



What Are Unit Tests and Why Write Them?

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Why Write Unit Tests?

A function that works correctly now may not behave as expected in the future if:

- Supporting or connected code could be added or modified
- A later version of R and/or later versions of packages are used
- The code is run on new data
- The code is run on a different operating system



Setting up the test structure

- Call use testthat to set up the test framework
- This creates a test directory in the package root directory
- Within the test directory, there is a script testthat.R which contains code to run the tests
- Within the test directory is a directory testthat where you save all of your test scripts

Writing an individual test

Some of the most common expect statements:

- expect_identical Checks for exact equality
- expect equal Checks for equality with numerical tolerance
- expect equivalent More relaxed version of equals
- expect error Checks that an expression throws an error
- expect warning Checks that an expression gives a warning
- expect_output Checks that output matches a specified value



expect_identical

- Strictest numerical comparison
- Compares values, attributes, and type

```
library(testthat)
my_vector <- c("First" = 1, "Second" = 2)
expect_identical(my_vector, c("First" = 1, "Second" = 2))</pre>
```



expect_identical

Fails

```
expect_identical(myvector, c(1, 2))

Error: `vec1` not identical to c(1, 2).

names for target but not for current
```



expect_equal

- Compares values and attributes
- Doesn't compare **type**

```
expect_equal(my_vector, c("First" = 1L, "Second" = 2L))
```

expect_equal

- Can set tolerance parameter to allow for small differences
- Only differences larger than the tolerance value will cause the test to fail

Fails

```
expect_equal(my_vector, c(First = 1.1, Second = 2.1))

Error: `my_vector` not equal to c(First = 1.1, Second = 2.1).
2/2 mismatches (average diff: 0.1)
[1] 1 - 1.1 == -0.1
[2] 2 - 2.1 == -0.1
```

```
expect_equal(my_vector, c(First = 1.1, Second = 2.1), tolerance = 0.1)
```



expect_equivalent

- Least strict numerical comparison
- Compares values only
- Doesn't compare attributes or type

```
expect_equivalent(my_vector, c(1, 2))
```





Let's practice!





Testing Errors and Warnings

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Testing Errors and Warnings

Warning

```
sqrt(-1)

[1] NaN
Warning message:
In sqrt(-1): NaNs produced
```

Error

```
sqrt("foo")
Error in sqrt("foo") : non-numeric argument to mathematical function
```



Testing Warnings

Passes

expect_warning(sqrt(-1))



Testing Errors

Passes

```
expect_error(sqrt("foo"))
```

Fails

```
expect_error(sqrt(-1))

Error: sqrt(-1) did not throw an error.
In addition: Warning message:
In sqrt(-1): NaNs produced
```



Testing Specific Warning and Error Messages

Passes

```
expect_error(sqrt("foo"), "non-numeric argument to mathematical function")
```

Fails

```
expect_error(sqrt("foo"), "NaNs produced")

Error: error$message does not match "NaNs produced".

Actual value: "non-numeric argument to mathematical function"
```





Let's practice!





Testing Specific Output and Non-Exported Functions

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Testing Specific Output

```
'data.frame': 153 obs. of 6 variables:

$ Ozone : int 41 36 12 18 NA 28 23 19 8 NA ...

$ Solar.R: int 190 118 149 313 NA NA 299 99 19 194 ...

$ Wind : num 7.4 8 12.6 11.5 14.3 14.9 8.6 13.8 20.1 8.6 ...

$ Temp : int 67 72 74 62 56 66 65 59 61 69 ...

$ Month : int 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 ...

$ Day : int 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...
```

Testing for Expected Output

Passes

```
expect_output(str(airquality), "41 36 12 18 NA 28 23 19 8 NA")
```

Fails

```
expect_output(str(airquality), "air")
```

```
Error: str(airquality) does not match "air".

Actual value: "'data.frame':\t153 obs. of 6 variables:\n $ Ozone : int

41 36 12 18 NA 28 23 19 8 NA ...\n $ Solar.R: int 190 118 149 313 NA NA

299 99 19 194 ...\n $ Wind : num 7.4 8 12.6 11.5 14.3 14.9 8.6 13.8

20.1 8.6 ...\n $ Temp : int 67 72 74 62 56 66 65 59 61 69 ...\n $

Month : int 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 ...\n $ Day : int 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

10 ..."
```



Testing for Expected Output from a File

First run - create file

```
expect_output_file(str(airquality), "airq.txt", update = TRUE)

Error: str(airquality) not equal to safe_read_lines("airq.txt").
Lengths differ: 7 vs 0
In addition: Warning messages:
1: In file(con, "r"):
   cannot open file 'airq.txt': No such file or directory
2: In value[[3L]](cond): cannot open the connection
```

Subsequent runs - comparing to file

```
expect_output_file(str(airquality), "airq.txt")
```



Testing Exported Functions Example

expect_equivalent(na_counter(airquality), c(37, 7, 0, 0, 0))



Testing Non-Exported Functions

Fails

```
expect_equal(sum_na(airquality$0zone), 37)

Error in compare(object, expected, ...) : could not find function "sum_na"
```

```
expect_equal(simutils:::sum_na(airquality$Ozone), 37)
```





Let's practice!





Grouping Tests and Execution Output

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Context and test_that

Context

```
context("na counter checks")
test that ("na counter correctly counts NA values", {
  test matrix = matrix(c(NA, 1, 4, NA, 5, 6), nrow = 2)
  air expected = c(Ozone = 37, Solar.R = 7, Wind = 0,
                    Temp = 0, Month = 0, Day = 0)
 mat expected = c(V1 = 1, V2 = 1, V3 = 0)
  expect equal(na counter(airquality), air expected)
  expect equal(na counter(test matrix), mat expected)
} )
test that ("na counter returns error if data is wrong object type", {
  expect_error(na_counter(c(1, 2, 3, NA)))
```



Executing Unit tests



Testing During the Check Process

```
* checking tests ...
  Running 'testthat.R'
Warning message:
running command '"C:/PROGRA~1/R/R-34~1.2/bin/x64/R" CMD BATCH --vanilla
"testthat.R" "testthat.Rout" | had status 1
ERROR
Running the tests in 'tests/testthat.R' failed.
Last 13 lines of output:
  > library(simutils)
  > test check("simutils")
  1. Failure: sample from data returns correct output
  (@test-sample from data.R#11)
  df\$Ozone not equal to c(22, 47, 45, 80, 7, 21, 23, 23, 16, 44).
 1/10 mismatches
  [10] 45 - 44 == 1
  testthat results =======
  OK: 4 SKIPPED: 0 FAILED: 1
```



Understanding a failing test

Repeat until all test pass:

- Identify the cause
- Determine whether it's the test or the function that needs updating
- Fix your code!
- Run tests again





Let's practice!





Wrap-up

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- Structure of an R package
- DESCRIPTION file
- NAMESPACE file



- Documenting your package
- Creating Roxygen headers
- Exported and non-exported functions
- Other documentation



- Why checks are important
- Package dependencies
- Building packages with continous integration



- Unit tests
- The test structure
- Testing for numerical similarity
- Testing for error and warning messages
- Testing for specific output
- Testing non-exported functions
- Running tests





Congratulations!