If you test your code, save and automate those tests.
- Check the input to each function.
- Write unit tests for each function.
- Write some larger regression tests.
- ► Turn bugs into tests.