

Modules and testing

Computing & Information Sciences

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Python modules

Python modules

- Import classes or functions from modules.
 - A Python file as a module.
 - A directory of Python files as a module.
- Better program structure with several files.
 - Group the files into modules.

Modules: single file

my_code.py

```
def my_function(x):  
    return x*2
```

modules.py

```
import my_code  
  
result = my_code.my_function(1.3)  
print(result)
```

Main entry point

```
print("Hello") # Run on import and execution.  
  
if __name__ == "__main__":  
    print("Main") # Run on execution.
```

```
python3 main.py
```

Output

```
Hello  
Main
```

```
>>> import main
```

Output

```
Hello
```

Modules: directory

```
./my_module/functions.py  
./my_module/more_functions.py  
./my_module/__init__.py  
./my_module/__main__.py  
./run.py
```

```
from my_module import functions  
from my_module import more_functions  
import my_module  
  
functions.fun1() # From my_module/functions.py  
more_functions.fun2() # From my_module/more_functions.py  
my_module.fun3() # From my_module/__init__.py
```

Unit tests

Purpose of unit tests

- Validate functions behave as expected.
- Run unit tests to verify that software is stable.
 - Automatically run unit tests before repository branch merge.

Implementing unit tests

- Write unit tests in separate files.
 - Unit tests are not normally distributed with the software.
 - Same software repository, but not within distributed package.
- Unit test names should match function or functionality.
- Configure software before test.
- Define expected results.



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