Effective Programming Practices for Economists

Software engineering

Writing simple (py)tests

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Reminder of the example

```
>>> raw = pd.read_csv("survey.csv")
>>> raw
```

Q001	Q002	Q003
0 strongly disagree	agree	python
1 strongly agree	strongly agree	Python
2 -77	disagree	R
3 agree	-77	Python
4 -99	-99	Python
5 nan	strongly agree	Python
6 neutral	strongly agree	Python
7 disagree	agree	python
8 strongly disagree	-99	PYTHON
9 -77	-99	Ypthon

From the metadata you know Q001: I am a coding genius

• Q001: I learned a lot

Q003: What is your favourite language

-77 not readable-99 no reply

First function in clean_data.py

```
def _clean_agreement_scale(sr):
    sr = sr.replace({"-77": pd.NA, "-99": pd.NA})
    categories = ["strongly disagree", "disagree", "neutral", "agree", "strongly agree"]
    dtype = pd.CategoricalDtype(categories=categories, ordered=True)
    return sr.astype(dtype)
```

A function in test_clean_data.py

Function's properties:

- starts with `test_`
- name explains what it does
- defines what we expect
- calls the function to be tested to calculate actual result
- asserts that actual and expected results coincide

Another function in test_clean_data.py

```
def test_clean_agreement_scale_known_missings():
    result = _clean_agreement_scale(pd.Series(["-77", "-99"]))
    expected = pd.Series([pd.NA, pd.NA], dtype=result.dtype)
    pd.testing.assert_series_equal(result, expected)
```

Run pytest



Basic rules

- Put tests in modules called `test_XXX.py`, with functions `test_YYY_ZZZ`, ...
 - xxxx is the name of the module to be tested
 - YYYY is the name of the function to be tested
 - zzz is a description of the behaviour being tested
- Inside these functions, keep structure clear:
 - Define expected result
 - Calculate actual result
 - Assert that they coincide
- Usually one assert statement per test function