Assignment 4: Testing

Part 1: Unit Testing (20 points)

Write unit tests for at least 5 key functions using pytest

Tests can be found in tests/test_basic.py

• Achieve at least 90% code coverage

Can be verified by running "\$ pytest --cov=src" in the root directory

Document your approach to unit testing

In order to achieve 90% coverage, I decided I needed to write a unit test for each of the functions in tasks.py. For each function, I read and understood the code and tried to come up with test cases for each. I wanted enough cases so that all branches of code in the function would be run by at least on of the tests, and I tried to think of edge cases for each function and included cases for all possible types of input. For example, for generate_unique_id(), I made sure my cases covered when the passed list of tasks was empty and when the list of tasks had non-contiguous IDs. The general flow for the unit tests was to set up the data I needed, pass it into the function, and assert the result is what I expected.

• Have a streamlit button. On button press it runs the tests

This button can be found at the top of the page.

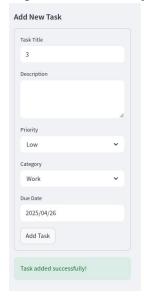
Part 2: Bug Reporting and Fixing (20 points)

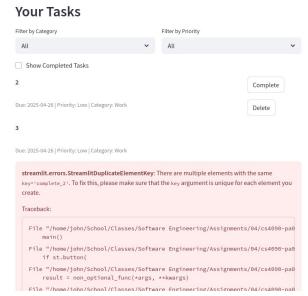
- Document all bugs found using a standard bug report format
- Fix all bugs you've identified
- Provide before/after evidence of fixes

Here I will provide documentation of bugs I found with before and after evidence of the fixes. These fixes are implemented in the submitted repository.

Bug 1: Adding Task Throws Error

Behavior: Adding a task after deleting a task (that is not the most recently added) throws a duplicate element key error:





Expected Behavior: Adding a task appends it to the task list with no errors and the display is updated accordingly

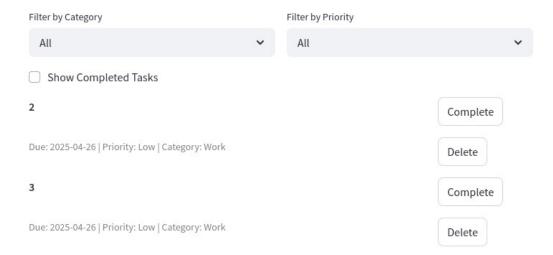
Steps to Reproduce:

- 1. Start with empty task list
- 2. Add Task 1
- 3. Add Task 2
- 4. Delete Task 1
- 5. Add Task 3 and an error will be thrown

Fix: This bug occurred because app.py did not correctly implement the logic for task ID generation when appending a task. Before the fix, new task IDs were generated with "len(tasks) + 1" which is not correct. Here a call should have been made to generate_unique_id() from tasks.py. I fixed the bug by replacing the incorrect logic with the appropriate function call:

```
if (
    submit button and task title
): # append to task list and update JSON file on submit with a title
    new task = {
        #"id": len(tasks) + 1, # BUGGY CODE
        "id": generate unique id(tasks), # <- FIXED HERE
        "title": task title,
        "description": task description,
        "priority": task priority,
        "category": task category,
        "due_date": task_due_date.strftime("%Y-%m-%d"),
        "completed": False,
        "created at": datetime.now().strftime("%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S"),
    tasks.append(new task)
    save tasks(tasks)
    st.sidebar.success("Task added successfully!")
```

Your Tasks



Bug 2: Tasks without Due Date Considered Overdue

Behavior: get_overdue_tasks() included tasks with no due date in the returned list

Expected Behavior: Tasks with no due date should not be included because they cannot be "overdue"

Steps to Reproduce:

- 1. Construct a list of tasks including at least one task without a "due_date" key.
- Pass the list into get_overdue_tasks()
- 3. Observe the returned list contains all entries without "due_date" keys

Fix: This happens because the function compares the due date to the current day with the < operator. If there is no due_date, the empty string is returned which is less than all dates and the task is considered over due. I fixed this by adding another condition to the boolean statement that checks if the task has a due date:

```
def get_overdue_tasks(tasks):
    """
    Get tasks that are past their due date and not completed.

Args:
    tasks (list): List of task dictionaries

Returns:
    list: List of overdue tasks
    """

today = datetime.now().strftime("%Y-%m-%d")
    return [
    task
        for task in tasks
        if not task.get("completed", False)
        and "due_date" in task # FIXED no due_date being overdue
        and task.get("due_date", "")
        < today # strings compared lexicographically, comparison works as intended
]</pre>
```

Part 3: Pytest Features (20 points)

For this part I populated the test_advanced.py file with unit tests that utilize fixtures and parametrization for the tasks.py functions. For each unit test, I came up with multiple test cases and added them as parameters. This was convenient because I didn't have to have a separate assert call for each case.

Then, I added buttons to my streamlit app to showcase certain pytest functionalities. I added buttons for:

- Run Parameterized Tests
- Check Test Coverage
- Generate HTML Report
- Run with Mock

Part 4: Do Test-Driven Development (TDD) (20 points)

Feature 1: Mark All Tasks Complete/Incomplete

Initial test creation

```
def test mark all tasks():
  tasks = [
   {"title": "Task 1", "completed": True},
   {"title": "Task 2", "completed": False},
   {"title": "Task 3", "completed": True},
 # test mark all true
  complete tasks = copy.deepcopy(tasks)
 tsks.mark all tasks(complete tasks, True)
  assert all(task["completed"] for task in complete tasks)
  # test mark all false
  incomplete tasks = copy.deepcopy(tasks)
  tsks.mark all tasks(incomplete tasks, complete=False)
  assert not any(task["completed"] for task in incomplete tasks)
  # test empty
  empty = []
 tsks.mark all tasks(empty)
 assert empty == []
```

```
def mark_all_tasks(tasks: list, complete: bool = True) -> None:
    pass
```

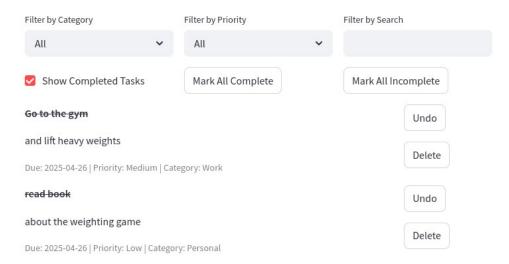
• Test failure demonstration

Feature implementation

```
def mark_all_tasks(tasks: list, complete: bool = True) -> None:
    for task in tasks:
        task["completed"] = complete
```

Test passing verification

Your Tasks



• Any refactoring performed

No refactoring was necessary

Feature 2: Task Editing with update_task()

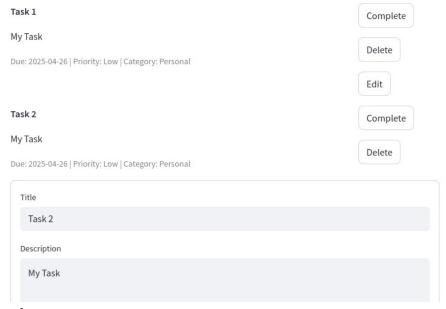
• Initial test creation

```
def test update task():
    task = {
        "id": 2,
        "title": "Go to Store",
        "description": "Buy milk and bread",
        "priority": "Medium",
        "category": "Personal",
       "due date": "2025-04-29",
       "completed": False,
       "created at": "2025-04-26 18:35:43",
    # test updating with same values does not change
    task copy = copy.deepcopy(task)
    tsks.update task(
       task copy,
       task copy["title"],
       task_copy["description"],
       task copy["priority"],
       task copy["category"],
       task copy["due date"],
    assert task copy == task
    # test updated values change
    tsks.update task(
    task, "Travel to Store", "Buy eggs and butter", "High", "Work", "2025-05-10"
    assert task == {
        "id": 2,
        "title": "Travel to Store",
        "description": "Buy eggs and butter",
        "priority": "High",
        "category": "Work",
        "due date": "2025-05-10",
        "completed": False,
        "created at": "2025-04-26 18:35:43",
```

• Test failure demonstration

Feature implementation

```
def update_task(task, task_title, task_description, task_priority, task_category, task_due_date):
    task["title"] = task_title
    task["description"] = task_description
    task["priority"] = task_priority
    task["category"] = task_category
    task["due_date"] = task_due_date
```



• Test passing verification

• Any refactoring performed

No refactoring necessary

Feature 3: Sorted Task List

• Initial test creation

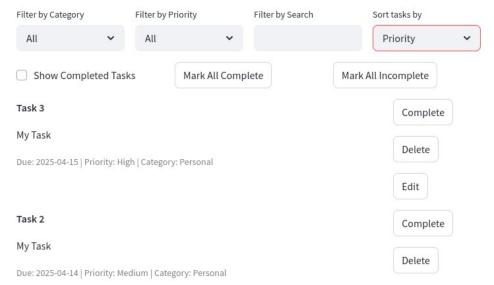
```
def test sort tasks():
    tasks = [
            "id": 1,
            "title": "Task 1",
            "priority": "Low",
            "due date": "2025-04-16",
            "id": 2,
            "title": "Task 2",
            "priority": "Medium",
            "due date": "2025-04-14",
        },
            "id": 3,
            "title": "Task 3",
            "priority": "High",
            "due date": "2025-04-15",
        },
   # test priority
   tsks.sort tasks(tasks, "Priority")
    assert tasks[0]["id"] == 3
   # test Title
   tsks.sort tasks(tasks, "Title")
    assert tasks[0]["id"] == 1
   # test Due Date
   tsks.sort tasks(tasks, "Due Date")
   assert tasks[0]["id"] == 2
```

• Test failure demonstration

• Feature implementation

```
def sort_tasks(tasks, sort_by: str) -> None:
    if sort_by == "Due Date":
        tasks.sort(key=lambda x: x.get("due_date", "9999-12-31"))
    elif sort_by == "Priority":
        priority_order = {"High": 0, "Medium": 1, "Low": 2}
        tasks.sort(key=lambda x: priority_order.get(x.get("priority"), 3))
    elif sort_by == "Title":
        tasks.sort(key=lambda x: x.get("title", "").lower())
    return tasks
```

Your Tasks



• Test passing verification

• Any refactoring performed

No refactoring was necessary

Part 5: Do Behavior-Driven Development (BDD)

For part 5 I implemented 5 BDD tests and added a button to the streamlit app to run them. The are located in tests/feature. The tasks.feature file contains the Gherkin syntax for my tests as required by the behave module, and the test_tasks.py file in the steps subdirectory contains the python code for running the tests. For my 5 tests, I chose to test the following functions:

- load_tasks()
- generate_unique_id()
- filter_tasks_by_priority()
- search_tasks
- sort_tasks

For each function, I thought of a Given-When-Then scenario with specific values and implemented the test accordingly

Part 6: Do Property-Based Testing (20 points)

For this part I used the hypothesis module to create 5 hypothesis tests for the functions in tasks.py. For each of these tests, I had to supply the @given decorator with a list of argument types to supply the test function with. For example, for test_generate_unqiue_id, in the @given decorator I had to specify a list of dictionaries with the value {"id": <int>}. Then, when I run my tests with pytests, hypothesis runs my test functions many times with arbitrary values according to my given specification. This is a good testing strategy for finding edge cases and confirming correctness. When writing the test functions that take the arbitrary arguments, I just had to write them abstractly so they would be valid for any arguments that were passed. It was very similar to the parameterized unit testing.