

Unit Testing in CESM

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```
@Test
subroutine windCompactionFactor_topLayer_hugeWind_returns_maxFactor(this)
  ! If wind is essentially infinite, the return value should be MAX_FACTOR
  class(TestSnowHydrology), intent(inout) :: this
  real(r8) :: windcomp

  windcomp = WindCompactionFactor( &
    forc_wind = huge(1._r8), &
    layer      = STANDARD_TOP_LAYER, &
    snl        = STANDARD_SNL)

  @assertEqual(MAX_FACTOR, windcomp, tolerance=tol)
end subroutine windCompactionFactor_topLayer_hugeWind_returns_maxFactor
```

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- Tests guiding development
- Tests as documentation
- Support development on your desktop machine

Example: CLM Code to Test

components/clm/src/biogeophys/SnowHydrologyMod.F90

```
function WindCompactionFactor(forc_wind, layer, snl) result(windcomp)
  ! Computes compaction enhancement factor of snowpack due to wind.
  !
  ! Parameterization comes from Glen Liston et al., Journal of Glaciology, Vol. 53, No.
  ! 181, 2007 (equation 18)
  !
  ! For forc_wind >= 5 m/s, parameterization varies between 5 (forc_wind = 5 m/s) and
  ! 20 (forc_wind large); for forc_wind < 5 m/s, returns 1.

  real(r8) :: windcomp ! function result
  real(r8), intent(in) :: forc_wind ! atmospheric wind speed (m/s)
  integer , intent(in) :: layer      ! current snow layer index (between snl+1 [top] and 0 [bottom])
  integer , intent(in) :: snl        ! NEGATIVE number of snow layers

  ! Only apply wind compaction to top snow layer
  if (layer == snl+1) then
    if (forc_wind >= MIN_WIND) then
      windcomp = MIN_FACTOR + MAX_ADDITIONAL_FACTOR * &
        (1.0_r8 - exp(-PROGRESSION_FACTOR * (forc_wind - MIN_WIND)))
    else
      windcomp = 1.0_r8
    end if
  else
    windcomp = 1.0_r8
  end if

end function WindCompactionFactor
```

Example: Test of "Standard" Case

components/clm/src/biogeophys/test/SnowHydrology_test/
test_SnowHydrology_windCompactionFactor.pf

```
! limit of factor for very strong winds
real(r8), parameter :: MAX_FACTOR = MIN_FACTOR + MAX_ADDITIONAL_FACTOR

! Using these "standard" constants should result in a moderate wind compaction factor
integer , parameter :: STANDARD_SNL      = -4                ! negative number of snow layers
integer , parameter :: STANDARD_TOP_LAYER = STANDARD_SNL + 1
real(r8) , parameter :: STANDARD_WIND    = MIN_WIND * 2._r8 ! moderate wind speed (m/s)

real(r8), parameter :: tol = 1.e-13 ! tolerance for error checks

@Test
subroutine windCompactionFactor_topLayer_moderateWind(this)
  ! Test the "standard" inputs
  class(TestSnowHydrology), intent(inout) :: this
  real(r8) :: windcomp

  windcomp = WindCompactionFactor( &
    forc_wind = STANDARD_WIND, &
    layer      = STANDARD_TOP_LAYER, &
    snl        = STANDARD_SNL)

  @assertGreaterThan(windcomp, MIN_FACTOR)
  @assertLessThan(windcomp, MAX_FACTOR)
end subroutine windCompactionFactor_topLayer_moderateWind
```

Example: Tests of Edge Cases

@Test

```
subroutine windCompactionFactor_topLayer_minWind_returns_minFactor(this)
  ! If wind is at the minimum threshold value, the return value should be MIN_FACTOR
  class(TestSnowHydrology), intent(inout) :: this
  real(r8) :: windcomp

  windcomp = WindCompactionFactor( &
    forc_wind = MIN_WIND, &
    layer      = STANDARD_TOP_LAYER, &
    snl        = STANDARD_SNL)

  @assertEqual(MIN_FACTOR, windcomp)
end subroutine windCompactionFactor_topLayer_minWind_returns_minFactor
```

@Test

```
subroutine windCompactionFactor_topLayer_hugeWind_returns_maxFactor(this)
  ! If wind is essentially infinite, the return value should be MAX_FACTOR
  class(TestSnowHydrology), intent(inout) :: this
  real(r8) :: windcomp

  windcomp = WindCompactionFactor( &
    forc_wind = huge(1._r8), &
    layer      = STANDARD_TOP_LAYER, &
    snl        = STANDARD_SNL)

  @assertEqual(MAX_FACTOR, windcomp, tolerance=tol)
end subroutine windCompactionFactor_topLayer_hugeWind_returns_maxFactor
```


Test Run Output

Running tests...

Test project /Users/sacks/cesm_code/clm_trunk_withMods/components/clm/src/build

Start 1: unittestArray

1/23 Test #1: unittestArray Passed 0.01 sec

Start 2: unittestSubgrid

2/23 Test #2: unittestSubgrid Passed 0.01 sec

Start 3: unittestFilterBuilder

3/23 Test #3: unittestFilterBuilder Passed 0.01 sec

Start 4: clm_time_manager

4/23 Test #4: clm_time_manager Passed 0.01 sec

Start 5: daylength

5/23 Test #5: daylength Passed 0.01 sec

Start 6: irrigation

6/23 Test #6: irrigation Passed 0.01 sec

Start 7: humanstress

7/23 Test #7: humanstress Passed 0.01 sec

Start 8: SnowHydrology

8/23 Test #8: SnowHydrology Passed 0.01 sec

Start 9: acspinup

9/23 Test #9: acspinup Passed 0.02 sec

[More output cut]

23/23 Test #23: initInterpMultilevel Passed 0.01 sec

100% tests passed, 0 tests failed out of 23

Total Test time (real) = 0.25 sec

```
windcomp = MIN_FACTOR + MAX_ADDITIONAL_FACTOR * &
(1.0_r8 + exp(-PROGRESSION_FACTOR * (forc_wind - MIN_WIND)))
```

Running tests...

[More output cut]

8/23 Test #8: SnowHydrology***Failed Error regular expression
found in output. Regex=[FAILURES!!!] 0.01 sec

...F.F...

Time: 0.000 seconds

Failure in:

test_SnowHydrology_windCompactionFactor_suite.windCompactionFactor_topLayer_mode

Location: [test_SnowHydrology_windCompactionFactor.pf:57]

expected +25.51819 to be less than: +20.00000.

Failure in:

test_SnowHydrology_windCompactionFactor_suite.windCompactionFactor_topLayer_minW

Location: [test_SnowHydrology_windCompactionFactor.pf:72]

expected +5.000000 but found: +35.00000; difference: |+30.00000| >
tolerance:+0.000000.

FAILURES!!!

Tests run: 7, Failures: 2, Errors: 0

ERROR STOP *** Encountered 1 or more failures/errors during testing. ***

[More output cut]

96% tests passed, 1 tests failed out of 23

Total Test time (real) = 0.22 sec

The following tests FAILED:

8 - SnowHydrology (Failed)

Errors while running CTest

make[1]: *** [test] Error 8

make: *** [test] Error 2

Unit Test Status in CESM

- Current unit tests: At least partial coverage of 40 Fortran modules:
 - ▶ share code: 7 modules
 - ▶ coupler: 6 modules
 - ▶ CAM: 5 modules
 - ▶ CLM: 22 modules
- Goal: Where appropriate, new code coming into CESM should have unit tests associated with it
 - ▶ Most low-level infrastructure code
 - ▶ Some science code

The Scientific Software Testing Challenge

We usually don't know the right answer ahead of time

Possible solutions

- Break code into smaller pieces
 - ▶ Don't try to test that 1000-line monster subroutine all at once
- Test boundary conditions where it's easier to determine the right answer
- Work through one or two cases by hand

For More Information

- README files for how to run tests
 - ▶ components/clm/src/README.unit_testing
 - ▶ cime/README.unit_testing
- See other examples:

```
find . -name '*.pf'
```
- Unit test build: See various CMakeLists.txt files
- I'm happy to help: sacks@ucar.edu