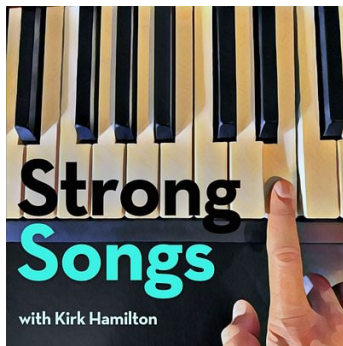


<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tkChdHBuoiQ&t=3237s>





Created by the previous director of l'OCL!



Created by the previous director of l'OCL!



THEOS

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MARVEL

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Leaving The Group

Backups

Before you leave, you must make two backups of your workstation.

You should already possess one HDD that you have been using for regular backups (see the group's [backup policy](#)); ask Edward Linscott for a second HDD for the second backup.

Leave one HDD with Edward and take the other one with you when you leave.

Leaving your office

- Clean and empty your desk, drawer and bookshelf
- Return any equipment you might have borrowed from the lab for remote working
- Leave the drawer key in the keyhole
- Return your office key to the secretaries

Ongoing access

Ask to Irène for an extension of your EPFL account; typically 6 months should suffice (ask Nicola the specific amount of time depending on your future plans and the status of your current projects). The extension needs to be justified, a typical reason is "completion of a publication".

If you require ongoing access to your THEOS workstation after you leave, discuss this with the group's [IT managers](#).



How to do programming and stuff (part 2)

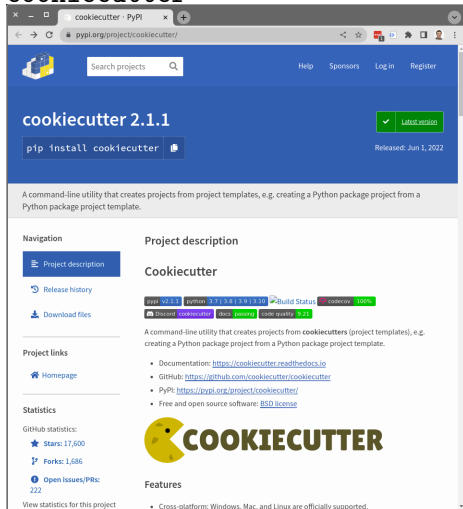
Edward Linscott

THEOS group meeting, 27 July 2022

- vscode
- environments
- languages
- programming paradigms
- linting
- testing
- typing
- pre-commit
- ...

I'm beginning a new project, where do I start?

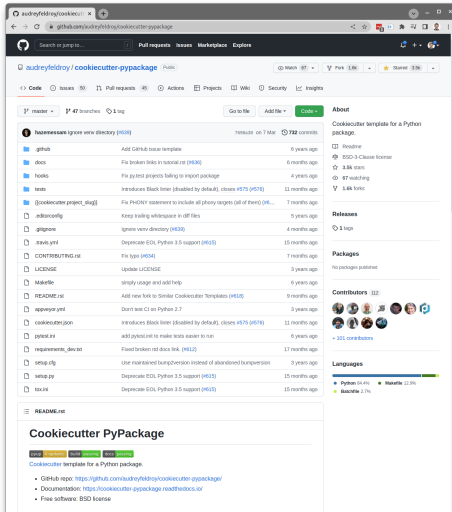
cookiecutter



The screenshot shows the PyPI project page for **cookiecutter 2.1.1**. The page has a blue header with the project name and version. Below the header, there's a search bar and navigation links like 'Help', 'Sponsors', 'Log in', and 'Register'. The main content area features a large green button with the text 'pip install cookiecutter' and a 'Latest version' button. Below this, a description states: 'A command-line utility that creates projects from project templates, e.g. creating a Python package project from a Python package project template.' The left sidebar contains 'Navigation' links (Project description, Release history, Download files) and 'Project links' (Homepage). The right sidebar shows 'Statistics' (Stars: 17,600, Forks: 1,686, Open issues/PRs: 222) and a 'Features' section listing cross-platform support for Windows, Mac, and Linux. At the bottom, there's a large 'COOKIECUTTER' logo.



a template



The screenshot shows the GitHub repository for **audreyfeldroy/cookiecutter-pypackage**. The repository is public and has 17 branches and 1 tag. The 'About' section describes it as a 'Cookiecutter template for a Python package.' The 'Releases' section shows 1 tag. The 'Packages' section shows no packages published. The 'Contributors' section shows 122 contributors. The 'Languages' section shows a bar chart with Python (14.4%), Markdown (12.3%), and JavaScript (2.7%). The 'README.md' file is visible at the bottom, showing the repository's purpose and links to the GitHub repo, documentation, and license.

Example: `cookiecutter https://github.com/audreyfeldroy/cookiecutter-pypackage`

Lots of available options!

See e.g. <https://github.com/audreyfeldroy/cookiecutter-pypackage#similar-cookiecutter-templates>

See the notebook

Two super-easy things we can do:

- documentation
- tests

Note: the following is specific to python



Python Documentation Generator

Quick search

Go

sphinx.ext.autodoc – Include documentation from docstrings

Directives

Configuration

Docstring preprocessing

Skipping members

This extension can import the modules you are documenting, and pull in documentation from docstrings in a semi-automatic way.

For Sphinx (actually, the Python interpreter that executes Sphinx) to find your module, it must be importable. That means that the module or the package must be in one of the directories on `sys.path` – adapt your `sys.path` in the configuration file accordingly.

`autodoc` imports the modules to be documented. If any modules have side effects on import, these will be executed by `autodoc` when `sphinx-build` is run.

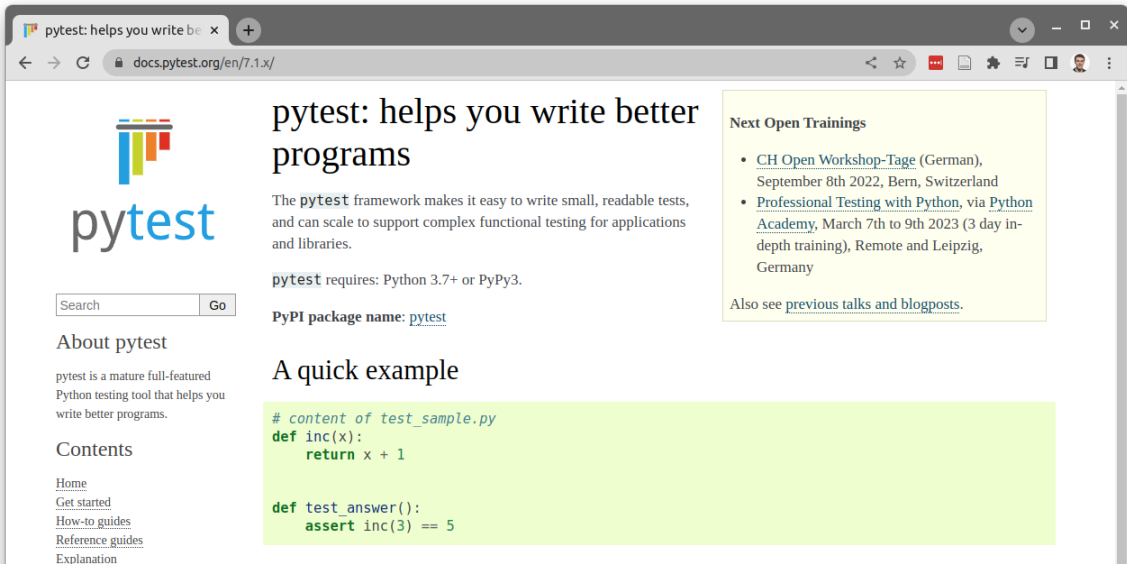
If you document scripts (as opposed to library modules), make sure their main routine is protected by a `if __name__ == 'main':` condition.

For this to work, the docstrings must of course be written in correct reStructuredText. You can then use all of the usual Sphinx markup in the docstrings, and it will end up correctly in the documentation. Together with hand-written documentation, this technique eases the pain of having to maintain two locations for documentation, while at the same time avoiding auto-generated-looking pure API documentation.

See the examples in `autoibrav/docs/modules.rst`

Testing with pytest

Who here believes I implemented `classify` correctly?



The image is a screenshot of a web browser displaying the pytest documentation page. The browser's address bar shows the URL `docs.pytest.org/en/7.1.x/`. The page features the pytest logo on the left, a search bar, and a navigation menu. The main content area includes the title "pytest: helps you write better programs", a description of the framework, requirements, and a quick example. A sidebar on the right lists "Next Open Trainings".

pytest: helps you write better programs

The `pytest` framework makes it easy to write small, readable tests, and can scale to support complex functional testing for applications and libraries.

`pytest` requires: Python 3.7+ or PyPy3.

PyPI package name: [pytest](#)

A quick example

```
# content of test_sample.py
def inc(x):
    return x + 1

def test_answer():
    assert inc(3) == 5
```

Next Open Trainings

- [CH Open Workshop-Tage](#) (German), September 8th 2022, Bern, Switzerland
- [Professional Testing with Python](#), via [Python Academy](#), March 7th to 9th 2023 (3 day in-depth training), Remote and Leipzig, Germany

Also see [previous talks and blogposts](#).

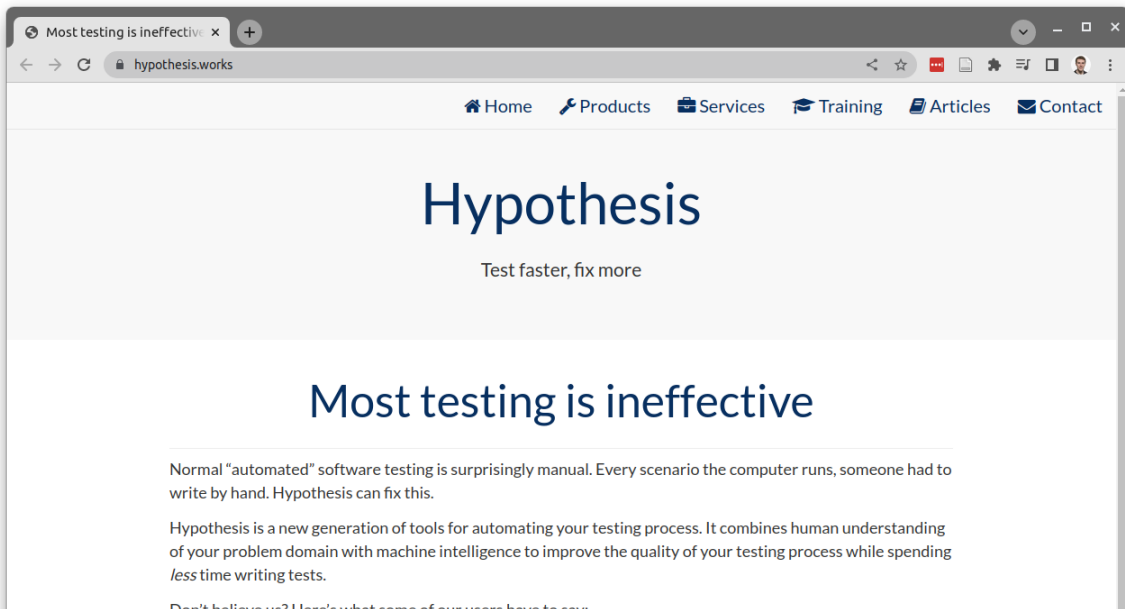
About pytest

pytest is a mature full-featured Python testing tool that helps you write better programs.

Contents

- [Home](#)
- [Get started](#)
- [How-to guides](#)
- [Reference guides](#)
- [Explanation](#)

See the test examples in `autoibrav`



See `hypothesis_example`

See `autoibrav`

See `hypothesis` write `hypothesis_example.hypothesis_example.decode`

A few notes:

- unit vs integration tests (e.g. QE)
- pure functions and functional programming
- there are a few things about `pytest` that are a bit “smelly” (magic fixture injection, test function discovery, parameterization syntax, ...)

- Don't know where to start? Use a cookiecutter
- For python¹ projects...
 - docstrings + autodocs for nice documentation
 - use pytest to test the code

¹There is autodocs and pytest support for other languages, but I haven't tried them...