

Scientific Software Development with Python

Part 1 — Recap

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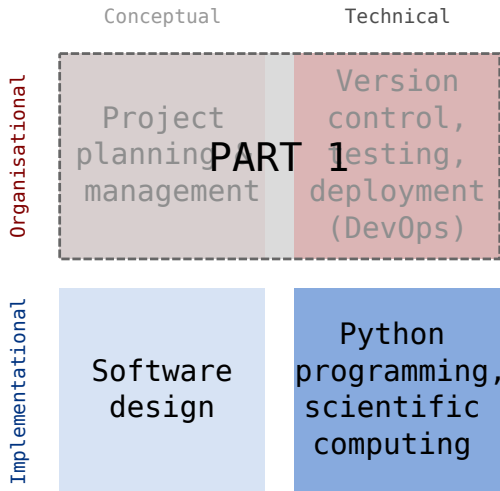


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1. Recap

2. Preview

	Conceptual	Technical
Organisational	Project planning & management	Version control, testing, deployment (DevOps)
Implementational	Software design	Python programming, scientific computing



1. Embrace and acknowledge uncertainty:
 - We can't plan everything ahead, requirements will likely change
2. Iterative development
 - Release early, release often
 - Sprint-based process model

We should make use of Agile practices and tools (DevOps) to make Agile work.

Version control

- Using git and GitHub

Testing

- Unit testing with Pytest

Packaging

- Defining packages
- Publishing packages

Documentation

- Writing documentation with Sphinx

Continuous integration

- Automating DevOps with GitHub

Other useful tools

- Code formatter: black
- Linter: pylint
- Test coverage: Coverage.py

A typical development workflow

- Central repository contains **working** development version
- Developers implement features in personal forks
- When a feature is ready, it developer makes pull request to central repository
- Good practice: Request code review from other developer to ensure that code satisfies quality requirements

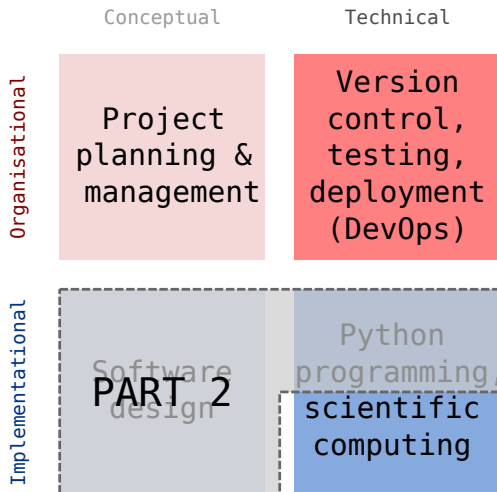
Definition of done

- What is required for a feature to be considered done?
- Should be agreed upon by the team
- Typical requirements:
 - Unit tests
 - Acceptance test (example) for user story
 - Documentation
 - No decrease in test coverage

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Topics

- Object orient programming with Python (Lecture 1 and 2)
- Python standard library (Lecture 3)
- Python recipes (Lecture 4)