

Effective Programming Practices for Economists

Software engineering

Testing code that should raise errors

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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	Ypython

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

What will happen for invalid data?

```
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)
```

- What if next year the survey tool changed the representation of missings?
- What if categories were changed?
- What do you actually expect the function to do?

Tests pin down desired behaviour

```
import pytest

def test_clean_agreement_scale_invalid_data():
    with pytest.raises(ValueError):
        _clean_agreement_scale(pd.Series([-77, "typo"]))
```

- Passing two codes that should not work
- We expect a `ValueError` to be raised
- Test will fail if
 - no error is being raised
 - a different error is being raised

Run pytest



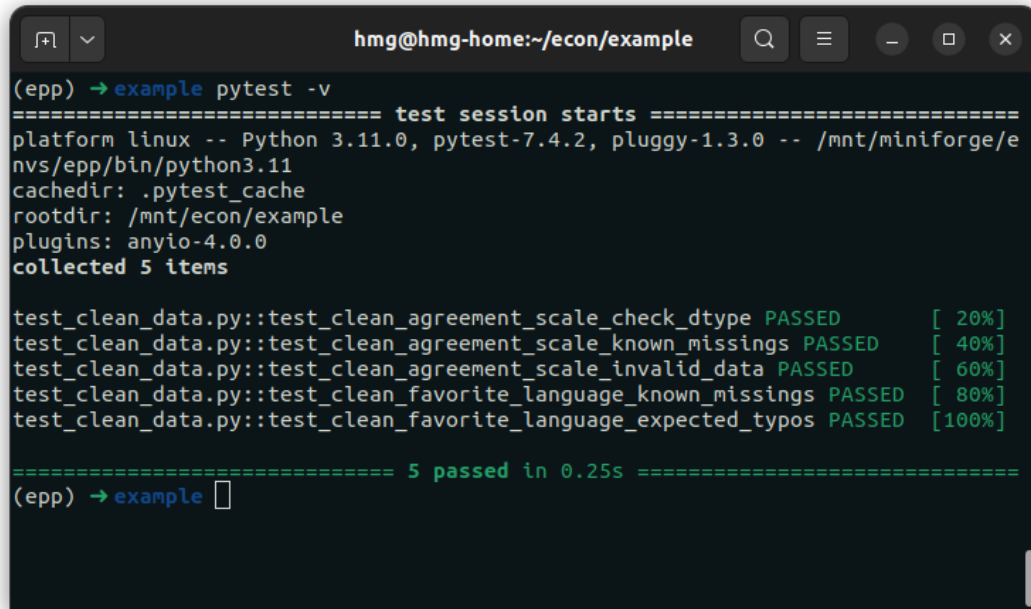
Tests teach you programmes' behaviour

- This is how I learned that `.astype(pd.CategoricalDtype())` sets values that are not among the categories to missing!
- Small examples are exactly the right level to learn
- Imagine this would have happened in a large project, where you would have noticed only when only 5% of the expected sample size is left in regression tables!
- "Fail early, fail often"

For the record: Solution

```
def _clean_agreement_scale(sr):  
    known_missings = {"-77", "-99"}  
    categories = ["strongly disagree", "disagree", "neutral", "agree", "strongly agree"]  
    if invalid_values := set(sr.unique()) - set(categories) - known_missings:  
        msg = f"Unexpected values in agreement scale: {invalid_values}"  
        raise ValueError(msg)  
    dtype = pd.CategoricalDtype(categories=categories, ordered=True)  
    return sr.replace({m: pd.NA for m in known_missings}).astype(dtype)
```

Run pytest, again

A terminal window with a dark background and light text. The title bar shows the user 'hmg' at 'hmg-home' in the directory '~/econ/example'. The terminal content shows the execution of 'pytest -v' from an 'epp' prompt. It displays standard pytest initialization information, followed by a list of five test cases from 'test_clean_data.py' all of which passed with progress indicators. The final summary line shows '5 passed in 0.25s'. The prompt returns to 'epp' with a cursor.

```
hmg@hmg-home:~/econ/example

(epp) → example pytest -v
===== test session starts =====
platform linux -- Python 3.11.0, pytest-7.4.2, pluggy-1.3.0 -- /mnt/miniforge/e
nvs/epp/bin/python3.11
cachedir: .pytest_cache
rootdir: /mnt/econ/example
plugins: anyio-4.0.0
collected 5 items

test_clean_data.py::test_clean_agreement_scale_check_dtype PASSED [ 20%]
test_clean_data.py::test_clean_agreement_scale_known_missings PASSED [ 40%]
test_clean_data.py::test_clean_agreement_scale_invalid_data PASSED [ 60%]
test_clean_data.py::test_clean_favorite_language_known_missings PASSED [ 80%]
test_clean_data.py::test_clean_favorite_language_expected_typos PASSED [100%]

===== 5 passed in 0.25s =====
(epp) → example
```