Code Testing and Continuous Integration



Most astronomers in fact DO test. However they may do them as manual tests rather than in a formalized, reproducible way.

Why test - How to test

 Does the code run from start to end, do the examples work?

• Result oriented: running on known data, do I get the expected science out of the whole pipeline

Want to ensure nothing breaks along the line

What testing is

- Code that runs features with known expected result or behavior
- Known expected result can be e.g. a mathematical relation, trivial case for an algorithm or previously buggy but now fixed behavior.

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Caveats

- Writing tests takes requires significant human resources, but
- Indispensable especially for collaborative projects where developers are joining and leaving and no single person is able to oversee all the details

Unit tests

- Lightweight, code is broken up for the smallest sensible pieces
 - Modular code is critical
- Run them early and often
- Make sure the most basic parts work correctly, cover edge cases

Regression tests

 A way to collectively remember the development history of old bugs.

Other types of tests

- Benchmarking
 - Speed
 - Load
- Style
- Security
- Integration
- ...

Example

```
def test_constellations():
sc = SkyCoord(135*u.deg, 65*u.deg)
assert sc.get_constellation() == 'Ursa Major'
assert sc.get_constellation(short_name=True) == 'UMa'
scs = SkyCoord([135]*2*u.deg, [65]*2*u.deg)
npt.assert_equal(scs.get_constellation(), ['Ursa Major']*2)
npt.assert_equal(scs.get_constellation(short_name=True), ['UMa']*2)
```

Code coverage - The illusion of 100% coverage

- 100% coverage:
 - All code was run
 - it doesn't mean all code was tested, all cases may not been covered
 - But: Code not covered was certainly not tested
- Passing a test doesn't mean the code is correct
- Incorrect code can pass a tests suite, and correct code can fail
- Tests can be incomplete, tests can be wrong

In practice

Pytest Nose unittest mock





- Test driven development:
 - write the tests based on the API design
 - test results of algorithms based on extra knowledge
 - from analytic solutions of simple cases
 - test data design (test data are drawn from known distribution)

Continuous integration

- Running tests automatically for all proposed code changes.
- Goal: Catch problems, incompatibility with the existing codebase introduced by new modifications as soon as possible.

Continuous Integration

• Self hosted, e.g.



- Cloud hosted providers, integrated with GitHub:
 - Travis CI



Appveyor



Azure Pipeline

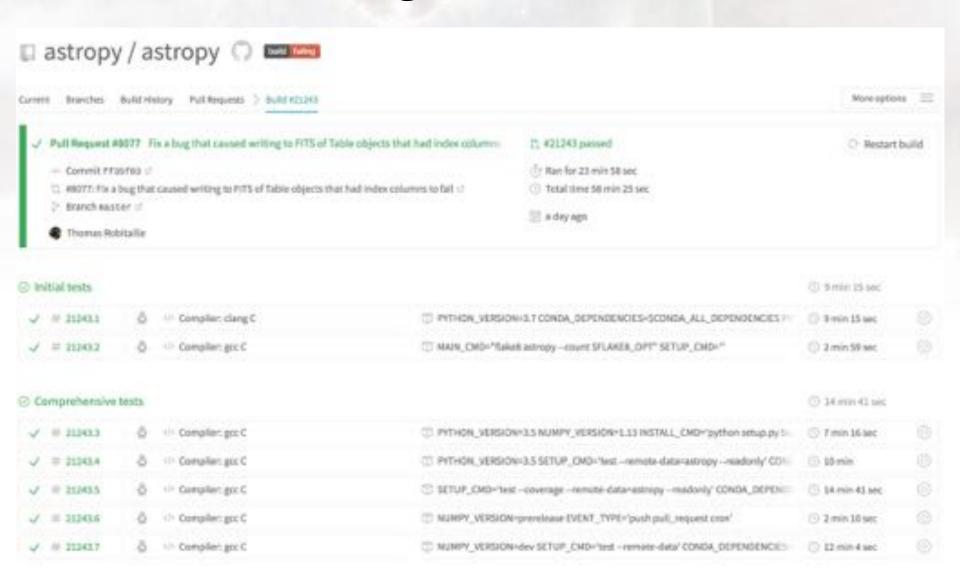




Codecov



Continuous Integration



Continuous Integration

ci-helpers

Current build History Deployments Events Settings

NEW BULD



Pull request #333 - Updating satropy versions to 2.0.9 and 3.0.5

Pinning PYTHON_VERSION to make sure conda doesn't update it

1.0.1056

10 days ago by Brights Sloocs

V master -- 754535074 -- 17 service 365 -- 2606105

Falled 10 days ago in 35 min 34 ser

Joba

Job name	Tests	Dundon
Environment: PYTHON_VERSION+2.7, NUMPY_VERSION+development, CONDA_DEPENDENCIES+scipy glymur, COND		9 mm 54 east
Environment: PYTHON_VERSION=3.6, NUMPY_VERSION=stable, ASTRIOPY_VERSION=stable, CONDA_DEPENDENCIE		3 mm 40 auc
Environment: PYTHON_VERSION=2.7, DEBUG=True		1 mm 17 sec
Environment: PYTHON_VERSION±3.4, NUMPY_VERSION±1.9		1 min #4 sec
Environment: PYTHON_VERSION=3.5, NUMPY_VERSION=1.13, ASTROPY_VERSION=development		3 min 41 sec
Environment: PYTHON_VERSION=3.5, NUMPY_VERSION=1.13, ASTROPY_VERSION=Its		2 min 14 sec
Environment: PYTHON_VERSION=3.5, CONDA_ENVIRONMENT=conda_environment.yml, TEST_CMD=python -c *impor		Cancelled
Environment PYTHON VERSION-18 ASTRORY VERSION-10 SUNRY VERSION-0.9 PM FALLBACK-Fave COND.		Convoled