Diff coverage

Nikola Mihalek

- Diff.. huh?
- What's it used for anyway?
- Example
- Sonar
- GitHub Actions
- What's wrong with these
- An alternative solution
- Generating the diff
- Updating the PR status
- Final thoughts

An overview of topics we will cover today

Looks like a lot, but we'll be quick!

- **Diff.. huh?**
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- Diff coverage or PR coverage
- It means code test coverage for a given git diff, or in other words:
- Code test coverage for changes!

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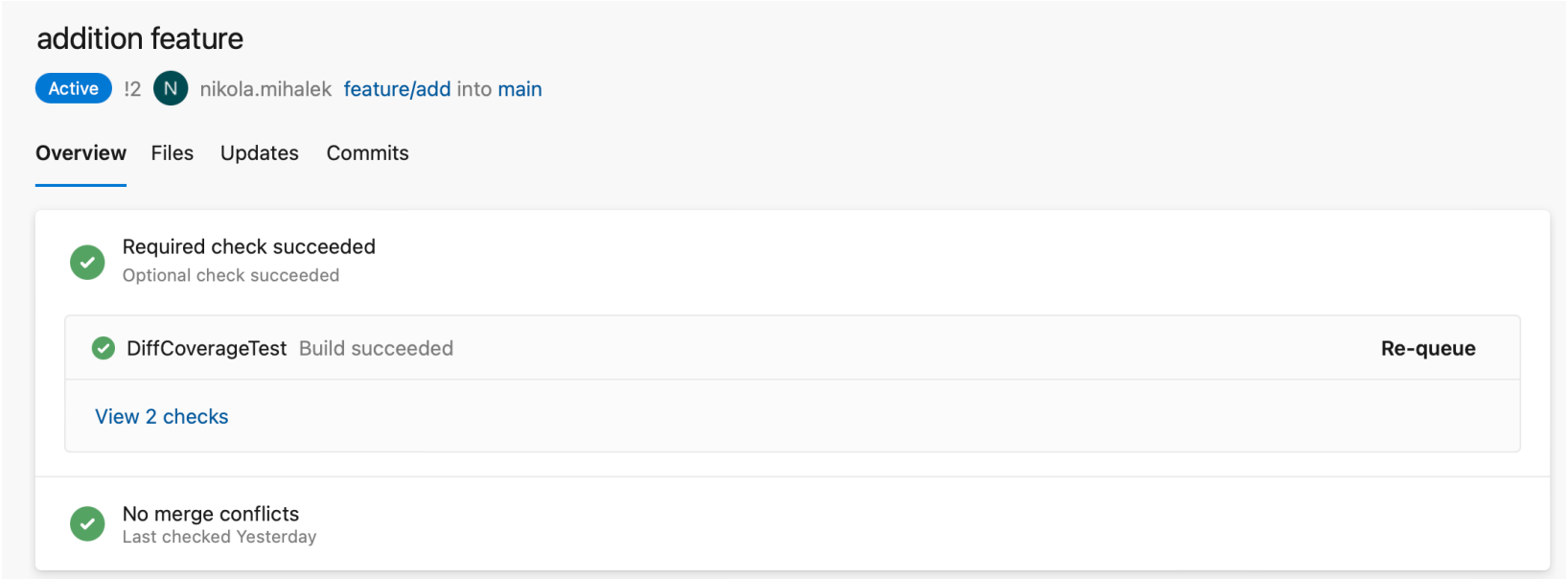
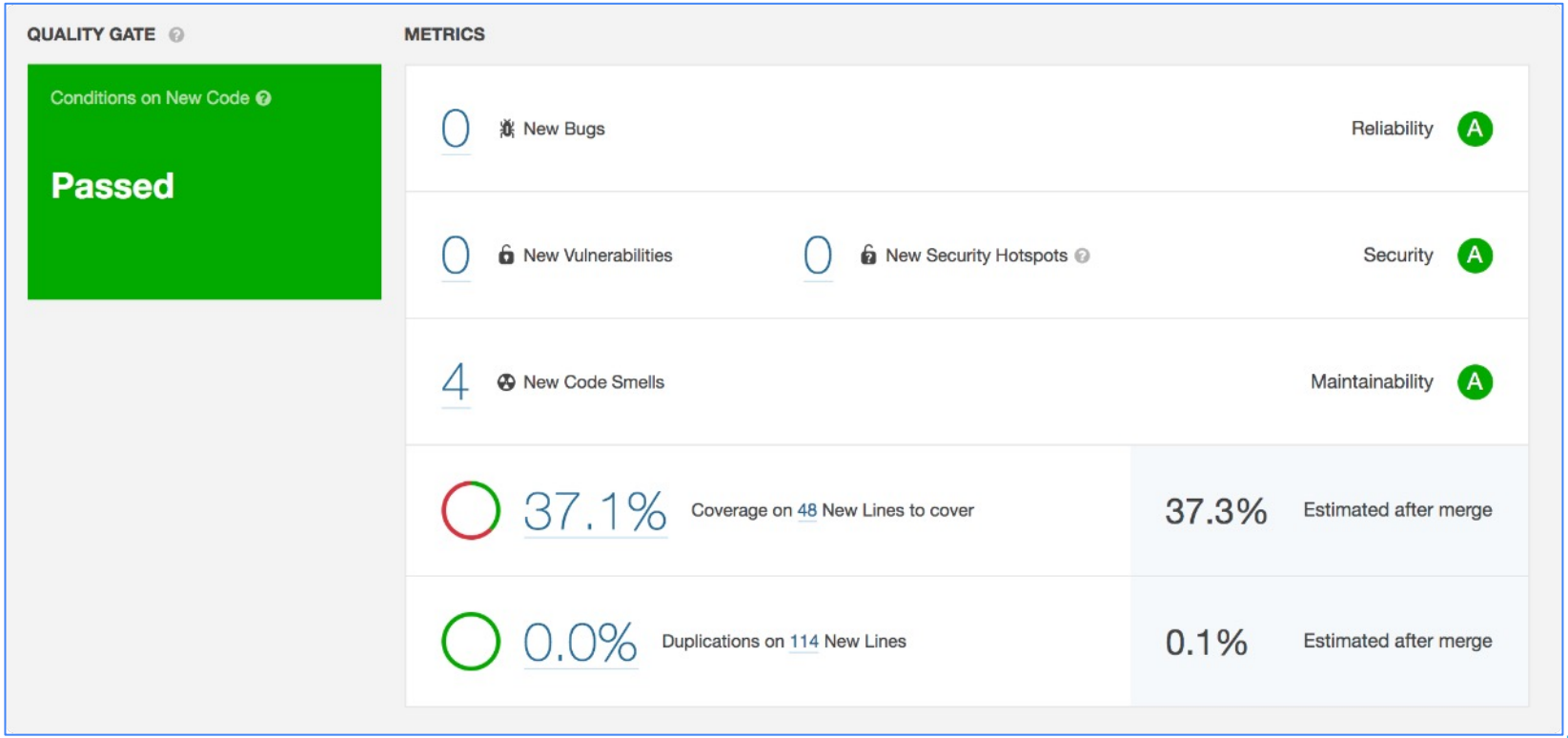
Diff..huh?


addition feature
Active
!2
N
nikola.mihalek
feature/add into main
Overview
Files
Updates
Commits
Required check succeeded
Optional check succeeded
DiffCoverageTest
Build succeeded
Re-queue
View 2 checks
No merge conflicts
Last checked Yesterday

Diff..huh?


QUALITY GATE
METRICS
Conditions on New Code
Passed
0 New Bugs
Reliability A
0 New Vulnerabilities
0 New Security Hotspots
Security A
4 New Code Smells
Maintainability A
37.1% Coverage on 48 New Lines to cover
37.3% Estimated after merge
0.0% Duplications on 114 New Lines
0.1% Estimated after merge

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- Quality gates, mostly!
- But also as a reminder on what's left to cover with tests
- It's a great tool to increase test coverage on a project
- Used as part of a CI pipeline

What’s it used for anyway? – When’s it triggered

- Diff code coverage checks are usually triggered as part of a CI pipeline
- It’s a step after the coverage report has been generated
- It uses the coverage report and the git diff to calculate the total coverage for a given diff (PR)

What’s it used for anyway? – What are quality gates

- We all strive for great testable code, but thinking about it all the time is difficult
- Quality gates are a set of requirements needed for a PR to be merged
- These can be anything:
  - Architecture
  - Code style
  - Test coverage
  - Vulnerabilities / code smells
  - Number of reviewers / specific reviewers
- They should be defined by the team
- We will be focusing on test coverage today
- A good middle ground for a test coverage gate is ~80%

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Let's look at a simple example app!

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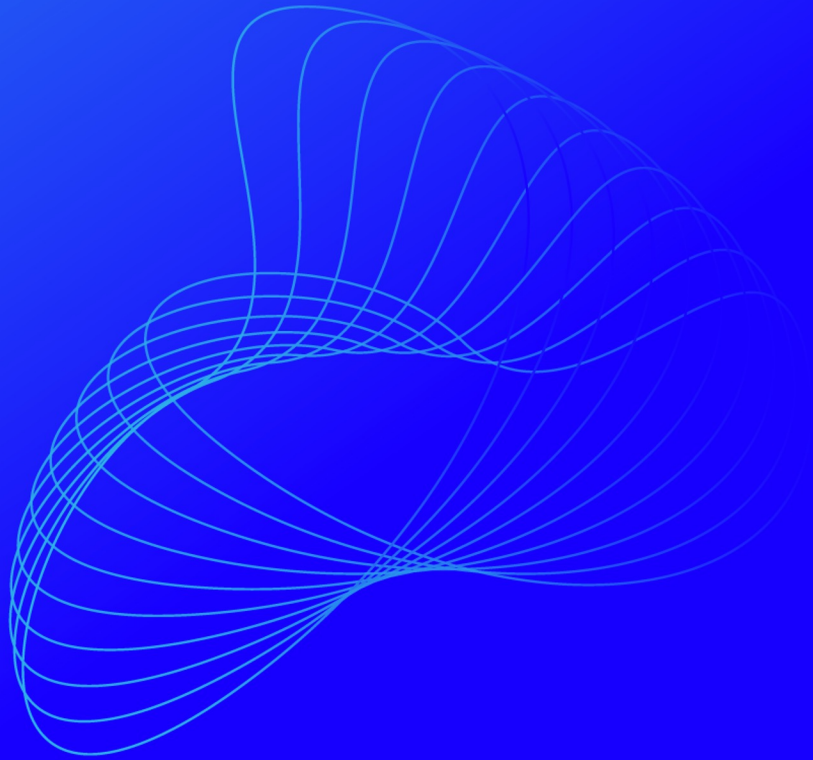
Calculator app showcase



So, what should we use to ensure test coverage for this example?

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- The most popular tool on the market
- And for good reason!
- Complete solution:
  - Code coverage
  - Code smells
  - Vulnerabilities
  - Static code analysis
  - Automatic integration with you git server
  - Many, many supported languages
  - Other things I've missed
- So, get this, right? Maybe

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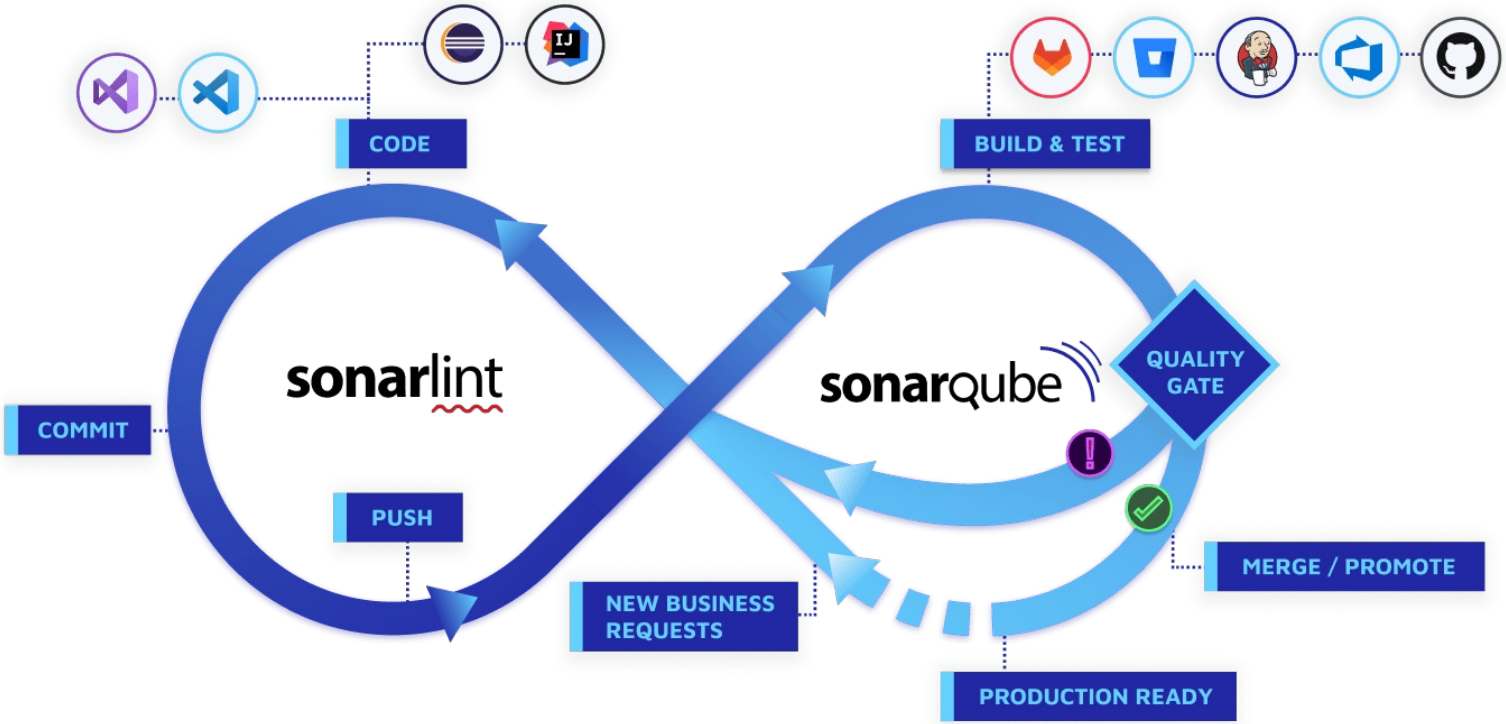
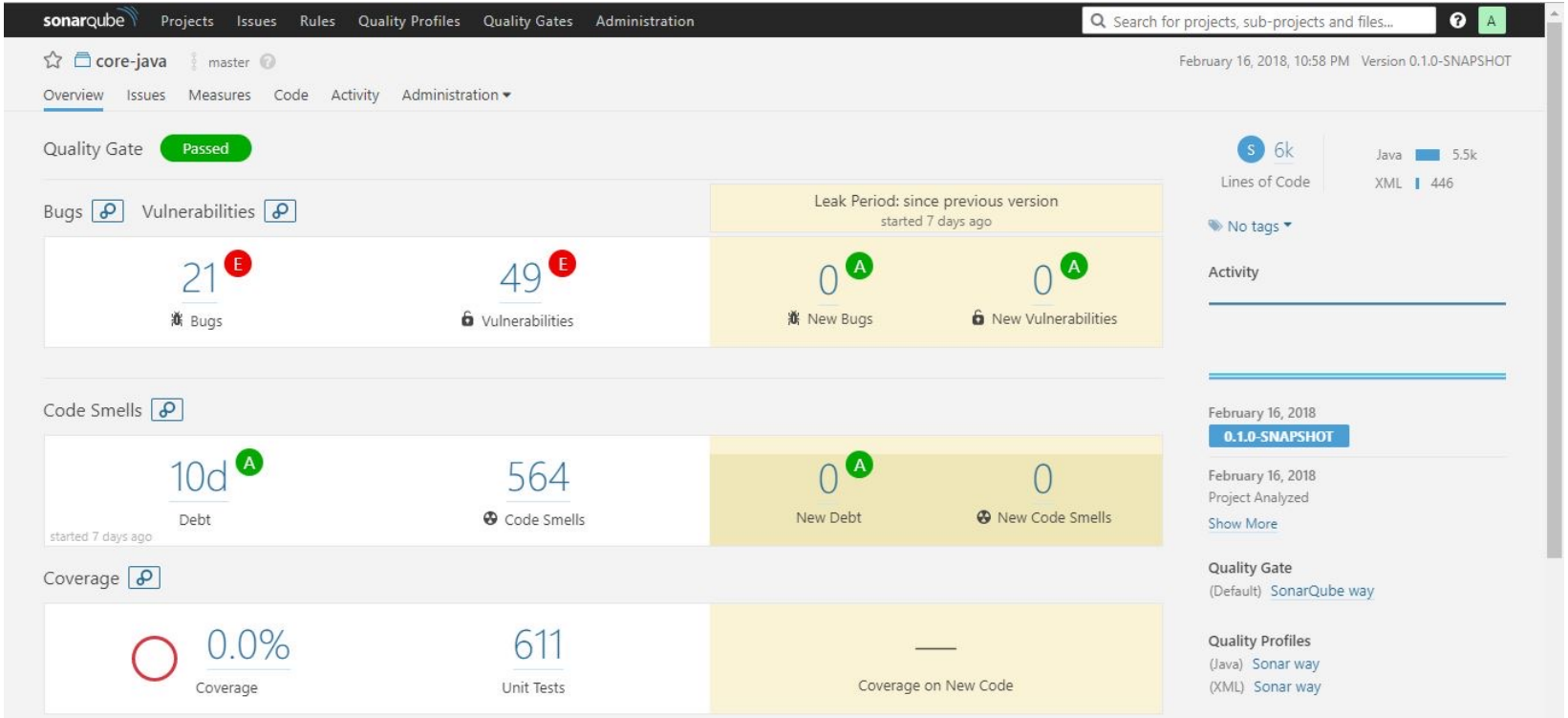
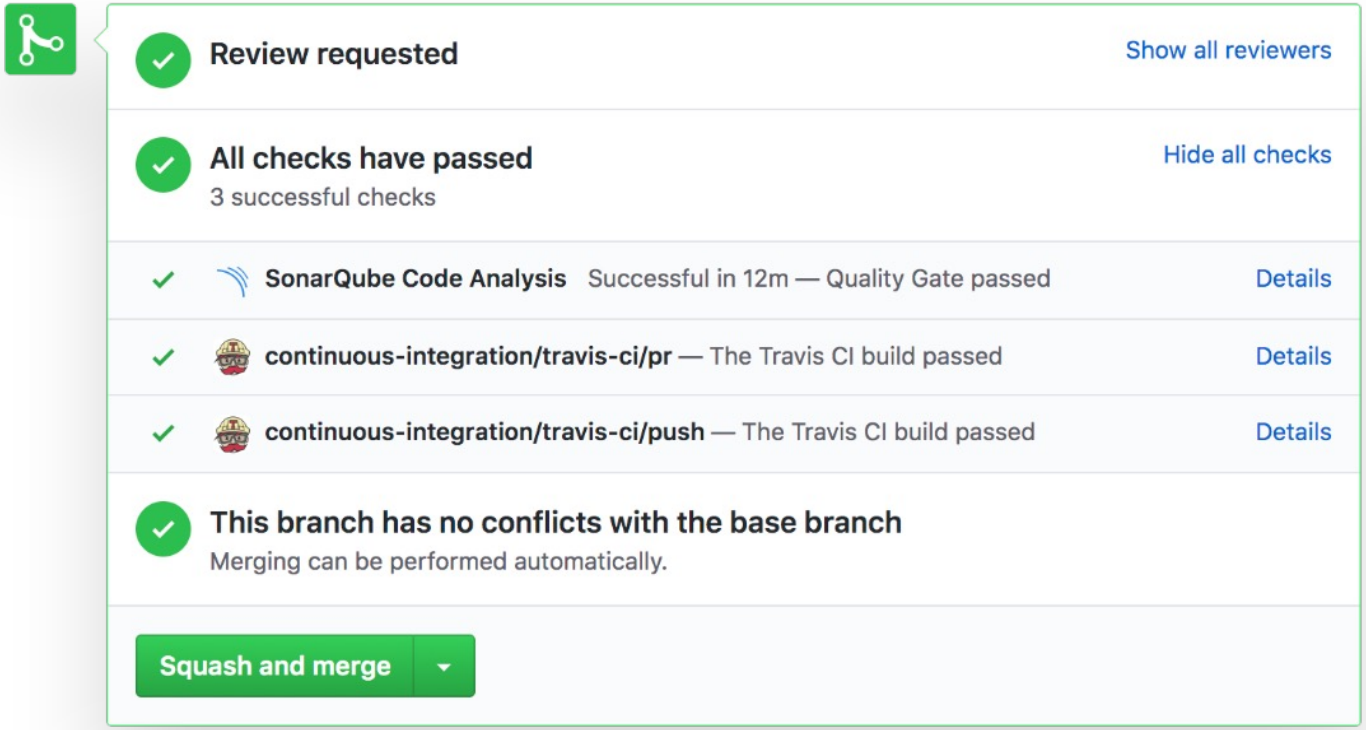
Sonar


CODE
BUILD & TEST
sonarlint
sonarqube
QUALITY GATE
COMMIT
PUSH
NEW BUSINESS REQUESTS
MERGE / PROMOTE
PRODUCTION READY

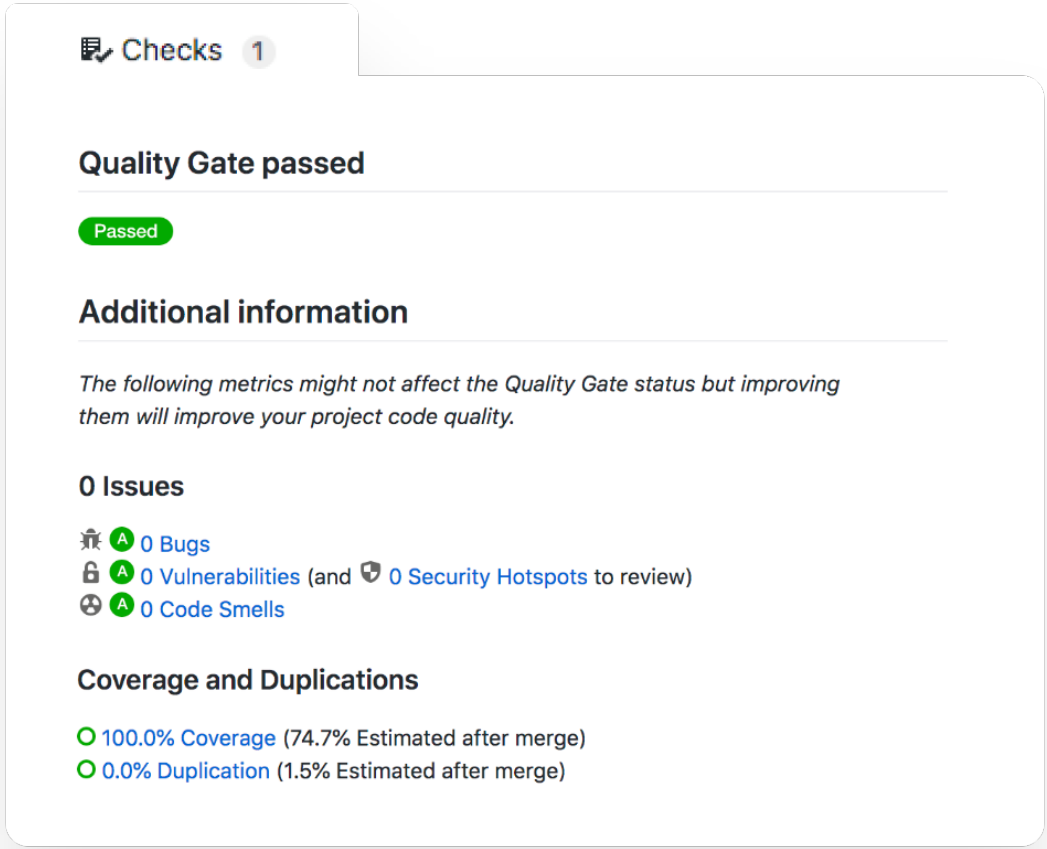
Sonar


sonarqube
Projects
Issues
Rules
Quality Profiles
Quality Gates
Administration
Search for projects, sub-projects and files...
A
core-java
master
February 16, 2018, 10:58 PM Version 0.1.0-SNAPSHOT
Overview
Issues
Measures
Code
Activity
Administration
Quality Gate
Passed
Bugs
Vulnerabilities
Leak Period: since previous version
started 7 days ago
21 E
Bugs
49 E
Vulnerabilities
0 A
New Bugs
0 A
New Vulnerabilities
Code Smells
10d A
Debt
started 7 days ago
564
Code Smells
0 A
New Debt
0
New Code Smells
Coverage
0.0%
Coverage
611
Unit Tests
Coverage on New Code
6k
Lines of Code
Java 5.5k
XML 446
No tags
Activity
February 16, 2018
0.1.0-SNAPSHOT
February 16, 2018
Project Analyzed
Show More
Quality Gate
(Default) SonarQube way
Quality Profiles
(Java) Sonar way
(XML) Sonar way

Sonar


Review requested
Show all reviewers
All checks have passed
3 successful checks
Hide all checks
SonarQube Code Analysis Successful in 12m — Quality Gate passed
Details
continuous-integration/travis-ci/pr — The Travis CI build passed
Details
continuous-integration/travis-ci/push — The Travis CI build passed
Details
This branch has no conflicts with the base branch
Merging can be performed automatically.
Squash and merge

Sonar


Checks 1
Quality Gate passed
Passed
Additional information
The following metrics might not affect the Quality Gate status but improving them will improve your project code quality.
0 Issues
A 0 Bugs
A 0 Vulnerabilities (and 0 Security Hotspots to review)
A 0 Code Smells
Coverage and Duplications
100.0% Coverage (74.7% Estimated after merge)
0.0% Duplication (1.5% Estimated after merge)

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- **GitHub Actions**
- What's wrong with these
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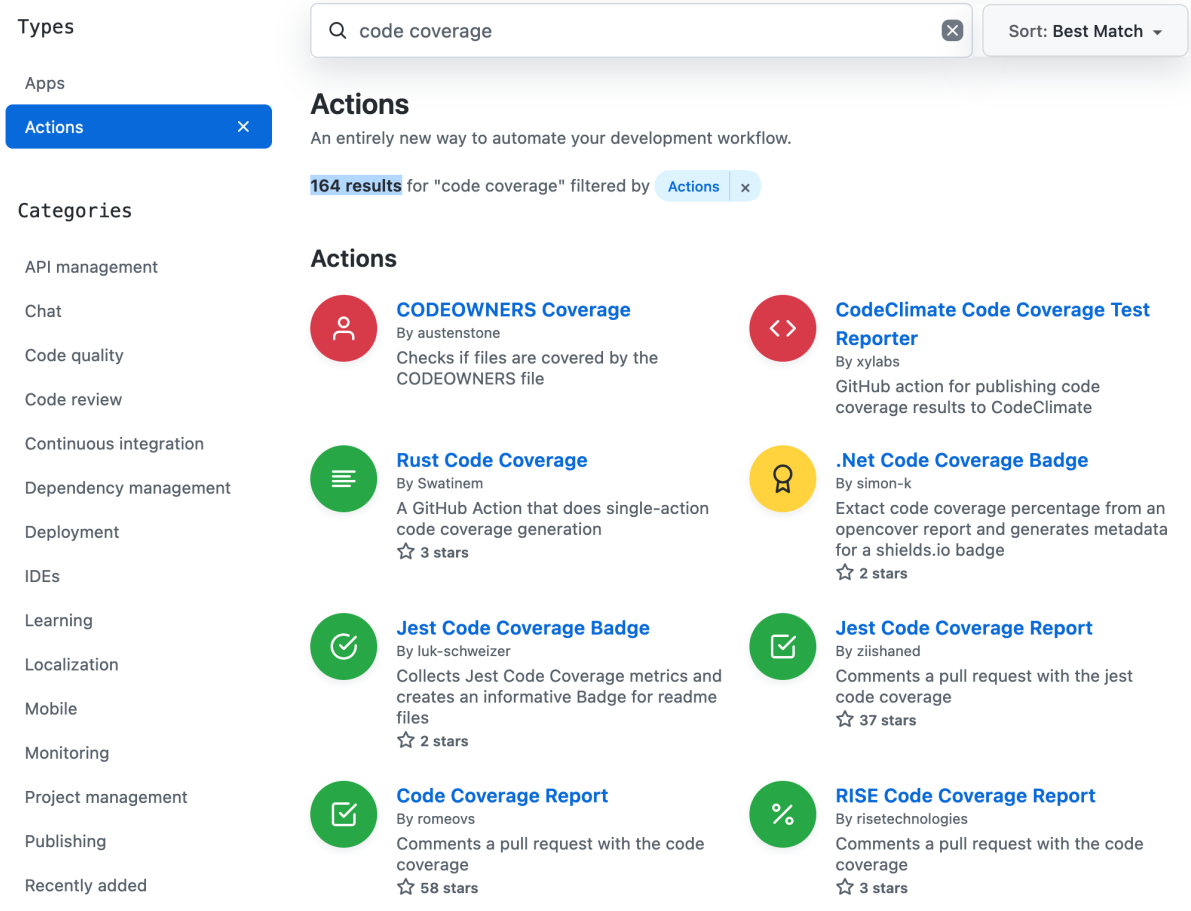
- The new kid on the block
- Integrated solution all in one place (if you're using GitHub)
- Not much fiddling around to get it setup
- A good selection of choices, made by the community
- Used as part of a GitHub workflow (CI/CD)

GitHub Actions



GitHub Actions

GitHub Action

Coverage Diff

v1.0.8 Latest version

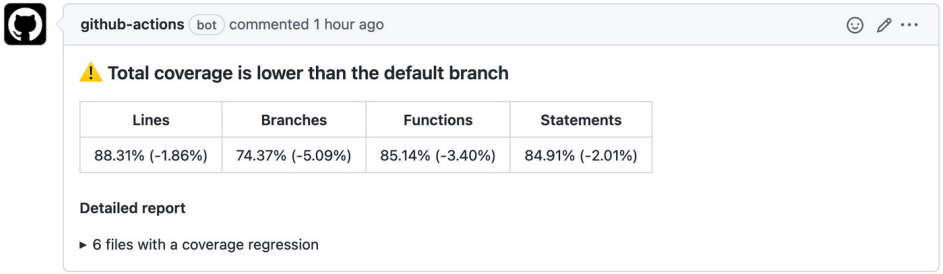
Use latest version

GitHub Action: Coverage Diff

License MIT patrons 0

Presentation

Publish diff coverage report as PR comment, and create a coverage badge to display on the readme.



This action operates on a json-summary report file as generated by most coverage tools.

It has two main modes of operation:

Stars

Star 3

Contributors

Categories

Code review Code quality

Links

GreatWizard/coverage-diff-action

Open issues 1

Pull requests 2

Report abuse

Coverage Diff is not certified by GitHub. It is provided by a third-party and is governed by separate terms of service, privacy policy, and support documentation.

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- So, should you use one of these?
- Absolutely, if you can
- But these two solutions don't cover every case
- Let's take a look…

What’s wrong with these

Sonar

- Proprietary, closed-source solution
- Expensive
- There’s no option to have diff coverage analysis integration without paying (or without hosting your own server and violation the license agreement)
- What if the client doesn’t want to pay?
- What if your project is an open-source or hobby project?

GitHub Actions

- Not mature enough
- Many options, but it’s not clear which is optimal
- Limited to using GitHub as your repository
- Limited to using GitHub as your CI
- Limited language support (depending on the option)

What’s wrong with these

Sonar and GitHub Actions are great, but if you can’t use them, for you diff code coverage is:

What’s wrong with these

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- DIY – do it yourself
- Can be used with any git provider
- Free
- Not too complicated to setup, if you know how
- I'll show a working example on Azure DevOps

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An alternative approach

Basic high-level steps:

- Create a coverage report for the whole project
- Generate the diff coverage report using a tool like diff_cover (or any other you find/like)
- Update the PR status (using a HTTP POST request, for example)

ADO diff cover showcase

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- Download python module
- Run it and pass in the following params:
  - Test coverage report
  - Source code location(s)
  - Code coverage target (>80% FTW)
  - Compare branch (main or dev)
  - Output report formats and paths
- Two reports are generated: JSON and HTML
- JSON report is used to extract info to update the PR status
- HTML report is in a more human-readable format, so it's used to look pretty

Generating the diff – step from the CI pipeline

```
- script: python3 -m diff_cover.diff_cover_tool |
    $(JaCoCoReport) |
    --fail-under=$(CodeCoverageTarget) |
    --src-roots $(SrcRoots) |
    --compare-branch=$(CompareBranch) |
    --html-report $(HtmlReport) --json-report $(JSONReport)
  displayName: 'Run diff code coverage analysis'
```

Generating the diff – actual changes part 1

```
class AdditionOperator @Inject constructor(): Operator {
    override fun apply(first: Int, second: Int): Int = first +  second
}
```

Generating the diff – actual changes part 2

```
fun onCalculatePressed() {
    if (firstField.isEmpty() || secondField.isEmpty()) {
        return
    }
    result = when(selectedOperator) {
        Operators.Multiply -> multiplication.apply(firstField.toInt(),  secondField.toInt())
        Operators.Add -> addition.apply(firstField.toInt(), secondField.toInt())
    }
}
```

Generating the diff – HTML report

Diff Coverage

Diff: origin/main...HEAD, staged and unstaged changes

- **Total**: 7 lines
- **Missing**: 0 lines
- **Coverage**: 100%

Source File	Diff Coverage (%)	Missing Lines
app/src/main/java/com/nmihalek/diffcoverageexample/calculator/AdditionOperator.kt	100%	
app/src/main/java/com/nmihalek/diffcoverageexample/CalculatorViewModel.kt	100%	

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- We extract the info we need from the generated JSON report
- Now that we have the diff, we need to update our PR with the diff report information
  - Pass/fail status
  - Coverage percentage
- I'll use a Python client, but could also use a HTTP POST

Updating the PR status – step from the CI pipeline

```
- script: python3 create_code_coverage_pr_status.py |
    $(System.AccessToken) |
    $(System.TeamFoundationCollectionUri) |
    $(System.TeamProject) |
    $(Build.Repository.Name) |
    $(System.PullRequest.PullRequestId) |
    $(Build.BuildId) |
    $(CodeCoverageTarget) |
    $(HtmlReport) $(JSONReport)
  displayName: 'Create the status for this PR''s code coverage'
```

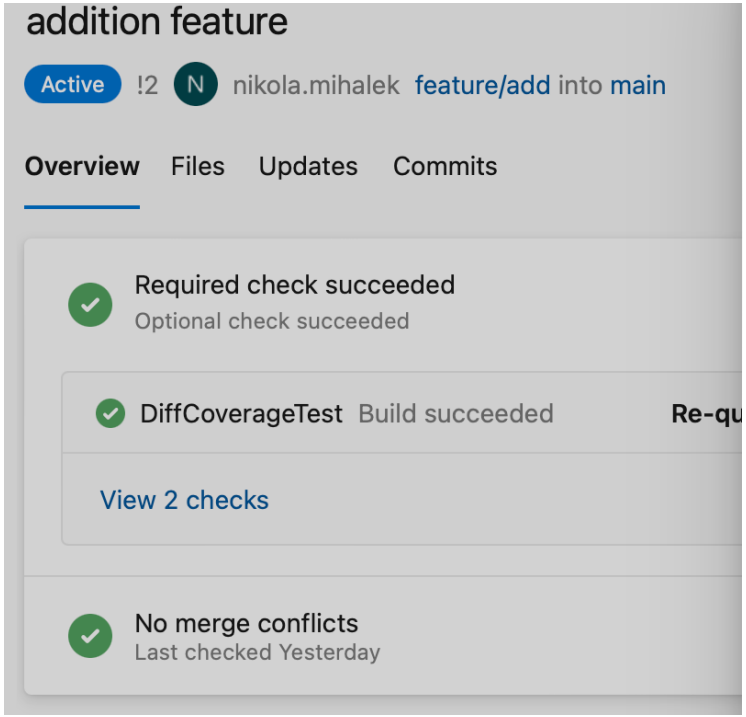
Updating the PR status – Python code

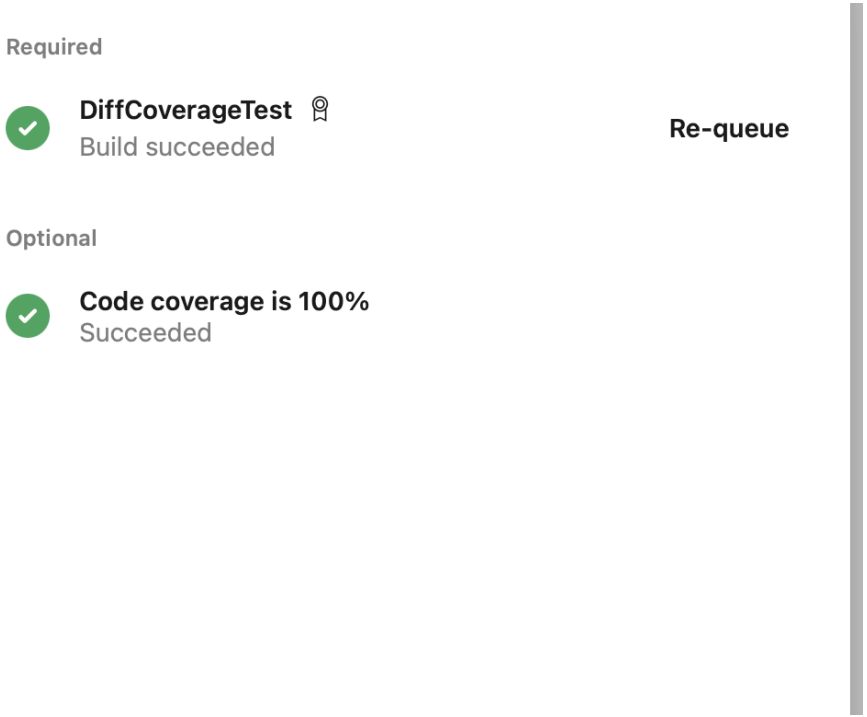
```python
def main():
    parser = _init_parser()
    args = parser.parse_args()
    credentials = BasicAuthentication('', args.token)
    connection = Connection(base_url=args.organization_url, creds=credentials, user_agent='azure_devops_python_user_agent')
    status = create_status(args.organization_url, args.project_name, args.build_id)
    json_report = json.load(open(args.json_report_location))
    total_coverage = json_report["total_percent_covered"]
    total_num_lines = json_report["total_num_lines"]
    status = update_status(status, total_num_lines, total_coverage, args.min_coverage)
    #Get this exact version of the client as 'create_pull_request_status' is not in the release package yet.
    client = connection.get_client('azure.devops.v6_0.git.git_client.GitClient')
    client.create_pull_request_status(status, args.repository_name, args.pull_request_id, project=args.project_name)
```

Updating the PR status – Python code

```
def main():
    parser = _init_parser()
    args = parser.parse_args()
    credentials = BasicAuthentication('', args.token)
    connection = Connection(base_url=args.organization_url, creds=credentials, user_agent='azure_devops_python_user_agent')
    status = create_status(args.organization_url, args.project_name, args.build_id)
    json_report = json.load(open(args.json_report_location))
    total_coverage = json_report["total_percent_covered"]
    total_num_lines = json_report["total_num_lines"]
    status = update_status(status, total_num_lines, total_coverage, args.min_coverage)
    #Get this exact version of the client as 'create_pull_request_status' is not in the release package yet.
    client = connection.get_client('azure.devops.v6_0.git.git_client.GitClient')
    client.create_pull_request_status(status, args.repository_name, args.pull_request_id, project=args.project_name)
```

Updating the PR status - result





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- Code test coverage is an important metric for ensuring code quality
- Diff coverage is a great way to ensure quality
- A good middle ground is ~80% new/modified code covered by tests
- Use Sonar if you can (it really rocks)
- GitHub Actions is nice, but it's early days + you'll need to host your code on GitHub
- If you're using BitBucket, GitLab, Azure DevOps, or any other git repo and you're not paying for Sonar, this alternative approach is for you

References

- Sonar
- GitHub Actions
- Diff-cover
- Azure DevOps pipelines
- Popularity of programming languages
- https://github.com/nmihalek/diff-cover-example

Q&A

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Thank you for your attention!