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Unit Testing and Development Pipeline

Objectives for today:

- Create documentation in markdown
- Apply a style guide to your code
- Setup and use an automated style checker
- Describe the 4 levels of testing
- Create a testing plan for given code
- Write a simple unit test

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README Files

README.md

- It is common practice to include README files with code projects.
 - Github automatically renders README.md files on repository pages.
- What would you include for someone trying to use your project?
- What are some items you've seen other developers include in their README files?

README.md

- It is common practice to include README files with code projects.
 - Github automatically renders README.md files on repository pages.
- Some things to include:
 - Requirements/dependencies
 - How to setup the project
 - Any usage instructions
 - Badges for workflows
 - Licensing
 - Contact information

Markdown

- Readme files are written in **markdown** which is a markup language
- Some other markup languages include:
 - HTML
 - YAML
 - MD
 - XML
- **Markup languages format text** – bold, underline, insert images, etc.
 - Markup languages are not compiled and run like programming languages

Markdown

- Readme files are written in **markdown** which is a markup language
- Some other markup languages include:
 - HTML
 - YAML
 - MD
 - XML

Some Markdown flavors are more extensive than others - check out [GitLab's Markdown capabilities!](#)

Writing Markdown

- **Headers:**

- # Title / H1
- ## Subtitle / H2

- **Emphasis:**

- ****bold****
- **italic**
- > quote

- [Text of link](http://google.com)

- ![alt text](path/to/image_file.jpg)

- **Bullet list:**

- Can use hyphen
- * Or asterisk

- **Numbered list:**

1. This is one
2. This is two
3. Markdown handles counting
4. To ease re-ordering!

- **Emojis:**

:sparkles:
:octocat:

DEMO

Using
MarkDown

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Development Pipeline

Development Pipeline

- When code is pushed, typically it doesn't just go live –
 - What do you think might happen?

Development Pipeline

- When code is pushed, typically it doesn't just go live:
 - Automated Run of Static Analysis tools
 - Style Checker
 - Bug Checker
 - Security Checker
 - Automated Run of Tests
 - Code Review by another developer
 - Manual test by QA

Style Guide

- Python has a style guide called **PEP 8**
 - <https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0008/>
- Why would a group of developers want to follow a style guide?

Style Guide | In-class Activity

Head to: <https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0008/>

1. What is the naming convention for a class name?
2. What is the naming convention for constant variables (AKA constants?)
3. How often/When should you use inline comments?
4. Ideally, what should be the maximum character length for a line of code?



Style Guide

- Python has a style guide called **PEP 8**
 - <https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0008/>
- Why would a group of developers want to follow a style guide?
 - Makes large code bases **easier to read**
 - Gives developers **consistent experience** (ex. maximum line length)
 - Agreed upon rules make **code reviews faster/easier**

Style Checker

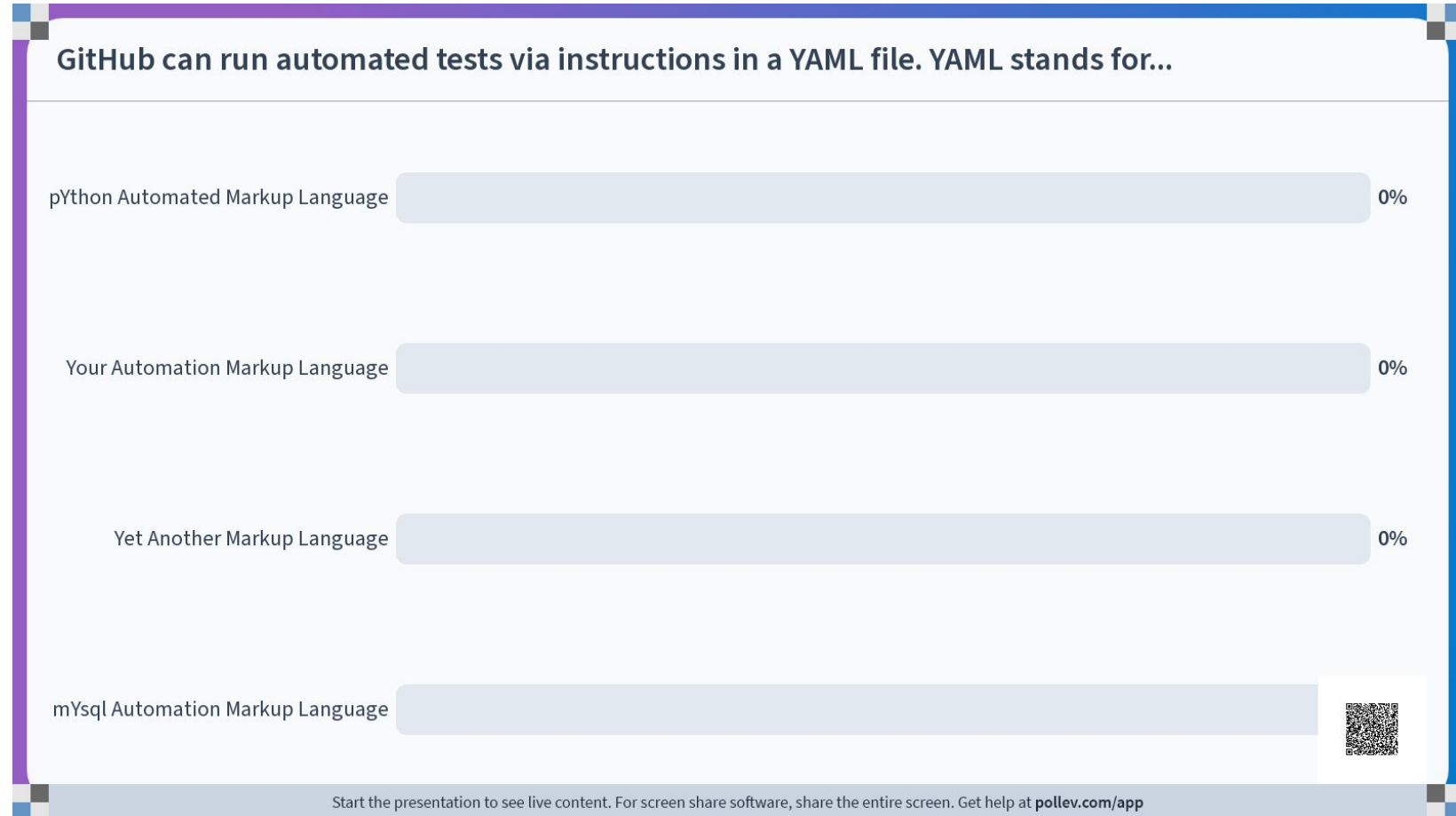
- There is a static analysis tool to check that the style guide is followed
 - `pycodestyle` - <https://pypi.org/project/pycodestyle/>
- Running on terminal:
 - `pycodestyle --first file_name.py`
- Example output:

```
codio@lakerider:~/workspace$ pycodestyle --first file_name.py
file_name.py: line#: character#: Style issue description
file_name.py: 11: 1: W293 blank line contains whitespace
file_name.py: 27: 5: W292 no newline at end of file
```


Automation

- | Have computers consistently run programs against your code, instead of doing it ourselves manually
- We can create programs (or markup files) to verify behavior of other programs or check styling of every file you add or edit.

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Automating Style Checker

- GitHub Actions

- Automates tasks
- Specified in YAML – Yet Another Markup Language
 - White space matters like python!

- Create

`.github/workflows/style.yaml`

- Name workflow
- Install python and pycodestyle
- Run pycodestyle

```
# style.yml
name: Check Style
on: push

jobs:
  check-style:
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
    steps:
      - uses: actions/checkout@v3

      - name: Setup python
        uses: actions/setup-python@v2
        with:
          python-version: 3.11.3

      - name: Install tools
        run: python -m pip install
              --upgrade pip pycodestyle

      - name: Check Style
        run: pycodestyle --first *.py
```

DEMO Automating Style Checker

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Testing

Levels of Testing

- **Acceptance Testing** - testing done generally by client to ensure it meets their needs
- **System Testing** - testing the entire system end-to-end
- **Integration Testing** - test integrated components such as classes
- **Unit Testing** - testing individual components such as methods

When and Who Writes Tests?

- This depends a lot on the organization, but generally you (the developer) should write tests for any new code **before** committing it.
- There are some organizations who have dedicated test engineers whose entire job is to create tests. This role can sometimes be called a QA or Quality Assurance engineer (though generally QAs have less experience than test engineers).

Testing Plans

- When designing the structure of code, you should consider modularizing your code in a way that makes sense and is reusable, but also that each module has a discrete, testable function.
- As you are breaking your code into methods, think about (write in comments) a few test cases for each method.
- For example, if your method includes a conditional, your test cases should “cover” both branches

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Unit Testing

Unit Tests

| the simplest type of test available

- These are tests that verify expected behavior of functions or classes in isolation
- They're useful for checking over complicated functions

UnitTest – Python Library

- Actual check or test is done with **assert** methods:
 - `assertEqual(a, b)`
 - `assertNotEqual(a, b)`
 - `assertTrue(a)`
 - `assertFalse(a)`
 - `assertRaises(a)`
 - `assertAlmostEqual(a, b)`
 - `assertNotAlmostEqual(a, b)`

Unit Test – Example

```
import unittest
from yourCodeFileName import function1, function2

class TestFileName(unittest.TestCase):

    def test_function1(self):
        self.assertEqual(function1(1), 0)

    def test_function2(self):
        self.assertEqual(function2(2,1), 3)
        self.assertEqual(function2(2.1, 1.2), 3.3)
```

Automating Unit Testing

- GitHub Actions

- Automates tasks
- Specified in YAML –
Yet Another Markup
Language
 - White space matters like
python!

- Create

`.github/workflows/tests.yaml`

- Name workflow
- Install python and unittest
- Run unittest

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```
name: Tests
on: push

jobs:
  check-style:
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
    steps:
      - uses: actions/checkout@v3

      - name: Setup python
        uses: actions/setup-python@v2
        with:
          python-version: 3.11.3

      - name: Install tools
        run: python -m pip install
          --upgrade pip pytest

      - name: Test with unittest
        run: python3 -m unittest test.py
```

DEMO Using Unit Tests

Unit Testing Vocabulary

- A **fake** can refer to either a mock or a stub - any piece of code that is pretending to be fully implemented, production code.
 - A **mock** is a fake object that mimics an actual object
 - A **stub** can replace an object that isn't built yet
 - A stub will never fail a unit test, but a mock can.
A stub could be replaced when the functionality is added.
- A **spy** is an observation point to check if code calls a component
- A **dummy** is an object that is passed around but never used


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Q & A

- * Style Guides
- * Unit Tests
- * Test Automation

Nobody has responded yet.

Hang tight! Responses are coming in.



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Thank you!