

Session 6: Introduction to advanced tools

October 9th, 2017 | Wouter Klijn



Overview

- Versioning (GIT)
- Tests
 - Types
 - How to start testing
 - Unittests
- Debugging
 - pdb
- Interactive Development Invironments



Git: Why

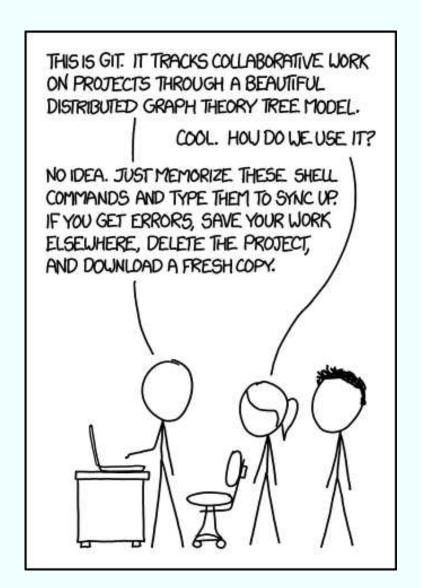
- Storage (backup) of source code file
- Who changed what when
- Undo / redo
- Facilitates working on multiple versions of a software
- Merge of changes from multiple developers





Git

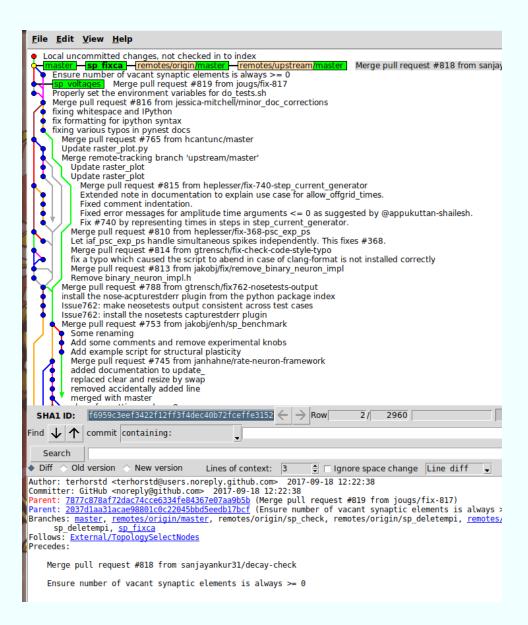
- 70s software interface
- Command line with 'intuitive' arguments
- Graphical user interfaces: Tortoise git (Windows),
 GitKraken (Linux)
- Integration in mature IDE's: PyCharm, Visual studio, Eclipse





Git

- clone
- checkout
- add
- commit
- fetch
- pull
- push
- remote
- branch







Testing

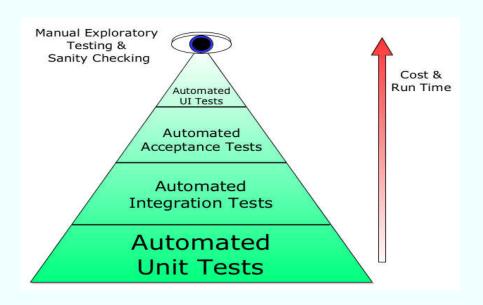
- Automatic programs or checklist assessing the correction functioning of software.
- Prevent introduction of errors when adding features.
- But also:
 - Tests as documentation
 - Leads to better design: loose coupling
 - In larger projects, improved development speed (mostly due to reduction in bugs to be solved)



Testing pyramid

- Major types of tests:
 - Manual testing
 - Data driven delta testing / regression testing
 - Component testing
 - Unit testing

The concepts are fuzzy and there is overlap and different names for the same thing



http://willhamill.com/2013/08/12/automated-testing-and-the-evils-of-ice-cream





How to start testing?

- Writing down the manual tests you already do
 - Doubles as documentation
- Create an data driven delta test
 - Create test data
 - Forces you to think about 'user' interactions
 - Doubles as introductory how-to
- Pick a single important component and disconnect it from the rest.
 - And continue doing this till you end up with:
- Unit test for small parts of the code that do one and only one thing.





Python: unittest

- Based on the xunit standard
- Setup -> test -> teardown
 - 1. Create files, etc. needed to run the component
 - 1. Run individual function an test the correct output eg:
 - assertEqual
 - assertTrue
 - assertExceptionThrown
 - Delete used resources

http://pythontesting.net/framework/unittest/unittest-introduction/





Python: unittest

```
import unittest
```

```
def function(parameter):
  return parameter
class TestSomething(unittest.TestCase):
  def setUp(self):
     pass
  def test fail(self):
     self.assertEqual(function(13), 12)
  def test_succes(self):
     self.assertEqual(function(12), 12)
  def tearDown(self):
     pass
if name == ' main ':
  unittest.main()
```





Debugging

- Debug print statements
- Use binairy search to find the problem. If you know your program this is often the fastest
- If the program is big, or not your own, it's a hard problem:

python –m pdb program.py





Debugging: pdb

Command	action
n	Execute the next command
enter	Repeat the last command
q	Hard exit (with a signal / exception)
p <var>,<var></var></var>	Print the value of the variable
С	Continue with program (until trace_point)
S	Step into a function
r	Continue till end of function
list <n1,n2></n1,n2>	Print surrounding code, include (n1, n2)





Debugging: pdb cont.

- PDB starts your program and halts at the first statement.
- For large programs you can add trace points: import pdb pdb.set_trace()
- Execution will drop into debugging mode

When doing interactive development:

pdb.run('statement to evaluated')





Debugging: pdb advanced

Interactive development:

- pdb.run('statement to evaluated')
- Postmortem:
 - pdb.pm()"Debugging of the sys.last_backtrace"
 - Could be use in combination with except
- For more in-depth information:
 - https://pymotw.com/3/pdb/index.html



IDE

- The biggest difference between python and Matlab is the Integrated Development Environment (IDE)
- Python is typically interacted with via code or console.
- Selecting an IDE is an 'important' choice.
 - It takes time to get use to a IDE
 - Operating system
 - Features



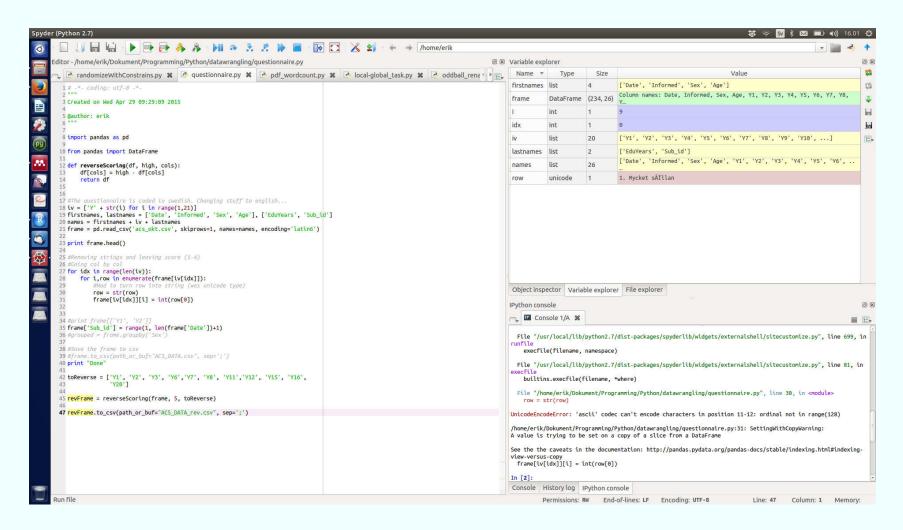


IDE

- Spyder: MATLAB like interface
 - Available on most operating systems
 - Python centric
- Visual Studio: python development tools
 - Windows
 - Prepared for later C++ development (Cython)
- Eclipse JAVA based but supports most languages
 - Available on most operating systems
 - Prepared for later C++ development
- PyCharm. Python centric IDE

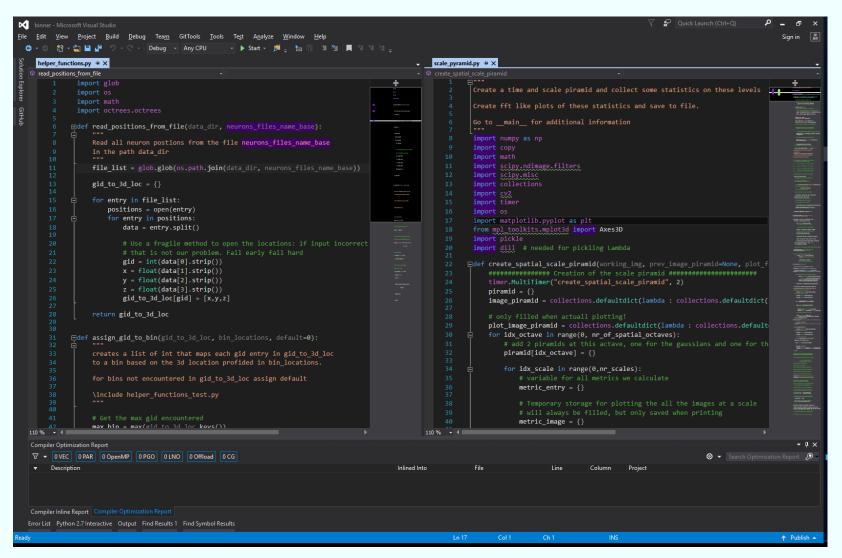


IDE: Spyder





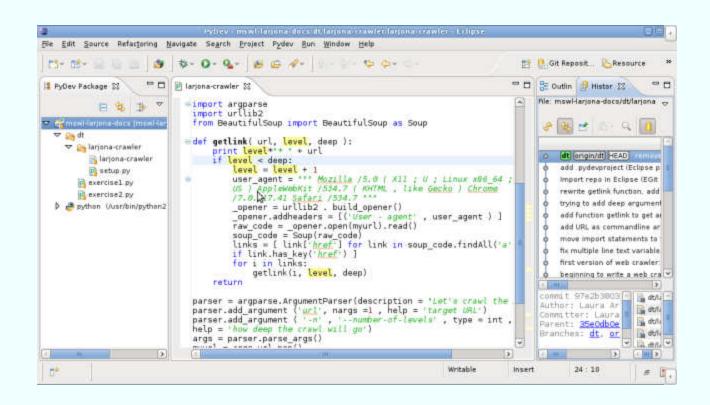
IDE: Visual Studio







IDE: Eclipse







Thank you for your attention









References and further reading: